PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 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,

KER MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMAS 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.

INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.—These, as the terms imply, are opposite ideas. Let us inquire first, what is intervention, and then it will be quite easy to arrive at the meaning of the opposite term.

Intervention, in the sense it is used in the Kossuth discussion, is the interference of one government in the affairs of another, or in a war existing between two nations, or two parties in the same nation. There have been many examples of intervention, both ancient and modern. We shall cite a few or recent occurrences.

France intervened between Great Britain and these colonies, in the war of independence. That act of intervention pleased the people here very well, because we were very apt to regard that which works to our advantage with favor. That act was rather one of war against Great Britain, than of friendship and compassion for these struggling colonies. Still, without scanning the motive of the King of France very narrowly, the people of the United States were very glad and very thankful. But suppose the King of France, instead of doing what he did, had come to the rescue of his *brother* George, of England, against his revolted colonies, as Nicholas of Russia came to the rescue of his brother of Austria against his revolted subjects of Hungary, our opinion of his conduct would have been materially modified. We would have considered it most outrageous. As it is it had rule that will not work both ways, we may come to the very safe conclusion that intervention in the quarrels of other nations is always wrong and always unjust, to one of the parties, unless the interfering nation is already in a state of war with one of the parties, which was the case in the interference of France in our revolutionary quarrel. That fact justified the intervention of France on that occasion.

In 1820 the people of Spain rose and compelled King Ferdinand to give them a constitution and a representative legislature. The King was obliged to yield, but his cousin, the King of France intervened between the King of Spain and his subjects—marched an army into the country, dismissed the Cortes, drove the liberals into exile, and restored the old despotic forms of government. This gross violation of international law caused a strong feeling of abhorrence in the minds of the American people at the time.

About the same time there was a disposition manifested by the Holy Alliance of Europe to intervene in behalf of Spain against her revolted colonies; but President Monroe, seconded by Great Britain, interposed a manly protest against such intervention. The despots wisely thinking with Falstaff, that discretion was the better part of valor, left Spain to fight her battle as she could. The result was she lost all her colonies but Cuba. Mr. Monroe did not plunge the country into war on that occasion, nor did he form any entangling alliances; yet it was a decided case of intervention against intervention—the very thing Kossuth wants.

While that contest was pending, Greece was struggling to free herself from Turkish rule. The struggle was bloody and barbarous, and really seemed to be a case requiring intervention. All Christendom was excited about it; and for once the sympathies of democrats and despots were on one side, or at least appeared to be so. Despotism in France, Russia, and Austria, was a very good thing in those days; but Turkish despotism was a very different matter. At length Great Britain, France, and Russia determined to intervene, and a "pretty, kettle of fish" they made of it. They united their fleets in the Mediterranean, attacked the Turkish fleet at Navarino and destroyed it. This, to be sure, put an end to the war; but poor Greece fell out of the frying pan into the fire. The Czar, who in this affair completely outwitted his associates of France and England, sent to Germany for a degenerate scion of royalty, called Otho, and set him up as King over the Greeks, who, simple souls, imagined they were free. The subsequent history of that people is the best commentary upon the government which they received at the hands of their liberators. John Bull shakes his head to this day when he thinks of the battle of Navarino. It was a sad blunder.

We come now down to the late troubles in Europe, which were marked by two memorable cases of intervention, besides some minor examples. We allude to the intervention by France, between the Pope and his republican subjects, and to the intervention by Russia in the struggle between the Hungarians and the House of Hapsburg. Both events are too recent to require rehersal; but the history of the world scarcely furnishes more flagrant violations of the law of nations, and of those great principles which lie at the foundation of all free governments.

The fundamental principles so eloquently expressed in our Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, *it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government*, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness," are the very opposite of those which governed France and Russia, in their policy towards Rome and Hungary. These principles lie at the foundation of international law. They cover the whole ground, and work both ways. For instance, should the people of Mexico see proper to abolish the republican form of government, and place themselves under the rule of an autocrat, the United States would have no right to interfere with their choice, however, we might regret it, or however dangerous we might esteem it to our republican institutions. The highest exercise of liberty is the choice of the form and nature of the institutions under which a people wish to live, be those institutions monarchical or republican.

This right was exercised by Hungary in abolishing the government of the House of Hapsburg, and establishing another more consonant with their wishes and their interests. The right of *Austria* to prevent this, if she could, we shall not question; but not being able to do so, the right of the Hungarians to their independence became as sacred and well-established as our own. But Russia intervened, and by military force, compelled the Hungarians to come again under the government which they had just repudiated. This is what Kossuth complains of, and against this he has appealed to the only free nations on earth. He wants no intervention in favor of Hungary against Austria; and he earnestly protests against the intervention of Russia against Hungary in favor of Austria. Nothing can be clearer or simpler than this.

Intervention by one nation in the domestic affairs of another is the worst kind of tyranny; and if the practice should become general, the whole world will soon be brought under despotic rule. This is the fact now in Europe, and the solidarity of the despots is becoming wider and firmer every day. To protest against and resist this greatest of all exercises of despotic power was a question of expediency with Great Britain in 1849; and she chose not to do so; but in 1852 it is no longer a question of expediency with her, but one of self-preservation, and we find her nowbuckling on her armor for the conflict. A conflict not in defence of the liberties of Hungary, Italy, or Germany, but her own. Had she struck boldly for the right then, she would have had the ball at her foot, and Europe might have been free: but now she is likely to be called upon to struggle for life upon her own soil.

With us, in 1852 it is as it was with England in 1848, *a question of expediency*: and many of our people say, "let us not mix ourselves up in the quarrels of Europe." So said England four years ago; and acted upon that principle, and now she bitterly repents her decision. Let us beware how we follow her example. Let the United States enter a firm and decided protest against any further intervention, and it will give such strength and encouragement to the friends of freedom in Europe, that the Czar will pause long before he crosses the frontier to meddle with the affairs of his neighbors.

The war between the absolutists and the friends of freedom is inevitable; but the result of that war will depend very much upon the course of the United States. Should this nation utter the protest against Russian intervention, which Kossuth desires, leaving the question of war to be determined afterwards by circumstances, the result will almost certainly be favorable to the cause of liberty and right.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A Committee of the Association to erect a House of Refuge in Pittsburgh, for Western Pennsylvania, we understand has waited upon the Commissioners of this county, with a request that they subscribe on behalf of the county, the sum of $10,000 to the Fund of the Association. The Commissioners, we learn, are favourable to the subscription; but hesitate until they have ascertained more fully the wishes of the tax payers.

There can be no doubt, in our opinion, that the demand is a just one, and that the county subscription ought to be made. The House of Refuge is greatly needed, and must be provided, unless we refuse obedience to the demands of justice, interest, and benevolence. It is a public institution, intended for the benefit of all that need it, and should be erected and supported at public expense. The Legislature has authorized the subscription of specified amounts on the part of all the counties in Western Pennsylvania, and it is important that this great county should lead the way and set a good example. A great number of our benevolent citizens have subscribed liberally, on the principles of sheer philanthropy, and out of a regard for *the* morals of the community. The county in its corporate capacity should also do her share, and tax-payers will find in the long run, that the subscription will be a saving to the county.

We are indebted to Adams & Co's Express for late papers from California and Oregon—Stockton California papers of Jan. 14th, and Oregon papers of Jan. 3d.

TRUCKS ON THE PORTAGE RAILROAD.—There will be no scarcity of these, as will be seen by the following extracts from the Canal Commissioner's Report, of 1851.

The number of Section Boats passed over the Portage Railroad during the year, was, *five thousand six hundred and fifty-four*. (Tonnage capacity 49,620 tons.) "Sixteen sets of new section boat trucks costing ($23,850,00), twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars were purchased and put on the Portage Railroad in 1851. These, in addition to the old stock make thirty *sets of trucks* in use and in good order, which will be sufficient for the service required."

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1852.

I am glad to learn that the humbug claims for interest against Government, which by some buggermagery have been brought before the Supreme Court, will be dismissed on motion of the Attorney General. The claimants will then go before Congress, and will continue the fight there till they get tired out themselves, or until they tire out the defenders of the Treasury. If the Government ever depart from the policy of not paying interest, one of the most reliable safe-guards against profligate expenditure will be broken down. Nothing is more needed than an act of limitation in favor of the Government, similar in principal to that which protects individuals against fraudulent and made up claims to their property. Large sums are still every year paid out on revolutionary claims, most of which came from Virginia: and I hesitate not to say that they are all, without any exception, plausible swindles, hardly less gross and iniquitous than the notorious Galphin and Barrow claims, which excited such just astonishment and indignation two years ago.

From what I can learn of the state of Mrs. Gaines' case in the Supreme Court, I am satisfied that she will lose it. There is no reasonable ground for believing that a single member of the Court is in her favor.

The House has been for the last two days engaged in the attempt to pass a bill, giving to Gen. Joseph Lane, the delagate from Oregon, a large increase of his mileage. The peculiar hardship of his case may be imagined from the fact, that the law for organizing the territorial government of Oregon prescribed that the delegate should receive only $2,500 each session for travelling expenses. He claims four or five thousand, and the mileage committee, have reported a bill *for his relief* accordingly. His sufferings is intolerable, to be sure, and he ought to be put out of his pain, with as little delay as possible. The expenses of the journey are about five hundred dollars, but as he only performs one at the beginning and another at the end of Congress, he receives pay for a consecutive journey. He will charge and receive $5000, when he will have to pay out but $1000. He is not content with the moderate profit of $4000 on this branch of his two years' work, but must raise his gains to $7000. This would appear to be rather a brazen business for so patriotic a gentleman as the Marion of the Mexican War, but to "such base uses," may the most chivalrous come at last. Thad. Stevens gave one adventurous gentleman a pretty hard hit in the course of the debate. Thad. was opposing Lane's claim, when Dr. Fitch, of Indiana, rose to ask him, if he, Thad., believed a member had the right to draw his *per diem* while absent from the house defending murderers and incendiaries, alluding to the Christiana treason trials, at which Mr. Stevens was counsel. Thad. turned upon Fitch with a stare of contemptuous sarcasm, which instantly arrested the attention of the whole House. "Well," says Thad., "I am urging this question in my poor way, and the gentleman from Indiana argues in another way. I suppose he is doing his best. The House will give him credit for his zeal. His anti-Christiana argument will probably make out a strong case for his client, and I leave the three together." There was something in the manner of Stevens which finished Fitch, and he sat down satisfied that he had made nothing by his day's service over and above his stipend of eight dollars. The House adjourned without acting upon the bill.

The Senate received yesterday a communication from the Secretary of the Interior on the subject of the census of California. No official report is likely to be received, and the important duty of apportioning representation cannot be performed without some further legislation. It is likely that authority will be given for re-taking the census of California. I see that while the census tables estimate the population at 165,000, the last message of Gov. Modongal states it as high as 200,000.

The Iowa land bill is still under discussion in the Senate—but I suppose it will finally pass.

It is now definitely ascertained that Walker's mission to England to borrow money for the Illinois Central Railroad was a complete failure. He has not succeeded upon any one point. The directors of the road have nearly concluded an arrangement for the sale of $4,000,000 in bonds of the company in New York, with the proceeds of which about one hundred and sixty miles of road will be forthwith put under contract. A commencement will be made at both ends of the line.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The Washington Union begins to be alarmed about its position. I understand that the impression prevails that the print has been secured by the friends of Douglass as a candidate for the presidency, and that this is one of the causes precluding the union of the democracy upon it, as their favorite and favored organ at the capital. The editors are very busy in contradicting this rumor, although for the present they can say nothing in their paper. The life of the journal depends upon obtaining the census printing on terms which will compensate for the absence of private patronage. Never was journalism in Washington at so low an ebb as now, in respect to pecuniary support. The National Intelligencer has a good paying subscription, and some business advertisements. The weekly National Era, the Free Soil organ, has some fifteen thousand subscribers, and is in a prosperous condition, but no other paper in the city could live an hour but for the present or prospective aid from the Treasury. It is to be hoped that the time is not distant when all government stipends to party presses will be cut off. Not until then shall we ever have a perfectly independent political press.

The longer these disputes about printing continue the more settled becomes the conviction that it is for the interest of the government to establish a printing office of its own, and that will be the ultimate resort.

Mr Buchanan still remains with us. His letter to the Richmond politicians has brought him upon the platform of the compromise, of which he has heretofore been an opponent, because it does not concede enough to slavery. He was an advocate through all the bitter strife preceding the adoption of the compromise of the line of 36° 30', and was even considered the northern leader of the southern secessionists. But his late perigrination southward has opened his eyes to the important fact, that slavery has set contended for, in the so called compromise, and that it is very popular at the South. The transition from an anti-compromiser, a thirty-six thirty man, and a secessionist, to a Democrat of the peace and harmony school, he does not find to be so violent, after all, and he comes out at a most judicious time, and in the most approved manner. But his southern patrons are not the men to take him without a practical pledge of his devotion to their interests. He will therefore be required to cause the repeal of the Pennsylvania laws refusing the use of the county jails for the imprisonment of alleged fugitives from labor. Should the Legislature, with its present large Democratic majority, adjourn without passing a bill for that purpose, Mr. Buchanan's popularity among the class of politicians who will rule the Baltimore Convention will be seriously diminished.

George Law's amusing manifesto through the New York Herald, concerning the government muskets, and the ball cartridges, which he has got into his possession by some mysterious means, is the subject of some speculation. George talks in the language of some great potentate. He holds 150,000 first-rate new American muskets, neatly and substantially boxed up, and 4,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges. And he intends to keep them for the use of the gallant republicans of Europe, when they shall be prepared for them. Very well, highly satisfactory, all this. But how did George become vested with this mighty power for good or evil? and what guarantee have we that he will not abuse it? I have seen the muskets, and know them to be beautiful and most efficient pieces. The ball cartridges are perfect in their kind. But how happens it that they are now private property, having all at one time belonged to the United States? This vast mass of materiel cost the nation at least two millions and a half of dollars. It is notorious that neither George Law nor anybody else has paid for them, either at the rate of two dollars per gun or at any other price. It is a most singular and unaccountable business, and as a tax payer, I demand an investigation. Perhaps the peace of the world is concerned. I do not know, nobody can know, what may come of it. This same George Law, beside this store of arms and ammunition, has a most formidable fleet, and has an army of men, nominally employed on the Panama railroad, but how soon may he turn upon some of the weaker powers, and annex them to himself? In these exciting times we cannot be too cautious what we do. George Law ought to be looked after, or at least those muskets should be.

JUNIUS.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE CANADA.

The Canada arrived at New York, at noon, Wednesday the 18th. She brings Liverpool and London papers of Jan. 31, and Paris dates of Jan 28th. We condense the following summary of news from the New York Commercial:

ENGLAND.

Lord Cowley has been appointed Ambassador at Paris, in the place of the Marquis of Normanby. Several other peers had been named, but the preference seems to have been given to Lord Cowley, because he has not been much involved in the turmoil of politics.

The dispute between the employers and the operative engineers of London and Lancashire is apparently as far from settlement as ever.—The employers have formed themselves into a defensive association, and have announced their united determination to oppose all attempts at dictation by trades' unions, and to employ no workmen connected with them.

Summonses were issued on the 30th ultimo for a Privy Council to be held the following Monday at Buckingham Palace, at which the Royal speech would be arranged.

Lord Broughton has retired from the Board of Control, and is succeeded by Mr. Fox Maule, who will take the responsibility of framing a new bill for India.

The principle of the new reform bill will be neither disfranchisement nor enfranchisement, as far as regards localities, but only a general enfranchisement of existing constituencies.

THE STEAMER GLASGOW.—By the last steamer we had intelligence that the steamer Glasgow, for New York, had been compelled to put back to Glasgow.

The cargo was not to be discharged, the surveyors, after a minute inspection, having reported that nothing was wrong with the ship's hull, which was of iron, all the damage being to the deck work. She was to proceed on her voyage on the 7th of February.

IRELAND.

Two men are on trial at Dublin, before a special commission, for the murder of Mr. S. D. Bateson. The following evidence reveals a sad state of things in that country. It was given by a boy, Robert Mills, the principal witness for the crown:

"I am 15 years old—I live in Keady—I remember the day on which Mr. Bateson was killed—on that morning I remember leaving Keady to go to Castleblaney—we went on to Mr. Collin's house, where we met three men and Mr. Bateson. There was one man at each side of Mr Bateson, and another walking behind him. I saw the faces of the men who were with him.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Now, look at the dock and tell me do you see there any of the men whom you saw with Mr. Bateson on that occasion?

Witness—Yes, that man (pointing to the prisoner) was one of them.

Examination continued—After we passed on a little way I heard a pistol shot; James Sherry then cried out, "Mr. Bateson is shot, come on or we will be killed;" when we looked back we saw the three men beating Mr. Bateson into the slough."

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—Are you sure they were the same three men whom you saw just before with Mr. Bateson?

Witness—I am; they were not out of sight all the time; I heard Mr. Bateson cry out, "Oh, oh!"

Cross-examined I saw men on the road, after the murder, and the "bus:" *I met plenty of people between that and Keady*; I am quite sure the prisoner was one of the men I saw walking with Mr. Bateson; I would not know the other two men if I saw them now; Mr. Howley showed me three men in the yard attached to the Bridewell, and I pointed out the prisoner as one of the three men I met on the road; I looked at the prisoner when I saw him on the road more closely than I looked at the other two men; he wore a gray frieze coat and a straw hat; *when I went home I mentioned what I saw to my own people; we all agreed to say nothing about the murder, lest we should get ourselves into trouble about it it was not dunkish or dark at the time of the murder.*

The picture, however, is deepened by the fact that Ribband conspiracy is spreading. An attempt was made on the 27th of January to assassinate Mr. Chamber, of Newry. One blunderbuss missed fire; the other, (for there appear to have been three persons laying in wait for him; with loaded firearms,) severely wounded the gentleman, whose life is despaired of. The following is taken from the Newry Journal:

The aggressive movement of the Ribandfraternity has been transferred from the opposite coast of Louth to Rosstrever and the district of Morne, in this county. On the nights of Friday and Sunday last, in particular, large bodies of men were seen marching in rank and file order, armed, along the adjacent mountain roads, and along that leading to Kilkeel; and on Monday morning a threatening notice was found posted up convenient to the residence of a respectable lady, midway between the town above named and Rosstrever. Another notice, of which we have obtained a copy, was, on the same night, posted upon the gateway of a gentleman, the agent of the Morne estate, residing in the immediate neighborhood of Kilkeel. The latter billet runs thus:

NOTICE.

"A meeting to be held at five miles from this town to adopt the means of putting an an end to all trying land lords and receivers of rent, as the land has refused to feed idle gentlemen. Attend at our sitting room, the Orangemen shall be taken by the hand, as we are invited to come to visit this country by a great deal of them.—Signed by me, underwriter for the Maguires Family, P. F., county Louth."

The following missive, of which the original is before us, imparts another and darker feature to the Ribband conspiracy. It was addressed to a local magistrate, and sent to him through the post office. We give it *verbatim*:—

JANUARY 22.

"you bloody heretick take this notice, fore your land or leave this country we cannot pay our rent the land is so high and will we tirn our children out beggers for the sake of A heretick receiver you have past A bill Against our Clergy nou we have past a bill against heretick landlords And against heretick magistrates the bluddy heretick lord John russil that past the bill you may blame him for All that is don And will be done in this country we will have ireland to our selves we have our police And you have your Police—so you bloody heretick you see Which dos their duty been A Papist will see to you and to the rest which of them Will die best if you tirn from this date And live and let live It may be the mains of saving you troub being magistate we will have no heretick law in ireland—sined and seled Tekel Pollie—down with hereticks."

FRANCE.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects of the Departments, authorizing them to release from prison and restore to their families such of the insurgents" arrested since the 2d of December "as shall appear to have been merely led astray, and whose liberation offers no danger to society."

Four political refugees, from Geneva, who entered France on the 6th of December, and killed a gendarme who attempted to arrest them, have been sentenced by court martial at Lyons, one to hard labor for life, one for 20 years, and one to death.—One was acquitted.

A decree had been issued, officially confirming, what was before understood, the appointment of Prince Jerome Bonaparte president of the Senate; M. Menard, first vice-president; M. Drouys de Lhuys, M. Troplong, and General Baraguay d'Hilliers, vice presidents; General d'Hautpoul, grand referendary. M. Lacrosse, secretary.

A report which had generally obtained in Paris, to the effect that the President hesitated to enforce the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans family, and was about to submit the project to the Senate and Legislative Corps, has been officially contradicted.

The President gave a grand dinner on the 29th ult. to a distinguished party of English gentlemen. Forty fire sat down. He expressed great regret at the prevalence of the belief in England as to his warlike intentions. "He had lived there long enough to acquire respect for its people and institutions, and he still had a great many friends there." As to the rumor that he intended to make war—"it was simply absurd."

The *Moniteur* has the following with reference to the sequences of the late *coup d'etat*:

It has been seen from the report of the General-in-Chief of the Army of Paris to the Minister of Welcome the events of the 2d and 4th December—a report remarkable for its clearness, precision, and simplicity—that the loss of army in those two days amounted to one officer and 23 men killed, and 17 officers and 102 men wounded. These results have since been changed by the death of three soldiers from the effects of their wounds, bringing the number of killed 27. Up to this time the number of civilians killed and wounded has not been known in an official manner, and the most exaggerated statements have been put forward.

Authentic documents have been drawn upon the subject, and we now know that M. Trebuchet, chief de bureau at the Prefecture de Police, charged with that duty, has taken an exact account of all that fell. From this examination, it appears that there were killed on the Boulevard Montmartre and Poissoniere, and taken to the ambulance in the Cite Bergere, 86; carried to the cemetery of Montmartre by order of the police, 2; carried to the Morgue from the barricades, 42; died in the hospitals (most of them insurgents) or at their residences, 110—making a total of 191. The number of civilians wounded is only 87, but it is evident that the number would have been much greater if all the insurgents wounded had made themselves known.

Those only are known who were seriously wounded and taken to the hospitals. It was the same in June, 1848, when the number of killed amounted to 1,402, whilst only about 200 wounded were found.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies, sitting at Turin, have proposed some modification of the Government bill respecting the press. As presented by the Government, the bill proposed that, in cases of offences of the press against Foreign Powers the public prosecutor should not be obliged to produce in court any demand of prosecution by the offended Power or its representative. The amended bill makes it incumbent on the prosecution that it produce a declaration, signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that a diplomatic communication has been received concerning the incriminated article, also that the jury who are to decide the question shall be taken from the electors of the district where the Court of Appeal sits.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The "Hellespont" arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of January 30, at 3 o'clock. She left the Cape on the 28th Dec., Sierra Leone, January 12th, St Vincent, January 18th.

The war had made no advance, owing to the severity of the weather.

Sir H. Smith remained at King's Town.

The "Hellespont" brought a full cargo of wool; and £1,000 worth of gold dust.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All hope of there being any further survivors from the Amazon seems to have been abandoned; the Peninsular steamer Madrid having arrived at Southampton without any news to justify the faint expectation that another of the Amazon's boats might have landed on the coast of Spain or Portugal.

The English Government is slightly increasing its land forces, three extra recruiting parties having been set on foot.

The Cunard Steam Line.—The following particulars respecting the Cunard steam fleet will be found interesting to the majority of readers, as showing how the company maintained the service in 1850:—

	Horse Power.	Tons.
Arabia, (building)	950	2,500
Persia, (building)	950	2,500
Asia,	800	2,226
Africa,	800	2,226
America,	650	1,826
Canada,	650	1,831
Europa,	650	1,834
Niagara,	650	1,824
Cambria,		1,423
		6,100

But besides these there are some subsidiary lines which require to be mentioned. Thus there are two steamers, the Admiral, of 929 tons and 388 horse power, and the Commodore, of 800 tons and 360 horse power, which maintain a communication between Liverpool and Havre; and two vessels, the Carilla, of 529 tons and 220 horse power, and the Lyra, 543 tons and 275 horse power, which maintain a communication between Liverpool and Glasgow. The Margaret, also, a vessel of 700 tons and 310 horse power, and the Laurel, a vessel of 428 tons and 160 horse power, are sometimes employed upon these subsidiary lines, though commonly, the Margaret plies between Liverpool and the Mediterranean, and the Laural plies between Belfast and Glasgow.

Thus this great enterprise was (1851) maintained by a fleet of steamers, the power of which is 6100 horses for the main line, and 1728 horses for the feeding and subsidiary lines. The subsidy which the enterprise receives from the British Government is, therefore, at the rate of nearly £24 per annum per horse power on the main line, and about £18 per annum per horse power upon the whole fleet, feeders and subsidiary lines inclusive. No official or authorized statement has been published of the financial condition of the Cunard company. Its proprietors are limited in number, and generally to large capitalists, who arrange their interests in private meetings, the results of which are not made public.

To estimate the amount of the capital, let the value of the ships be taken in round numbers £120 per horse power. Thus, for 7823 horse power, we should have a capital of £936,760. To this must be added the furniture, plate, &c. of the ships, the offices, warehouses, stations, &c. at the several ports with which they communicate, the capital engrossed by which, added to the amount just stated, will make a total which cannot fall short of £1,500,000.

It follows, therefore, that this company, after having defrayed its current expenses, must have a balance of about £375,000 before it can begin to enjoy any net profits; for it has resulted from the general experience of England, both by government and commercial companies, that besides the current expenses of working a line of steamers, it is necessary to carry yearly to the account of the capital, to cover interest, sinking fund, insurance, &c. a sum equal to 25 per cent, of the total capital involved.

The steam reserve squadrons at Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Devenport, are being strengthened as the steamers are advanced in their new fittings and repairs. The newly-launched ships that are in course of equipment will give us a greater number of advanced steamers of the first class, and in a very short time we shall have a dozen at each of the above three principal home ports ready manned, and coaled for immediate service. These 36 steamers will be under the charge of the captains of the steam guard-ships, and will, of course, be kept efficient by constant exercise, perhaps in running up and down the coast when they will be manned from the depot-ship. It would be a great advantage, however, if we had 600 blue jackets also in "reserve" at each of the ports.

Emigratiu.—A return to Parliament shows that the total number of persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom during the five years from 1846 to 1850 inclusive, was 1,216,557. The number despatched by the colonial land and emigration commissioners in the period was 58,433; and the estimated number who emigrated at their own cost in the same time was 1,163,124.

The wild game of the American swamps, forests and prairies are now regularly offered for sale in our markets. Nearly every packet of the Cunard line, that arrives in our river brings a supply of American partridges as large as grouse, wild turkeys, and canvass back ducks, which meet with a ready sale.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

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

N. B.—Dr. Le Brunn's Treatise on the Ear and its Diseases, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb; translated from the French—price, $1. Address Dr. Le Brunn, Union Square Post Office, N. Y. feb13m

DIED,

Saturday, 21st instant, JOHN McDONALD BLACKSTOCK, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Anderson street, Allegheny, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

New Goods.

JUST receiving at WM. DIGBY'S. The FIRST new goods of the season, including the newest and most fashionable styles of Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c. &c. The Professional friends and customers will give him an early call.

feb23

Simplex Munditis.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., No. 129 Wood street, having been appointed Agents for S. W. Inman's "Patent Door Springs," respectfully call the attention of the Public and the Trade to the superiority of his springs over all others in use. Its peculiar properties consist in its perfect simplicity combined with neatness, which renders it almost impossible to get out of order; its durability, in every description of door. Every one sent is warranted by having doors left open, should have the springs.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

feb23m

HAVING sold my entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. to Norris McCombs, I cheerfully recommend him to those who have patronized me since I commenced in business both in this vicinity and in the West. I shall remain in the same House, No. 83 Wood street, to attend to the settlement of my business, where all persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts.

JOHN WALKER.

NORRIS MCCOMBS, (successor to JOHN WALKER,) importer & dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, No. 83 Wood st. between Diamond Alley and Fourth street, Pittsburgh. ☞ Carpenters' Tools always on hand.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of JOHN WALKER, consisting of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, &c., I will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of articles in the above line, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Merchants and Mechanics are respectfully invited to call and examine stock at the old stand, No. 83 Wood street.

NORRIS MCCOMBS.

SUNDRIES—60 sacks feathers;
25 do Ground Nutt,
15 do Ginseng,
10 do Dry Fruit,
5 do Alum,
5 do Rice Cotton,
to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
feb23 Water and Front sts.

SALT PETRE—85 sacks crude on hand for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb23 Water and Front sts.

DAIRY FARM CHEESE—200 boxes Herkimp's celebrated D F cheese received and for sale by
feb23 WICK & MCCANDLESS.

Farm for Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing one hundred and five acres, situated in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., 16 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Saltsburgh road, adjoining lands of McJunkin, Cass Sharp and Dennan. In a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, mills, &c. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS KIMO

feb23 3t

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1852, at the Court House to the highest and best bidder, all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the city of Pittsburgh, county aforesaid, in Carpenter's Alley, being 21 feet on said alley, and running back 60 feet, being part of lot No. 44 of the annual plan of Pittsburgh, on which is erected one frame house three stories high—to be sold described piece of ground being a part of the estate of James Palmer, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale. With power to adjourn from time to time by the Court.

ROBERT PALMER, Sold'r.

feb23 td

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed accounts of their several actions as Administrators, Executors and Guardians, and said accounts will be presented to the Orphan's Court, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 22d of March, A. D. 1852:

Account of R. Jones and J. Hogan, administrators of Francis Watkins, dec'd.

Account of Geo. S. Heal, administrator of Jane Taylor, dec'd.

Account of R. Jamieson and A. J. Hogan, administrators of Wm. Cody, dec'd.

Account of Michael Boyd, administrator of Henry Kane, dec'd.

Account of Susanna Nesbit, administratrix of William Nesbit, dec'd.

Account of John Willock, administrator of John Scott Maitland.

Account of A. Potter, Esq., administrator of John Peoples, dec'd.

Account of J. H. Philips, administrator of Robert Phillips, dec'd.

Account of Julia Mahon, administratrix of Edward Fagan, dec'd.

Account of Mary Reed, administratrix of Jackson Reed, dec'd.

Account of Edward Sullivan, administrator of Thomas Sullivan, dec'd.

Account of Peter Bright, administrator of Rachel Perrott, dec'd.

Account of Robert Finney, administrator of John Finney, dec'd.

Account of D. A. Greer & G. R. Warner, administrators of Nathaniel Weal, dec'd.

Sup. and final account of John Kline and John Storer, Administrators of Robert Hindman, dec'd.

Final account of William Douglass, executor of John Rankin, dec'd.

Account of Valentine Gackert, executor of M. Eichenlaub, dec'd.

Account of John Slater, executor of James Slater, dec'd.

Account of Robert A. Cunningham, executor of Seth Mathews.

Account of D. N. White and A. Kramer, executors of Wm. R. Graham, dec'd.

Account of John Willock, executor of James Siddall, dec'd.

Account of Joseph Ralston, executor of Adam Rutherford, dec'd.

Account of Robert Bailey, executor of Sarah Thom, dec'd.

Account of Joseph Hunter, executor of Mathew Crawford, dec'd.

Account of J. G. Comstock and Anne J. Hickey, executors of David Hickey, dec'd.

Account of Francis G. Bailey, executor of Samuel Bryson, dec'd.

Account of H. Rowland, executor of John Rowland, dec'd.

Account of H. McCullough, executor of Thomas Flood, dec'd.

Account of A. B. McCord and John Logan, executors of Wm. Logan, dec'd.

Account of J. Shea and Jonathan Rild, executors of Edward Patchell, dec'd.

Account of John A. Parkinson, executor of Frederick Rocker, dec'd.

Account of William Easlop, guardian of the minor heirs of Abraham Lyttle, dec'd.

Account of John Scott, guardian of the minor heirs of John R. Shields, dec'd.

Account of Eli Frew, guardian of the minor heirs of William Miller, dec'd.

Account of Rhesner Caldwell, guardian of the minor heirs of John R. Shields, dec'd.

Account of James Curry, executor of D. Curry, dec'd.

Account of Ellen Crawford, administratrix of John Barclay, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Webster, administrator of Frederick Addington, dec'd.

Account of John McKenny, administrator of Thomas McKenny, dec'd.

Account of R. M. Blackburn, administrator of Thomas Wooley, dec'd.

Account of William Caritt, executor of Rebecca Walker, dec'd.

Account of Peter Jennings, administrator of Sarah Garry, deceased.

Account of Robert P. Gordon, surviving administrator, of R. A. Gordon, dec'd.

Account of Harrison Hultz, administrator of Mary Allison, dec'd.

Account of William Rodgers, administrator of James Randell, dec'd.

Account of Geo. B. Riddle, administrator *de bonis non*, of Philip Marty, dec'd.

Account of Geo. B. Riddle, executor of Jane Owens, dec'd.

Account of Wm. S. Penniman, administrator of Thomas Mickee, dec'd.

Account of Wm. Hall, executor of Mary McFadden, dec'd.

ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, Register.

February 21, 1852. feb23d1w3t

CLOVER SEED—33 bls. prime, for sale by
feb18 WICK & MCCANDLESS.

1852

Merchants' Portable Boat Line.

FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE AND PRODUCE.

(VIA PENNSYLVANIA CANALS AND RAILROADS.)

BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA, direct without reshipping. Time, TEN DAYS.

PATTON & REYNOLDS, depot 251 Market street, near 6th. *PHILADELPHIA.*

C. A. M'NAULTY & CO., Canal Basin, 4th & 5th Locks, Penn street. *PITTSBURGH.*

Having increased our facilities, and otherwise improved our arrangements for transportation, we are now prepared to receive a large amount of Produce and Merchandise to ship (on the opening of the canal) with promptness and despatch.

The Section Boat system of Transportation over our State Improvements has been in use about ten years, and the great success and favor it has met with, is a sufficient guarantee that it