PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1852.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

☞The Whigs and Anti-Masons, of Allegheny county, will meet on Saturday, the 29th of May next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in their several election districts.

In the townships respectively at 5 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 8, except Pitt township.

In the boroughs and Pitt township at 8 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock, and in the several wards at 12 o'clock, M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock, the election in the wards to be by ballot. Each of the election districts to select two delegates to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 2nd of June following, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a ticket to be supported by the party, at the ensuing October election.

JOSIAH KING,
Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

apl3

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	
1. WILLIAM F. HOOKER,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
2. JAMES TRAGHLIN,	15. JAMES B. FAHTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN K. TOMLINSON,	17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH.
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PETTIGREW,	20. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHARPLES,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JOHN MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LEWIS,
10. CHARLES F. WALLIS,	23. CHRISTIAN HAYDEN,
11. JOHN A. ELDER,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. C. SIBLEY,	25. DAN'L A. PASTANCE.
13. NEB MIDDLEWARTH,	

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

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—In order to conform with the new rules of our workmen, our paper will hereafter be closed on Saturday night. Advertisements, to secure insertion on Monday, must be handed in by 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

THE LECTURE OF DR. JACOBUS.—We shall print a new edition of this fine lecture to-day, with some corrections made by the author. It can be had at the counter after 11 o'clock, A. M.

An interesting translation will be found on our first page to-day.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The fog is now rapidly clearing away from the political sky, and we begin once more to see clearly, and to judge of the signs of the times. Some weeks since it was very difficult to form any satisfactory opinion on the subject. It was then doubtful who would be the Whig candidate. The South appeared to be almost unanimous for Fillmore, while there was a wavering manifested in certain quarters in the North. Desperate efforts were made to brow-beat the North into an abandonment of Scott, or into an endorsement of the Compromise. These efforts have signally failed. The North stands firm. Several Southern Whigs of high standing, have come out for Scott, and have repudiated the demand of a pledge from him. The sky is once more bright. Gen. Scott is almost certain of the nomination, and of consequence, of an election. We know this is sad news to our Democratic friends, who have a mortal dread of Scott—the war-worn, patriotic, simple-hearted, and honest old soldier, who has brought more glory to American arms, than any man living, and who has always been found equal to any position, civil or military, in which he has been placed, for the last forty years. Our opponents have been hoping and praying for the nomination of any Whig but Scott, and have been very industrious in circulating the opinion that he was our weakest man. Their disinterested advice is appreciated and understood, and as our weakest man is to be our candidate, they will find it so much the easier to defeat him! Gen. HARRISON was a weak candidate, too, in their estimation—an "old granny," an old "log cabin" and "hard cider" candidate. Gen. TAYLOR was also a weak candidate, and right merry did our Democratic brethren make themselves over his nomination. Now, that the third of these noble old heroes is brought into the field, the old cry is raised—oh, he's a weak candidate; "old soup," old "fuss and feathers," are uttered on every note of the octave, but with a quaver which shows that the prospects of having to take the field against the conqueror of Mexico, has already given them the ague. Ha, ha! weak candidate! We like such candidates. They are not politicians by profession, and they bear with them the hearts of the people, and their success is therefore certain. Gen. Scott will sweep New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the Democrats know it: and they know, too, that the candidate who has these great States, is certain of success. No wonder they are alarmed.

Gen. CASS will most probably be the Locofoco nominee. Having been once defeated, he is not any the stronger therefor. He has no elements of popularity now that he had not before, while he has the bitter opposition of the young Democracy, whose greatest ambition it is to kill off the "old fogies." We have no objection to see the hero of the broken-sword in the field against the Great Captain, whose sword is still whole, sheathed in peace after waving in victorious triumph in the Halls of the Montezumas.

Poor Mr. BUCHANAN, the old bachelor candidate of the "old fogies" of Pennsylvania, seems to be treated with the same *distinguished consideration* which is always given to Pennsylvania interests by the lordly Southern dictators of the party. What is the use of conciliating Pennsylvania, say they; you can't kick her into a manly resentment, do what you will. You may deceive her, mock her, render her ridiculous, destroy her interests, and wound her self-respect—what little she has left—and she will lick the hand that smites her, and be very grateful for the Minister to St. Petersburg, and a Chargeship or so. Nothing will drive away the Pennsylvania Democracy from its blind adhesion to the party, and it is now preparing to offer up Buchanan, as another sacrifice, with all the abject humility which characterized that party in giving up that great Pennsylvania interest, a Protective Tariff.

Let us, however, hope for the "good time coming," when Pennsylvania, having entirely thrown off the yoke of servility, shall assert her rights with a united voice, and take that stand among her sister States to which her position entitles her. When she throws off the yoke of Locofocoism, this great deliverance will be accomplished. She voted for HARRISON, she voted for TAYLOR, and she will most assuredly vote for SCOTT! These successive victories over the mercenary and heartless politicians who have so long controlled her destinies, will do much towards her final and complete freedom.

DEBATES IN THE WASHINGTON CAUCUS.

We learn from Washington that excellent and effective speeches were made in defence of the Northern Whigs, in the Congressional Caucus of the 9th inst., by Hon. John Allison, of the Washington District in this State, and Hon. Mr. Washburn, of Maine. Mr. Allison declared that while the Whigs of Pennsylvania, who had been assailed with especial bitterness, acquiesced in the Compromise measures, were opposed to all unnecessary agitation upon slavery, and would aid in carrying out all the provisions of the constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, they would not submit to gratuitous and insulting tests, and would give no pledges out of time and out of place. It appeared to him, that the thrusting forward of these Fugitive Slave Law resolutions was agitation by Southern men, of a most pernicious character. If Southern Whigs would insist upon the specific approval of such enactments by his constituents, coupled with the menace that they would secede from the party in case of refusal, then he took the responsibility of answering for his constituents that party bonds must be severed. If Southern Whigs imposed such conditions to a concert of action, it was plain that nothing could be done now or at any time, to prevent their withdrewing from the party as they threatened to do. However impressed his constituents might be with the conviction of the duty of submitting to the Fugitive Slave Law, they could not be brought to admit that it was sound in principle, or that it was a crime to discuss it or to seek in a legal manner for its modification or repeal. No Whigs from the North spoke of deserting or breaking up the party, if their preferences as to men or measures were not respected; but neither were they to be coerced by such intimations from others.

Mr. Washburn maintained similar ground in behalf of the Whigs of New England.

Judge Wade of Ohio, our Representative Mr. Howe, Thaddeus Stevens, Senator Seward, and many other Whigs of influence and distinction, congratulated Mr. Allison upon this bold and discreet speech, and declared that it defined the position of the entire Whig party of the North.

PITTSBURGH INFIRMARY.

We have before us, in pamphlet form, the Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the Pittsburgh Infirmary. It is quite too long for publication in our columns in extenso, but we cannot forbear to make a few brief extracts.

The Board, after speaking in terms of high commendation of the good management and the usefulness of the Institution during the past year, proceed to speak of the new edifice recently erected. They say

"With the limited means at the command of the Director, he has done what unwearied perseverance, and indomitable energy, alone could accomplish, in rearing the beautiful edifice which the Board were invited to examine. Built in architectural taste, of the best materials and workmanship, and with special reference to the convenience of the attendants, and the comfort and cleanliness of the patients, it speaks well for the future usefulness of the Institution. The circumstances under which this work was prosecuted, rendered the creation of debts unavoidable; and although the debt which will remain on the building, at is completion, will be small, in comparison with the work accomplished, yet, in the feeble state of the finances of the Institution, (if this debt is not specially provided for,) it will cripple its usefulness, render nugatory many blessings, which might otherwise be dispensed, and, in a manner embarrass the operations of the Director, who has labored so faithfully against all difficulties, to bring the Institution to its present flourishing condition. Let funds be raised adequate to its support, and its progress in usefulness will make it a charity which can be regarded with indifference by none; while its merciful character, and the self-sacrifice and devotion of the Deconesses, must highly commend it to the sympathy and support of this enlightened Christian community."

Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, the excellent founder and indefatigable Director of this Institution, in his report, after speaking of the physical benefits derived by the numerous patients who have been under its charge, goes on to say: -

"With regard to the moral results of the Institution, we prefer, as hitherto, to speak only in general terms. And yet, it were easy to refer to individual instances, and multiply facts, to show that the influence of Christian kindness, during sickness, is most powerful for good, even when all other means have failed to make an impression upon the heart. It is believed that few of the patients have left the house without carrying with them an increased conviction of the truth of Christianity. In a number of instances, the wanderer from God has been restored to purity and peace. Not only tears of gratitude, but likewise tears of repentance, have watered the cheeks of patients, as they left the house. And the after conduct and letters of not a few such, are the evidences of their repentance. Death-bed scenes of peace and triumph, have been witnessed, which leave no doubt that they sleep in Jesus. The neglect and indifference which had cried the faith of suffering saints, has been forgotten in a home of affection, and amid the offices of Christian love. But the distant future alone can fully reveal the influences for good which have been exerted, though is known to inspire the hope that our labor in the Lord is not in vain."

Of the resources for the past year, he says:

"In addition to numerous donations, of greater or less value, in provisions, groceries, bedding, clothing, &c., the following moneys have been received into the treasury, during the year ending with December 31st, 1851, for the support of the Institution:—From individuals, churches, societies, &c., $856,74; from annual subscribers, $295,00; from charity-box of Infirmary, $20,45; from board and nursing of pay patients, $396,93; from Guardians of Poor, for nursing and care of patients sent by them, $449,90; making a total of $2,019,00."

Again, after speaking at length of the financial affairs of the Institution, he remarks:

"In looking over the list of donations which accompany this report, the history of many is recalled to mind with singular interest. Not a few are the offerings of children and young persons. Several are, literally, the widow's mite. A number are the thank-offerings of former patients, who forget not their obligations when prosperity crowned their labors. The greater part were made voluntarily and unsolicited. They were handed to us in the street, or the social circle, or came through the post office, or were sent to our dwelling, or to the Infirmary. Three churches, the Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Seventh Street Associate Presbyterian Church, of this city, together with the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Rev. A. Black, of Allegheny, generously took collections for its support. A number of Lutheran Churches in the neighboring counties invited our agent to lay before them the claims of the Institution, and subscribed liberally in money and produce. The members of two Presbyterian Churches in the vicinity, did the same through their pastor and officers. Four of our citizens, appointed to view the damages of a mining company, voluntarily transferred their fees to the Infirmary. An officer of the Navy remitted a small sum from the "slush fund" of the U. S. frigate Mississippi. A Fire Company in Allegheny City, which had disbanded, kindly appropriated part of their funds for the same object. Various societies of ladies forwarded packages of clothing, from far and near; merchants sent in orders for groceries; farmers and gardeners made valuable donations of produce; and even unknown friends, in other States, who had heard of the Institution, made remittances of money."

Whole number of patients admitted into the Infirmary during the year 1851, 272
Discharged, cured, 186
" improved, 24
" not improved, 5
Dismissed for bad conduct, 5
Left without permission, 8
Died, 21
Remaining in Infirmary, Jan. 1, 1852, 23

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April, 13.

At length the bill appropriating half a million of dollars for the extension of the capital is a law. I was not disappointed in my expectation that the conservatism of the House would save the treasury and the country from the effects of the demagogueism of the Senate. The section for the payment of laborers while alleged to be waiting for employment, was thrown out by the House by a vote of 136 to 19, about eight to one, and the Senate had become so well convinced that this sort of flummery had been carried far enough, that they receded by a vote of two to one.

The printing dispute was renewed in the House to-day with a degree of animation proportioned to the amount of spoils to be divided. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Gorman, set forth the committee's story, which furnished very little additional information. Gorman said the committee had taken votes innumerable as to the mode of remedying the delinquency of the printer, but all attempts at decisive action had been defeated by tie votes. Something must be done, and he was compelled to go for division of the plunder between Donelson & Armstrong, and Gideon & Co., which had just been reported to the House. It appears that these reluctant gentlemen had only consented to the arrangement this morning. They waited, like the old maids at Ismail, to the eleventh hour, wondering when the ravishing would begin; and finding the enemy were less savage than they expected, they prevented any thing unpleasant by surrendering on the terms proposed by John C. Rives a year ago. From the Chairman's statement it must have been Staunton of Ky., who voted with Senator Smith and Mr. Haven, to prevent the Union Office grabbing the whole.

There was rather a prevalent suspicion that Mr. Hamilton was accessary to the movement for transferring the printing from his own hands to those of the editors, but he this morning placed on the desk of every member a statement which really shows that he has made extraordinary efforts to fulfil his contract, and that he has done as well as other contractors. He alleges, moreover, that the committee have taken the workaway from him, and appointed others to do it, without informing him of the special violation of contract which they charge upon him. Mr. Gorman replied to this by a very vehement denunciation of falsehood. Mr. Florence, of Philadelphia, known among the boys as Tom Florence, defended Mr. Hamilton with zeal and ability. So did Thaddeus Stevens, and so did Mr. Sackett, of N. Y., and Mr. Brown, of Miss. The committee complained, very justly as I think, that the President's Message had not been yet received. Mr. Sackett showed that Richie, who is claiming a couple hundred thousand dollars for pretended losses in the performance of his contract, did not deliver the President's Message and documents of December, 1850, until three or four months after the end of the last Congress, and yet at least two members of this committee are for paying Richie an immense bonus for his non-performance. All the gentlemen who spoke admitted that Mr. Hamilton had executed the work better than it was done last year, and that is my own opinion.

A vote was taken which looked bad for the committee. It was on a motion equivalent to laying the whole subject on the table, which failed by the vote of 96 to 56. While Mr. Brown was in the midst of a very interesting speech the House adjourned. The subject will be resumed to-morrow.

Kossuth arrived here last evening from Charleston, and took rooms at the National Hotel. He has been waited upon to day by a large number of Senators, Members, and gentlemen in private life. He looks well as does Count Polsky, his private secretary.

The naval committee has agreed upon a report in relation to the proposed line of steamers from California to Shanghaie. The majority recommend the adoption of the scheme of Mr. Moore, of Cincinnati, and the minority that of Mr. Thompson of Philadelphia. But the result will be that nothing will be done by government to promote it.

The vote on Mr. Orr's proposition, yesterday, to make railroad iron entirely free, was more favorable than previous movements of the free traders had given us reason to expect. It shows that some reaction has taken place in the sentiments of the House on the great iron interest. The storm of indignant feeling which came up from all the mining States, on the bare suggestion of the scheme first developed in the Raleigh Railroad Bill, and which I exposed at length, in my correspondence a month ago, has produced a very salutary effect upon the majority, and made them pause in their projects for enriching the British iron masters at the expense of our own.

JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Letter written by a Lady of New Orleans to the Queen of Spain, in behalf of Major Schlesinger, the Hungarian Exile.

It is not to wound the pride of offended Majesty, or irritate the justly aroused vengeance of a mighty potentate, that a daughter of America ventures to address your august presence; but to implore you as a Queen, mighty in your power as a woman, (it may be a mother,) generous, exalted and tender in your nature, to permit mercy to ascend your throne and plead for dismissal of those misguided men, who left our happy shore to engage in what they believed to be the sacred cause of liberty. Among our brave countrymen now awaiting your Majesty's behest, is Major Schlesinger, an Hungarian gentleman, or noble Kossuth's brothers, whose endearing manners as a gentleman, a scholar and a soldier, have left a warm regard in a large circle, and for whose restoration to his adopted home we earnestly pray, believing that your gracious Majesty will not disappoint our hope and expectation. I sue not for myself alone, but the tears and prayers of a widowed mother appeal to your sympathy, for the extension of mercy and free release of a beloved but unfortunate son. If your Majesty would but consider the happiness, oh, how deep, how heartfelt, one word of yours could produce, how many firesides, now cold and desolate, you can restore to peace and tranquility, your tender, generous heart could not, would not refuse the boon we crave. We look to you for the free, unreserved pardon of our *dear ones*, that they may return sadder and better men, from past experience.

May the Ruler of all nations preserve to your Majesty the hearts of your people.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

HARRISBURGH, April 8, 1852.

Senate—Bills passed: The bill to authorize the Butler and Allegheny Plank Road Company to borrow money.

An act incorporating the Wilkinsburg Academy &c.

A supplement to act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road Company, passed finally.

An act enacting part of Westmoreland county into a new county, to be called Ligonier, passed; yeas 18, nays 12.

House—Mr. Laury from the Committee on Banks, reported with amendment, an act to incorporate the Citizens Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

The bill to abolish the capital punishment was then taken up, and was discussed at length.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia co., the first section was stricken out, and the following inserted:

That no warrant for the execution of any convict shall be issued within one year after the sentence of death shall have been passed, and after that period, if no circumstances shall come to light to render doubtful the correctness of the verdict of the jury in the matter; the Gov. shall issue his warrant for said execution, *provided*, that the convict shall be imprisoned in a Penitentiary in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Broomall then proposed an additional section, providing, that upon the rendition of any verdict of murder in the first degree, it shall and may be lawful for the jury to recommend the person convicted to the mercy of the Court, and every person so recommended shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the State Penitentiaries for a term not less than fifteen nor more than fifty years.

After considerable discussion, the amendment of Mr. Miller was agreed to, yeas 49, nays 41. On that of Mr. Broomall, the yeas were 46, nays 34. And the bill passed, yeas 46, nays 42.

HARRISBURG, April 9.

Senate—The bill to increase the capital stock of the Southwark Bank passed, yeas 18, nays 14.

The bill to charter the bank of Pottstown, Montgomery Co., was, on motion of Mr. Crabb, taken up, and upon final passage it was defeated, yeas 14, nays 14.

House—The bill to authorize the Governor to employ counsel, in the case of Elizabeth Parker, a free colored girl, alleged to have been abducted into slavery passed, yeas 63, nays 21.

The Committee on Divorces reported, among other bills, the following, in which the parties reside in Allegheny Co.:

To divorce Isaac Gregg and wife.

To divorce John and Isabella A. Abernethy.

Also, the following with a recommendation that they be negatived:

To divorce Thomas Gardner and wife.

To divorce Anthony Gorman and wife.

HARRISBURG, April 12.

The general Appropriation Bill was taken up and partly gone through with.

In the afternoon, the special order was the consideration of Bank bills. The Easton Bank was the first—whereupon Mr. Bonham, of Cumberland, took the floor, and made a flaming anti-bank speech which took the whole of the afternoon, and the House adjourned without passing any.

In the Senate, Mr. Robertson, of Beaver, introduced a bill providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 27th inst.

HARRISBURG, April 13.

House—Bills passed: An act extending the provisions of the general manufacturing law to the manufacture of vitrified iron in Allegheny county.

An act authorising the laying out of a State Road, from the Methodist Church in Cranberry Township, Butler county, to the Franklin Road in Allegheny co.

An act vacating part of the Pittsburgh and Braddockasfield State Road, all passed finally.

An act to erect a seperate School District out of parts of Findley and North Fayette Townships, Allegheny co., and for other purposes.

An act relative to the Courts in Allegheny county.

An act providing for the collection of School taxes in East Birmingham.

Mr. Appleton presented a memorial from the Board of Trade in Pittsburgh, in favor of leasing the Public Works.

Also, remonstrance of C. S. Eyster, Esq., Attorney for Wm. Eichbaum, Committee of Matilda Elliott, a lunatic, against the passage of Senate bill, No. 646.

The Senate had under consideration the Congressional Apportionment bill, and passed the same as far as the 8th District—Lancaster county.

HARRISBURG, April 14.

The House this morning, on motion of Mr. Schell, reconsidered the vote on the bill, giving an additional Judge in the District Court of Allegheny county.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Appleton and Mr. Fife, on the ground that an additional Judge is necessary in said Court.

The motion of Mr. Schell was however carried, by yeas 50, nays 38—a party vote nearly. Justice, however, to *Speaker* Ebey compels me to say that he opposed the reconsideration, by voting with the Whigs. The sections relative to that court were then stricken out, by a vote of 50 yeas, 38 nays. Those Democrats in Allegheny County, whose cases have been lying on the Dockets for a long time unreached, will thank their political brethren of the House, for their opposition to this bill.

The Senate has just passed the Congressional Apportionment bill:

Armstrong and Butler Counties, together with all that part of Allegheny county lying north of Allegheny river, (including the city of Allegheny,) to make one District. The balance of Allegheny county to make another District.

TO MISS CATHARINE HAYES.

A cede mille Failtaugh, Cathleen to thee,
Welcome o'er the deep blue sea,
As treats from Erin's isle,
On freedom's land you rest awhile;
So, let thy heart be light and free,
A cede mille failtaugh we give to thee

Child of Song, from thy sea girt Isle,
Whose fame has spread through every clime,
Sing to us of Home, Sweet Home,
Or Erin's exile doomed to roam.
Yet, let thy heart be light and free,
A cede mille failtaugh we give to thee,

Sing to us of Tara's Halls
The Harp that mouldered on its walls,
The glories of the days gone by;
Of Erin's ancient chivalry.
Yet, let thy heart be light and free,
A cede mille failtaugh we give to thee.

A welcome free, a welcome kind,
As would a mother to a child,
We now extend to thee the while,
Your sojourn from thy native Isle;
So, let thy heart be light and free,
A cede mille failtaugh we give to thee.

* A hundred million welcomes.

KOSSUTH IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

MOBILE, (Ala.,) April 4, 1852

The demonstration in this city yesterday was the most enthusiastic one yet given in the South. Kossuth spoke in the Ampiatheater, which, through the weather was unfavorable, was crowded from the pit to the gallery. At least five thousand people heard his speech. He was welcomed by D. Chandler, Esq., in a warm and encouraging address. Kossuth's speech was bold and emphatic. He was more enthusiastically cheered than he has been since he left north ern Ohio; and the applause was most frequent at those points in which his doctrines were boldly declared. He referred briefly to the course of Mr. Clemens, and his remarks in reference to this gentlemen were received with marked interest. He concluded with Speaker King's toast at the Congressional banqueue in Washington on the 7th of January; and when he sat down cheer upon cheer was given spontaneously from every part of the house.

But the audience had not heard speaking enough—the people's hearts were moved and they called loudly for other speakers. Ex-Gov. Gale, after he had been repeatedly called for, rose and said it could not be expected of him to make a speech; all he could say was that he most heartily endorsed the doctrine of non intervention which Kossuth had that day explained. This declaration was received with enthusiasm. Judge Meek was next called for. He responded by saying it was unkind to ask him to speak of war in the presence of Hannibal, but he would express the sentiments of the people of Mobile while they were with the eloquent defender of liberty whom they had just heard. [Cheers.] He assured Kossuth that he had taken Alabama. He complimented him as a hero—one who had climbed high upon the rugged steep of fame, and would be cheered to the summit by the people who had that day been cheering with his eloquence.

He declared the alliance of the North would not be allowed to violate the rights and trample upon the liberties of nations of Europe—that the United States—the home of Liberty—must protest against infamous encroachment, and that the nations of Europe in their struggle for Liberty would find cervied ranks from the bullets of the tyrants of the Old World, if necessary, ready to bare their breasts to