despotism. It will be the duty of our gratitude to check Russian ambition by our manly breast, that it may not overflow the world, endangering your own future, upon which humanity looks as to a guiding star on mankind's sky.

Sir, you was pleased to assure me of the generous sympathy of Cincinnati. I saw it, sir, on the day of my arrival, powerful like the voice of the Lord in a thunder storm. My sick heart felt refreshed by it like nature on a sultry summer day, by lightning and rain. I thank you most fervently for it.—Let me hope that the refreshed nature of your generous hearts will approve rich in harvest for freedom's sake, and you will raise the metropolis of the west to the proud station of the metropolis of freedom on earth.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1852.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

Kossuth's speech to the people of the Cincinnati will be found on the first page. It is amongst his happiest efforts.

Read, by all means, the article signed "A Mariner," both for its subject and its own intrinsic merit, and having read, act upon the suggestions of the writer, by attending the lectures of Professor Locke, whose course commences this evening at Lafayette Hall.

The steamship Isabel, which sailed from Charleston on Saturday last for Havana, took out fifty-three cabin and three hundred and eighty-five steerage passengers, nearlyall of whom were *en route* for California. There were also fifty-five slaves on board, accompanying their masters to the land of gold. On the next trip of the steamer, the Courier says, the number of slaves will be still farther increased.—*Baltimore American.*

This is the way the Compromise is observed. Slaves are being introduced into New Mexico, Utah, and even California. The spirit and understanding of the Compromise are laughed to scorn by southern men, while a continual hubbub is kept up, about a single poor, trembling fugitive, whose escape is connived at by those who consider slavery a crime against God and man. The Northern Union men, as they call themselves—servile dough-faces, as they are in reality—are continually prating about the value of the Union, and the duty of observing the compromise, that is the Fugitive Slave Law, to prevent our Southern brethern from going off in a huff. When, however, fifty slaves are exported to California, and when they know they are gradually being introduced into the New Territories, these lovers of the Union make no remonstrance, never utter a word of complaint, and express no fears of a dissolution of the Union. Oh, no, the patient, quiet, easy North, will never dissolve the Union, there is no danger on that quarter. It is only your chivalric slave owner that cuts up such fantastic tricks, and whose bravado and bluster so terribly alarm our timid, fawning dough-faces. What care these Northern Compromise men about slavery in New Mexico, Utah, or California, or what care they about the demoralizing influence of compelling a people to acquiescence in slave catching in their midst, although they feel that thereby their manhood is disgraced, and that they themselves are not free from the guilt which is pronounced upon the man stealer? What care they about anything but southern votes and the price of cotton? Thank God, the spirit of the free North is not entirely broken. The good leaven of right principles is working, and Northern dough-faces will soon find that the just indignation of an insulted constituency is something more tangible and terrible than the bravado of the chivalry.

THE AFFAIR OF THE PROMETHEUS.

The National Intelligencer of Friday publishes the entire correspondence between Mr. Webster Secretary of State, and Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister at London, also between Mr. Lawrence and Lords Palmerston and Granville, British Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the firing by the British sloop of war "Express," into the American steamer Prometheus, at San Juan de Nicaragua.

Mr. Webster's first note to Mr. Lawrence recites the facts, and instructs him to demand a disavowal or explanation of the act from the British government. After some delay, caused by the resignation of Lord Palmerston, and the induction of Earl Granville, and also by that government not having received any official account of the affair from Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, commanding in those seas, during which several friendly notes were exchanged, Earl Granville despatched the following note to Mr. Lawrence, which, with a courteous note of acknowledgement from Mr. Lawrence, closes the correspondence.

Lord Granville to Mr. Lawrence.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 10, 1852.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Abbott Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, that her Majesty's Government have just received from the Vice Admiral, commanding her Majesty's Naval Forces in the West Indies, a report upon the subject of the "Prometheus," which is to the following effect: That, on arriving at St. Thomas's, the Admiral received a despatch from the Commander of her Majesty's sloop Express, stating that, on the requisition of Mr. James Green, her Majesty's Consul at Greytown, who is also a principal officer of the Mosquito Government at that place, he had by force compelled the American steamship Prometheus to pay the port dues demanded of her by the authorities of Greytown.

To this despatch Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour had immediately replied, by saying that neither he, nor to his knowledge her Majesty's Consul, had received any orders to allow her Majesty's ships to be employed in such a service, or in enforcing the fiscal regulations of Mosquito; the sole object of the presence of British ships of war at Greytown being to defend the town and inhabitants from aggressive attempts to deprive the Mosquito Government of possession, pending a settlement by negotiation of the question relative to its future position. Sir George Seymour had further expressly forbidden the commander of the "Express" from again employing force to compel the levy of duties for the Mosquito Government.

The undersigned has now to state to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, for the information of his Government, that her Majesty's Government fully approve of the Vice Admiral's conduct in this matter; and that they entirely disavow the act of violence committed by the commander of the "Express," and also the requisition from her Majesty's Consul, under which the commander acted, so far as he acted by any authority derived from the British Crown.

Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government have no hestitation in offering an ample apology for that which they consider to have been an infraction of treaty engagements; and her Majesty's Government do so, without loss of time, and immediately upon the receipt of the official intelligence above alluded to, inasmuch as in their opinion it would be unworthy of the government of a great nation to hesitate about making due reparation when the acts of their subordinate authorities, had been such as not to admit of justification. As her Majesty's Government have full confidence that the Government of the United States is actuated by a similar feeling, they hope that this mutual confidence will induce each nation to refer at once to each other in all cases of such disputes, and, until due time has elapsed for the necessary explanations to be received, to defer taking any steps which might lead to collisions, and thus much aggravate the original difficulty.

The undersigned requests Mr. Abbott Lawrence to accept the assurances of his highest consideration.

GRANVILLE.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Esq., &c. &c.

On this happy termination of this unpleasant affair, the Washington correspondent of the North American remarks:

"It is a remarkable circumstance, and one which cannot fail to attract the attention of the civilized world, that from the epoch of 1688 down to the present time, England, in all her vast and complicated diplomatic affairs, has never but on two occasions consented to apologize distinctly to any Government with which she had negotiations. And the coincidence of these occurrences is made more curious because they both happened with the United States, and both while Mr. Webster administered the Department of State."

The British government has certainly behaved handsomely in this affair, and we trust we shall have no more vaporing on the subject, from presses which never seem to be in their element except when trying to fan the coals of strife between these two governments.

SAGACITY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Much as the British government needs revenue, it forbears to tax articles imported which are essential to her artizans and manufacturers, but which cannot be grown or produced at home. Among these, cotton, wool, and dye-stuffs are the principal. All such things are admitted free of duty. This gives to the manufacturers of that nation advantages over those of every other.

Under the tariff of 1846, the following articles, which are admitted free in Great Britain, are taxed from five to thirty per cent.: Barilla 10; alum and copper, 20; gum arabic, senegal, and tragacanth, 10; madder and shellac, 5; lignumvitæ 20; sumac 5; foreign alcohols 100; tin 15; iodines and other non-enumerated articles, 20 per cent. advalorem. Such policy is to the last degree absurd, unless it be the object of Congress to repress and cripple our manufacturing prosperity, in which case it would be to the highest degree sagacious.

To give the reader an idea of the rapid increase in the consumption of cotton in Great Britain since the destruction of our protective tariff, it is sufficient to state that the quantity consumed in 1847, the year after our free trade system commenced, was 467,826,800 pounds, while in 1849 it had increased to 758,841,650 pounds. During the same period, and subsequently, the consumption of cotton has actually diminished in the United States. Why the legislation of Congress should be made to foster the prosperity of England, and to crush and ruin our own interests, is a question that has long puzzled us. But it is still more extraordinary that the people of Pennsylvania, whose interests are most injuriously affected, should approve of and sustain this absurd policy by their votes. True, most Pennsylvania Democrats profess to favor a protective tariff. They *talk* in favor of it, but *vote* against it; and, unfortunately, while their votes are taken at their full value, the talk goes for nothing.

A new mode of settling theological doctrine has been introduced in Tennessee. The *Tennessee Baptist*, of Jan. 17, says:

"A bond of a thousand dollars, endorsed by several wealthy members of the Baptist Church, was placed in the hands of impartial men, to be given to any person who would find in the Word of God authority for infant sprinkling. It is added that this reward has four times been offered, and as many times found the acknowledgement that God's Word contains no precept for the practice."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

It is stated that a letter has been prepared by a number of southern Whigs, and is now in circulation, for signatures, designed to call out Gen. Scott upon the Compromise measures. I suppose it is on the model of the celebrated "Round Robin" or pledge which was set about last winter in the House and Senate, and was swallowed by a score or two of patriots whose deep-seated solicitude for the Union, impelled them to an extraordinary movement outside of their respective parties, for its salvation. This Union pledge was a piece of charlatan humbug, hit upon as the foundation of a party, which is now happily in the last pange of dissolution. I sincerely hope that Gen. Scott will take this view of the reported movement to call him out, and treat it with the silence which in his position is the truest eloquence, and the only policy which cunning cannot circumvent. And here I will take occasion to say, that if by any influence, or under any pressure from without or within the Whig party, Gen. Scott shall be induced to give the required pledge of approval of the Compromise (which is now narrowed down to the 'Fugitive Slave Law), the liberal Whigs of the North must abandon him. They have some faith in principle, they have some pride in consistency of opinion, they have some respect for the precepts of humanity and the manifold teachings of the word of God, and so long as they retain those sentiments, they must repudiate any man as their leader who sums up his own political creed in that one atrocious enactment, which is at this day the foulest blot upon our character as a free and Christian people.

I have said that nothing remains of the Compromise but the Fugitive Slave Law, and the experience of every day is demonstrating the melancholy fact. Texas has pocketed the ten millions, and we are paying the taxes upon it. Utah already returns twenty-six slaves among her population, and Judge Baker, of Mississipi, is here buying slaves to carry out with him to work in the mines of New Mexico, and probably to serve as the beginning of an active trade in human flesh in that far interior region. Judge Baker is himself a slave holder and a Judge of the Supreme Court, and will therefore himself decide his conduct to be quite legal and proper. And lastly, the most vigorous exertions are on foot, throughout the South, to invade the constitutionally free State of California with gangs of slaves, in order either to divide that State and make a new one, in order to restore the political supremacy of slavery, or to overturn the constitution of California and annex her intact to the sable sisterhood of slave States. There will be scenes of violence and bloodshed in that region resulting from this cause, or the plan will succeed. No Unionist objects to this violation of the Compromise, but on the contrary, they all appear to regard it with favor. Here are all the great conditions of the Compromise which were not in their nature abhorrent to freedom already practically annihilated, and now all are asked to build up a party upon the wretched fragment, the last miserable floating plank of

"——that perdidous barque
Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,"

which has been christened with the lying name of Compromise. If by word or deed I consent to the demand, 'may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cunning.' I will never be of the crew which manned the piratical craft that robbed us of our money and our honor, while disunionists and traitors held the cutlass to our throats. It is enough that I submit in silence to what I could not prevent, and cannot now redress.

I have the fullest confidence, however, that Gen. Scott will write no letters, but let his past life speak for him.

The release of Mr. Thrasher by the Queen of Spain is a well timed act of clemency. It is probable that the rest of the Cuban prisoners will shortly be allowed to return. They have already received a lesson which will cure them of filibustering for the rest of their lives, and indeed a calm review of the incidents and results of the last invasion of Cuba confirms the opinion which some took at the time, that it was the most fortunate thing for Spain that could have happened. It secures her hold on the island until the next general European war, when of course we shall have to occupy Cuba for fear some of the belligerents should seize it in detriment to the rights of Spain. If after the peace we should forget to restore it, it will be attributed solely to a defective memory. The Spanish Consul having been received at New Orleans with all the honors, the *intente cordiale* between Brother Jonathan and the most Catholic Queen is complete. Pity her majesty had not had a boy; then nothing would have been wanting to make her felicity as great as ours. Better luck to her next time.

Brigham Young is not green. He has anticipated the President in one most important movement. I advised you that it was in contemplation to remove the territorial capital from Salt Lake City. The Governor has done the same thing of his own motion. He has named the new city Fillmore, and the county Millard. Brigham is a shrewd one. In a multitude of counsellors there is safety, said the Father of proverbs. *Query*, did Brigham take counsel of his wives? of whom Judge Brocchus says he has an omnibus full. I think he did. And now, if the President have the heart to remove him, it will look like a hard return for a very handsome compliment. But unfortunately for the Governor's diplomacy, the President's heart is of adamant, so far as regards his public relations.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 12th, 1852.

Another advance has been made in rents by the landlords this season, and in some cases of high rents full twenty-five per cent. has been obtained. Dwelling houses are all advanced, and the landlords' income swelled to an agreeable degree, to them. Merchants are taking possession of the new warehouses in Park Place, which, from being the headquarters of French milliners, has come to be the location of the oldest silk houses and carpet manufacturers of New York. Purchases of real estate have been made by merchants in lateral streets above Park Place, and a few years only will elapse before trade will drive every private family above Canal street, and trade rule supreme over the entire territory of ancient New York, where the fathers of the present race growed cabbages and luxuriated in the possession of agricultural case.

There is some talk about the "Riddle" fair, up town, and the London papers send us elegant views of its exterior and interior, and we are able to see it very comfortably. The concern is just now managed by a man who has had much experience in selling broken-winded nags and dilapidated carriages, though wanting in that distinguished reputation which alone can secure the confidence of the American artisans, who are expected to contribute such an accumulation of skill as shall shame the rest of the world.

The Art-Union have determined to draw their lottery on the 30th of March, when the annual election will take place and an expression of opinion will be given, that will demonstrate whether the institution shall fill its own sphere, or go on speculating as it has done of late to meet certain ruin.

In the stock market there is a pause, and present holders seem inclined to realize, not because the money market is growing harder, but from the fact that the present firmness is caused by the operations of brokers, and not from the purchases by outsiders. For all practical purposes money is as easy now as at any time for the past month, but an impression prevails that March will see a change for the worse.

A new banking house is to be formed in Wall street, by A. T. Stewart, the dry goods man, and Mr. Corcoran, of Washington, and cannot fail to be a successful one. Mr. Stewart has accordingly a superior in, New York, in the amount of business he does, and may as well make the banker's profit as not. His ordinary cash balance at the banks where he keeps his account, is forty thousand dollars. Stevens, Drew, Robinson & Co., the present leading brokerage house, dissolves on the 1st of March. They have made large fortunes by late operations in Erie stock, and have no need for further exertion.

Holders of breadstuffs are much encouraged, at the recent advices brought by the English steamer and anticipate a large demand before the year expires, and an especial demand should Louis Napoleon be obliged to give his army employment abroad, which seems at this distance to be the only means of keeping the soldiers from troubling him.

An attempt has been made here to get money for the sufferers by the ill-fated Amazon, by Mr. Consul Crosby, of Southampton. We have steamboat disasters enough of our own upon which to expend our sympathy, and need not cross the water to find victims. Mr. Crosby is a man who makes patriotism and sympathy a trade, and the best way for us is to let him alone entirely, and only give our money to those who we know will properly expend it, and who do not seek to be almoners of our charity, merely to enable them to figure in newspaper items.

C.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 12, 1852.

HOUSE.—Mr Appleton presented the following report:

Petition of Robert Kelb, Administrator of J. M. Davis, dec'd, for leave to sell certain real estate.

Petition of citizens of Lawrenceville for the opening of Chislett street, near said borough.

Petition of Grand Jurors and other citizens of Allegheny county extending their jurisdiction of justices of the peace in certain criminal cases.

Petition of the citizens of Allegheny county, for the incorporation of the borough of Mount Washington.

Petition of Board of School Directors of Birmingham for an act to authorise them to borrow a sum of money.

Petition of Benjamin Shacklett for divorce.

Depositions and documents of Isaac Gregg, relating to his application for a divorce.

Petition of citizens of Allegheny county for the vacation of the state road from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek.

Mr. Appleton also read the following bills:

An act to annul the marriage contract between B. C. Shacklett and Matilda, his wife.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Stock Insurance Company.

An act creating the office of Associate Judge to be learned in law, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Mr. Fiffe read an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Penny read a further supplement to the school law. On motion of Mr. Appleton, the bill authorising the School Directors of Birmingham was taken up and passed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 12,

The Maine liquor law was read in place yesterday, by Mr. Millon, of the county. The bill was so amended as to make it applicable to this State, and there appears to be a strong feeling in its favor, both in the House and in the Senate. The impression is that it will pass both branches of the Legislature. My objection writing to you is to request you to state in your paper that such a bill is now before the Legislature, and that now is the time for the people to send on their petitions. I hope, sir, you will urge the necessity of attending to this without delay. I am informed by the members from Philadelphia city and county that there will be petitions signed by at least from two to three hundred thousand citizens of the city and county in favor of prohibiting the sale and manufacture of ardent spirits, and I would like to see Allegheny county send in a perfect deluge of petitions on the same subject. They are coming in from all parts of the State, except our own county. Yours very respectfully.

M.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

KOSSUTH, THE CLERGY, AND BISHOP O'CONNOR.

NUMBER II.

Having noticed the premises of the Bishop, we proceed to canvass his *conclusions*. They are of a two-fold bearing on the Protestant Ministers of this country. The *first* insinuates *inconsistency*. They are blamed for *not acting*.—The second asserts a manifestabuse of their sacred office *for acting* in reference to Kossuth.

It is well understood, (says the Bishop,) that *it is this feature of his policy*, (viz: *aiming at the Pope*,) which has gained for him support and enthusiasm, *in certain quarters where silence reigned, when civil and religious liberty were trodden out in other nations* more nearly allied to us than Hungary."

We are somewhat at a loss to determine *what nations* the Bishop alludes to, as thus left unpitied and uncared for by Protestant Ministers, notwithstanding their near relation to us. Presuming that he *does not* mean *Italy*, during the interregnum of the Red Republicans nor *France*, while Louis Napoleon was so cruelly deprived of his sovereign rights by that instrument of oppression termed a "Constitution," we are led to the conclusion that *England* and *Ireland* are meant—the one the oppressor, and the other the oppressed. We have heard much of late about "down-trodden Ireland," and many a phillipic has been hurled, in our hearing, against *proud, aristocratic* England, for the wrongs inflicted on unhappy Ireland.

The Bishop in his letter uses strong terms of denunciation against England. So did Cardinal Hughes in his famous letter about Kossuth.—And because the *Protestant ministers of this country* have not said "Amen," to all this Catholic calumny, they are charged, by this Apostle of liberty in Pittsburgh, with want of fidelity to nations nearly and dearly allied to them by the sacred ties of country and kindred. Now Messrs. Editors, what in the name of all that is decent and right, does all this outcry about *English* oppression mean? Is Ireland under *despotic English* rule? Is it nothing that she has her own priesthood—her own churches—her own land—her own arts, her own schools, and her own friends to represent her in the National Councils? Is it nothing that the Protestant Parliament of Great Britain gives 30,000 pounds sterling annually, to educate priests for Ireland, in Maynooth college? Is it nothing that Ireland has her courts of law, her trial by jury, and the overshadowing care of the *freest monarchical* government on earth? But the British Parliament, refused to pass the *Papal Ecclesiastical Bill*."—And why did they refuse the Pope this privilege? The reason was this: The protestant people of the United Kingdom *dareed it should be so.*—That bill was a part of a jesuitical scheme, to bring England, back to her allegiance to the Pope. The keen-eyed vision of the people detected the plot.

The Jesuits were thwarted, and hence this tirade against England, for treading out civil and religious liberty "in nations more nearly allied to us than Hungary."

Protestant ministers, in this country, were *silent* when this contest was going on, for the reason that their Protestant friends, in England, and Ireland, neither, asked, nor needed their intervention. That England belongs to the Papacy, all true Catholics believe. Like another prodigal, she left her father's house, in the days of Henry the 8th, and a disastrous departure, it has been, in more senses than one. There seemed to be some signs of a return to a better state of mind, when this pious application on her behalf was made to her Protestant taskmasters. Her kind hearted parent thought that she had been fed on "husks" long enough. Although assured of a free forgiveness and a cordial welcome to the family mansion she obstinately refused the paternal boon.

In this matter, England indicated no small degree of obstinacy. Archbishop Hughes, when at Rome, nobly assayed to bring about the desired reconciliation. He spoke eloquently on the subject. If he did not secure a Cardinal's hat for that service, he deserved one. Obstinacy is a prominent trait of the English, especially the English Parliament. The "gunpowder plot" settles that question. It was benevolently designed to try an *explosive* process on the body. Thirty-six barrels of powder were generously furnished for the experiment. Guy Fawkes had kindly undertaken to superintend the operation. But a freak of obstinacy on the part of the Parliament, frustrated the pious design. No, marvel that such incorrigible offenders against law and order do not stand high in the estimation of *American* Bishops and Archbishops.

The Bishop alludes to the famine in Ireland, and intimates, in no doubtful terms, that the British Parliament is responsible for that terrible calamity. The writer was not aware of the fact, until he read the Bishop's letter, that the Irish were excluded by the laws of the Parliament, from tilling their fields for any purpose but that of raising potatoes. We had supposed that the Irish peasantry might raise any sort of roots that suited their interest or inclination, without incurring a charge of treason against the laws of either earth or heaven. This famine is undoubtedly to be viewed as a national punishment for national criminality. The sin that brought the calamity on unhappy Ireland, lies at *some body's* door, and not being much versed in, questions of that sort, we leave it to the Bishops—Prelatic and Catholic—of England and America, to determine the point, in casuistry, whose duty it is to do penance for the potato rot in Ireland.

It is pertinent to say that "silence did not reign" amongst protestants in this country, while death was careering in Ireland. In many a pulpit in this land, and by many a Protestant minister, was the cause of suffering Ireland ably and effectively advocated. And to Protestant philanthropy, more than to all the papal nations of the earth, is Ireland indebted, under God, for deliverance from a catastrophe that threatened her national existence.

PROTESTANT.

[To be continued.]

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Tuesday afternoon, happening to be in the office of A. Wilkins & Co., on honest old farmer came in, and inquired in a modest tone whether they were the Treasurers of the Hungarian Material Aid Fund. On receiving for an answer that they were, he said he had a gun, which he would leave, and also some money—hoping that it might be of some use in the approaching struggle for liberty. He then left.

On the following morning I called in again to see if the old man had been as good as his word, and there, sure enough, was the gun—somewhat out of repair—for it has evidently seen some hard service, but good enough notwithstanding all that to make one in the service of the despots bite the dust. He also deposited the sum of five dollars, to go into the treasury of the fund.

Such generous sympathy should be hailed with delight by all those who are friendly to the cause of Hungary, and European Liberty.

Come, then, all ye sons of toil, and contribute what you can for the glorious cause. It is to your Hungary look for aid. It is to you her great representative appeals. It devolves upon you to liberate the toiling millions who are ground down beneath the iron heels of European despots. Stop not then to consider. Time rolls on with rapid strides, and before you are aware of it, the power of the despots will be so firmly planted that political and religious liberty in Europe will be only in name

The late news by the Pacific, of the probable invasion of England by Louis Napoleon, backed by the Autocrat of Russia, and the Austrian tyrant, is no chimera; and if ever England, which is said to be "the breakwater between European despotism and this country," be made subservient to the despots of Europe, remember the slender cord our liberties hang upon, notwithstanding our vain boast that the combined navies of the world could not effect a landing here.

Remember the words of the illustrious Kossuth, that "if Europap preponderance is not checked, and the league of despots not shattered asunder, you will have to fight a war single-handed and alone, within five years, against Russia and all Europe."

A FRIEND OF THE CAUSE.

Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENTLEMEN—Rumors having been circulated by a certain newspaper from some motive or another, that the Courier des Etats-Unis has decreased in its circulation since the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon, for its opposition to the Dictator, we beg leave to contradict the assertion, and are ready to prove that the "Courier des Etats-Unis" has increased in its circulation three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five since the withdrawal of its former editor, Mr. Frederic Guillardet, and 612 on its regular subscription list from the 16th of December, 1851, to 1st of February, 1852, this not including the extra sale at the desk by single copies.

By inserting or mentioning the above, you will much oblige your very obedient servants.

ARPIN & BERTHE.

MORE OF THE CUMBERLAND TRAGEDY.

Great Excitement among the People—Narrow Escape of the Perpetrator from Violence

Under the telegraph head a few days ago, there was a statement that Wm. O. Sprigg had been shot, in Cumberland, Md. by Robert Swan, The Baltimore Sun says:

A difficulty occurred between Sprigg and Swan the parties in the dreadful affray of last night, at a private party, some time since, which resulted in a challenge from Swan: but friends interfered and adjusted the difficulty. Swan however recently revived the animosity by publishing a card reflecting on Sprigg, then finding that Sprigg would take no notice of this, armed himself and shot him down in cold blood. So indignant were the people after the dreadful deed had been perpetrated, and the coroner's inquest had been held on the body of the victim, that it was with extreme difficulty they could be restrained from taking violent possession of his alay er and punishing him on the spot. The officers, however, succeeded, together with the persuasion of the more sober-thinking part of the community, in causing the enraged citizens to desist. Sprigg was altogether unarmed when he was shot, which shows that he did not anticipate such an attack. He was a worthy young man, and much esteemed by all who knew him—had been engaged as an agent on the railroad. His funeral takes place to-morrow.

The terrible act upon the part of Swan, seems to have been deliberate and premeditated. He went directly to the hotel with his loaded gun, and, without giving a moment's warning, fired. It is also stated that after the murder, when under arrest, he declared that it was his intention to kill the deceased, and seemed to exult in the fact, as he patted his gun, and seemingly applauded it for being faithful to its trust. He is believed to have been under the influence of liquor when he perpetrated the deed. He was a young lawyer in practice at our bar, and highly esteemed by all who know him. He is now in prison, awaiting further investigation.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a shot fired from a gun in the hands of Robert Swan.

The deceased and his murderer had, prior to their quarrel some four weeks ago, been good friends, and on the best of terms.

Swan was a brother of the late John Swan, and formerly a Lieutenant in Capt. Archer's company of Voltigeurs in the Mexican war. It appears that the gun used was a double barrel, loaded with a patent wire cartridge, containing bird and squirrel shot. Upon entering the barroom where Sprigg was, the latter attempted to escape by the back door. Swan, however, fired at him at him just as he reached the door; but this only injuring him slightly, Swan fired his second barrel, which took effect in the back part of the neck—the charge passing through the head, and coming out of the right eye.

Petroleum!

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1852.

S. M. KIER Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, I am prepared to say, that I have used the Petroleum extensively in the treatment of Diarrhea and Dysentery, and to greater success than the use of many of the principle remedies formerly used and recommended by the profession: So far as the various diseases of the lungs, for which the Coal Liver Oil has been so highly recommended, I must certify that the Petroleum in my hands has superceeded it as a curative agent. In addition to those diseases above alluded to, scrofulous affections and enlargements of the spleen, with the most extraordinary success, have been disposed with.

With these few experimental facts of the Petroleum, I remain, yours truly,

J. FLATTERY, M. D.

☞ For sale by druggists generally. 6:10:dAwT

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As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those disposed to aid in rendering the association useful and permanent, are requested to become members.

☞ Who that has suffered with that most tormenting of all things, corns, but will shift with joy the great *Arabian Liniment*. If perserved in, it never fails to cure, and is just as good for almost *all diseases* which require an *external* application: and for salmon, no medicine ever discovered has proved so efficacious as *H. O. Farrel's Arabian Liniment*. [See advertisement.]

☞ TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Read, all that doubt:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon Worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clear their dens, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least has been the effect of the vermifuge upon my children.

WM. ROULATT.

NAPLES, January, 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children.

JOHN BRIGGS.

NAPLES, June, 1847."

This Vermifuge should be in the possession of every family. A trial will convince any one of its efficacy. Price, 25c.

For sale wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO., feb13:d&aw1t:3t No. 60 Wood st.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their LARGE STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated S. S. AXES always on hand. feb7:dawtf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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feb6:dawtf

PRESENT CONDITION OF FRANCE.

☞ The Rev. LEON PILATTE, from Paris, representative of the Evangelical Society of France, will, by request deliver an Address on the *Present Moral and Religious State of France*, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Wood and Sixth sts. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Other addresses may also be expected.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

☞ Dr. LE BRUN offers to those suffering from deafness, his infallible aural remedies, which have been successfully used in *over three thousand cases of confirmed deafness*. These remedies employ no dangerous or painful operations. His stock of Ear Clothing is at all times complete. Boys of all ages fitted out immediately. Call and examine. We study to please.

Office 71 Smithfield street, near Diamond Alley.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for March, just received at W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO's, (late W. C. Wall's,) No. 56 Fourth st. feb17

N. O. MOLASSES—50 bbls. for sale by
feb17 R. DALZELL & CO.

N. O. SUGAR—5 hhds. for sale by
feb17 R. DALZELL & CO.

SATINETTS!!—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received, direct from the manufacturer, a new Satinette, consisting of Grey, Brown and Black, plain and ribbed, and which they are selling low by yard or piece.

DARK MIXED CASSIMERES!—An assortment of dark mixed, black, and other colors, to be found at the store of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

SUGAR—50 hhds. for sale by
feb17 W. & F. WILSON

MOLASSES—101 hhds. prime, for sale by
feb17 W. & F. WILSON.

RAW WHISKEY—81 bbls. for sale by
feb17 W. & F. WILSON.

HAY—36 bales (on wharf) for sale by
feb17 W. & F. WILSON.

BUTTER—4 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by
feb17 W. & F. WILSON, 147 Front st.

N. O. SUGAR—50 tcs. Clarified, for sale by
feb17 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

N. O. MOLASSES—50 bbls. for sale by
feb17 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

N. O. MOLASSES—200 bbls. and 50 half barrels, to arrive per steamer Jefferson, for sale by
feb17 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

N. O. SUGAR—50 hhds. to arrive per str. Jefferson, and for sale by
feb17 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

COTTON—68 bales North Mississippi, to arrive per steamer Jefferson, and for sale by
feb17 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

LOUISVILLE LIME—100 bbls. to arrive per steamer Jefferson, and for sale by
feb17 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

SWEET POTATOES—25 bbls. to arrive per steamer Jefferson, and for sale by
feb17 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

Red Bull Taken.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living near Braddock's Fields, about the 1st of February, a red BULL, supposed to be from two to three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take the same away, otherwise it will be sold according to law.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
Braddock's Fields, Feb. 11, 1852.

United States Patent Office, Feb. 12, 1851.

ON the petition of Wm. T. James, of New Rochelle, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him for an improvement in Cooking Stoves, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of April, A.D. 1852:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, the 12th of April, 1852, at 12 o'clock, P.M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specifically set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, Republic, and Union, Washington, D. C.; Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence Journal, Providence, R. I.; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Express, New York, N. Y., and the Daily Post, Boston, Mass.; once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 12th day of April next. THOS. EWBANK,
feb18:dawtw Commissioner of Patents.

Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery Goods.

MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS, when in Philadelphia to purchase their goods, will find it to their interest to examine our large and fashionable stock of STRAW GOODS.

We manufacture largely, and import the most style of Foreign Fabrics, in our line, which, together with our superior facilities, enable us to offer liberal inducements to buyers.

R. A. CROOKER & CO.,
feb16:1aw3m 47 and 49 Chesnut st., near Second.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership under the name and style of HERRON & CRISWELL, for the purpose of carrying on the *Brass Foundry and Finishing Business* in all its various branches. Also, Cotton Batting Manufactory.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1852. WM. A. HERRON,
JAMES CRISWELL.
feb16:6t

WM. A. HERRON, JAMES CRISWELL.

Herron & Criswell,

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Brass Work, Locomotive, Steam Engine, Plumbers, &c. Also, Cotton Batting Manufacturers.

Foundry, Rebecca street. OFFICE, corner of Market and Fifth sts., Pittsburgh.
Allegheny city.

N. B.—Old Brass and Copper taken in exchange for work or cash paid.

Orders left at the Foundry or office, will be attended to punctually. feb16:ly

SOAP—75 bxs Hydas' Superior Windsor Soap in store and for sale by J. KIDD & CO.
feb7 60 Wood St.

PROF. LOCKE, of the "Medical College of Ohio," will deliver a course of SIX SCIENTIFIC LECTURES, commencing on Tuesday evening, at ½ past 7 o'clock at *LAFAYETTE HALL, Wood street.*

Lecture 1st—On the Limits of Science and the Proper Sphere of Human Investigation. 2d—Heat, with novel and beautiful illustrations. 3d—Heat continued, with various illustrations by instruments invented by the Lecturer. 4th—Pneumatics, with original and appropriate experiments with the Air Pump. 5th—Heat resumed, with brilliant illustrations by Prof's Redfield and Leslie's Cannisters. 6th—Steam, with illustrations by Mar