PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 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.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

ANTI-MASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

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

JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

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

THE "LONG" CORRESPONDENCE.

We have a great attachment to that arm of public defence, the *Navy*. We have always favored its enlargement, and advocated the fostering care of the Government. Its achievements have been our boast and pride, its glory our delight. It is with pain, therefore, that we are compelled to record its disgrace in the persons of two of its chief officers, Com. MONOAN, and Capt. LONG. If these gentlemen are true specimens of the present officers of our gallant Navy, we do not wonder that some members of our Government are so much opposed to intervention. There would be but little additional glory to be expected, under the command of such men. Nothing can exceed their pitiable appearance, in the correspondence just published by Congress. If they had had running at large, on board the ship, untamed an African lion, they could not have displayed more trepidation than with Kossuth on board. He was a very torpedo of liberal principles, which was to blow the ship out of water, or what was worse, cause them to lost caste with that benevolent and liberal gentleman, the King of Naples, and others like him, whose royal blandishments, and splendid parties, are very necessary for the recreation of our officers exiled from home on that station of such terrible hardships and dangers. Poor fellows, how cruel it was in our Government to put them to such pain as to require them to have any thing to do with such an inferior and troublesome person as the poor exile, LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Our readers will probably like to see some of this correspondence, so very creditable to these gentlemen. The whole would fill many columns of our paper, but we will give a letter of Com. Morgan's, and one of Capt. Long's, as specimens of the rest.

The first letter in the series is from Captain Long to Com. Morgan, dated, "Bay of Spezzia," Sept. 22, where the Mississippi then was, and where the flag ship of Com. Morgan, the Independence, also was. This letter complains that the Mississippi was surrounded with boats, filled with men, who desired to congratulate Kossuth on his liberation, and that the government of Sardinia was alarmed, etc., and that he was annoyed, and that Kossuth had committed the great offence of addressing the people in the boats, and thanking them for their sympathy.

The second letter is from Com. Morgan to the Secretary of the Navy, dated, "Bay of Spezzia, Sept. 25," giving a detailed account of the unavailing efforts of the gallant Commodore to induce Kossuth to forego his desire to visit England, and of the terrible excitement he was producing among the Republicans of Italy.

The third letter is from Mr. Kinney, Charge de Affaires to Sardinia, dated Turin, Sept. 25th, communicating to Com. Morgan the "lively satisfaction" of the Government at Turin, for the decision of the Commodore in preventing Kossuth from landing at Genoa, thereby preventing popular manifestations, *ect.*

The fourth letter is characteristic of the amiable temper, and kind feelings of the gallant Commodore towards Kossuth, and we copy it entire, as follows:

[Commodore Morgan to Consul Hodge.]

SPEZZIA Sept. 23, 1851.

MY DEAR CONSUL:—Such are the necessities and frailties of human events that, after all, the Mississippi will be at Marseilles within a week with Kossuth. *The devil seems to possess this gentleman*; he contemplates leaving the ship at that point with his wife and children for England, and to join the ship again in twenty days thereafter at Gibraltar. His determined *willfulness is unmanageable*, and the ship will speed to your city in a few days. He is *utterly ungovernable*; and I am compelled to hasten him out of this country, *He is like a firebrand; the whole bay around was illuminated last night, with bands of music surrounding the steamer, and he always ready for applause.*

The public authorities are alarmed to utter confusion, and they run about the streets, having all the appearance of somnambulists. In haste, yours,

CHAS. W. MORGAN, Com. &c.

JOHN L. HODGE, Esq., U. S. Consul, Marseilles.

When the reader is done laughing at the ludicrous exhibition of the panic of the brave Commodore and "the public authorities, who were all frightened out of their wits by one feeble, unarmed exile, "possessed by the devil" i. e., the great and glorious principles of human freedom—we will give them another letter from Capt. Long, whose fright and distress was still more pitiable than that of Com. Morgan and the public authorities at Spezzia.

In due time the Mississippi arrived at Marseilles, when Kossuth applied for permission to pass through France, and was refused, and where he was permitted to land, and to be ordered aboard again, and where he was requested to leave the deck of the ship, by an American demonstration of the people! After these events had taken place, but while the vessel was still in port, the following letter was written by Capt. Long.

Capt. Long to Consul Hodge.

U. S. S. MISSISSIPPI, Sept. 30, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am exceedingly mortified that a man who should have a position so high as I consider myself, and one whom the United States have done so much to exalt, has so far forgotten himself as to take such a course to revenge his imaginary injured feelings on the nation that is setting him free. *Would to God he was safe out of this ship, and I trust he will never return.* In my opinion, the party to which he has attached himself will be his ruin. The first step he has taken was his unfortunate speech in Spezzia, which he can never recall, and I think, if the Government knew as much of his course as you and myself, *they would drop him where he is*, or when he arrives on English ground.

Oh that I could get away from this port! I have advanced further in my coaling than I expected yesterday, and, if it continues pleasant, I hope to have it all in to-morrow forenoon; and *may possibly leave in the afternoon.* I do not want the Prefect to have an opportunity to *request me to leave*, for that would be *unpleasant*, and therefore I requested you yesterday to *say* to him that I would not remain one moment longer in port than was absolutely necessary to obtain supplies that were indispensable. I could only find enough coal in Constantinople and Smyrna to take me to Spezzia, calculating to replenish there; *but such were the apprehensions of the Sardinians, for fear of the landing of this party, that I was obliged to leave*—the Commodore thinking no might land here, which would enable me to procure what was wanted. *I do assure you this is the most unpleasant duty I was ever on*, and God grant I may soon be delivered from it, and never more be caught in such a net again. I think you had better write to Kossuth, and request him not to compromise the flag, by allowing any communication to appear in the "*Le Peuple*," which have a bearing on his affairs. Yesterday, thinking he was tired of hearing such a reiteration of *trash* as the people were singing and cheering, by his retiring from the side of the ship, I politely said, "I think if you would withdraw, the people would leave and we should be quiet." He did for a few minutes, and then returned, and made them an address in French; and afterwards retired. After some more noise, they dropped off, and all was quiet. If he would have taken my advice, he never would have said a word in public, but kept quiet until he got on other ground, and *then crowed like a cock on his own hill.* The weather is so unpleasant that I shall not dare venture out to-day, for I must be prepared for sea weather. The Gulf of Lyons is not pleasant at this season. Yours, very respectfully,

J. C. LONG.

Consul Hodge, Marseilles.

We need give no more of this correspondence. Our patriotic readers surely have enough to call a blush of shame to their cheeks, when they read such a pitiable letter from a Captain of the American Navy. What must have been the distress of this brave defender of his country, when it wrung from him the piteous exclamation, "Oh, that I could get away from this port." His sufferings will excite universal sympathy, and in view of them we hope Government will relieve him from all future active service, at least in any foreign port.

This correspondence was the gun which was to annihilate Kossuth. It was loaded to the muzzle, attended with every circumstance to give it effect, and the nation stood in awe awaiting the explosion. The match was applied, and when the smoke cleared away, Kossuth was found unharmed, but where were the Commodore and the Captain? Both sprawling in the dirt—the recoil had knocked them over.

THE GRAND BIRTH-NIGHT SUPPER.

AT CINCINNATI.

This took place on Saturday night, and was a most brilliant affair. About 450 persons were seated in the capacious dining room of the Burnett House, and many were sorely disappointed in not obtaining tickets. The room was beautifully decorated; in the centre of the upper end, was a full size portrait of Gov. Kossuth. To the right, a portrait of Gov. Kossuth. To the right of Washington and Jackson was displayed the American Flag—to the left of Kossuth, was a Hungarian Flag. On the walls of the lower end of the room, were displayed the Hungarian, Turkish, Swedish and Italian Flags.—The windows of the room were all hung with the tri-colors of Hungary.

Of the table, the Gazette remarks:

"The table was loaded with luxuries, and taste fully ornamented. The steamship *Mississippi*, bearing Kossuth from captivity; Liberty column surrounded with statutes of Washington, FRANKLIN and others; the Temple of Liberty Pedestal, surmounted by a figure representing Kossuth trampling the crown of Austria under his feet; Turkish pavilion; Egyptian cascade; Egyptian monuments; a Western steamer, &c. But it is useless to attempt a description of the table; it never was excelled in Cincinnati, if anywhere else."

At 8 o'clock Kossuth entered the hall, leaning on the arm of Judge Hoadly, attended by Pulszky and others, of his suite, and a number of the Executive Committee. His appearance in the hall was greeted with the most tumultuous shouts of welcome. He was conducted to his place in the centre of the table at the north end of the hall. He gracefully bowed to the assembly, when he was seated next to the Hon. J. J. Faran, the President of the Banquet.

On the right of Gov. Kossuth sat M. Pulszky, Lieut Nelson, of the steamship Mississippi, Col. Chambers, and several of the suit of Kossuth. On the left of the President were Ex Gov. J. T. Morehead, of Ky, Dr. J. L. Vattier, Judge A. G. W. Carter, W. M. Corry, Esq, J. C. Vaughan Esq, and A. S. Sullivan, Esq.

After the cloth was removed, the President announced the regular toasts:

1. The Immortal Memory of Washington.

2. The People of the United States and the President—THEY are the first agricultural and maritime people of the world: HE is no hereditary ruler, but the elected servant of over twenty millions of freemen.

Responded to by W. M. Corry.

3. The State and Federal Constitutions and the Principles upon which they stand—The former are the citadel of human rights, the latter their internal foundation.

Responded to by Judge Carter.

4. The National Confederation—Its union is one of the universal triumph of free institutions; its dissolution their total defeat.

Responded to by Gen. McDowell, of Highland, O.

The President, before introducing the 5th regular toast, made a most eloquent address, which was warmly applauded.

6. Here, "in the wilderness," in the bosom of the Great West; in this city of one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, whence emanated the first public move in America for his proud cause, and also his liberation from captivity, do we welcome Louis Kossuth, the champion of self-government in Europe.

Here Governor Kossuth was introduced by the President, when the whole assembly arose to their feet, gave him three cheers in the warmest style of western welcome. He premised that much could not reasonably be expected from one exhausted as he was from the constant demand of the greater part of the twenty-four hours of each day for active employment and proceeded to deliver a most beautiful speech.—We cannot find room for the whole, but take copious extracts. He commenced as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I consider it a particular favor of Providence that I am permitted to partake, on the present solemn occasion, of paying the tribute of honor and gratitude to the memory of your immortal Washington.

An architect having raised a proud and noble building to the service of the Almighty, his admirers desired to erect a monument to his memory. How was it done? His name was inscribed upon the wall, with these additional words: "You seek his monument: look around."

Let him who looks for a monument to Washington, look around the United States. The whole country is a monument to him. Your freedom, your independence, your national power, your prosperity and your prodigious growth, is a monument to Washington. That very fact, that I, a poor exile, persecuted by powerful despots, who in proud ambition trample on the neck of down-trodden nations,—I, a poor exile, can raise public my voice not only to plead my beloved country's wrongs, and proclaim the aspirations of Europe's oppressed nations, but also denounce the crowned pirates of the earth in the full tide of their sacrilegious power, to the vengeance of God, and to the execration of men, that I have a place where I, in full security, can proclaim that with all the resolution of my mighty faith, which will not bend, and no dangers shake.

* * * * * * *

The principles of Washington are forever true, and should forever be the guiding star to every citizen of the United States. But his policy should not be taken for principles, because policy is the science of exigencies, and exigencies are changing with time and space; whereas principles are absolutely true for every condition and for every time.

I am, sir, so penetrated by the truth of what I now advance, that I dare loudly proclaim that to imitate literally the accidental policy of Washington, would be so much as to violate his principles. Yes, sir, I am sure that if the spirit of Washington could raise his voice now, in this distinguished circle of American patriots, it would loudly and emphatically proclaim against such a course, and would denounce it as not only injurious to his memory, but also as dangerous to the future of this Republic, which he founded with such eminent wisdom and glorious success.

I have seen, sir, the people of the United States advised to regard the writings of Washington as the Mahommedans regards the Koran, considering every thing which is not to be found in the Koran, as useless to heed. Now this parallel I, indeed, take for a very curious compliment to the *Memory of Washington*—a compliment at which his immortal spirit must feel somewhat offended, I am sure.

Why? to what purpose is the immortal light of Heaven beaming in man's mind if it be wise not to make any use of it? To what purpose all that assiduous care about public instruction, and about the propagation of knowledge and intelligence, if the writings of Washington are the Koran to America, forbidding the right of private judgment, which the great majority of your nation claims as a natural right, even in respect to the Holy Bible, that book of Divine origin, and look to the Orient where the Koran rules, obstructing with his Absolutism the development of human intellect. What do you behold there? You behold mighty nations, a noble race of men, interesting in many respects teeming with germs of vitality, and still falling fast into decay, because doomed to stagnation of their intelligence by that blind faith to their Koran's absolute perfection, which we see recommended as a model to the people of this Republic, whose very existence rests on unstopping progress.—(Applause.)

Indeed, gentlemen, I dare say that I yield to nobody in the world, in reverence and respect to the immortal memory of Washington; his life and his principles were the guiding star of my life; to that star I looked up for inspiration and advice, during all the vicissitudes of my stormy life. Hence I drew the unknown strength of devotion to my country and to the cause of national freedom, which you, gentlemen, and millions of your fellow citizens, and your very national government are so kind as to honor my unexampled distinction, though you meet it not brightened by success, but meet it in the gloomy night of my existence, in that helpless condition of a homeless wanderer, in which I must patiently bear the title of an "*imported rebel*" and of a "*beggar*" in the very land of Washington, for having dared to do what Washington did; for having dared to do it with less skill and with less success, but Heaven knows, not with less honesty and devotion than he did. [Applause, great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.]

Well, it is useless to remind that Washington would probably ended with equal failure, had his country not met in that foreign aid to the glorious battle of Yorktown he had met a fresh enemy of more than two hundred thousand men, as we had met, and had been forsaken in that new struggle by all the world. It is useless to remind that success should not be the only test of virtue on earth, and fortune should not change the devotion of a patriot into an outrage and a crime, and chiefly not then, when success is only torn out of the hands of patriotism by foreign violence, and the most sacrilegious infraction of the common laws of all humanity. All this is useless to say. I must bear many things—must bear even malignity—but can bear it the easier, because against the insult of some malignant's ill-will who plead the cause of despots, in your Republic. I have for consolation the tranquility of my conscience, the love of my people, the approbation of generous friends, and the sympathy of millions in that very land where I meet the title of an "*imported rebel.*"

I was saying, sir, that I yield to no man on earth, in reverence to the immortal memory of Washington! But, indeed, I consider it inconsistent with this reverence to say: Let never past ages bind the life of futurity—let no man's wisdom be *Koran* to you, dooming progress to stagnation, and judgment to the scanty part of a mere rehearsing memory.

Thus I would speak, should even that which I advocate, be contrary to what Washington taught—even then I would appeal from the thoughts of a man, to the spirit of advanced humanity, and from the eighteenth century to the present age.

But fortunately I am not in that necessity; what I advocate is not in contradiction, but in strict harmony with Washington's principles, so much so, that I have nothing else to wish than that Washington's doctrine should be quoted fairly as a system, and not by picking out single words, and concealing that which gives the interpretation to these words.

Indeed I can wish nothing more than that the principles of Washington should be followed. And I may also be permitted to say, that not every word of Washington as a principle, and that what he recommended as policy according to the exigences of his time, he never intended to recommend as a rule for every time. Is a principle followed ever in such circumstances which he, with all his wisdom, could neither foresee nor imagine. And I may be, perhaps, permitted to wish that the people of the United States should take for a truth, even in respect to the writings of Washington, what we are taught by the ministers of the Gospel, in respect to the Holy Scriptures—that there must, by the direction of private judgment, a distinction be made between what is essential and what is not, between what is substantial and what is accidental, between what is a principle and what is but a history.

The great and almost only objection to my humble prayers, is the word of "*neutrality*," supported by the authority of Washington. Well, if neutrality is quoted against me out of Washington's Farewell Address, why are not, together with it, quote those of his words by which he explains that word.

Allow me, sir, to quote those explaining words: "With me" [it is Washington's Farewell Address which speaks] "with me a predominant motive (for holding a neutral conduct) has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its recent institutions, and to progress without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it the command of its own fortunes."

Now is this not evident enough to show that Washington never taught *neutrality* as a lasting principle, but only as a temporary policy? And why are not these words quoted by my opponents? Why do they constantly pass in silence over the letters of Washington to Lafayette, to Patrick Henry, to James Madison, and to Governor Morris wherein he a hundred times repeats: "That the chief necessity is now to have peace. Let us only have twenty years of peace, and our country will come to such a degree of power, that we will be able in a just cause to defy whatever power on earth."

Why are these sentiments of Washington never quoted by my opponents, though indeed they are, the most powerful sentiments of his prophetic wisdom, the most glorious monument of his penetrating genius, which nowhere should be with more noble pride to memory, which rose as if it were my enchantment out of the magical truth of those prophetic words!

And besides, I have often expressed my opinions, and supported it by the authority of Washington, that he whose immortal memory we today celebrate, never recommended indifference for the fate of other nations. That neutrality is quite a different thing; neutrality which has reference to a condition of war between nations where no foreign nation is bound to take part, and has full right to remain neutral. But when a nation is about to regulate its own domestic concerns, and to settle its own institutions, its own government, and proves to have sufficient strength to do so, and then a foreign power steps in and crushes down the spirit of freedom in a foreign land, *that is* not the condition of war between belligerent powers; that is tyranny; that is a violation of the laws of nations common to all humanity.

There is no field for neutrality—*there can be no* neutrality—because to abandon the laws of nations to the arbitrary whims of despots, is much as to give them a chance to tear to pieces those common laws in which you are equally interested with every other nation on earth.

Yes, more interested, because your own national existence is founded upon those common laws; and, abandoning them, you abandon the very basis upon which your national existence stands.

* * * * * * *

Kossuth closed this eloquent speech as follows:

Sir! here let me end. I consider it already as an immense benefit that your generous attention connected the cause of Hungary with the celebration of the memory of Washington.

Spirit of the departed! smile down from heaven on this appreciation of my country's cause,—warm the hearts of thy beloved people—watch those principles which thou, whose intellect leader least taken for the guiding star of my humble life, and the time will come when not only thy own country, but liberated Europe also will be a living monument to thy immortal name!

This speech occupied nearly one hour in its delivery, and was listened to with unabated attention, interrupted only by enthusiastic outbursts of applause. At its conclusion three cheers were heartily given for Kossuth and his country.

We have no room for further toasts and speeches, all of which were excellent. We make an exception, however, in favor of the 9th regular toast.

9. *Our Southern Brethren*—Firm defenders of the independent rights of Republican States, they will not fail the cause when they have fully considered the interests of the whole Mississippi Valley in the Democratic struggle of Europe.

Ex-Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, was loudly called for. Amidst enthusiastic cheering he arose, and made a most thrilling speech in favor of Kossuth and his mission. We can only make a short extract. He said:

I have a small quarrel with the Committee who have prepared the toast which I have been assigned to respond. It says that our Southern brethren will not fail the cause, when they have *fully considered &c.* I would tell them that their Southern friends *have* considered, there are no *ifs* nor *ands* about it. I announce it here to night, that there is no State will devote more strength, her heart, her Material Aid more liberally to this cause, than the State from which I come, Kentucky, the oldest child of the wilderness, born in the wilderness, having fought her way through the wilderness, she knows what liberty is. Shall the man who represents the great cause of Republicanism in Europe come amongst us, and Kentucky hang back? She will not hang back, (a voice "Who does hang back,") she will not hang back. Should he pass through the gallant State of Kentucky, as warm a reception, and as much Material Aid will be given him, as was bestowed on his route from Cleveland to Cincinnati.

What shall be done for the cause of Hungary which Kossuth so truthfully and so eloquently pleads? What a beautiful idea, that Hungary springing from the loins of a noble a nation as any other—Hungary, the Kentucky of Europe, standing in the midst of nations not reduced by a *coup d'etat*, illumining by her example and arousing the hearts of the people, should appeal for aid, and appeal in vain. I will give you as the sentiment of my State, or at least one Kentuckian:

"Hungary and the Representative of Hungarian Freedom, in the person of her exile in this country; no American can refuse his sanction to the sentiment—Success to the great cause which that distinguished gentleman advocates." (Applause.)

Kossuth arose and grasped the hand of the speaker with much warmth.

Professor Mitchell, in responding to a sentiment, said, "he had heard the mighty voice of Niagara, and the loud thunder roll of the storm cloud, but he had never heard any thing which gave him the idea of omnipotent power as the eloquence of the one who is now in our midst." "Give me," said the Professor, "the man who with his voice, shakes the world."

Lieut. Nelson, of the U. S. States steamship Mississippi, responded, in some eloquent remarks, to a toast to the American Navy. He said our proudest naval triumph, however, was a peaceful one, when the Mississippi brought under the folds of our flag, Kossuth from captivity to the free shores of this Republic, when was borne the Washington of the Old World, to our shores under the flag which I have the honor to serve. (Applause.)

Kossuth rose and cordially greeted the Lieutenant.

We are glad to find there was one noble-minded, true republican officer on board the Mississippi.

The assembly broke up exactly at twelve o'clock, having enjoyed a delightful celebration in honor of the immortal WASHINGTON.

MR. WEBSTER'S GREAT ORATION,

BEFORE THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The forty-eighth anniversary of the New York Historical Society was celebrated this evening, at Niblo's Saloon. The fact that the Hon. Daniel Webster was to deliver the Oration, drew thither a brilliant, fashionable, and highly intellectual audience, and the saloon was not only densely packed in every part, but thousands were turned away, unable to obtain admittance. The saloon throughout presented a most gay and brilliant appearance.

Mr. Webster entered a few minutes past 7 o'clock, and was received with great applause. An appropriate prayer was then offered up, when the orator of the evening was introduced, and proceeded to deliver his address.

The address makes nearly six closely printed columns of the large eastern papers. It is a masterly production, showing the ripe scholarship of the great orator and statesman. The chief part of it is devoted to ancient and modern history, previous to the era of American history. He divides the history of the United States into three epochs. The first extends from the origin of the colonies, respectively, to the year 1784. The second extends from 1774, when these colonies first acted efficiently together, for great political ends, as a confederacy of States, to the year 1789, when the present constitution of government was established. The third embraces the period from 1789 to the present time.

We copy the closing portion of the great Oration, requesting the reader to observe particularly the sentiments of that portion, where he speaks of the union of England and America, "in the *cause of humanity*, in the *cause of freedom*," "to stand against a world in arms." There spoke the true hearted American, as Mr. Webster undoubtedly is.

For myself, I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favorite study, I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master-states of the world, that for political sagacity, force of expression, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia. I trust it is obvious to your lordships, that all attempts to impose servitude upon such men, to establish despotism over such a mighty continental nation, must be vain, must be fatal. We shall be *forced ultimately to retract*; let us retract while we can, not when we must.

The first Congress, for the ability which it manifested, the principles which it proclaimed, and the characters of those who composed it, make an illustrious chapter in our American history. Its members should be regarded not only individually, but as in a group; they should be viewed as living Pictures exhibiting young America, as it then was, and when the seeds of its public destiny were beginning to start into life, well described by our early motto as being full of energy and prospered by heaven.

"Nuno sine Dis
Animosus infans."

Some of the members of this Congress have lived to my time, and I have had the honor of seeing and knowing them, and there are those in this assembly, doubtless, who have beheld the stately form of Washington, and looked upon the mild and intelligent face, and heard the voice of John Jay.

For myself, I love to travel back in imagination, to place myself in the midst of this assembly, this union of greatness and patriotism, and to contemplate, as if I had witnessed its profound deliberations and its masterly exhibitions, both of the rights and of the wrongs of the country.

I may not dwell longer on this animating and enchanting picture. Another grand picture succeeds it, and that is, the Convention which framed the Constitution, the spirited debates in the Senate, by the ablest men of those States, upon its adoption, and finally the organization of the first Congress, filled by the gray haired men of the revolution, and younger and vigorous patriots, and lovers of liberty, and Washington himself in the principal chair of State, surrounded by his Heads of Department, selected from those who enjoyed the greatest portion of his own regard, and stood highest in the esteem of their country.

Neither Xenophon nor Thucydides, neither Sallust nor Livy present any picture of an assembly of public men, or any scene of History, which, in its proper grandeur, or its large and lasting influence upon the happiness of mankind, equals this.

Its impressions, indeed, did not, at the moment, strike the minds of ordinary men. But Burke saw it with an intuition clear as the light of heaven. Charles Fox saw it and sagacious and deep thinking minds over all Europe beheld it.

England, England, how would thy destinies have been altered, if the advice of Chatham, Burke and Fox had been followed!

Shall I say altered for the better? certainly not; not for the better for England herself; probably not for the better, at this moment. Than if she had listened to the unheeded words of her great statesmen. Neither nations nor individuals always foresee that which their own interest and happiness require.

Our greatest blessings often arise from the disappointment of our most anxious hopes, and our most fervent wishes.

Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plotts fail: and that much teach us,
There's a divinity shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.

Let us know.

Instead of subject colonies, England now beholds a mighty rival, rich, powerful, intelligent, like herself. And may these countries be forever friendly rivals. May their power and greatness, sustaining themselves, be always directed to the promotion of the peace, the prosperity, the enlightenment, and the liberty of mankind; and if it be their united destiny, in the course of human events, that they shall be called upon, in the cause of humanity, and in the cause of freedom, to stand against a world in arms, they are of a race, and of a blood, to meet that crisis without shrinking from danger, and without quailing in the presence of earthly power.

Gentlemen, I must bring these desultory remarks to a close. I terminate them, where, perhaps, I ought to have begun—namely, with a few words on the present state and condition of our country, and the prospects which are before her.

Unborn ages and visions of glory crowd upon my soul; the realization of all these, however, is in the hands and good pleasure of Almighty God. But under his divine blessing, it will be dependent on the character and the virtue of our posterity.

If classical history has been found to be, is now and shall continue to be, the concomitant of free institutions, and of popular eloquence, what a field is opening to us for another Thucydides, and another Livy! and let me say, gentlemen, that if we, and our posterity, shall be true to the Christian religion, if we and they shall live always in the fear of God, and shall respect his commandments; if we and they shall maintain just, moral sentiments, and such conscientious convictions of duty as shall control the heart and life, we may have the highest hopes of the future fortunes of our country; and if we maintain those institutions of government and that political union, exceeding all praise as much as it exceeds all former examples of political associations, we may be sure of one thing that while our country furnishes materials for a thousand masters of the historic art, it will afford no topic for a Gibbon. It will have no Decline and Fall. It will prospering and to prosper. But if we and our posterity reject religious instruction and authority, violate the rules of eternal justice, trifle with the instructions of morality, and recklessly destroy the political constitution which holds us together, no man can tell how suddenly a catastrophe may overwhelm us, that shall bury all our glory in profound obscurity. If that catastrophe may happen, let it have no history! Let the horrible narrative never be written; let its fate be like that of the lost books of Livy, which no human eye shall ever read, or the missing Pleiad, of which no man can ever know more than that it is lost, and lost forever.

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.

We take great pleasure in announcing that, through the agency of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, the Rev. JOHN LORD, one of the most distinguished lecturers of the age, will deliver, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, three lectures.

1. Hildebrand—The Contest between Spiritual and Temporal Power.

2. Gustavus Adolphus—The Contest between Liberty and Absolutism.

3. Thomas Cranmer.

Mr. Lord has received the highest testimonials from many of the most distinguished divines, statesmen, and philosophers of Great Britain and the U. States. We quote the language of some of the most distinguished of these, in saying that, he presents his subjects "with rare power of explanation, marked impartiality and discrimination, and earnest sincerity."

We refer the readers to the advertisement of the Ladies' Association of the Friends of Hungary. They are preparing a supper for all who choose to partake of it, the proceeds to be devoted to the Hungarian Fund. When a person can procure a good supper, and aid a good cause at the same time, besides having the privilege of associating with most agreeable and patriotic ladies, it is an opportunity which will be readily embraced. We predict a full house. A fine band of music will be in attendance.

OPENING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The Canal Board met at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday last, and passed a resolution to open the Canal on the 12th of March—this day two weeks. The following is an extract from the journal:

Resolved, That the supervisors on the Main Line of Canal be directed to open their respective divisions for navigation on the twelfth of March.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*History of the Early Settlement and Indian Wars of* WESTERN VIRGINIA, embracing an account of the various expeditions in the West, previous to 1795. By Willis De Hass, Wheeling, published by H. Hoblitzell."

It is a matter of congratulation that so many persons have taken it in hand to collect facts in relation to the early history and fierce wars of the country now known as Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Eastern Ohio. No portion of our widely extended country affords richer materials for the historian or the writer of romance. The whole power of mighty Indian nations was exerted and spent in this region extending through a series of years of savage warfare, in which were performed feats of heroism, noble daring, unconquerable perseverance, unflinching fortitude, and true chivalry, scarce ever exceeded.

The book before us starts out, as if the author had determined to write an elaborate history, but he soon evidences a flagging in the effort, and winds up with detached anecdotes, with but little regard to arrangement. Nevertheless, although he has not given us a work arising to the dignity of history, he has performed good service in adding to the materials for the future historian of these interesting times. The work is a valuable addition to the historical literature of the country, and is deserving of a wide circulation. It will afford both instruction and entertainment to all who read it, and peculiar pleasure to those who reside in the region of the scenes described.

Although called a history of Western Virginia, it comprehends also that of Western Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and also contains biographical sketches of some of the most eminent of the actors in the border warfare, such as Wetzel, McCullough, Brady, Poe, etc.

The work contains over 400 octavo pages, is handsomely printed and bound, and contains several appropriate illustrations. For sale by J. L. Read, 4th street.

Correspondence of the Cleveland True Democrat.

THE BANQUET—KOSSUTH FUND.

CINCINNATI, Monday, 23

The Banquet in honor of the 22d came off at the Burnet House on Saturday evening and was a brilliant affair. W. M. Corry and Judge Carter spoke first, and then Kossuth in a speech which was most warmly welcomed. After his address, Gov. Morehead of Kentucky addressed the company, pledging the people of Kentucky to his cause.

Gov. Kossuth was ill last evening, and his speech to be delivered to-day has been postponed until Wednesday. He will leave Cincinnati on Friday for Indianapolis, &c.

I hear the Kossuth Fund has reached $22,000.

PLAIN FACTS FOR ADVERTISERS.

FROM THE WORCESTER SPY.

The Boston "Times" publishes the following facts, which we would respectfully submit to the consideration of merchants, traders, and others who have neglected to seize the opportunity of extending their business and increasing their profits by adopting a judicious and liberal system of advertising. The annexed statement was furnished to the "Times" by Mr S S. Houghton, an extensive and enterprising dealer in dry goods, &c. at No. 72 Tremont street, opposite the Tremont House. It will be seen that it exhibits the amount of business done, according to his cash book, when he had no advertisement in the "Times," as compared with the period when he had:

	ADVERTISED		NO ADVERTISEMENT		
December	17, 1851	$61	5	January 10,	1852 $17
do	18, do	48	50	do 14,	do 37
do	19, do	110	50	do 15,	do 36
do	20, do	81	50	do 16,	do 42
do	22, do	45	42	do 17,	do 43
do	23, do	62	50	do 19,	do 41
do	24, do	81	19	do 20,	do 112
do	26, do	50	50	do 21,	do 44
do	27, do	12	62	do 22,	do 21
do	29, do	12	62	do 23,	do 22
do	30, do	12	62	do 24,	do 22
do	31, do	12	62	do 26,	do 22
January	1, 1852	25	50	do 27,	do 21
do	2, do	119	50	do 28,	do 21
do	3, do	100	00	do 29,	do 21
do	5, do	50	50	February 1,	do 21
do	6, do	50	50	do 2,	do 21
do	7, do	43	75	do 3,	do 21
do	8, do	12	62	do 4,	do 21
do	9, do	12	62	do 5,	do 21
Total,	21 days,	$1,175	00	Total, 24 days,	$1,000 00

Average sales per day, without advertising, about $50. Average sales when advertising, $48 95.

The above business was transacted entirely at retail, and no one article sold amounted to more than three dollars. Some persons may ask, what was the cost of this advertising which led to such a wonderful increase of business? We answer less than *one hundred dollars*. Is it not extraordinary, then, that some merchants prefer to hide themselves down behind their counters and suffer their more enterprising rivals to outstrip them for a paltry outlay of a few dollars in advertising?

POLITICS IN A RAILROAD BOARD.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer writes:—

"There is much anxiety among those engaged on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroads. The new Directors appointed on Friday by the Commissioners of Public Works are all Democrats. Those yet to be appointed are also to be of the same political sentiments. The consequence will be, as they have the power to elect Presidents and other officers, those now in being Whigs will of course be turned out. A general sweep is looked for."

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS.—We learn by telegraph to reports from Mississippi that on Wednesday last the Legislature of that State elected two United States Senators to supply the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs Foot and Davis. Walker Brooke, Whig, and Stephen Adams, a Union Democrat, are the gentlemen chosen; the first to supply the place of Mr. Foote, and the latter the place of Mr. Davis.

According to the law of Mississippi the present Legislature ought to elect another Senator, for a full term of six years from the 4th of March 1853, (when Mr. Brooke's term will expire,) but this has been so firmly resisted by the Secession majority in the Senate, who refuse to go into an election, that it is considered doubtful whether this election will take place during the present session.—*Nat. Intel.*

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. ROSZEL.—The melancholy news was brought to this city yesterday, that this much respected and eloquent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died early in the morning at Alexandria, where he was stationed, and highly esteemed for his piety, talents, and unwearied services as a minister of that church. We learn that a great number of our citizens of different denominations in this city will attend the funeral to-morrow at Alexandria.—*Washington News of Saturday.*

A letter from Baltimore says:

The subject of building a bridge across the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace, for the use of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company, is now engrossing much attention here. Our delegates in the Legislature from Baltimore are instructed to vote for it. There are strong hopes that permission to build the bridge will be obtained.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ROOMS ON FOURTH ST. OPPOSITE MERCH'S BANK.

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

Volumes in the Library, 2,000; in Reading Room 20 Newspapers and 21 Magazines.

As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those disposed to aid in rendering the association useful and permanent, are requested to become members. feb18,tf.

☞ Do where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great African preparation, known to the people of the U. States as H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It has made some of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record, and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. [See advertisement.]

Petroleum!

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1852.

S. M. KIER: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, I am prepared to say, that I have used the Petroleum extensively in the treatment of Diarrhea and Dysentery, and to greater success than the use of many of the principle remedies formerly used and recommended by the profession. So far as the various diseases of the lungs, for which the Cod Liver Oil has been so highly recommended, I must certify that the Petroleum in my hands has superseded it as a curative agent. In addition to those diseases above alluded to, scrofulous affections and enlargements of the spleen, with the most extraordinary success, have been disposed with.

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

J. FLATTERY, M. D.

☞ For sale by druggists generally. feb10d&wT

Fall Importation of