saders, which they so heroically dispensed to the Holy City, when the Pope and his cardinals were out of harm's way.

A recreant Italian priest had the temerity to style the bayonets and bullets of this same loyal army, "Pio Nino's sugar plumbs."—pontifical sweetmeats, a love token from the absent pastor to his dear Roman children. Their cup needed some papal sweetening. It was a bitter one, and the French did their best to make it palatable. How the dear children liked the dose, is as yet secret. We are disposed to think they would have been quite as well pleased if their dear 'Papa' had kept his sugar plums to himself and left them to the tender mercies of the Red Republicans.

We are done with these Strictures. We have no hard feelings against any of Kossuth's assailants, Catholic or Protestant. We admire the man. We believe him to be a truly good and great man, Bishop Hughes's caveat to the country, notwithstanding. Nay, more, we feel free to say that for what in our judgment constitute great men—rare intellectual endowments, lofty aspirations, after man's only dignity and glory, consecration of talent, life, all, to the cause of God and human happiness—Louis Kossuth, in his exile, friendless and persecuted, is like another Saul, although in a far higher sense, 'head and shoulders' above all his maligners. These gentlemen from Paris may write on. The gentlemen of the Press in this country may print on. Opponents may follow the stranger, as the bloodhound tracks the Indianjin his chapparal retreat. They may live long enough to learn that it is neither honorable nor safe for public men, in church or state, in their hot zeal to spoil any man's fair name—to break the ninth commandment. 'PROTESTANT.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1852.

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

Whig State Convention.

☞ A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 24th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of the various counties of the Commonwealth are hereby notified to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend said Convention.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

ABR. MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

The Communication of "Commerce" is appropriate as to its matter, but not as to time.—If the writer will call upon us we will give him some good reasons why it should be delayed a few days. We think also he is mistaken in the danger he apprehends from certain movements.

The introductory lecture of Professor Locke, last evening, was attended by a large and intelligent audience. The lecturer took a wide range over the general field of science, explaining many of its wonders, and pointing us to still greater wonders which lie beyond the range of human investigation. On Thursday evening, he gives the second lecture in the course. Subject, HEAT.

LETTER FROM JUDGE M'FARLANE.

It gives us pleasure to have it in our power to correct an inadvertant error into which we were misled by the *Chronicle*, by publishing the following letter:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENTLEMEN:—I have accidentally seen a copy of your paper of the 15th inst., in which you associate me with the editors of the Chronicle, as "certifiers and retailers of the Mountain House slander." If you had taken the trouble to have read my communication to the Chronicle, instead of taking the editor's statement of its purport, you could not, I think, have done me this gross injustice. Read my letter, and you will find it to be of the same tenor as your editorial and the *scathing* letter of Judge Gillis, which, by the way, contains little that is not contained in my letter. That letter was submitted to Judge Gillis and his colleagues, and received their entire approbation. It was written to relieve, or rather defend Governor Kossuth against the imputations I considered were made in the editorial of the Chronicle, and to show that the enormity of the bill was more owing to the exorbitant nature of the landlord's charges, than to the extravagance of Kossuth, his suite, or the Committee.

What does the *scathing* letter of Judge Gillis do more than this? It is bad enough to have my name bandied about in this matter by the enemies of Kossuth and his cause, without being written down by his friends as "a certifier and retailer of a slander" which I have put myself to some trouble to refute, and an antagonist of those, to save whom from further indignities than they had already suffered, I allowed myself to be considered, to a certain extent, responsible for their bill. Judge Gillis will tell you, I think, that I have no question to settle with him. If you think it sufficiently important to do me justice in this matter, I should be pleased to see the paper in which it is done.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE M'FARLANE.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Feb. 15, 1852.

Having done justice to Judge McFarlane, we now, in order to our own justification, proceed to show how we were led to make the remark of which he complains. As we frequently do not see the *Chronicle* at all, the letter of Mr. McFarlane published in that paper never came under our notice. The first intimation we had of it was the following remark of the *Chronicle*, which called forth the comment from us, of which the above letter complains, to wit:

"All the statements which the *Chronicle* made about Kossuth and his suite at the Mountain House, in this State, *have been proven; by the very gentleman, Judge McFarlane, of Hollidaysburg*, who was pledged for the payment of the bill, to be *true*. The Judge's voluntary communication upon the subject, published by us a few days ago, puts that question to rest."

Here it is seen that the *Chronicle* declares, that *"all the statements"* which it had made, *"about Kossuth and his suite at the Mountain House,"* had been *"proven"* by Judge M'FARLANE!—and that the "voluntary communication" of the Judge, published by that paper, *"puts that question to rest!"*

We naturally inferred from such language, that Judge McFarlane had sustained the Chronicle's gross slanders upon Kossuth, and hence our remark of which the Judge complains. The utter baseness of the *Chronicle*, in attempting to entangle Judge McFarlane in the meshes of its own infamy, will be sufficiently evident to all.

MR. PILATTE—AN APPEAL FOR FRANCE.

Most of our readers will remember frequent notices in the papers, both religious and secular, of the Rev. Mr. PILATTE, the indefatigable and fearless evangelist of Paris—of his labors among the people, and of the annoyances which he experienced at the hands of the police after the reaction of 1849 commenced. He is now in this city, pleading in behalf of the Protestant Missionary Society of France.

This Society, previous to the revolution of February 1848, had in a few years grown from a very feeble beginning to a condition of great prosperity and usefulness. Upwards of 300 churches were established and sustained by it in different parts of France, and its annual receipts, from contributions at home, had arisen to $60,000. Schools were established, colporteurs for the distribution of Bibles and religious tracts were sent out in every direction, and altogether the work was in a highly prosperous and encouraging condition.

The political, social, and financial troubles which followed the revolution of February, acted so disasterously upon this infant institution, that in 1851 its resources had sunk to a sum below $19,000. Many of their schools, and even their churches, could no longer be sustained; and now the Christians of France have been compelled to appeal for help to those of other and more favored nations. Hence the visit of Mr. Pilatte.

On Monday evening he delivered an address at the First Presbyterian Church in this city. It was to us intensely interesting. He drew with a master hand the peculiar traits of the French character, and showed how that character has been debased by the joint operation of causes against which the nation has been struggling, but struggling in vain for many years. He described the poverty and sufferings of the toiling millions of that nation, and thrillingly portrayed the reckless bravery of the same classes, urged as they are to desperation by the sheer miseries of life. He told us how he gathered up a congregation of these poor people, who gladly embraced the truth, and beautifully exemplified the simple faith of the primitive Christians.

Mr. Pilatte speaks the English language with difficulty, but yet with great power. Although the very personification of modesty and humility, he is evidently a man of great force of character, and seems to be deeply imbued with the spirit of his office.

The world is now regarding France politically with great solicitude; but its political state cannot be rightly understood unless we know something about France morally and religiously. If a nation is debased in morals, and destitute of true and vital godliness, it is folly to hope that it is possible for it to attain to true and permanen freedom. Upon no other foundation can free institutions be built. Thirteen times within the last sixty years has France reared splendid political fabrics, but where are they now? Having no solid foundation, they were swept away by the first flood that dashed against them. The French, like the foolish man of whom we read, built her house upon the sand.

France as a nation, has no religion. Popery is dying out—vanishing like a dissolving view—and in its place we see the grinning visage of the most flimsy infidelity, the one receding, the other advancing, and blending together, present an aspect hideously ludicrous. The infidelity of France has no strength, no consistency—not even a positive existence. It is a negative condition, indicating transition. It is the condition of a people who have become too enlightened to believe in absurdities which passed current in the dark ages; but who have not discovered that there is a more excellent system of religious belief. Like Bunyan's Pilgrim, they felt that they could not stay where they were, so like him they started to run, and are now wallowing in the slough of Despond. French infidelity is not that hard, proud, obstinate thing which in Germany, England and the United States has assumed something of the nature of a system, and which arises from a hatred of the Truth; but it is the result of a little light, the first dawning of free thought, which has shown to them in reference to Popery, that whatever may be true, that is not. So they have abjured it, and are now wandering about in search of something better. Hence the rise of Socialism, and other utopian schemes for the amelioration of the moral and social condition of men. But even these things, worthless and injurious as they are in themselves, are hopeful evidences of returning life. If France were dead, she would be quiet; but as she is agitated, and struggling, and trying to rise, she becomes an object of intense solicitude to every one whose feet are planted upon that Rock which no storms nor floods can overwhelm or shake.

There is another aspect in which France is an object of intense interest to the Christian.—It is this: Because she has no religion, she is not permitted to be either free or at peace. Nothing could be more complete and promising than the institutions which she established in 1848. There was no interference from without, and very little opposition from within. The confidence of those who had maintained that there could be no true liberty without true Christianity, was momentarily shaken. But where are those institutions now? Melted away "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and the nation has fallen back deeper than ever into the abyss of despotism. And well it is for France that she did fall back. Mr. Pilatte offered a most striking thought upon this point. "O," said he, "did I see France free, prosperous and happy, without religion and without God, I should despair, because I should regard her as given up, forsaken; but when I see her afflicted, troubled and oppressed, I know that she is not forsaken—that she will yet be brought back to God." This is a grand thought, and one that we may apply as ground of hope both for nations and individuals.

France doubtless is destined soon to be deluged in blood. Mr. Pilatte himself anticipates this, and so believing, he pleads earnestly to be enabled to cast plentifully into her soil, soon to be torn and furrowed by war, the seeds of Christian truth. The soldier will open the way for the colporteur, and the wounds inflicted by the sword will be healed by those traces which are for the healing of the nations.

War is now a sad necessity for France and Europe. Nothing else can sweep away the rubbish of a thousand years, and break the fetters of despotism. Kossuth has come forth fitted for his great work of rousing the nations to the conflict. His is a great and glorious work, unlike that of the meek and quiet Pilatte, but not less necessary to the restoration of Europe to liberty and peace. Both plead for down-trodden humanity; both ask for material aid; but how different is the nature of that aid The one asks for the implements of war, wherewith he may beat back the oppressors of his country; the other desires us to enable him to carry the message of peace and salvation to his countrymen, so that they shall no longer be the slaves of superstition or false philosophy. Both are patriots; both are liberators; both are deserving of the sympathy and aid of Christian freemen. It stirs up strange thoughts within us when we contemplate these two great men, both pleading at the same time the cause of their respective countries before the people of the great Western Valley—the one for aid to enable him to vanquish his country's oppressors, the other for aid to enable him to bind up the broken hearted, and to preach the gospel to the poor. We saw, and heard, and conversed with both—each made his own peculiar impression upon us, which we are not likely soon to lose. Kossuth stirred the blood and made the heart dilate; yet there was something in the impression made by Pilatte whichwe shall still more carefully cherish. It is a recollection that will be sweet and soothing even at the gates of death.

No nobler charity could be imagined than that which would convey to poor, benighted, bewildered France some of that light which has been our guide ever since the pilgrims planted their feet upon the Rock of Plymouth. There are many channels through which contributions for this object may be sent. The American Bible Society, American Tract Society; the various Missionary Societies, and also through the hands of the Clergy. What we give to Kossuth may be soon lost in the disasters of war; we have no assurance to the contrary; but that which is cast into the treasury of those who are laboring to evangelize France cannot be lost.

TEMPERANCE PETITION.—The following petition, copies of which can be had of Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, Chairman of the Committee on petitions of the Allegheny Temperance Association, corner of the Diamond and Market street, ought to be circulated extensively, and as speedily as possible, as the measure contemplated is now pending before the Legislature, and its advocates cannot be too strongly sustained.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, inhabitants of the county of Allegheny, respectfully ask your honorable bodies to pass an act at your present session prohibiting entirely the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors of every kind whatsoever, within this Commonwealth, excepting such as are to be used for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, under such severe penalties as will be effectual for that purpose.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1852.

I understand that a new arrangement has lately gone into effect, for the transportation of the mail between Washington and Pittsburgh, by which twelve or fifteen hours will be saved, and it is to be hoped greater regularity secured than has been heretofore obtained. The mail now goes over the Central Railroad route, *via.* Harrisburg, and the distance of stage carriage is reduced to twenty eight miles. This improvement has been retarded by the quarrel between the President and Directors of the Central railroad. That difficulty has been settled by the election of Mr. Thompson to the Presidency of the road.

The committee on roads and canals has decided to report a bill for the construction of a canal around the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side. At the last meeting of the committee satisfactory reasons were adduced for the abandonment of the idea of overcoming the rapids by locks and dams in the channel of the river.

It is reported that a majority of the judges present have agreed to decide against Mrs. Gaines in her great suite. Judges McKinley, known to be in her favor, Judge McLean, and the Chief Justice being absent, four will be a majority of the Court, and it is not probable that the plaintiff will remain content under a decision sustained by only a minority of a full Court. A former counsel of Mrs. Gaines, however, informs me that the rumor of the loss of her case is not entitled to implicit confidence.

The select committee on the ether or cloroform discoverer will report in favor of Wm. T. G. Morton, as the true discovery, instead of Dr. C. T. Jackson, who has heretofore had the credit of it. They will also report a bill appropriating $30,000 as a reward to him, in consideration that he did not, or could not, take out a patent for the discovery.

The Senate was engaged, during the greater part of to-day, in a debate upon the great San Francisco dock contract. Your new Senator, Mr. Brodhead, poured a broadside of his heaviest metal into the bill extending the provisions of the contract to the limits of the original design, which included a basin for floating the docks and a railway for drawing off vessels undergoing repairs. The total cost will be a million and a half of dollars, about half that of the New York and Norfolk docks. Mr. Brodhead was against any additional outlay.

In the House private bills were the order of the day. A very meritorious bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. Mitchell, was referred to the committee of the whole, with a strong probability that it will pass. This bill involves a very curious state of facts. Mitchell was second in command of the famous Doniphan regiment of volunteers. On the march from Santa Fe to Chihuahua it became necessary to order into the rear of the regiment, a train of wagons belonging to the firm of Peter Harmony & Co., of New York. These wagons, being thus diverted from their regular trading route, were finally captured and destroyed, or otherwise totally lost to their owners. The order was given by Col. Mitchell, as he alleges, from an imperative regard to the public interest—all the facts seem to prove this. Harmony & Co., brought suite in the Circuit Court of New York, against Col. M. and obtained a judgment for $97,000 against him It happens that he has property in St. Louis, worth that money, and that has been levied upon. He now comes to Congress to claim relief, and the Senate has passed the bill. This case standing on its individual merits seems to be a proper one for the favorable action of Congress. And yet there is reason to believe that if the claim be allowed, it will prove the entering wedge for vast numbers of others resting upon similar grounds.

Yesterday Commodore Stockton took occasion to let off upon the Senate another instalment of servility to southern dictation. Mr. Miller, the Whig Senator from that State, presented resolutions from his legislature endorsing and applauding the compromise. In doing so, he made a pretty fair sort of speech, the purport of which was that though he did not vote for all the compromise measures in detail, he yet thought it his duty to acquiesce in them, since they had been generally accepted as a plan of adjustment of the many questions involved in the controversy upon slavery. The Commodore followed his colleague, eulogizing his State and, indirectly, himself as rather more favorable to Southern institutions than Southern men themselve. He intimated that he was aware that he had done all that his position enabled him to do, to place New Jersey in an attitude of defiance and insult towards other Northern States, and since he had excited their disgust, so far as he had been able to gain their attention, he should think it peculiarly hard if the South should now look coldly upon his efforts. The Senator here alluded, to a speech he made last summer, in which he hoped that if division ever did come, the dividing line might be the Hudson and the Lakes, so as to leave New Jersey in indissoluable alliance with slavery and the South. As to his individual likings or dislikings they are of little moment, but it is to be regretted that he should have been sent to the Senate, from any free State, after a declaration so utterly derogatory to its people and institutions. It may serve as a key to this Senator's private sentiment on public matters, to know that he is largely interested in slave property, if he be not actually the owner of many slaves. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The temperance movement continues to rule the hour, with the people and the press, and every spirited argument, are often heard upon the topic. The brewers and distillers are naturally active in opposition, and have held various meetings to adopt measures to preserve their business. The importers, too, are at work, and should the law now before the Legislature pass, it will be a triumph of the question of the morality of rum selling. The Maine Law will not obtain in New York, for it would be as nullity, impossible of execution, but the friends of temperance need not despair, for there is an absolute certainty of the passage of a law giving the supervisors summary power over the sale of liquor, which will enable them to shut up an infinity of rum holes, and in all but the cities banish the fiery demon. The illegal sale of rum will be checked as well as the sale of adulterated stuff, which kills with the readiness of poison.

The California news by the Daniel Webster is not very cheering, inasmuch as the gross amount of gold known to be on the way does not exceed our exports for the month. Still, the shining news is good, and the profits to miners ample. The rush from here is enormous—so great that ships are now on the berth for passengers alone, the same as when the gold was first discovered. An elegant clipper, called the Grecian, was sold a day or two since for this purpose, for sixty thousand dollars, and will take her passengers "round the horn" in a style that surpasses steamships, inasmuch as her accommodations, will be better, and her passage not a long one—just long enough to let them know the difference between home and the mines.

Lopez, the Spaniard who murdered the policeman, is to receive an unconditional pardon—thanks to the intercession of Calderon de la Barca, in return for the pardon of our Cuban prisoners. It is said by some of Governor Hunt's friends that there are extenuating circumstances in Lopez' case, but the facts do not bear them out. The laws of the State have been made to yield to a question of international policy, and the truth may as well be told as not.

The steamer's news from England has given more confidence to produce dealers, and higher prices are expected. The private letters do not say any thing about the question of an invasion of England, and, it is probably only the old bug bear, about which all have heard so much ever since the days of Waterloo.

A small persecution is to be commenced against the American and Foreign Bible Society, by the First Baptist Church of this city. The Bible Society think, and with good reason, that the old version of the Bible is good enough for them, and that the new readings are non essential.—The Baptist Church, on the other hand, as landlords of the Bible Society, say they must come out unless the new fangled words and readings are adopted. As these sort of quarrels are always "to the knife," the Society must vacate.

A movement has been made in our almshouse affairs that promises the happiest results if it is successful. It is proposed to stop entirely the use of "rum" in all public institutions under the charge of the "Ten Governors." They argue that as our prisons are filled with victims of rum, and our poor houses populated by the same means, it is idle to give them any more of the vile stuff that has reduced them to the level of brutes.—This reform will be contested by the Loco Focos, who know the value of rum too well to allow their friends to be debarred its use or abuse.

Columbia College, the last relic of a school left in the lower part of New York, is asking the consent of the Legislature to sell its lands and go up town. So great is the demand for business purposes in its region, that money enough could be got for the real estate to build the edifice up town, and leave a large surplus over for educational purposes. The privilege of selling will be granted, and the oldest College in New York is no more known in the regions of trade. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—Some folks say there is no pleasure to be had in a log house out here among the woods. Well we don't believe that exactly. We think that coming home in the evening after the day's toil is over, and sitting down beside a comfortable fire, with the Gazette or some other paper of the right stamp in one's hand, in which we hear of the transactions occurring in the old and the new worlds, of states arising in one place to the zenith glory, and of despotic governments in another toitering to decay—there is a pleasure.

Still more at the present time when we hear of a stranger coming, poor and exiled, to our shores—coming despised by kings, and outlawed by emperors, yet to find a whole nation almost, (nay compared with European governments, many nations or states,) open their arms to receive him; and despite the menaces of aristocrats and the frowns of lordlings, to see the *people, the bone and sinew* of the nation, people of all ranks and all religions who love liberty, yea more, to find *the lovely and the good* from the aged matron to the little school girl, associate together with a "yea and amen" response to this down-trodden exile in his appeal on behalf of civil and religious liberty. Oh yes there is a pleasure in hearing this, a pleasure which bring tears of joy, and causes the inmates even of a log cabin to thank the Creator who cast their lot in a land of liberty, and induces them to give an immeasurable preference to that rural home above a seat in the halls of Princes, where men are dressed to day in the trappings of Royalty to be undressed to-morrow for the sword of the executioner.

Yes these thoughts produce a glow of pleasing joy around the domestic hearth; but there is also a pleasure to be found by the contemplative mind in other places apart from them.

We will mention one at the risk of the athiest's mock and the sceptic's sneer. In the house of worship on the Sabbath there is a pleasure felt when the preacher judiciously turns the mind to the doings of the Saviour, whether in the universal Mediatorial Kingdom, or in the more limited, yet still more permanent work of the Redemptional.

But at the present day when the very *existence* of Him who "exalts himself above all that is worshipped" depends on the steel of infidel France, and when some congratulates the perjured Napoleon and justifies him for his breach of the most solemn oaths made before God and the French nation. When by his instigations, or that of the snakeship confraternity of his councillors the Jesuits; such men as Achilli, V. Hugo and Mazini—and we might add Kossuth—are compelled to groan in dungeons or flee their countries and their homes. And when the latter who has now awakened the sympathies, and whose cause has been the subject of the prayers of all from the "family altar" to the *"conscripted* temple" When he and his mission induce the man well read in Scripture to bring before the minds of his people the sacred prophesies which concern the latter days.

There is a pleasure in knowing that those who stand up against oppression, who aid the poor and the weary, are acting on his side who shall bring in a universal kingdom into the world, not of ignorance and superstition, but of enlightenment and peace

There is a pleasure also, in knowing that much of Ezekiel, Daniel and Revelations concerns the days in which we live; and that the storm-cloud of Ex. I., and the hail-storm of Rev. XVI., gather—that the Gog and Magog of Ex. XXXIX., and that the foes of the image in Dan II. rule in the present generation.

But still more if the Meshech and Tubal, those localities are defined in Gen. X., 2, be the Gog and Magog of Ex. XXXVIII., 2—if Meshech be Moscow the European capital, and Tubal be Tobolsk, the Asiatic—if Logurnah be the father of the Turcomans and Scythians—if the Hebrew *rosh* or *chief* be the Russ of Russia, who we know to be Moscow's prince. And if prince is to be turned back for a time as in Ex. 38-4 by the King of Kings himself. Would it not be a pleasure to be able to assist his instrument who is now in our land seeking aid to turn him back, and keep him from extirpating liberty in the lands which pray for liberty and peace

And though "in the latter days" he may come with his Scythian bands from the north, his Persian forces from the east, and his Lybian and Ethiopian armies from the west against the vilages of Israel as in Ex. 38-8 to fight on Armageddon the waters of God and Dan, as in Rev. 16-16—when despotism shall fall never to rise again, and when spiritual Babylon also shall receive a final overthrow Yet is there not a pleasure in knowing that before these "latter days" the Jews who now are oppressed outcasts in every land shall be brought to dwell in their own, till the end of time, That the Jew whom Kossuth compassionates, and would fondly relieve from Russian and Austrian bondage, find himself compassionates and will fondly relieve him from worldly trials. How much has occurred since the Lutheran angel of Rev. 14-6, proclaimed the "everlasting gospel" How much since the days of Cromwell and the 1st and 2nd Charless—since the angels commenced to "pour their vials on the earth"

If the *first* vial pained the Man of Sin, the *second* and *third* deluged Europe with blood, the *fourth* obscured the truth, and brought out an infidel philosophy in our father's days, and the *fifth* made Pius Nono flee in a cossman's livery to Gaeta in our own, what shall be in the *sixth* and *seventh*,

We may not live to see the seventh, but the *sixth* which shall dry the Euphrates and seven streams of the Nile may be effected by telegraph or railroads in our own.

That he who wishes to aid the Jew and establish a kingdom of intellectual freedom in the Old World, may be abundantly aided in the New, is the earnest desire of SPARTO HILL.

Of the bill now before the New York Legislature, to aid free colored persons in going to Liberia, the Journal of Commerce says:

"We can hardly doubt that it will become a law, either as it stands, or in a modified shape not materially affecting its efficiency It will be as great a kindness to the colored people, as to the whites.—The former cannot be men here, even they who are disposed to favor them, can not see any reasonable prospect of their ever getting on in social and political equality with the dominant race, whereas, from the progress already made in Liberia it is easy to see in that Colony the embryo of a great and powerful nation, in which the colored element is predominant and supreme. There and there only, on the face of the earth, is the coloured man at once independent and free. On that colony the best hopes of the African race. Rate neither intellectual, moral, industrious emigrant adds to its strength, and increases its prospect of working out successfully the problem, *what the colored man can do*"

It is stated that the Board of Regents of the Michigan University, at Detroit, has passed the following resolution:

Whereas, Rev. D. D. Whedon, (a Methodist Minister) has not only publicly preached, but openly advocated the *doctrine called the higher law*—a doctrine authorized by the Bible, at war with the principles and precepts of Christ, subversive of civil Government and society, and the legal rights of individuals; therefore, *Resolved*, that Rev. D. D. Whedon be and is hereby removed."

We cannot believe, in the first place, that any College in this country is in the control of men so ignorant of English as to suppose that "openly advocating" any doctrine seriously aggravates the offense of "publibly preaching" it. And in the next place, it strikes us that no body of College trustees made up of sensible men would remove a Professor without a more specific definition of his crime than is contained in the above resolution. What is the "higher law doctrine" which Mr Whedon *"not only* publicly preached but openly advocated!" What doesit mean? If the Board simply adopted the slang of partisan politics as a guide for their action, without any more distinct inquiry into the matter than that, they may be qualified for political Committee men, but they are not fit to have charge of the interests of a College. —*N. Y. Times.*

Petroleum!

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1852.

S. M. EVES: 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 Cod Liver Oil has been so highly recommended, I must certify that the Petroleum in my hands has superceded 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.

I have made a few experimental facts of the Petroleum, I remain, yours truly,

J. FLATTERY, M. D.

☞ For sale by druggists generally. feb10,d&wtf

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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. feb12tin.

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

"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 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 den, 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., feb12d&wtf18 No. 60 Wood st.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

☞ DR. LE BRUNN offers to those suffering from Deafness, his infallible aural remedies, which have been successful in nearly *three thousand cases* of confirmed deafness. These remedies comprise different courses for diseases of the internal, middle, and external Ear, and have been pronounced by those celebrated aurists—Drs. Kramer, of Berlin; Itard & Deleau, of Paris; Curtis, Pilcher & Yearsley, of London—as being the most wonderful and effectual ever applied for diseases of the internal and middle ear; their effects are apparent on the fifth or sixth day. Dr. Le B. *warrants a cure* in every case where the ear is perfect in formation. He has eighteen certificates of cures from those who had been *deaf and dumb*, and whose hearing is now completely restored, and are now enabled to learn the language! The names of over *twenty-seven hundred persons* who have been cured by Dr. Le B. may be seen by application. Patients, by sending a description of their case, can have remedies sent to any part. Terms—$5 consultation fee; $10 fee to be paid when the hearing is *restored to its original acuteness*, or when a watch will be heard to beat at the distance of eighteen feet from either ear.

N. B.—Dr. Le Brunn's Treatise on the Ear and its Diseases, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb; translated from the French—price, $1. Address Dr. Le Brunn, Union Square Post Office, N. Y. feb6tin

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,

WASHINGTON, February 9th, 1852.

☞ Information has been received from AMOS H. COWING, Esq., U. S. Consul at Panama, N. G., of the death, within his Consular District, of JAMES H. CLEAVER, late of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and that the effects left by him were taken charge of by WILLIAM HARROD, his partner in trade. feb6td

PACKET OF TWENTIETH MARCH.

DISPATCH LINE for SAN FRANCISCO.

The new and elegant Clipper Ship EMPIRE, 1,2 tons, CAPT THORNDIKE, will shortly be dispatched for San Francisco.

The second Cabin of this magnificent Clipper is fitted up in *State Rooms*, and each passenger will have a *single berth*. The rate of passage is fixed at the low rate of

$100 in Second Cabin, and found.

$250 in First Cabin.

Early application will be necessary, as the ship will not, under any circumstances, take over a limited number. Families and others going to California, will find this the most comfortable and economical conveyance now offering, and they will not be subject to any expense after leaving their berths until landed in San Francisco.

No passage secured till paid for.

The great experience of Capt. Thorndike in this trade, during his third voyage to San Francisco, together with the knowledge and experience of the owners, the fact his ship modeled by the same draft man as the celebrated clippers "Flying Cloud" and "Surprise," warrant the expectation of a most extraordinary quick passage.

Apply to E. H. SUTTON,

feb 9d 81 Wall street, New York.

For Rent.

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated on the Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Road, eight miles from Pittsburgh—attached to which is a Blacksmith Shop, and Wagon Shop, with two acres of ground—will be rented with or without the shops. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

GEORGE GILFILLAN, JR.

Public Sale of Land.

THE HEIRS of ROBERT HUNTER, dec'd, late of Washington county, will expose to public sale on Friday, the 12th day of March, 1852, a Tract of Land containing about 145 acres, situate on a branch of Miller's run, in Carroll township, adjoining lands of Joseph Littell, John Moorhead, and others, of which about five acres are cleared. The land is good and well watered, and the whole tract would make a desirable farm, but it will be sold in a body or in parts to suit purchasers.

Terms—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, when possession will be given, and the remaining two thirds in three equal annual payments. Six per cent. of the first payment will be required as soon as the land is sold off, or, on failure of the purchaser to comply with the condition, it will be immediately set up again for sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, M., on the premises, where due attendance will be given.

By the heirs of Robert Hunter, dec'd

N. B. Adjoining land, if not sold, will be rented for one year. feb9td

For Sale,

THE stock of Groceries, the fixtures, and the unexpired lease of the store lately occupied by HENRY C. KELLY, corner of Fifth st. and Market st. To any one who wishes to go into the retail grocery business, this stand offers advantages inferior to none in the city. Apply soon to JOHN IRWIN,

feb9tf Assignee.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

W. A. GILLISPENNEY & CO. have just received a fresh supply of the following new and interesting Books, viz:

The Lorgnette, or Studies of the Town, by the Master Person of Life, a tale of the Seasons.

Rectitude or Bachelor of Book of the Heart.

The Wife Widow and Maiden, by the author of North Weatherell, Kossuth and the Hungarian War

Vol 1 and 2 of Putnam's Semi Monthly Literary The Wing Almanac

Graitwell's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery—part 21

Year of London, by M. Harrison Unsworth.

Subscriptions received for all the Periodicals, at W. A. Gilliespenney & Co's., 75 Fourth st. feb9

SUNDRIES—

1 crate Rage;

14 boxes No 1 Leaf Lard;

4 bbls. Haysseed,

" Hickory Nuts, now landing

per Pilot, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,

feb9 Water and Front sts.

PERSIAN DE LAINES—A. A. MASON &

Co. are receiving out their stock of Persian De Laines at reduced prices

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—On hand, a

complete stock of French and Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres, to which they invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers, also, all the latest styles of Fancy Cassimeres.

feb9 A. A. MASON & CO., 62 and 64 Market st.

CLOVER SEED—33 bls prime, for sale by

feb9 WICK & McCANDLESS.

SHEEP SKINS—250 for sale by

feb9 BURBRIDGE & INGHAM

SUGAR—50 hhds. prime N. O., for sale by

feb9 BURBRIDGE & INGHAM

HOLASSES—50 bbls. St. James Reserve, for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHAM.

feb9

LOAF SUGAR—150 bbls. and 5 Nos. Bar, for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHAM

feb9

SUGAR—10 hhds N. O., for sale by

feb9 A. CULBERTSON

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—30 bbls. for sale by

feb9 A. CULBERTSON

50 BDLS. Massachusetts Trunk Boards, for sale by

feb9 A. CULBERTSON

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Partnership in the *BOARDING CANDLE AND SOAP BUSINESS*, under the style and firm of JOSEPH G. DAVIS & CO. Orders will be received at John Irwin & Sons, Water street, will receive prompt attention.

JOSEPH G. DAVIS,

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1852. JOHN IRWIN.

As administrator of the estate of Peter Beard, dec'd, I have sold the interest of the deceased, in the Adamantine Candle and Soap Business, to John Irwin, Esq., and formed a new partnership with Joseph G. Davis, under the name of *JOSEPH G. DAVIS & CO.*, and have great pleasure in recommending to the new co-partnership the friends and customers of the late firm of Peter Beard & Co.

GEO. W. JACKSON

Fancy Dress Party.

Mirth is the medicine of life.

It exercises the diaphragm strongly;

It gently soothes the brow of care,

And makes a thousand graces there.

A. BONAFFON'S Fourth Party for the improvement of his Pupils, will take place on Friday next, feb 13th inst. Being exclusively a Fancy Dress Party, of course none others will be admitted into the hall room, except (except parents) strict arrangements will be made to prevent children intruding. Those desirous of participating under the above regulations, can procure tickets at A. B.'s at $1.00. A limited number of gentlemen visitors will be admitted, as usual, in evening dress, at $1.50 each admission, which will be strictly enforced, both for ladies and gentlemen, on that evening. Ladies will be admitted with their season tickets. Positively no tickets sold at the door. feb12tf

To the Public.

THE NOTICE of the Dissolution of the firm of JOHN PARKER & Co. in the morning papers of Monday, is in error. A dissolution is contemplated, of which the public shall have due notice when consummated.

M. CARR,

feb12tf Of firm of JOHN PARKER & Co.

Centralization

THE FRENCH have centralized their government as near one point as possible. They can do as they please. But it is necessary, sometimes, to trailize the memory so far as to recollect that Chester is closing out his seasonable stock of clothing at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Boys' Clothing is of all kinds complete. Boys of all ages fitted out, immediately. Call and examine. We study to please.

feb12 71 Smithfield street, near Diamond Alley.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for

March, just received by W. A. GILLISPENNEY & Co's., (late W. G. Walling) No. 75 Fourth st. feb12

NO. MOLASSES—50 bbls. for sale by

feb7 R. DALZELL & CO.

NO. SUGAR—5 hhds. for sale by

feb7 R. DALZELL & CO.

SATINETTS!!—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

have just received from the manufacturer—Fancy Satinetts, consisting of Grey, Brown and Black, plain and ribbed, and which they are selling low by yard or piece.

feb7 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

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

feb7 MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

SUGAR—50 hhds. for sale by

feb7 W. & F. WILSON.

Molasses—101 bbls. prime, for sale by

feb7 W. & F. WILSON.

RAW WHISKEY—81 bbls. for sale by

feb7 W. & F. WILSON.

HAY—36 bales (on wharf) for sale by

feb7 W. & F. WILSON.

BUTTER—1 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by

feb7 W. & F. WILSON, 147