the assertions of my enemies that I am no great man—will believe indeed that I am not! I never claimed greatness—never will. The greatest man; by the devotion of his whole life and all the energies of his activity, could not accomplish one half of his duty, and cannot deserve praise.

It is my firm conviction that there is an identity in all real interests—that benefits cannot be restricted to any single corner, but will spread and tend to diffusion universal. With this faith in principle and in the destinies of mankind, I thank you for your strong encouragements, and I pledge you my word that I will go forward; no misfortune, no suffering, no obstacles shall repress my energies or make me rue the cause. I may fall—I may perish, but, even if it should be my destiny to die on the scaffold, my last utterance would be praise to that God who had judged me worthy to suffer for the holy cause of Humanity.

Where such sentiments prevail as you have expressed, it is not my position to speak but rather to hear. I have received to the very heart of my heart your encouragement and consolation, and it leads me to hope that the *future page* of your country's history is about to be written. (Applause.) The growing conviction expressed by the Ministers of the Word of God, aided by the principles of Love which reigns in Woman's heart, and by the very throbbings of every child, the mighty spirit which rules the destinies of your country, all point to the day which draws near for the inscribing of its fairest historical page.

Your generous testimonial; ministers of the Gospel, has proved that the great cause of Right on Earth moves not only your heart to prayers, but also to operatives who you remember that with prayer must go watchfulness. I entreat you to go on as you have began; I must hope that the race of Tyrants on earth is soon to be swept away, but you know that every evil, the more it becomes aware that the danger of its annihilation draws near, the more it struggles to avert its fate. And in this connection I may mention one thing that has me much surprised—that in certain quarters I have reason to believe that Religion itself is to be used as a tool to help prop up this falling, rotten, crumbling Temple of Tyranny. Let me entreat you, the Ministers of God's revealed word, to uphold the true religion of brotherly love, and save it from that false application which indeed is deepest degradation to that sacred word.

You have my word that the oppressed nations of earth are aware that they must now earnestly defend themselves against the war waged upon them, not—please bear in mind—make a new war. It is true, sir, that the very fact that the Stripes and Stars were sent by your government to the shores of far Asia to take from his prison an humble exile, the son of a distant country, scarcely known among you before—the fact that America sent her mighty steam ship has given to European nations cause to expect that the United States will no longer wrap herself up in the mantle of seclusion from the world around her.

Upon this expectation I came hither. I have full reason to say that in coming hither I had the concurrence and sympathy of people of different nations, climate, language, customs and institutions, and all of them from Sweden to Portugal pointed out to me the duty of my coming to America, because, they said, "that people who in so short a time have reared upon firm foundations the Temple of Civil and Religious Liberty, will accept the necessary consequence of their position. They will become the protective power of those principles and laws upon which the perpetuity of their Republic repose." By thus stretching out the mighty arms of your Republic in behalf of freedom, your nation will become the "eldest brother" of mankind, respected by all, and pointed at by all future time as an example for the deeds of man and nations that would be glorious on earth. Thus—as I have said—will the fairest page of your history soon be written.

Sir, I feel the value of this present moment entirely—let me humbly entreat you to pray to God, the Almighty, not for me, but, that he may give not even a momentary triumph to tyrants, for indeed the people of Europe feel that they have suffered so much that they may now claim mercy from God to be spared from further oppression.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1852.

Whig State Convention.

☞ A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 22d of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and appointing 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 the said Convention.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

CHAS. ALEXANDER MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

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

On Friday last, the Hungarian Fund was increased $1,378. Cincinnati is working nobly.

Oddest evening, Monday; Gov. Kossuth was to address the united Hungarian Association at the Railroad Depot.

The speech of Gov. Kossuth to the Ladies of Cincinnati, which will be found on our first page, is one of the most beautiful and impressive speeches which the Great Magyar has delivered since he came to this country. Such wonderous versatility, of talent and splendor of genius, is most astonishing. The address on behalf of the Clergy of Cincinnati is a most eloquent production, and one that will be scarcely exceeded. It seems as if the genius of eloquence attended Kossuth, and inspired all who came within the range of her magic influence. Kossuth's reply is solemn and impressive, as if laboring under the weight of the masterly production to which he had just listened.

IRELAND.—The progress of Protestantism in Ireland must be rapid, *for* the Bishop of Tuam declares (says the Dublin Journal) his readiness to testify on oath, if required, that in his own diocese, within four or five years, 10,000 converts have joined the Protestant Church.

DEFINING HIS POSITION.—In replying to our remark that the *Journal* has no evidence to justify its attempt to place Gen. Scott in a position adverse to Gov. Kossuth," that paper says:

We need only say in reply to this gratuitous conclusion, that we have abundant evidence that Gen. Scott gives no countenance to "Kossuth's Mission."

The difference between the *Gazette* and us is probably this: that whether Kossuth be for or against "Kossuth and his Mission," the Gazette will support him; and if it should appear even after we have declared our preference for him, that he is *for* "Kossuth and his Mission," the *Commercial Journal will oppose him.*—So much for the sake of illustration.

Would it not be well to give some of this "abundant evidence" of which the Journal speaks? for, unless it does so, we and everybody else will be likely to conclude that the Journal's assumption that Gen. Scott gives no countenance to Kossuth's mission is "gratuitous."

The second paragraph contains the alarming announcement, that if Gen. Scott is "*for* Kossuth and his Mission, the Commercial Journal will oppose him." This emphatic declaration will cause a very great trepidation and panic among the friends of Scott, a great majority of whom are "for Kossuth and his Mission." They are in a great strait; for it will never do at all to bring Gen. Scott into the field with the Commercial Journal arrayed against him. Its opposition to Kossuth and his mission has shown us how tremendously effective its opposition is.

THE MAINE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Pursuant to notice given, a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Tarentum and East Deer Township was held in the Presbyterian church in Tarentum, on the evening of the 3d of February, to take into consideration the propriety of a law for the suppression of the sale of spirituous liquors, similar to that of the State of Maine. Dr. James Vanhorn was called to the chair, and John H. Baird appointed Secretary.

The Rev. J. C. Bryson, being called upon for an address, responded at considerable length in favor of a law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors; after which a committee was appointed to circulate petitions in the borough and township, praying for the passage of such a law, and report at their next meeting, to be held in the same place on Tuesday evening, the 17th of February. The Meeting then adjourned.

Feb. 17.—The meeting convened agreeably to adjournment, and Mr. Thomas Kier was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. M. Boyd appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by Rev. J. M. Smith and Mr. James McCall, after which the committee to circulate the petitions reported that they had obtained 1006 signatures to them. Messrs. James Clark, J. M. Boyd, and J. H. Baird were then appointed a committee to publish the proceedings of these meetings.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.—The war against Rum goes on with great spirit. A bill similar the Maine law, but a little more stringent, after having been voted down in the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, was taken up again, reconsidered, and passed by a majority of eight. So much for the pressure of public opinion!

A similar bill is pending before the Legislature of New Jersey, with a good prospect of passing.

But the greatest struggle is going on in New York. The Maine bill was reported a few days ago in the Legislature, sustained by more than 300,000 petitioners, and more flowing in with unabated volume. It is the great question of the day, and, judging from present appearances, it will be carried. On Wednesday evening there was a great temperance banquet at Metropolitan Hall, in the city of New York. Among the guests present were General SAM. HOUSTON of Texas and Hon. NEAL DOW, Mayor of Portland, and author of the Maine Liquor Law. Many animated addresses were delivered, and, among the rest of the ceremonies, an elegant gold medal was presented to Mayor Dow. Gen. Houston was chosen to present it, who, on doing so, made a neat speech. We copy the Mayor's reply, which is really excellent.

The Hon. Neal Dow expressed his acknowledgements. He could not, he said, find language to express what he felt on the occasion, inasmuch (said he) as I find myself unworthy of receiving this medal, which the society is pleased to present, for in all this matter of temperance I have done nothing more than my duty as an humble individual. Years ago he saw that the evil of intemperance was the greatest which man suffered, and was resolved to do his duty, being fully persuaded that God in his providence required nothing of the men or the women of the world, in the way of philanthrophy, which could not be accomplished if every man did his share of the duty, and in all this matter I claim to have done nothing more than I should do as a humble individual and member of the community. I receive this medal as the testimony of the regard of the National Temperance Society, for the cause of which I was engaged, and not as any indication of my particular merits. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, it will not be expected, at this late hour, that I should attempt to discuss the matter of the Maine law. I shall only say that the propositions contained in this sentiment are all true, as they undoubtedly are, and only propose to show some of the measures which were adopted by the good people of Maine to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks—in a word, to emancipate themselves from the tremendous evil of this traffic. The people of the State of Maine were perhaps more exposed to the evils of intemperance than the other States of the community, from the business and trade done in Maine, lumbermen, fishermen, men engaged in ship building, and others, consuming so much intoxicating drinks—so that they were particularly exposed to the ravages of intemperance." The men of Maine began to inquire whether they should continue to suffer its ravages—whether, if they were constantly protecting themselves from the various minor evils to which they were exposed, they might not also resort to some mode of relieving themselves from this evil. They began to inquire if something could not be done to accomplish this great work, and to relieve themselves from this tremendous evil. This was the question everywhere. The Maine men came to a conclusion that something must be done, and that something should be done, so far as they were concerned, to accomplish that work. The State of Maine was agitated from centre to circumference. Men were constantly engaged stimulating the people to work in relation to it—to forego all party considerations, regarding all party ties as matters perfectly indifferent as compared with the great work of protecting themselves, their brothers, their sons and their children from this tremendous evil. During the progress of this work, there was a great gathering of men and women in Portland, on a fourth of July. There was a great procession, and many banners with devices, and in all it was an imposing spectacle for that little city; the streets were crowded with people, all deeply interested in the work then going on; and in the evening a great meeting was held in the public hall. During the exercises, a gentleman rose and held in his hand a slip of paper, which he said had been wrapped round a bunch of flowers and thrown into his carriage. On it was written, "Remember the inebriate's daughter." Some little girl had thrown it into the carriage. The time, the circumstance, the sentiment, all conspired to impress the minds and hearts of the people there collected, and with great solemnity and with one accord they raised their hands to heaven and there swore that they would "remember the inebriate's daughter" [applause]; that they never would forget the inebriate's child—that as long as God should give them life they would devote themselves to the work of rescuing the inebriate's children from the terrible consequences of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and in returning to the children the inebriate, a sober father, and to his wife, a sober and affectionate husband; and they never forgot that pledge to the present time, and they have kept still on in the work.

The men of Maine were in the same position in which you are here, men of New York. They were oppressed by the traffic in intoxicating drinks—they were haunted by this traffic—they could nowhere shelter themselves and children from its consequences—they found themselves attacked every where by it, and at last they came to the conclusion they would fly no longer from the foe, but would turn upon his tracks and face him. (Applause.) He related an incident of a farmer in the early days of New England's history, who, on returning one evening from a journey to his little clearing, found that his house had been attacked and burned by a band of savages, and his wife sacrificed. His children had managed to escape from the Indians, and he saw them running away on the other side. He knew that they would soon be discovered and massacred, and being mounted, he resolved at all events to save two of them by snatching them up and galloping off with them; but when, after he joined them, and was urging on their flight, he heard the yell of the Indians in pursuit, he got over that idea, and resolved they should all die together. He got rid of his terror, and was all a man again. With steady hand and sure aim, he shot with his rifle the first of his pursuers, and reloading, rapidly and with self-possession, he shot down his foes one after another as they came in sight.

This (said the speaker) the men of Maine resolved to do: they had seen their children cut down, and had lived long enough endeavoring to save some of them—they were surrounded by the dead and dying; but now they resolved to turn on their tracks, and defend themselves manfully from their tremendous foe. Men of New York, you can do the same—you can do it—you can do it, men of New York! You are able to do it. God requires nothing of his creatures that they are not able to perform, if they will be but true to their duty. If every man will himself take his share in the work, it can be done. Men of New York, you can do it. Some time ago, I was in a navy yard, wandering around to see the wonders there collected; among other matters, I saw lying on the ground near a rope walk, a hempen cable prepared for a first class ship of war; it was a mighty mass of matter, and the thought occurred to me, how is it possible to move this mass by human hands, for by human hands it must be done; while I was pondering on that question, there came along a double file of sailors; they quietly approached one end of the cable, passed along its whole length, got the order to halt, stooped down, took the cable, as if it were a pockthread, on their shoulders, and marched away. Men of New York, you can redeem this Empire State from ruin, if every man will but bear his proportion of the burden; but, if three out of every four shirk, it will be very hard for the rest to perform the work. Speed, then, Mr. President—speed, then, the fiery cross over this Empire State—from valley to hill top speed it, summoning every bold and brave and free man to take share in this great battle now being fought with that terrible enemy of human happiness and human welfare. [Great applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Dow's speech.]

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. SCHELL chairman of the Committee on apportionment in the House of Representatives reported a bill to district the State for members of Congress, on Friday. The following are the provisions of the bill as reported:

1st. District, Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingsessing, and West Philadelphia in the county of Philadelphia, and New Market, Spruce and Lombard wards in the city to form the first district and elect one.

2. The City of Philadelphia, except the above wards, to form the second district and elect one.

3. The Northern Liberties and Kensington—one.

4. Spring Garden, Penn, North Penn, Richmond, Frankford, Lower Dublin, Oxford, White-Hall, Bridesburg, Aramingo, and unincorporated Northern Liberties, in the county—to elect one.

5. Blockly, Manayunk, Roxborough, Germantown township, Germantown borough, Bristol, Roberry, and Moreland in the county of Philadelphia and the county of Montgomery—one.

6. The counties of Bucks and Lehigh—one.

7. The counties of Chester and Delaware—one.

8. The county of Lancaster—one.

9. The counties of Berks and Lebanon—one.

10. The counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—one.

11. The counties of Luzerne, Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming—one.

12. The counties of Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna—one.

13. The counties of Lycoming, Montour, Union, and Northumberland—one.

14. The counties of Dauphin and Schuylkill—one.

15. The counties of York and Adams—one.

15. The counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Perry, and Fulton,—one.

17. The counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Centre—one.

18. The counties of Somerset, Fayette, and Greene—one.

19. The counties of Bedford, Cambria, and Westmoreland—one.

20. The counties of Washington, and Beaver—one.

21. The county of Allegheny, except Findley, Moone, Ohio, Franklin, Pine, West Deer, and East Deer townships—one.

22. The above townships and the counties of Butler, and Lawrence—one.

23. The counties of Venango, Mercer, and Crawford—one.

24. The counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Potter, Elk, Clearfield, and Clinton—one.

25. The counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, Jefferson, and Forrest—one.

The bill is a gerrymander, and does not give the Whigs a show. It is not to be presumed that such a bill can pass.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Gradually the long continued money pressure and the unexampled export of coin, are developing their ruinous tendencies. The late failure in New York, of Messrs. Carlton & Co., is a most significant one. This firm was, perhaps, with two exceptions, the largest silk importers of the city. They have failed for three quarters of a million of dollars, and it is said have a surplus of assets of $150,000. This last item will no doubt dwindle in the course of the settlement to a deficiency of double the amount.—Possibly there may have been a cause for this failure additional to the unfavorable state of the foreign trade. This house of Carlton & Co. was among the leaders of that band of venal patriots who made merchandize of their sentiments, (it would be profanation to call them principles,) two years ago, and advertised their allegiance and their goods in the same columns, for sale on the most favorable terms to southern customers. They were foremost in the Castle Garden meeting, and were understood to be identified with the despicable scoundralism which sought to drive out of the Southern trade men of principle and honor, by publishing them as abolitionists, fanatics, &c., because they declined to bring their politics into the market. It is altogether probable that they did gain a large amount of Southern patronage, of a kind which ruined many predecessors in the same line of business. Hence their fate. Bowen & McNamee, who advertised in reply to attempts to injure and proscribe them, that their goods were for sale, but that their principles could not be purchased, lost about five per cent. of their Southern trade, but gained very largely from other sources.

The abuse of steam ship contracts has become so glaring, that some of the members are urging upon the Navy Department to take the vessels already built, which he has a right to do, under a clause of the contract. By taking the ships of George Lane, and Howland & Aspinwall, on the Chagres and San Francisco trade, a very useful and necessary class of vessels will be added to the navy, and a saving of more than $400,000 a year will be effected in the carriage of the mail.

The Collins brigade of borers and drummers have made such good use of their champaigne and other seductions, that the gratuity to that line is supposed to be secured. This will be very comfortable for them, but it will add ten cents to the taxes of every head of a family in the United States.

I learn at the Treasury Department that there is no foundation whatever for the report of a defalcation at the Custom House at San Francisco. Mr. King's accounts are not settled, but there is nothing improper or suspicious about them.—The members from California declare that if the census report shall deprive them of any part of their representation, they will advise their constituents to take possession of their own custom house. This would be practical secession, much more formidable than any threatened by South Carolina. If California should cut off the supply of gold dust, it would be like turning the Mississippi into the Mammoth Cave, equal to the total abolition of the United States.

Senator Gwin, night before last, gave a party which surpassed for brilliancy and attractiveness any other routs of the season. Shall California take the lead and give the law in fashion and gayety as well as in gold? JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1852.

The Temperance jubilee came off yesterday at Metropolitan Hall under the most favorable and cheering circumstances, and cannot fail to have a marked effect in the right direction. The speeches, by Gen. Houston, the Mayor of Portland and of one of our own local residents were of high character, and show that they fully comprehend the social evil they attack, if they cannot kill it, as they seek to do. No exertions are spared by temperance men to produce a favorable result in the Legislature. But no one most confidently expect success. New England may, no doubt will, regulate the use of "rum" but New York will remain steeped to the lips a great part of a century after her neighbors have abandoned this gross vice of rum swilling.

From Europe the news is regarded as commercially favorable. The ukase of the Russian Emperor, prohibiting the export of breadstuffs, and the probability that France will adopt a similar measure, strengthens our market, giving us at it does the prospect of being the leading sellers of grain to England, should her markets farther advance. The stock of grain on the seaboard are small at present, but the season of navigation upon the Lakes does away with all fears of our ability to fill any and all demands upon us.

Messrs. Carlton & Co., the silk firm which suspended on Monday, has made arrangements to go on, by transfering their whole concern to a former partner, who besides paying all the debts gives Mr. Carlton a bonus it is understood of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Carlton has been an active member of the Union Safety Committee, and the sable editors of the Evening Post have been so generous as to charge his failure to misplaced confidence in Southern Merchants who have repudiated. The groundlessness of such a charge is clearly shown by the fortune which Mr. Carlton takes out of the concern, suspended as it was.

An oration is to be given to the memory of J. Fenimore Cooper, on the 26th instant, at Metropolitan Hall, at which Mr. Webster will preside, assisted by Washington Irving, Bancroft, Everett, and others. An address will be delivered by Mr. C. Bryant, which will no doubt be worthy the occasion and the man.

The great bear of Wall Street "Jacob Little," has again taken his seat at the Board of Brokers. After sitting with his creditors, who took all they could get and were satisfied. As he is one of the ablest and shrewdest men in the Street, he will ere long become a creditor to his creditors, and give them a taste of his quality, which is never to let a debtor off until he has got the last penny and a note for the balance.

Another large contract has been made for iron for a Western Railroad, by a Wall Street House, and your good neighbors in Ohio will have under them for many a good year a specimen of English railway bars, bought with money raised by mortgage upon their lands. The talk about the tariff at Washington will end in talk, for we have not suffered enough yet to make the people of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts insist upon a higher tariff, as the price of their votes at the next Presidential election. The Canada's news in relation to iron is favorable, and it may be gratifying to the craft in Pennsylvania to know that all are not idle.

Our hotels begin to be crammed with southern merchants, and our streets to be barricaded with dry goods, boxes, and the endless variety of packages that contain the eatables, drinkables and wearables of the country. As a general thing, the southern people have brought more funds than was expected, and city traders doing business South are rather easy. The western trade is the slowest by far, but demand for grain will soon see them at the head of the list of desirable customers. A good deal of freight is already offering for the South and West by railroad, and increasing daily. Hotel property is so good that the new landlords of the Metropolitan, the Lafadin, have sold out the Clinton Hotel for $30,000, a premium of at least $2000. There is not a hotel in New York that deserves the name, in which the proprietors are not coining money. Two dollars and a half a day is rather dear living, yet it is easy to get it in Broadway.

The gathering of the Saints for Virginia is close at hand, and on the 27th of April, all the devotees of the Rochester Rapping School that can raise the coin are to flit to the "Mountain of the Lord," as they choose to call it. Paul and John are in regular correspondence with several of the deluded men and women, and a visit to Virginia only will cure them of the mania that has attacked them. Every Sunday the Rev. T. L. Harris preaches "as he is inspired" to an audience that travels miles to hear him. Twice or thrice a week the mediums communicate the tidings of the Spirit World, and rouse the hearts of the believers. Several desirable business stands are in the market by those who thus yield to an excited fancy, and we bid fair to have repeated the old Millerite delusion, when I knew of people who took their meals to church, and expected to be called from thence. It is a long while since, and those who thus waited have forgotten their faith. C.

ADDRESS OF KINKEL TO THE GERMAN KOSSUTH MEETING.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday.

Delegations continue to visit Kossuth, and the material aid pours in finely. Yesterday, and to-day, many associations visited him, there is no flagging in the desire to help the Magyar. On Saturday and Monday, he is to make two speeches. I doubt not they will be as able as any yet delivered by him.

I referred to Kinkle's address at the German Kossuth meeting. I enclose it, or rather a translation of it, furnished by a German friend. After Kossuth had finished his speech, Gottfried Kinkel rose and said:—

GOVERNOR! *Citizens and brethren of my blood.* We have a guest in our midst, whose hours are holy to us; because every minute contains a deed with him. He left his quiet in the circle of loving children and his home in the forest for an oppressed hemisphere. Its sound has just now electrified our hearts. Soon he will return to Europe, the theatre of his deeds. We have no right to detain him from his labors in listening to high-sounding orations. I shall be brief!

Governor Kossuth, you behold in this meeting a fraction of a mighty nation. A world's history teaches the history, that Europe's misery shall be the foundation of American's greatness! Poor Exiles, fleeing from violations of conscience—from the knout of the oppressor, and from hunger's keen fangs, have cleared a wilderness along these beautiful rivers and majestic lakes. The emigration of the last few years, and especially the revolution of Europe, has produced manifoldly, the history of the Pilgrim Fathers. The mightiest state of modern history like the mightiest of old, is based on the labors of emigrants and exiles. To this emigration of misery, the German bears the greatest burthen, for no country suffered from the centuries so fearful and manifold calamities as my German father-land. Count, Governor, the heads, and you will not find more, even of your, Magyar people than there are Germans in America.

You have properly appreciated in your speech, the significance of these five millions. These millions do not, like the Yankee, strive ever forward from the settled farm to new clearings of the primeval forest, they rettle down permanently upon the acquired homesteads, they develop the attachment of their new firesides and their new homes, they thus give to their children the possibility of progressing higher and higher in civilization, and to open up in this prosaic land, the paths to poetry, music and beauty.

Your all encompassing eye has glanced, too, at the importance of my people at home in the scale of liberty of Europe, and I thank you for it. But one quality of the German you passed over very slightly, and you will permit me, humbly, to call your attention to it—it is the *unselfish justice of the German people.*

The Germans sword and the Germanic spirit has made important conquests eastwardly from Germany, and in the south of it too, German princes sit on thrones far beyond the original limits of Germany. Were we, the people, less just! then your struggles for freedom, Governor, would be far heavier than they are, and Poland, Bohemia and Italy would perhaps, sleep the sleep of death, in the grasp of their tyrants.

Look to France. Do not there still exhibit themselves the quickening desire to encroach on the Rhine? Should Elsace say to-day, let us return to our people, would not all France be one army against the realization of a United Germany? Other people, as they for freedom, always desire with it an enlargement of territory. My people do not, because it knows a principle which you stated to-day as your leading one, that each nation has the right to give itself its own government and law, and to resist all foreign subjugation. Among the Germans you won't find one republican, who would not, without envy, cheer enthusiastically your emancipation from the oppression of German Kings, and we are even willing to entrust to your hand our brethren in Sienburgen, since we have your word that Hungary will adhere to its free municipal constitution, which leaves to every people its own unrestricted development. As we feel towards Hungary, so we feel towards Poland and Northern Italy.

Germany wants freedom, that it may give others freedom, although, nominally, the battle is fought against German armies. We detest despotism so deeply, that we detest it even where it seemd to benefit us at the expense of others. Governor, you will search the annals of history for another people thus just and generous, in vain. When hereafter this young republic shall have crushed it, then the German republic will stand immovable in its language and its territory, imperishable through the justice of its people.

This conviction prompts evidently, too, the Germans of Cincinnati, in granting their assistance towards freeing Hungary. They have themselves a suffering country, and for it, they have heretofore contributed. But this does not satisfy them—to you and your country extends the desire to assist, and to your hand they wish to furnish weapons against tyranny, so that they may wipe out our injustice of your country's oppressors. The deep hatred of yourself and the Italians towards the house of Hapsburgh, find an echo in every patriotic breast, and three nations stand resolute to lower its double eagle. Governor, thing only, Governor, do not ask of us, that we should accept freedom from other nations as long as there is hope to secure it by our own means. That you do not, is proved, by what you have just spoken, and you spoke my very soul when you said, that each people must prepare for and carry out its own contest.

When the first French revolution broke out, our Klopstock, the truest German Republican of his age, already a man in grey years, but youthful like old Rhine Wine glowed his splendid genius, when news of the destruction of the Bastile reach him. He then wrote his beautiful ode, which is the echo of the thunders of the Faubourg St. Antoine. One regret only passed through his great soul, that Germany did not lead the van, and that the golden eagle of the Hohen Stauffer did not wave in the winds with the French tri-color. And this same regret would every great heart feel, if in the next revolution, we should be compelled to match the slow step of Austria's militia.

The initiative of the revolution has hitherto been in the hands of France, and even lately we waited for the bloody Paris manifesto of 1852. But France has done so much against monarchy in all its forms, that the last battle seemed for it mere child's play. France has lost its crown, and from this hour all nations have entered into the competition who should wear it. Germany, too, will enter the lists. Its iron, too, shall mingle in the contest; and from your hand even, Governor, freedom would be a thankless present, and I would wet it with tears of shame.

Thus feeling, I come to my brethern in America, asking them to give me the means, to answer your blows for freedom in the East, with like blows for like cause in the West, and the voices which reach me from Germany, tell me, that my people share their proud determination. I ant sure Germany will, in due time, be ready for the revolution. May the Germans in America, assist all nations in their struggles for freedom, and yours first as the nation that fought the longest and the hardest for the freedom of Europe: but may he never forget his own fatherland, which is too great not to break its own path for freedom.

And thus, through my humble self, Germany greets you, Governor, as the "man of the age," not in the sense in which you have just declined the appellation, but as the powerful bearer of the revolutionary spirit at this time. In you we recognize the solidarity of the people. England's people, nobler than all its governments, have drawn you into the youthful politics of our continent, before your mighty word, mighty through truth, America rises from the commodious rocking chair of non-intervention. You have formed an alliance with Italy's master genius, and Poland is used to fighting under your banners.

The hour comes, and soon it will be here, when the people, united, will strangle the dragon of despotism in his muscowitic nest, and this hour inserts into the hearts of regenerated mankind your name, Governor with an ineffaceable impress.

THE CLOVEN FOOT EXPOSED.

The people of Pennsylvania will recolect the promises made by the Locofoco leaders before the late election in this stae, and their public demonstrations made at meetings held in Berks, Schuylkill, Montour, Lycoming, Clarion, and other counties, after the election, in favor of a modification of the Tariff of 1846, so as to make it less oppressive on the great staples of Pennsylvania—Coal and Iron. Well, an opportunity of testing the sincerity of these *friends of Protection*, was presented in Congress a few days ago, and how did they act! Let us see:

On monday the 9th inst., in the House of Representatives, Mr. Welch (Whig) of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill modifying and altering the Tariff of 1846, substituting, wherever practicable, specific for *ad valorem* duties, with such rates of duty as will yield a sufficient revenue, and such discrimination in favor of iron and other articles of domestic manufacture and production as will afford adequate protection to the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition.

Objections having been made to the introduction of the resolution, Mr. Welch moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce it.

On this question the yeas and nays were called, and resulted yeas 60, nays 108! So the motion was lost; the rules were not suspended, and the resolution was not introduced.

Of those who voted for a suspension of the rules; and were virtually in favor of altering the present Tariff, *50 were Whigs*, 7 Locos, and 3 Free Soilers. Of the 108 who voted nay—against protection—95 *were Democrats* and 13 Whigs. These 13 Whigs, be it remembered, all hail from the South, and were elected on the Union and State's Rights tickets.

All the *Whig* members from Pennsylvania, in their seats at the time voted to suspend the rules.

All the *Democratic* members from Pennsylvania, in their seats at the time—except Curtin and Parker—*voted with the Free Traders of the South.*

The vote of the Pennsylvania delegates stands as follows:

YEAS.—Allison, Bingham, Chandler, *Curtin*, Fuller, T. M. Howe, J. W. Howe and *Parker*, 6 Whigs and 2 Democrats.

NAYS.—Jones, Dawson, Dimmick, Gamble, Grow, Kurtz, McLanahan and M'Nair—8 Locofocos.

Five Locos from Pennsylvania dodged the question, viz:

Florence, Robbins, Ross, Morrison and Gilmore.

So much for 'Democracy' and the tariff. Their professions of friendship for the interests of the State are all humbugs and are only made at election time to catch votes. *Been J. Glancy Jones*, who was one of the prime movers in the recent Berks county movement, is found voting against the proposition looking for the relief of Pennsylvania labor! —*Har. Intell.*

☞ Who that has suffered with that most tormenting of all things, corns, but will bait with joy the announcement of Dr. Lemuel Bishop, that he 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 efficacious as *H. G. Parrot's Oration Liniment.* The celebrated Dr. Bishop states that he tried ink pimento and other medicinal ingredients, but found nothing so good as a part of last No. 4 of the material plan of Pittsburgh, which he received one frame home three stones high—the rest of the building, and adjoining buildings being a part of last No. 4 of the material plan of Pittsburgh, and the estate of James Palmer, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale. With power to wait for payment, time. By the Court. ROBERT PALMER, Clerk.

Spring Prints.

A. MASON & CO. have just opened 5 cases Spring Prints, fresh Colors. feb24

LINEN HDKFS—Just received 40 dozen assorted Linen Cambric Handkerchefs. feb23 62 & 64 Market street

200 GALLONS VARNISHES—Smiths New York celebrated brands for sale by WM. BAGALEY & 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—Burkhart's brand for sale by feb23 J. KIDD & CO.

New Goods Arriving.

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

Fancy Bonnet and Net Ribbons,
Bobbing and Thread Edgings,
Rich Brocade Silks,
Super French Mouslin de Laines,
Rich Black Figured Silks,

and a variety of other goods!

Merchants and country merchant buyers generally are invited to call with us.

HAY—50 bales (on wharf) for sale by W. & J. WILSON.

WILLIAM TATE. J. R. SANDERSON. JOSEPH BALLIET.

WILLIAM TATE & CO., No. 10 Fourth

street near Liberty and Federal Street, Allegheny, Manufacturers of Sheet Lead, Leaden Pipe, Hydrants Bathe, Water Closets, &c. &c.

Persons who have occasion to do our line will do well to call, as they may rely on having their work executed by Tate's workmen, and we warrant our manufacture lead pipe and sheet lead we can offer 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 peddlers and 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.

feb18 4w

EGGS—4 dozen fresh eggs, just rec'd per O and P R R, and for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

CHEESE—50 bxs. Cream Cheese, received and for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

BUTTER—8 bbls. and 2 hfs. prime roll, just received and for sale by J. & R. CANFIELD

CHEESE—100 bxs; just rec'd and for sale by J. & R. CANFIELD

BACON—A small lot, in store and for sale by J. & R. CANFIELD

SALERATUS—50 bxs. and 20 bbls. in store and for sale by J. & R. CANFIELD

PEARLS—20 bbls. rec'd and for sale by J. & R. CANFIELD

LARD—4 kgs., in store and for sale by J. & R. CANFIELD

EGGS—5 bbls just rec'd on consignment, and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

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

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

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

BULK PORK—80,000 lbs. prime cut rail, cured, and for sale by J. P. SHRIVER & CO.

MOLASSES—100 bbls. Plantation, rec'd per ste Brilliant, and for sale by J. P. SHRIVER & CO.

ROLL BUTT—6 bbls. prime; rec'd and for sale by J. P. SHRIVER & CO.

BULK PORK—8,000 lbs. rec'd this day per O and Pa R. R., and for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

PON'S CINCINNATI SPARCH—100 boxes landing from steamer Brilliant, and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

CLOVERSEED—150 bushels prime Clover Seed for sale by J. & S. DILWORTH & CO. 31 Wood st.

MOLASSES—100 bbls plantation molasses just received and for sale by J. & S. DILWORTH & CO. 31 Wood st

TOBACCO—30 kegs Kentucky 6 twist tobacco for sale by J. & S. DILWORTH & CO. 31 Wood st.

POTASH—50 casks prime for sale by J. & S. DILWORTH & CO. 31 Wood.

ALCOHOL—50 bbls. 76, 92 and 98 deg., for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

HEMP SEED—30 bbls. for sale by feb20 J. KIDD & CO.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

A THOLMES LITERARY DEPOT, No. 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office.

Chambers' Papers for the People—No. 4.
Pulton's Semi-Monthly Library for Travellers and the Fireside—No. 3.
Ladies' National Magazine, for March
Sartain's
Count Monte-Leone, the Spy in Society.
Knickerbocker Magazine, for February—price 25c.
Lavater's great work on the Discoveries at Nineveh, abridged by him from his larger work.
Woman's Christianity, exemplary for acts of Piety and Charity: by Julia Sarasmuth.
Eclectic Magazine, for February.
Model Architect, for February—No. 8.
Harper's Magazine, for February.
Amy Lawrence, a Romance, by the author of "Standish Hall."
Florence Sackville, or Self Dependence.
School for Husband; by Lady Hulmer.
Yankee Yarns and Yankee Letters.
Home is Home, a domestic tale.
Hills Rangers, by Capt. Mayne Reid.
A large assortment of Eastern Literary Papers, always on hand, and subscriptions received at the publisher's prices. feb20

FRESH BLACK TEAS!—30 half chests of superior Oolong Tea, selected from late arrivals, for sale at the exceedingly low price of 50c. per lb., at No. 256 Liberty st.

☞ A liberal discount to retailers.

W. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

CHEESE—250 boxes prime Cream; 50 " " Hf. for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED—65 bu. for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—200 bbls. just per steamer Elephant, and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

COMMON SEGARS—50 boxes landing per steamer Brilliant, and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

OIL—30 bbls. pure Winter Strained Lard Oil, in store and for sale by O. BLACKBURN & CO.

POTASH—10 casks prime, for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

SUGAR—4 boxes White Havana, for sale by feb19 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

PEA NUTS—200 bags for sale by ENGLISH & BENNETT.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. for sale by feb19 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

SOAP—15 box