PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 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

NEIL MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

ANTI-MASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

☞ The Committee of Correspondence, composed of the Delegates from the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, at the last County Convention, are hereby invited to meet at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th proximo. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

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

As we expected, the *Journal* has no evidence to justify its attempt to place Gen. Scott in a position adverse to Gov. Kossuth and his mission. The editor rests his case on an anecdote related of Gen. Scott and Gen. Cass. The Senator asked the soldier if he was prepared to march an army into Hungary. Gen. Scott replied that he was prepared to march wherever Congress directed him. A most fitting and opportune rejoinder, which completely floored the great Michigander, who doubtless was seeking to trip the Old Hero in view of the Presidential contest. The reply was equally appropriate, as showing the entire subordination of the military to the civil power, and we cannot see how any one could have inferred from it the conclusions which have affected the almost miraculous conversion of the editor of the *Journal*. He must have been hard up for a reason for his change, when he hinges upon such an expedient for justification, and in choosing it, he appears to have been more careful for his own consistency, or the appearance of it, than for the position and success of Gen. Scott. Such friendship is hardly to be desired.

LIME AND PLASTER.

We have several times spoken of the value and importance of the coal trade which will result from the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Western New York, the Canadas, and the entire region of the Lakes being destitute of that mineral, and there being along the line of that road enough to supply that extensive region for ages. We have also spoken of the vast stores of iron ore, and of the numerous furnaces scattered along the line of that road, the number of which may and will be indefinitely increased, when it shall please Congress to enable us to manufacture our own iron. There are two other articles, the exchange of which would likewise throw a large amount of profitable business upon that road. In the valley of the Allegheny there is any quantity of limestone, generally lying side by side with coal; of course it can be manufactured very cheaply. The southwestern part of New York is destitute of lime, and consequently it bears a high price—something like 25 or 30 cents per bushel at Olean.—From Armstrong, Clarion, and other counties in Pennsylvania it could be furnished by railroad at prices considerably lower than those just mentioned, giving a good profit to the manufacturer and to the road. Although we do not rank this item of trade as at all of equal importance with that of coal, yet it is one of considerable magnitude, and well worthy of being taken into the estimate.

On the other hand, the valley of the Allegheny, rich as it is in mineral wealth, is entirely destitute of gypsum or plaster; but there is abundance of it in the valley of the Genessee and in Canada. The exchange of these two articles would be of incalculable advantage to the people of both States, while at the same time they would throw thousands of tons of freight upon the road.

The amount of heavy freight upon this road will be very large from the moment of its completion, made up, as it will be, of pig iron, lumber, fire-brick and many other articles for Pittsburgh, and coal, and lime, and iron, glass, and countless other articles of Pittsburgh manufacture, destined for Western New York and Canada. It is impossible that it can fail to be a very profitable road to the stockholders, as it certainly will be the making of the country through which it will pass.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the "Courrier des Etat Unis."

Translated for the Pittsburgh Gazette, by William J. Rose.

PARIS, Jan. 26, 1852.

Events are hurrying onward:—The confiscation of the Orleans property, which I mentioned to you the other day, has already been accomplished. A decree, published in the "Moniteur," orders the confiscation of all that private domain which Louis Philippe, on ascending the throne, made over, with a foresight rather paternal than royal, to his children. The other estates of the Orleans family, whether descending by succession from the Prince de Conde, or from Madame Adelaide, are to be sold after a year's delay. With regard to the confiscated property, the intention is, by a gross piece of machiavelian art, to divide it among those interests from which support is hoped for, in order to render them accomplices in this brutal spoliation. Thus, the legion of honor, the clergy, the army, the establishments (to come) of the "credit foncier,"* are all endowed at the expense of the D'Orleans. Unfortunately, we have a proverb to this effect—"stolen goods profit nothing"—and every thing would indicate that we shall once more have reason to admit its truth.

It is not that I am moved overmuch by the lamentations of the English and Belgian journals, who, upon this occasion, are echoing the murmurs of the Parisian parlours. I unquestionably disapprove of this confiscation; I deem it unwise, unjust, and absurd, even with regard to the interests of the banditti who rule us. The latter, by this act, have seriously alarmed and alienated the powerful class of capitalists and property holders; they have shaken almost to its foundation the very principle of property, for, if the interests of State to day require that the possessions of Louis Philippe should be confiscated, why should they not, on the morrow, demand the confiscation of all that belongs to M. Rothschild or M. Greffulhe? The "bourgeois" perceive the aim and compass of this blow, and hence, I have told you, that even in a Bonapartist point of view, the measure was a stupid one. In fact, it has created for Bonaparte millions of enemies, and not a single friend. As to the "partageux"† whom he has collected around him, if his desire is—when Gen. Scott is elected President of war, to make allies of them, he has deceived himself; he has only rendered them accomplices to advocate the nomination of "old Churches, and men plunged in dishonor do not formosco?" an element of strength—they are but a burthen.

However, I repeat to you, I care but little the Jeremiads of men who have no bowel feeling, excepting for money,—who with a manifestation of pity, saw thousands of innocent persons, shot down, imprisoned, or deported, and whose sole return to compassion is bewailing the destitute condition of family that still retains one of the largest places, if not the very largest in Europe. This commiseration for money, this immoveable hardness of men is not one of the least characteristic traits of the demoralisation that is a certain class, but, it is clear that other will meet its punishment in the very [illegible] where it has sinned. God has not delivered France over to a troop of brigands and fools for nothing.

Besides, this decree has led to an important event—a change of ministers. Messieurs de Morny, Rouher, and Fould, whom we designed all the violent measures of this France [illegible]

* "Credit foncier," landed credit.

† "Partageux," a political name, meaning greedy sharers of stolen or ill-gotten property. Applied, of late years, to the agrarian communists.—Trans.

‡ The above supposed to be written by one of the first men in France, and is a solemn voice from the sanctuary of dead liberty, that we should surely hear. Or shall we sleep on until the artillery, combined despots and the throes of internal convulsion awaken us to terror and despair?—ANS.]

It is difficult to foresee that the day would not be [illegible] when the Democrats of the Union would dare to storm the Federal Capitol and bring traitors to the constitution to justice, or else [illegible] themselves into the camp, sword in hand, and fight the battle of the outraged South! *Democratic Review.*

Well reader, do you suppose this dreadful contingency is to happen? When, think you, will it become the duty of the "Democrats of the Union" to "storm the Capitol," "bring the traitors to justice," and "sword in hand, fight battles of the outraged South?" Why—don't you know that he has collected around him, if his desire is—when Gen. Scott is elected President of the United States! Who, after this, will venture to make allies of them, he has deceived himself; he has only rendered them accomplices to advocate the nomination of "old Churches, and men plunged in dishonor do not formosco?" an element of strength—they are but a burthen.

To crush this plot before its birth, the Convention must nominate the proper man, and rival Scott with a tried civilian, not with a second or third-rate General, subject to the same weakness as his antagonist.

And who, in the estimation of the Democratic Review, is the "tried civilian" who alone can avert these terrible consequences? MARCY? No. CASS? He is not even "a second or third-rate general." DICKINSON? By no means.—BUCHANAN? No. Who then? Why, *Douglass*, the "young giant!" He is the "proper man" whose elevation is necessary to prevent the "Democracy" from "storming the Capitol;" and, "sword in hand, fighting the battles of the outraged South!"—*Albany Evening Journal.*

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.—Our readers will remember that Professor Locke delivers the third of his interesting course of lectures, at Lafayette Hall to-night. The announcement, we are sure, will fill the hall, since our citizens are fully aware of the high character and scientific attainments of Professor Locke.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK and Graham's Magazine for March have been received at Holmes Literary Depot, Third st, opposite the Post Office, also, the London Quarterly Review for January.

has been the victim for two months past, are too honest and conscientious to lay hands upon *royal* property. They have reduced thousands of innocent persons to beggary; they have made desolate more families than the cholera; but when it was proposed to seize the possessions of a family, which might yet return to power, they were shocked at the idea, and at once, sent in their resignations. So, we have a relay of worn out hacks within two months,—but, they are going to hitch on fresh horses, and the Presidential car will roll with increased rapidity down the slope that invites it—and facilitates its swift descent.

Messrs. Persigny, Abbatucci and Bineau take the places of the de Monay, Rouher and Fould. The only characteristic name of this trio is M. Fialin (called de Persigny) formerly a dismissed sub-officer—a violent man, resolute adventurer, unscrupulous intriguer and most intimate friend of the Emperor's nephew. The President has profited by the resistance which his Orleans decree encountered in the Council, to rid himself once for all of any such opposition in future. Our Sultan has just appointed a Grand Vizier who will communicate alone with the other slaves composing the Council of his Sublime Highness!—in Turkey this personage is called, a Minister of State. The Grand Vizier is no other than M. Casabianca—lawyer,—minister of finance,—a sort of Michel Morin, fit for everything, fit for nothing, but a Corsican and devoted to his master.

On the day succeeding the formation of the new Cabinet, appeared the nomination of the new Councillors of State. The event is trifling. You can find, in this list, no names but such as have been employed and worn threadbare in the service of every administration—and for the new power they will be neither a reinforcement nor an obstacle. For it, as well as for the country they amount to nothing.

A matter, more important, is the increase of warlike rumors. The advent of M. Persigny renders war quite probable. We must add that this is, almost, the only issue left to government for its existence. The army idle, dishonored and humiliated by its shame, has ceased to be the army of France and has become the servile tool of an audacious knave, and is, moreover, menaced in its very structure by a despotism that leaves nothing untouched; *the army is discontented.* A day or two ago, General St. Arnaud assembled the commanders of division, to reproach in the harshest terms, it is said, *the evil spirit* that was developing itself in the army. How this conference resulted, we are not informed but it seems to me impossible to avoid the declaration of war as an inevitable consequence of a crisis strained to a point where it can no longer remain. The terror of Belgium, the military and naval preparations of England, and the tone of her papers becoming every day more and more bitter and provoking, all push affairs in that direction with constantly increasing speed.

I have already said, and will not cease to repeat, that we have reached an epoch decisive in the history of the world. The concussion of the two principles is inevitable and imminent. European despotism well understands that, so long as there remains on earth an asylum for the spirit of liberty, it has conquered nothing. Founded nothing, completed nothing. This is the reason why war with England is unavoidable; this the reason why, should England succumb, *war with the United States is equally unavoidable.* The new principle, in make its appearance in France during three years, has evoked from the tomb the spectre of feudalism ages. *At no period of history was there her held a similar fury against the ideas of liberty.* Do not the reactionary party speak freely in France of going back beyond the 16th century? Do not dull and sullen mutterings here to announce *systematic measures of rigor against the Protestants?* And why, indeed, shall *religious* liberty be more favored than political? Did not Luther engender Descartes, Voltaire, Mirabeau, Condorcet, Saint Simon? If men thought, with all its fruit, religions, philosophical, political, be not radically extirpated from the world, will not the heads of this hydra be continually reproduced beneath the axe?

Therefore is war with England imminent. Yes, you will soon see the despotic of Europe, coalesced and mustered into ranks by Russia, come crashing down on England, overwhelm that naval stronghold the hitherto inviolate asylum of human liberty. And you, Oh Americans, free citizens of the Republic of the United States, fold your arms, let things take their course, shut yourselves up in your prudent and traditional maxims of neutrality, forget that to liberate you France, three quarters of a century ago, was lavish of her fleesher blood, her treasure; in the strife, abandon England, the last stand; and-bearer of Europe's liberty; trust to the ocean, which protes you, for impunity in deserting the solidarity of free peoples—under the gaze of the solidar of tyrants. But remember these three words, which contain all the recent history of Europe: Republican France allowed Hungary, Italy, and Germany to be crushed, and *Five to-day saw the lot of Russia!*

England, like France, has permitted all the resurgent nationalities to be stifled, and for the very stroke which has been down the liberties of France, pierces her to the heart; she feels herself threatened, no longer in the development of her power merely, but in the very conditions of her political existence; and England, proud England, not without anxiety, turns her restless glances toward America.

Practice it your turn, ye! Americans, these maxims of solution egotism, which have succeeded so happily Italy, Hungary, Germany and France, and which are already bearing for England herself, an alarming fruits, and, in a few years, you comprehend with surprise, we now comprehend in France, and as England begins to apprehend, that the policy of egotism is an inate policy; that there are no local, no national questions; that the least blow struck against liberty at St. Petersburg bounds from pole point, even to New York; that the human [illegible] is one and indivisible, and that the nation which "will none of" solidarity, with others in [illegible] is destined ere long to share the solidarity of servitude.‡

A CONVENTION OF SPIRITS.

During the last week a great Convention of the rapping-spirits and "the believers," and mediums," was held at Cleveland. During the morning session of the first day, nothing of particular interest took place, except that notice was given, that at the afternoon session, none would be admitted but spiritualists and mediums, and if any of the *Heathen* should come, the spirits had promised to rap them out—and the spirits had promised to the spiritualists, if they should come they would give them demonstrations which would forever put an end to any doubts that might exist in their minds.

What took place in the afternoon, and evening, will appear from the following report, which we take from the *Cleveland Herald*:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Notwithstanding the test made by the spirits, quite a large audience obtained admission to the hall. The exercises were opened by singing, and Dr. UNDERHILL read a Spirit lecture to the mediums, very long and very prosy. It expressed the deepest solicitude of the spirits for the welfare of the mediums, the care exercised over them, gratitude for their labors, and exhorted them to be strengthened and to "go out and preach the gospel to every creature." The lecture announced that an important book would soon be given to the world through a Cleveland medium. Toward the close of the lecture numerous "rappings" were heard in the vicinity of several mediums. Mr. Lewis then lead in singing.

Experiences were now called for, and Mr G. F. Lewis related his, rather a remarkable one, or, considering. The venerable Judge Price, of Mahoning, was invited upon the stand, to relate his experience, and while doing so, was interrupted by the vibratory manifestations of the right arm of a Mr. Steele in the gallery, who announced that Swedenborg had a communication to make. Swedenborg stated that there was not sufficient harmony of minds, which was pronounced by the clairvoyant rapping-spirits of other mediums. Singing was resorted to, and Mr. Lewis sang "Where are the twelve Apostles." The spirits communicated that more lively music would be agreeable, and Mr. Tiffany invited ladies to come forward and play and sing. He suggested 'Three Grains of Corn" as the spirit air for the piano, and the Old Granite State was played and sung. Rappings and vibratory manifestations were frequent, some of the male and female mediums being exercised much after the manner of the jerklugs of the revivalists in tentucky many years ago, and the early Mormons of more modern times.

Still the demonstrations were not so powerful and satisfatory as anticipated, and spirits through mediums, as well as believers, declared that more harmony and oneness of mind must be obtained. Some way of separating the saints from the heathen must be devised. Mr. Robinson, of Summit, stated that some twenty delegates were present from that county, and amongthem several mediums. They had come to get their faith strengthened, and the presence of believers destroyed the spirit influence and should withdraw. A few started, when an adjournment for half an hour was moved, with the understanding that none but spiritualists should then be admitted. Before the question was put, a young man rushed across the stage, exclaiming that "Jesus Christ never shut the door against sinners—that he had never before spoken in public, but the spirits commanded him to speak against this course," &c. The motion was carried.

On consultation, it was resolved to bring the mediums together upon the platform. This was done to the number of 40 or 50, about a third males. The mediums were of all ages, from children of twelve to old men of sixty. They were seated in a circle on the platform, Dr. Underhill standing in the centre as manager. Spiritualists were admitted to the hall, the unrecognized being subject to the chief of a detroyal at the door. The exercises again commenced with music, and the vibratory manifestations as well as rappings were more general and violent than when the mediums were scattered among the congregation. Still the spirit of harmony was lacking.

More music was resorted to, and "Vote yourself a farm" was sung. Dr. Underhill spoke a few moments with much earnestness, and the demonstration also considerably increased in power. A white haired gentleman rose and exhorted a few moments, at the same time jerking and twitching all over. A young man who had been violently exercised by jerks and spasms rose and ran on for some moments in a sort of Indian jargon, precisely as the Mormons were affected when they supposed the Indians were the lost tribes, and that they had received the gift of tongues for the purpose of gathering them to the promised land. The spirit of Black Hawk had probably returned to Cuyahoga to vindicate the truth of history.

The demonstrations fell so far short of those promised, that Mr. Tiffany took charge of the mediums. He stated that the three classes of medium, rapping, vibratory, and writing, would not harmonize when seated promiscuously, and the classes must sit together. They were thus arranged, but the convincing manifestations did not come, and the last effort to "call spirits from the vasty deep" was by turning all but the rapping mediums from the stage. This accomplished, the failure was more apparent than ever, and as it was growing dark, and the mediums if not the spirits needing refreshments, an adjournment carried *nem. con.*

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting of the spiritualists for the evening increased in interest, and numbers. Some fifteen hundred persons were assembled to witness the wonderful developements, but no "spirits" gratified the audience with palpable demonstration of their power.

Mr Tiffany announced that he was directed from the spirit world to give a statement of the spiritual theory or system. The theory thus proclaimed by inspiration was as briefly this—that mind is acted on by mind by influence; that there exists a spiritual medium or atmosphere so to speak—that by means of this medium mind acts upon mind. Again that man is a trinity, which is compared by the general divisions of "humanity," intellectuality and the "outward self-hood" or the "I." This "inmost selfhood" or the "I" knows truth not by ratiocination or induction or by means of the senses but by "impression" or "influx" or rather "intuition." It is the "spiritual part," the "God" in man, and exists in all more or less developed. As it is more highly developed we are able to communicate with the spiritual world. Disembodied spirits retain the habits acquired, the passions exercised, and the desires indulged in, on the terrestrial sphere, and by an association with the proper persons on this earth they can through sympathy and the spiritual medium enjoy their former pleasures, and re-exercise their former passions.

Thus the person suddenly cut off when angry would continue mad still when he "crossed the line," and he would be longer or shorter in getting over it as was his habit in the body—the spirit of the drunkard would long for a glass of whiskey as much as ever, and Mr. T. asserted that it would find plenty of ways to suck it through, for it would become the congenial spirit of boon companions left behind—the sportsman and horsejocky spirit would seek its like on earth, and this was equally true both in the higher and lower order of developments. These facts he explained why mediums transmit from the spirits false answers and lies; they were false and lying spirits. These views were enforced by Mr. TIFFANY with his usual force and eloquence, and in the course of his remarks he also explained his theory why the Convention had hitherto failed, to secure convincing spiritual demonstrations. He wished to be catechised by any one, and he expressed a belief that manifestations would be made before he closed. The speaker becoming somewhat tedious, the audience favored him with manifestations not to be misunderstood; when Dr. UNDERHILL arose and denied that A. J. DAVIS, the "Poughkeepsie seer, was an authorized exponent of the spiritual system, and as he was about to proceed an unusual "rapping" from all parts of the house evidenced such marks of appropriative intelligence that the speeches was cut short.

A movement of the audience favoring adjournment followed, but a question having been propounded to Mr. Tiffany by some one in the crowd, quite a house full came to order. For some two hours questions and answers followed, and several gentlemen engaged in the discussion. Blows were given and taken in good nature mainly, and the whole rapping theory was knocked to the great amusement of the audience. The hard hits on both sides were received with cheers and laughter, and Mr. T. found a full match in a gentleman who had investigated the theory and practice of the manifestations of the spiritualists, until he proved them to be humbug. In answer to the question why true mediums ever false answers, Mr. T. asserted that mediums had no control of the answers, that spirits were alone responsible. The gentleman then related an instance of his own experience. In Rochester he with others had an interview with Benjamin Franklin, through the well known Miss Margaret Fox. An answer from Franklin was rapped out by means of the alphabet, and when read by the medium was pronounced ungrammatical by a gentleman at the table. A second time it was rapped out by the spirit, and again pronounced ungrammatical. Miss Fox immediately left the table indignantly, with the emphatic remark, "You all know that I don't understand grammar!" The 'noise and confusion" was such, and so prolonged, that we lost Mr. T.'s rejoinder entirely.

During the discussion the gentleman offered to present the mediums $100 if any or all of them and their spirits at the Convention, would give a correct answer to any one of ten questions he would write out, seal up, and deposit in a safe, and we understood Mr. T. to accept the test.

The discussion was continued until an old gentleman, who seemed a firm believer, offered to back up his opinion with a $100 bet, whereat some one shouted out he would "go him fifty dollars better," and another that he "had a horse he would match him at $100 a side," when amid shouts of laughter a motion was made to adjourn, which was unanimously carried. Notice was given that the mediums and spiritualists would hold another church meeting at nine the next morning, at the same place.

WEDNESDAY, 18th.

The meeting this forenoon was devoted to singing, and relating experiences, &c. Manifestations much as yesterday. A part of the mediums and believers did not attend, owing to disapproval of yesterday's proceedings.

M. PUTLEY one of the Secretaries of Kossuth, addressed a meeting of the friends of Hungary, at Cincinnati. We copy the following brief extract from his remarks as published:

Gentlemen of Cincinnati, let me humbly beg that you will make your sympathy operative, and that you will all the time remember that the *time* of my chief is very precious. Every steamship that arrives from Europe brings momentous news that the last great struggle comes on rapidly. The present tyrant of France, that—"the nephew of his uncle," (laughter) is fast consummating his downfall, and the hand of the horoscope of all those nations points full upon the CRISIS! By the last steamer I myself received a letter assuring me of the very perfect union of all the races in Hungary—Sclaves, Croats, Magyars, all in deadly hatred to Austria, whom they now, with wide open eyes, see to be their only, their real and their eternal enemy. That letter says: "*If Kossuth were here now—if not our glorious chief; then any one, a little Kossuth, no bigger than my finger—if he were here the whole country would instantly rise and sweep the invaders from our soil.*"

FROM HARRISBURGH.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 16, 1852.

SENATE.—The bill authorizing the school directors of Birmingham, Allegheny County, to borrow money, passed. The bill had previously passed the House.

House.—Mr. Appleton read in place, and presented to the chair, "an act relating to actions in partition." This bill authorizes plaintiffs, in such actions, to take a non-suit, without prejudice, at any stage previous to final judgment.

Mr. Fiff presented a petition relative to the collection of school tax in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on "An Act authorizing the recorders of deeds to appoint deputies."

Mr. Appleton in the chair—the bill was read and passed.

The bill entitled "An Act to authorize defendants, in certain cases, to tender payment and save costs," passed the House.

February 17.

The following bills passed the House to day: "An act to authorize the sequestrator of the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike road to to pay certain debts."

"An act to incorporate the Girty's Run Park Road Company, and relative to the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny."

"An act to prevent the destruction of small birds in the county of Allegheny."

KOSSITH'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

In the *Senate* of the United States, on the 17th inst., the following proceedings took place:

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from Hon. Kossuth, dated Cincinnati, Feb. 14, 1852, addressed to him, which states that not being initiated in the diplomatic forms of the United States, he respectfully directed his farewell to the President with a request that it might be laid before Congress; that since then, he has been informed by the Secretary of State that such could not be done, and that the Secretary of State had suggested that copies of it might be sent to each House of Congress. Acting upon this, he enclosed to the Senate the following copy of the address to the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12th, 1852.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States:—

The most generous invitation, contained in an act of the Congress of the United States, approved and officially transmitted to me by your excellency, having afforded me the distinguished honor of being acceptably presented by the illustrious Secretary of State to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; having been, upon subsequent resolutions of Congress, received with almost unprecedented kindness by the Senate, and by the House of Representatives; having been entertained with unsurpassed kindness by the Senators and Representatives of the United States; obliged with courtesies far excelling my aspirations by the heads of the various departments of the executive government, and favored by marks of kind attention and sympathy by the Honorable Members of Congress in numbers which almost equalled the aggregate of the two illustrious legislative bodies of this great Republic—the time has come when the exigencies of my country's affairs require me to depart from the City of Washington, and fulfil the agreeable duty of acknowledging personally that protective sympathy which many towns, cities and states of this glorious confederation continue to manifest in favor of the just cause of my country's down-trodden independence, and the freedom of the European continent, so intimately connected with it. This my departure becoming more urgent—as, according to the present condition of Europe, every moment's accident may call on me to answer those duties which, in obedient compliance with my nation's sovereign will, I assumed when, as unanimously elected Governor of the State of Hungary, I took an oath to God and the people to maintain that national independence which my nation had asserted so heroically, and had declared so legitimately, it is a matter of deep regret to me not to be able individually to express my everlasting, warm gratitude. But though my mind be mournfully impressed with inconsolable grief at the melancholy intelligence connected with the last moments of my staying here, that the heart of my beloved and venerable mother has broken under the renewed cruel persecution inflicted upon my family by the house of Austria, still, I cannot take my departure from the Capital without leaving a power on earth as the United States, I cannot forbear to hope, that the very circumstances of that security which the United States enjoy, while the greatest part of Europe quakes, will but more impress upon their true republican generosity, the sentiments of supreme urgency, to pronounce in respect to the law of nations and international duties and rights, as also in respect to the undisturbed safety of commercial intercourse, in favor of such principles, which, founded upon the law of nature and of nature's God, are equally consistent with the fundamental principles of this great republic, and indispensable to peace and contentment. Humanity would hail such a pronunciation, from such a place, with inexpressible joy; and as it was a violation of those principles by an armed foreign interference in Hungary, which opened the door to a system of overwhelming despotism on the European continent, the very fact that Hungary, forced by the most treacherous position ever seen in the history of mankind, has in declaring its independence, but exercised that right, and followed that principle, upon which stands so gloriously the very political existence of the United States; and the fact that this legitimate independence was overthrown by the most cruel violation of international law, make me confidently hope that the deep interest which the people of the United States feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments; the warm sympathy with which it witnesses every struggle against oppression, as well as its profound sentiments of justice, and its congenial generosity, will become a source of such consolation to my native land, as the supreme constitutional authorities of this glorious republic will in their wisdom deem consistent with the paramount duty towards their own country's welfare and prosperity.

It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlasting respect and gratitude, humbly entreating your Excellency to be pleased to communicate this, my respectful farewell, to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr. President, your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

MEXICO.—Late advices have been received from Mexico. They tell the old story of the government being financially ruined, and not knowing how to extricate itself from the difficulties. A representative from the Holy See had arrived, and inspired the government with new hope, of what, does not exactly appear. Mexico seems disposed to try and raise the wind, by making a demand upon the United States Government for indemnity, for expense incurred by the Mexican Government in repelling the invasion of American citizens on their frontiers. The income of the year ending October 29, was, from import duties, $3,673,489; from extraordinary sources, $2,794,772; the demands on the government, exclusive of the interior debt, were $7,023,239; of this sum were paid of ordinary expenses, $5,868,601; of extraordinary, $236,859, leaving a deficit of $1,091,835 due to the national servants, and other obligations hardly less imperative. In making payments all possible equity has been used. Troops in the field have received a portion of their pay for the current year, and the whole of it for the last year; while others have been paid only up to November or December. The employees of the civil list have fared worse, having received no pay since August; two months and a half pay due them from the preceding administration also remains in arrear. The courts have been paid from their own funds. The funds destined to pay the interior debt, have been necessarily used to save the national existence in the payment of the foreign debt. To meet this debt, other efforts are still to be made, or the nation will yet go to destruction. The army must also be increased. The President speaks of the Tehuantepec business, in general terms, and expresses the hope that the present negotiations with the Minister of the United States, with respect thereto, may be brought to a successful issue; if not, the question will again be brought before Congress. A much worse condition of things than is now presented in Mexico, could scarcely exist, and the government hold together.

Petroleum!

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Jan. 21, 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 popular remedies formerly used and recommended by the profession. So far as the various diseases of the lungs, for which the Coal Liver Oil has been so highly recommended, I must certify that the Petroleum in my hands has supperseded 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 of by it.

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

J. FLATTERY, M. D.

☞ For sale by druggists generally. feb9dawtf

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

DIRECTED BY EXPRESS PACKETS.

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

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. R. AXES always on hand. feb14

MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

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☞ *Terms of Membership*—$1 *Initiation Fee, and* $4 *per annum.*

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. feb14.dtm.

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 deafness. These remedies comprise different courses for diseases of the internal, middle, and external Ear, and have been prescribed by those celebrated aurists—Drs. Kramer, of Berlin; Hard a Delsan, of Paris; Currie, Tyler, & 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 acquired, improved, and are now enabled to learn the language! The number of cures *twenty 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 for a to be paid when the hearing is restored to its original soundness, 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. feb6dlm

☞ Who that has suffered with that most tormenting of all things, corns, but will hail with joy the great *Arabian Lonment.* 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 ever discovered, has proved so effacacious as *H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment.* [See advertisement.]

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. O. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

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feb8

☞ LIVER PILLS.—No medicine ever carried for itself a higher reputation in so short a time, as has the Liver Pill discovered and compounded by Dr. Mclane, of Virginia. Although but a short time comparatively before the public, it has already earned for itself a degree of popularity hitherto unsurpassed. The demand for them has become immense. Messrs. Kidd & Co., the proprietors of the medicine, who reside, in Pittsburgh, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, are constantly receiving orders which they find it almost impossible to supply. The popularity of these Pills is not confined to any particular section of the country, the demand being general from the North, South, East and West. The truth is, no disease is more common in all quarters of the United States than that of the Liver. These Pills are the best remedy ever yet discovered for Hepatic derangement. None are genuine unless signed "O. Mclane."

For sale wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO., No. 59 Wood st.

PHILO HALL FOR RENT.

INDIVIDUALS, Societies and Associations can hereafter obtain the use of this convenient and well known *Public Hall* from the subscriber.

Also for rent—several rooms in the Post Office Buildings, which are well situated and suitable for OFFICES.

R. D. GAZZAM, 75, Liberty st.

(Post and Dispatch copy for one week.)

Map of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Vicinity

ANY person wishing to have a view of their country seat put on the map, can do so by making application (on or before the first day of March next) to Schuchman & Hannin Third street, or to the subscriber. feb21dt

H. E. McGOWIN.

Spring Prints.

A. MASON & CO. have just opened 5 cases Spring Prints, Rich Colors. feb21

LINEN HDKFS—Just received 40 dozen assorted Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A. A. MASON & CO.

feb21 62 & 64 Market street

200 GALLONS VARNISHES—Smiths New York celebrated brands for sale by

J. KIDD & CO.

500 LBS. ALEPPO NUT GALLS—In store and for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

300 DOZ. ARTIST'S COLOR—Assorted in tubes, in store and for sale by

J. KIDD & CO.

10 BBLS. LARD OIL—Burckhard's brand for sale by feb21 J. KIDD & CO.

New Goods Arriving.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have commenced receiving their early Spring supply—and have already open and ready for inspection

Spring Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Robbing and Thread Edgings,
Rich Barages,
Super French Muslin de Laines,
Rich Black Figured Silks,

and a variety of other goods.

Our regular customers and buyers generally are invited to call with us. feb21

HAY—36 bales (on wharf) for sale by

W. & F. WILSON.

feb17

Diamond Market House—Meeting of Contributors.

THE subscribers to the Fund for the erection of Market Houses in the Diamond, will meet at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Third street, this evening, (Saturday 21st Feb.) at half past 7 o'clock. By order of the Committee. feb21

WILLIAM TATE, J. R. SANDERSON, JOSEPH RAILEY.

WILLIAM TATE & CO., No. 10 Fourth street near Liberty, and Federal street, Allegheny, Manufacturers of Sheet Lead, Leaden Pipes, Hydraulic Baths, Water Closets &c., &c.

Persons who have work to do in our line will do well to call, as they may rely on having their work executed by practical workmen, and as we manufacture our own lead pipe and sheet lead we can afford to work at least as low as any other establishment in either cities.

Persons from the country who wish to purchase pipe for conveying water from springs will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing from second hands, as we are the only manufacturers of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead in the city.

Orders from the country for Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead and Pumps will receive prompt attention.

feb21-dawly

EGGS—4 boxes fresh eggs, just rec'd per C. and P. R. R. and for sale by

E. DALZELL & CO.

feb20

CHEESE—50 bxs. Cream Cheese, received and for sale by (feb21) E. DALZELL & CO.

BUTTER—8 bbls. and 2 bxs. prime roll, just received and for sale by

feb21 J. & B. CANFIELD.

CHEESE—100 bxs.; just rec'd and for sale by (feb21) J. B. CANFIELD.

BACON—A small lot, in store and for sale by (feb21) J. B. CANFIELD.

SALERATUS—50 bxs. and 20 bbls. in store and for sale by

feb21 J. B. CANFIELD.

PEARLS—20 bbls, rec'd and for sale by

feb21 J. B. CANFIELD.

LARD—4 kgs., in store and for sale by

feb21 J. B. CANFIELD.

EGGS—5 bbls just rec'd on consignment, and for sale by T. WOODS & SON.

feb21 No. 61 water st.

SUGAR—20 hhds., in store, for sale low to close consignment, by (feb21) J. & R. FLOYD.

LARD—10 kgs. No. 1 Leaf Lard; for sale (feb21) J. & R. FLOYD.

VINEGAR—30 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar; for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

BULK PORK—30,000 lbs. rec'd per railroad, and for sale by S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

feb21

MOLASSES—100 bbls.