PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1852.

Whig State Convention.

☞ A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th 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.

NEE MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

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

THE FALL OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The Paris *Univers*, a paper which supports Louis Napoleon, and is of course in favor with that usurper and tyrant, has the following curious article on the subject of the resignation of Lord Palmerston. Such articles are interesting and valuable, as showing the spirit, the views, and the expectations of the adherents of absolutism and Popery in Europe. It says:

"The following is a fact *which evidently shows the hand of God in the fall of Lord Palmerston*. When that blind enemy of society fell, he had just addressed a note to the Protestant Governments of Germany, urging them to persecute Catholicism. The patience of God has just been exhausted by this last attack. This act, joined to many other similar ones, shows that Lord Palmerston was not a simple political agitator of the pseudo liberal school, but an implacable follower of Luther, a Protestant logician, a zealous sectarian, and the most formidable kind of revolutionist. His object, in seeking to revolutionize Italy, was for the purpose of putting down the Papacy; he favored Kossuth and revolt in Hungary, with the hope of seeing a Catholic empire disappear, and a new Protestant state rise in its place.

His sectarian hatred and his liberalism in this instance got the better of his patriotism; for it is necessary that Austria should be powerful, in order to protect Eastern and Western Europe against Russia; in making this threefold attack against Austria, in Germany, in Italy, and Hungary, Lord Palmerston inflicted a serious injury on the interests both of his country and ours. Whilst he turned his diplomacy against Catholicism, and flattered himself with sooner or later bringing about the downfall of the Roman Church, another Englishman, exchanging the illustrious name of the Spencers for that of Brother Ignatius, travelled through Europe, preaching against Anglican Protestantism; with naked feet, and clad in a rough habit, he unceasingly collected spiritual alms; he armed himself with Pontifical indulgences, pious signs and mortifications, in order to oppose the omnipotent Minister. Lord Palmerston has been overthrown, and in his fate we may see a prognostic of the destiny of Protestantism; that heresy is nowhere so tenacious as it is in England; that country is its fortress; and, nevertheless, it is there morally ruined both by those who support it and by those who abandon it. The abortion of Parliamentarianism, the confusion of false knowledge, the bankruptcy, and the stifling of the spirit of discussion, the restoration of good sense and of authority—all this Catholic movement of the continent will hasten the destruction of Anglicanism. The power of England will be even soon shaken if she does not promptly get out of the democratic current into which Peel, Russell, and Palmerston have thrown her. We hope that England, while returning to the true faith, will preserve her noble institutions, her opulence, and her power. But if, through her own fault, she should be deprived of these in a few years, the Catholics will console themselves by thinking that the nets spread by the fishermen of souls, Brother Ignatius and P. Newman, would be the sooner filled. The remembrance of the multitude of saints brought to life by England, persuades us that the daughter of so many prayers will never perish in her delusion."

Truly Lord Palmerston stands charged with a multitude of sins, among which his friendship for liberal institutions stands prominent. What is meant by his "note to the Protestant governments of Germany, urging them to persecute Catholicism," we cannot guess. In our reading we have not met with anything of the kind, nor had Dr. Cahill of Ireland, in whose long letter to Lord Palmerston we had supposed all his official sins were set in array against him. He says nothing on the subject. We set it down, therefore, as a jesuitical figment, along with Bishop O'Connor's assertion that the famine in Ireland, consequent upon the potato rot, was chargeable to the British Government. As for the rest of his sins, both official and political, we think they will not weigh heavily either upon the conscience or the fame of Lord Palmerston, who is here impiously represented as having been struck down by the hand of God.

There is a curious fact somewhat obscurely stated in this extract, which we shall endeavor to render from Jesuit parlance into plain English. It seems that some member of the Spencer family—a family high in rank among the nobility of England—exchanged that "illustrious name" for that of "Brother Ignatius"—Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Society—in other words, he became a Jesuit. It further appears that this man travelled through Europe, preaching against English Protestantism; that he travelled "with naked feet and clad in a rough habit." Why did he do that? Is there demerit in wearing boots, or decent and comfortable apparel? or is the guise of an ill-clad, bare-footed vagabond acceptable in the sight of Heaven? Did this follower and imitator of Loyola and Xavier assume this ridiculous habit to please Him "who has given us all things richly to enjoy," or did he do it to gull the ignorant multitude, who, we are happy to believe, are becoming too enlightened to be fooled any longer with such nonsense? Here we have one of the reasons why Europe is full of infidelity; for the common sense of the humblest revolts at such transparent humbuggery as an Englishman of rank and fortune playing the part of a Hindoo Fagir. But let us go on. "He unceasingly collected spiritual alms; he armed himself with Pontifical indulgences, (why, he was a second Tetzel) *pious signs* and mortifications, (a curious kind of armor) *in order to oppose the omnipotent minister.*" His mission, we see, was purely political, having for its sole object opposition to Lord Palmerston and England. Here we see the kind of agents the despots of Europe employ to carry on their intrigues. Let us look at him again. A bare-footed, coarsely clad Jesuit mendicant, armed with Pontifical indulgences and *pious signs*, travelling over Europe as a political opponent of Lord Palmerston. Verily, absolutism is a beautiful affair.

Had this man travelled over Europe in this foolish guise as a religionist, we should have paid no attention to it. His right to do so unmolested is unquestioned; but when political agents and emissaries go forth in this guise, to oppose the cause of freedom, we think it right to treat them as politicians, as they now themselves to be.

Even Peel and Russell are here charged with democracy. It is well; the democrats of both Europe and America will welcome them into their ranks, if they really wish to join them. But the secret of the matter is that in the eyes of the *Univers*, Protestantism and Democracy are synonymous terms. Perhaps they are, or soon will be, if we have many more of such bare-footed, ragged, vagabond embassies, armed with indulgences and "pious signs."

GEN. SCOTT.—The *Journal*, of this city yesterday, announced its preference for Gen Scott, as the candidate of the Whig party, at the approaching Presidential contest. While we are glad to have the aid of the Journal in support of a candidate for whom our preferences have long ago been expressed, yet we regret that it should at the very outset, and in the very article in which its preference is announced, have done Gen. Scott an injury. We refer to the following paragraph in the Journal's article:

"Our admiration of Gen. Scott, our trust in his principles, and in his abilities as a Statesman—which have always been under-valued because of his military reputation—have been greatly fortified by the calm patriotism disclosed in the stand he took, when the attempt was made to trap him on the Intervention question. Then, as always, General Scott, was found undisturbed by the excitement and clamor of the hour, and his answer placed him where he ever has been, on the side of his country, against the world; on the side of peace, although a man of war; on the side of Washington's counsels, against delusive new lights."

His position in regard to "Kossuth and his mission," may damage Scott, for the moment, with some of the over-zealous adherents of the Ex-Governor of Hungary, and, doubtless, some of those who have been ready, and eager to plunge the nation into war, for the sake of Hungary, will not come in at once to his support. But whatever difficulty may be apparent in the outset, from this cause, it will disappear, we are confident, instantly that the nomination shall be proclaimed.

Now, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, we deny that the Journal had any authority for this attempt to place General Scott among the opponents of Gov. Kossuth. His "*position* in regard to Kossuth and his mission" has never been defined, publicly, and cannot therefore "damage" him among the "over-zealous adherent of the Ex-Governor of Hungary," who regard him as the true and tried friend of liberty everywhere, and are perfectly willing to trust him without any further defining of his position, on that or any other subject, other than has been exhibited by the acts and expressed opinions of his long and eminently patriotic public life.

We should have passed the above extract by without notice, did we not assuredly know that if the impression, which the Journal so unauthorizedly endeavors to make, should obtain currency, it would indeed greatly "damage" Gen. Scott's prospects.

The only district in New York which has yet appointed a delegate to the Whig nominating convention, to meet at Philadelphia, has decided in favor of General SCOTT. The immense mass of that State will follow the example.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for March, is already at hand, and is, indeed a most brilliant number. Its illustrations are very fine, particularly its wood cuts, a new and beautiful feature. This number contains 112 pages of reading matter, about as much as 200 ordinary duodecimo pages. Graham is certainly deserving of patronage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1852.

The proceedings of the Whig Convention of Tennessee resulted, as was anticipated, in the recommendation of Mr. Fillmore for President, and Senator James C. Jones for Vice President. Though wishing to take no part in movements preliminary to the opening of the Presidential canvass by the June Convention, I may say, without prejudice to a perfectly neutral position, that the general popularity of President Fillmore at the South is gratifying to his friends, and reflects credit upon the people of that part of the country. If the compromise be recognized as Whig policy, it is to be any thing more than tolerated by that party, then Mr. Fillmore ought to be its universal choice. He ought not only to be its first-choice, but no other man has claims to a second place in its regards. The Government has never been administered with so much dignity, nor with more purity, conscientiousness, and firmness. As the executive chief he has fully and determinedly enforced the laws. It was his misfortune and that of the country, that at the beginning of his administration an influence existed strong enough to force upon it a system unjust, derogatory, and degrading to a portion of the States. Those laws it became his duty to enforce. In that system the South, as the event proves, most signally triumphed; the North was plundered and insulted. It was natural, it was inevitable, that feelings of deep indignation should be aroused throughout the Northern States by some of those measures, and by the unscrupulous violation of others by the opposite party to this ill understood compact. The feeling so excited has not yet been allayed. Had one law been so modified, at the next session after its enactment, that, without at all interfering with its main object, the dangerous infractions of the great rights of trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, and the sacred forms of the common law, which it was sanctions should have been guarded against, perfect cordiality of feeling between the North and South would have been restored, and Mr. Fillmore would have been elected to a full term to the office he now holds. Personally, no occupant of that station since James Monroe, has won for himself more respect and regard, no President has shown himself so qualified for conciliating opponents and smoothing asperities of party. Had kind and moderate counsels prevailed in the short session of 1850 and 1851, not only would the Whig party have been placed in a position entirely impregnable, but the election of Mr. Fillmore would have been by this time conceded by all parties, as an event inevitably consequent upon the cessation of old controversies and the burial of exhausted animosities. But things took a different course, and now it remains for a general conclave of the party to decide between the representatives of sternly hostile principles.

Congress is laboring to make itself a simple power in the State. They are shamefully frittering away their time in rapid and scurrilous debates upon trifles. I am glad that I was not present during the altercation between Messrs. Giddings and Stanley on Thursday. Upon looking over the report of it, I find it to have been about the most disgusting exhibition of blackguardism, ever witnessed even within those walls.

The two Houses are now sitting at an expense of five thousand dollars a day, and as of the present rate of progress the session will last till September, an expenditure of a million and a quarter of dollars may be looked for. Let the people reflect upon the horrors of nine mortal months of solemn trifling by three hundred fathers of the Republic. The only business before the body that seems likely to engage any serious attention is private claim mongering. The amount of demands of this nature before Congress and the departments is incredible. It is said that the Mexican reclamation for Indian depredations upon the frontier, which we have very imprudently engaged to defend, now amount to twenty millions of dollars. The immortal French claims from the last century are up again, and dressed in their most plausible costume. Congress had better order these paid at once, for they increase faster than the yield of gold from California, which by the way they are likely to absorb. They appeal for the modest sum of five millions. They do not ask interest now, but will come down with all their artillery for that after the bill for the principal shall pass. They have been running fifty five years, and the capital is just quadrupled. Some millions more, resting precisely on the foundation of the French claims, remain to be adjusted under the late treaty with Mexico. Then come the Florida claims for interest amounting to a million or more. The steam ship men, Collins and his allies, are instant in season and out of season. Their name is legion, and claim severally half a million per annum, jointly an inestimable sum. Bills for the renewal of expired patents, glide through the committees are wormed through either House by the hundred. Upon the whole the agents are having a busy and profitable time of it.

The news from France is regarded here as of greater importance than I am disposed to attach to it. The most experienced and prudent diplomatists consider it extremely probable that the French usurper, is seriously meditating the invasion of England. I do not doubt his fool hardy rashness, but the men who surround him, though willing to aid him in any scheme of massacre or villiany against their own countrymen, are too wary to butt their brains out against the white cliffs of Albion. Besides, the confederated despots of Europe know too well the consequences of such a war, to advise their *protege* to provoke it. If he commenced it, they must see him shamefully defeated, or must come to his support. If they combine to assail England, the last refuge of freedom in Europe, our course is plain. Intervention or Non-intervention, we would join the only great permanent constitutional power of the Old World, as well for our own ultimate protection as hers. There will, I think, be no war, but in this view of the case, it would perhaps be a happy thing for liberty, should the scarcely fledged Dictator of France *attempt* his talked of invasion.

I listened last night to a powerful and eloquent lecture of Mr. Lord, on the splendid career of Gustavus Adolphus, in which he presented precisely this contingency as justifying and requiring intervention of the most vigorous kind. Mr. Lord has lately travelled in Europe, and is delivering here a very instructive course of historical lectures. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The following paragraph is from the *Union*:

"The Niagara took nearly a million of specie, which makes the whole amount exported since the commencement of the present year about five millions. This far exceeds our receipts thus far, and, from all appearances, there is reason to apprehend that the disproportion will be increased hereafter. Notwithstanding the immense receipts during the last year from California, the balance in our favor was but one million, the exports having been forty-four millions to forty-five millions of imports this year. Unless some means be taken to check the drain, the scales will turn against us, and that to a startling figure. What folly to talk of intervention in foreign affairs, when the agents of foreign despots are permitted, without let or hindrance, to extract from our body politic the very sinews of war, and to leave us exhausted and helpless!

This is a Democratic testimony. The writer plainly anticipates disaster from persistence in our present policy. And yet, though our progress in the road to ruin can no longer be disguised from Democratic vision, none of them propose any practicable remedy. I was informed by financial men in New York last summer, that the maximate cause of the pressure and all the consequent monetary derangement, was the export of gold. And what is the export of gold but the sign of our buying more than we sell? In truth, one of the conditions of the free trade theory is, that we must be ruined once in ten years. This is the year of commercial crisis. It is just ten years since the country was at the lowest point of prostration. In 1842 the Whig tariff began to restore us to life, vigor, and prosperity. In 1832, the miserable and ever to be despised "compromise" with South Carolina treason and nullification prepared us for that decline which reached its depth in 1842. In 1819 there was throughout the commercial world a fearful revulsion. Its effects were in some degree obviated by the protective tariff of 1821, which took effect the year following. According to these precedents we ought to do some thing to protect our manufactures this very year. Let us hope that the omen of decennial regeneration will prove reliable.

The publication of the correspondence on the Prometheus proves that the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, stipulating the abandonment of Central America by the British, has been disregarded by both parties. The British Minister, Granville, says the right of possession and jurisdiction is still a subject of negotiation. Mr. Lawrence responds, "Yes, the right of possession and jurisdiction is still the subject of negotiation," though I hope it will soon be settled. This correspondence confirms one position that I have endeavored to make prominent throughout this discussion, to wit, that there is no other government at San Juan but British Government. The Lieutenant of the sham Musquito Prince is the British Consul, and he it was who summoned the British armed vessel to fire into an American Steam Ship in order to collect the port dues. It strikes me that we ought to require the recall of that consul, and the dismissal of the naval officer who committed that inofficeable outrage upon our flag.

Nathan Sargeant, Esq., has been confirmed register of the Treasury. Little Monsieur Heudebert, the French Cook of New Orleans, whom Mr. Clayton appointed Consul to Lyons, has been superseded by a gentleman whose name is not now recollected.

You will receive by the next mail a very able report by Hon. John W. Howe, upon Mr. Flett's scheme of making the Ohio navigable by preserving the water of wet seasons in tanks and reservoirs to be used in times of drought. There is good reason to hope that Congress will pass the bill authorizing the survey at this session. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 15, 1852.

Nothing of importance to Allegheny County has passed the Legislature for some days. On yesterday the bill for the erection of a County Poor House, passed the House with an amendment, submitting the question of "poor house" or "no poor house," to the people, to be voted on next fall. Also, providing for the publication of the law in three papers in the county. To-day the resolution hereto annexed, relative to the Wheeling Bridge, was called up in the House for final passage, having passed the Senate.

Mr. Flannegan moved to postpone the consideration of the same.

Mr. Appleton hoped the resolution would not be postponed. It was necessary that the action of the State should be had before Congress. No doubt the same misrepresentations would be made there by the Bridge Company that was made here, in order to have the suit withdrawn, and the facts should be sent there to correct them.

Mr. Flannegan replied, and called the action an unrighteous one from the start. His notions were peculiarly narrow and Philadelphian. He was further replied to by Mr. Jackson, of Columbia County.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the resolution carried by a large majority.

Resolution relative to the Wheeling Bridge.

Whereas, Application has been made to Congress in reference to the recent suit between this State and the Wheeling Bridge Company:

And Whereas, It is due to the dignity of this State that the position she has assumed in that controversy, should be brought before Congress in an official manner.

Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Governor be requested to transmit to both branches of Congress, and to the members of the Legislature, number 4, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and number 3, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, in reference to the said bridge.

The following are the resolutions referred to:

Resolution No. 4—1844.—Relative to Building a Bridge over the Ohio River,

Whereas, Application has been made to the Congress of the United States for an appropriation of money to aid in the erection of a Bridge across the Ohio River, at Wheeling Virginia, the construction of which might materially obstruct the free navigation of said river above that point, and injuriously affect the commerce of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that district of Pennsylvania lying west of the Allegheny mountains, by arresting the building of iron war steamers, and other vessels of the great western manufacturing and commercial emporium of this State, by placing a barrier to their passage to the Gulf of Mexico, besides seriously interfering with the free navigation of the Ohio river by steamboats and other vessels engaged in the trade of the Western and Southern States, during high stages of water; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to vote against any appropriation by the National Legislature to the object above stated, and oppose every proposition for the erection of a bridge at Wheeling, Va., or at any other point on the Ohio, or any project that would result in increasing the obstacles already existing to the free navigation and use of that great throughfare of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM BIGLER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Resolution No. 3, 1950—Relative to the Bridge over the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling.

Whereas, The navigation of the Ohio river has been, and is now obstructed by bridges erected across its channel, between Zane's Island and the main Virginia and Ohio shores, so that steamboats and other water craft hitherto accustomed to navigate said river are hindered in their passage to and from the port of Pittsburgh, and other ports in the State of Pennsylvania, the trade, commerce and business of citizens of this Commonwealth interrupted, the revenue of her public works diminished and impaired, and steamboats, owned and navigated by citizens of this State, bound to and from her ports, are subjected to labor, expense and delay, with hazard to life and property, by reason whereof the said bridges are a common and public nuisance, injurious to the State of Pennsylvania and her citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Ohio river as a common highway, is a right belonging to the citizens of Pennsylvania, which being essential to the prosperity of the State, it is the duty of the Commonwealth to assert and defend.

That the proceedings in behalf of said State, instituted by her Attorney General in the Supreme Court of the United States, and now pending therein, against the Wheeling and Belmont bridge company, to abate the nuisance occasioned by their bridge lately erected across said river, be prosecuted to final judgment, decree and execution for abatement of said nuisance.

That if such proceedings shall fail to abate said nuisance, the Governor of this State is authorized and directed to cause such other and further proceedings to be taken as may be necessary and proper, to procure the abatement thereof by due course of law.

That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated towards carrying on the said proceedings; the said sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Governor, and the account thereof to be settled in the usual manner.

J. S. M'CALMONT.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
V. BEST,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The nineteenth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

A REMINISCENCE.

Our railroad connection with Cleveland is completed and travellers may now breakfast in Pittsburgh and eat supper the same evening at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, without encountering either fatigue or privation of any kind. Kossuth, the great Hungarian chief, has passed pleasantly over the route along which, seventy years ago, a gallant Russian, a volunteer in the American army in its struggle for independence, laboriously toiled, enduring much exposure and hardship.

The incident has been recalled to my recollection not only by the remarkable improvement which has just been made in the mode of communication between the head of the Ohio and the mouth of the Cuyahoga, but by the fact that the man driven from home by Russians, should pass over the same ground so long ago traversed by a Russian exile.

In 1782, General Wm. Irvine was in command here, and on the 11th day of November of that year, he delivered the following order and instructions to Major Isaac Craig:

ORDERS FOR MAJOR CRAIG.

FORT PITT, Nov. 11th, 1782.

Sir—I have received intelligence through various channels, that the British have established a post at lower Sandusky, and also information that it is suspected they intend erecting one at either Cuyahoga or Grand River. But as these accounts are *not from persons of military knowledge*, nor fully to be relied on in any particular; and I am anxious to have the facts well established. You will, therefore, proceed with Lieutenant Rose, my aid de camp, and six active men, in order to reconnoitre these two places; *particularly Cuyahoga*. As your party is so small you will use every possible precaution to avoid being discovered, which service I expect you will be able to perform, as they will probably be relaxed in discipline at this advanced season of the year. When you have reconnoitred these posts (if any), you may try to take a prisoner, provided you find it can be done without much risque of losing any of your party, which must be guarded against at all events, as it is not your business to come to action—my reason for allowing you so small a party being to avoid discovery. I know your zeal will excite you to go lengths even beyond your own judgment in order to effect the purpose of your excursion. Nothing is withstanding my earnest desire to obtain accurate accounts of the matters mentioned herein, you will please to keep in view that I am *extremely solicitous* that every man may be brought back safe, because one man falling into the hands of the enemy may not only ruin your whole present business, but also prevent future discovery.

As it may become necessary for you to detach or separate from Mr. Rose, it will be proper for you to give him a certified copy of this order.

I am, sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
WM. IRVINE, B. Gen'l.

Major CRAIG.

Before I proceed farther with my narrative, I must give some account of this Lieutenant Rose. Alexander Garden, an officer in Lee's legion, during the revolution, in his anecdotes illustrative of the characters of the soldiers of that time, gives the following notice of him:

A gentleman of prepossessing appearance, a subject of Russia, genteel in manners, and highly gifted in accomplishments, appeared in Philadelphia, and by his address, soliciting, though fruitlessly, a continental commission. The evil that I have mentioned above began to be severely felt; and confidence, too often bestowed improperly, gave place to a suspicion, that in many instances appeared inconsistent with propriety. The commander-in-chief complained to Congress that he was harassed out by foreigners perpetually demanding employment when he had little to bestow, and his mind far from being satisfied with the qualifications of the applicants. The uniform good conduct and genteel deportment of the individual in question gained for him the general esteem of the army, and particularly attracted the attention of General Irvine, who received him into his family, and appointed him his aid-de-camp. The general opinion was that he was certainly a man of rank, as he was acknowledged to be of high endowment and finished education; but on that head he preserved the most profound silence. Assuming the name of Rose, he would have passed himself off as a physician, but it was speedily discovered that he possessed but a very slight knowledge of the medical art, acquired during a short residence with Dr. Glasgodd, at Baltimore. He was pronounced a soldier of exemplary, he was brave, active and intelligent; and while hostilities continued, the good opinion with which he had inspired his companions remained unshaken. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country, and for many years was no more heard of. At length, however, a letter came from Fort Pitt, addressed to a person of the General, in which, after expressing the most cordial attachment to his friend and benefactor, he added—"An affair of honor compelled me to abandon my own country. I fled to America for refuge, was graciously received by your venerated father, and cherished by him as his own. My obligation cannot be told—the powers of language cannot express all that I feel. I wish his portrait above all things—send it to me, that I may possess the delight of constantly viewing the resemblance of my best friend. It will fill up the measure of my happiness—I have content and opulence. The mistress of my style affection is dead, my wife and mine is the nearest to subscribe myself, the

BARON DE ROSENDOLPHE."

I have also learned on satisfactory authority that he was subsequently the Grand Marshal of the province of Livonia.

The ensuing narrative is from the memory of one who heard it from Major Craig.

The party consisting of its leader, Lieutenant Rose, a Sergeant and five men with one horse with provisions left Fort Pitt the second day after the order was received, crossing the Allegheny, and proceeding by the way of the Big and Little Beaver rivers, and passing beyond the mouth of the latter, in a direction farther south of west, as if their destination was to the Miamies, or towns on the Muskingum river, until the evening of the third day. During the latter day two Indians were several times noticed watching their progress. On that evening they stopped near a small stream, supposed to be a tributary of Little Yellow Creek, and made every preparation as if for a night's rest; but about nine or ten o'clock arose and very quietly commenced their march in a due north course, hoping by day light to place themselves beyond the reach of the Indian spies, who had probably been following them from the vicinity of Fort Pitt. Whether the Indians were misled by this change of course or whether they voluntarily abandoned the pursuit, is not known, but the party never again saw them. Pursuing their north course until they arrived, as they supposed, within ten or fifteen miles of the mouth of the Cuyahoga, where they left the horse and the larger portion of the provisions in charge of the sergeant and one man, with orders to remain there until the third day after, and if they did not return by that time, to leave and make the best of their way to Fort Pitt. This was about the twentieth or twenty-first of November; the weather was wet and cold, the streams all full and the crossing very difficult; so that they were longer than was calculated in reaching the mouth of the Cuyahoga. The country on both sides the river was carefully examined, and no appearance of a British establishment was found. The party, then, started on their return, but did not arrive at the place where they had left their provisions until more than a day after the time appointed, and found that the sergeant had left with his charge. It was then about the 26th of November, the weather cold, they had more than one hundred miles to travel through the wilderness, with a very scant supply of provisions. From this point they took a direct course to Fort Pitt, keeping the Mahoningon their right, and reached the Conneaugh-ing, as Major Craig supposed, about where Harmony now stands. The creek was frozen over, but not strong enough to bear, the weather was very cold and another night would probably make the ice strong enough to bear; but they were out of provisions, almost starved, and could not wait. They, therefore, adopted the following expedient. They kindled a large fire, and when it was burning brightly each one stripped off his clothing, bundled them up, seized his arms, his clothing and a burning brand, then dashed into the creek, and when they reached the other shore, clapped their brands together and soon had a comfortable fire by which to dress. They resumed their journey as soon as possible, and late that same evening (1st of December) they had the good fortune to fall in with the encampment of Capt. Uriah Springer and a hunting party from Fort Pitt, near the Cranberry plains. Here, of course, their privations ceased, they were kindly received, and the next day reached Fort Pitt.

It must not be supposed that this hunting party was a mere pleasure excursion; it was a matter of business and necessity to eke out the scanty supply of provisions, under which the troops here always labored. C.

For the Gazette.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reading the communication of your Harrisburg correspondent "M.," it gave me much satisfaction to learn that there appears to be, in the General Assembly of our time-honored Commonwealth, a strong feeling in favor of "the Maine Liquor Law," "so amended as to make it applicable to this State." I am a less for language sufficiently strong to express my disapprobation of the unaccountable apathy which *seems to* pervade the minds of the Temperance men of Allegheny county. Only think of the petitions from Philadelphia city and county, "signed by at least from two to three hundred thousand citizens," while we, who used to be regarded as among the most zealous advocates of Temperance in the country, seem perfectly listless and indifferent. Temperance men awake! Arise in your strength! For God's sake gird on your armor; and let it no longer be said with truth that petitions are coming in from all parts of the State except your own county! Let petitions by *hundreds* and *thousands*, signed by the fathers and "sons," the mothers and daughters of Allegheny, be poured into the State Senate and House of Representatives, until there *shall not be room to contain them*. Large delegations of the most zealous and influential Temperance men in the county, irrespective of the peculiarities of certain departments of the Temperance enterprise, should be IMMEDIATELY sent to Harrisburg, with instructions to press their claims upon the attention of the Legislature, until their justice shall be acknowledged, and legal action taken upon them. There is not a moment to be lost. Whatever is done must be done *quickly*. And may the Almighty prosper the efforts of those who shall volunteer their services in this benevolent and Heaven-approving enterprise!

An Old TEMPERANCE MAN.

Pittsburgh, February, 1852.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Horace H. Miller, of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the republic of Bolivia, in the place of A. K. McClung, resigned.

Nathan Sargent, of Pennsylvania, to be Register of the Treasury of the United States, in the place of Townsend Haines, resigned.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

William Duer, of New York, for the port of Valparaiso, in the republic of Chili, in the place of Z. W. Potter, recalled.

Joseph Graham, of Ohio, for the port of Buenos Ayres, in the place of R. A. Saunders, recalled.

Nicholas J. Keefe, of New Jersey, for the port of Laguayra, in the republic of Venezuela, in the place of Louis Baker, recalled.

Timothy Darling, for the port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, in the place of Julius C. Ketchum, recalled.

Valentine Holmes, of Pennsylvania, for the port of Belfast, in Ireland.

W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, at Havana, in the island of Cuba, in the place of A. F. Owen, recalled.

Samuel J. Oakford, at Tambes, in Peru.

George King Rogers, of Louisiana, for the port of Lyons, in France, in place of James Heudebert, recalled.

Wm. R. Glover, of Kentucky, for the port of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in the place of W. P. Rogers, resigned.

Alfred Wheeler, of California, to be Attorney of the United States, for the southern district of California, in the place of J. M. Jones, appointed Judge.

Joseph W. Furbur, of Minnesota, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Minnesota, in the place of H. L. Tilden, removed.

Petroleum!

COLUMBIA, Ohio, Jan. 24, 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 simple 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 superseded 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. feb16d&w1w

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

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IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

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

☞ A full assortment of HANNS celebrated G. R. AXES always on hand. feb17

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Volumes in the Library, 2,000; in Reading Room 26 Newspapers and 21 Magazines.

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. feb18jn

☞ TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Read all that double "A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the enemy, exterminates his existence, and drags the unlucky distant carcass to the light. And in the manner have I found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to pursue upon Worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the intestinal tunnel 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 the 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., Wood st. feb13d&w1w

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; Hard & Deleau, of Paris; Curtis, Hinder & 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 *several hundred-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 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. feb16jn

☞ Who that has suffered with that most tormenting of all things, corns, but will hail with joy the great *Arabian Liniment*. If persevered in, it never fails to cure, and is just as good for almost *all* diseases which require an external application; and for animals, no medicine has discovered has proved so efficacious as *H. G. Purrel's Arabian Liniment*. (See advertisement.)

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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

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☞ 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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Isaac M. Pennock. a3

DIED,

On the 14th instant, Miss MARIA ANNE, daughter of John Christy, at the residence of her father, near Portersville, Butler county, Pa., in the 20th year of her age. feb19d&w1t:8

Scientific Lectures.

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.*

THURSDAY EVENING—LECTURE II.

The importance, the various relations, and the interesting nature of Heat in all its different manifestations; its agency in Chemistry, its use as regards Clothing, Food, Temperature of Body, as a motive and power on the propelling agent of all kinds of Machinery, from the Watchmaker's lathe to the Ocean Steamer; its laws and properties noted and commented on, explaining how it may be best used with efficacy, economy and safety. A new definition of Matter will be presented, with a special enumeration and definition of imponderable bodies; the ultimate atomic structure of ponderable bodies, the connection of heat with them, and the several ways in which it is communicated from one body to another. The whole to be illustrated by appropriate and beautiful experiments, in which some new instruments invented by the Lecturer will be used.

Evening Course Tickets, Single, $1.00; Double, $1.50; to be obtained at the principal book stores, and at the Library Rooms. Members' Tickets, to be procured of Messrs Williams, Selkers, and McKnight, Committee. Single tickets 25 cents. feb18:1t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NOTICE of the Dissolution of the firm of JOHN PARKER & CO. the morning paper of Monday, is incorrect. A dissolution is contemplated, of which the public shall have due notice