PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JACOB HOFFMAN, of BERKS COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A'E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOGBES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. Dr. JNO. McCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PENROSE,	20. ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHAFFER,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JACOB MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS C. LOOMIS,
10. CHARLES F. WALLEY,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVID ACKER,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. C. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NER MIDDLESWARTH,	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21st DISTRICT.
DAVID REDFIELD, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—22d DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.

FOR SENATE.
GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE R. APPLETON, Birmingham.
JONAS PENNEY, Mek'sport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
JAMES WEIR, Fort Township.
JOHN M. FORTER, Elizabeth.

SHERIFF.
WILLIAM BRADLEY, Pittsburgh.

SUPERVISOR.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

COUNTY JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

The reader will find on the first page a very interesting account of Gen. Scott's operations on the Canada frontier in 1818.

A. V. RAIL ROAD—CLARION COUNTY.—The people of Clarion county are moving with commendable zeal in favor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. On the 3d inst. a meeting was held at the house of Wm. F. Packer, in Clarion township, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the construction of the A. V. Railroad, through the central portion of this county, will greatly enhance the value of property within its limits, and prove a source of direct profit to the stockholders by yielding a fair profit on the capital invested, and that a County subscription to the capital stock of the road, so far from increasing, will diminish the burden of taxation.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a subscription to the full amount authorized by law, ought to be made by the county, and that the Grand Jury are hereby requested, and instructed to recommend such subscription, and the County Commissioners are hereby instructed to carry such recommendation into effect, in the manner prescribed by law, *on condition that the said Railroad shall be constructed through this county, near its centre.*

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to solicit subscriptions, viz:

Peter Clover, Jr., Thomas George, James H. Corbett, Henry Port, Isaac Jones, Jas McKee, James T. Burns, W. J. Lucas, Philip Corbett, J. M. Fleming, John Maffit, John S. Orr, Crawford Windmas, Samuel Thompson, John Burkholder, Samuel Wilson, Hugh McGuire, W. H. Lowry, John Keatly, Philip Clover.

The condition annexed to the recommendation contained in the second resolution—which we put in Italics—caused another meeting to be held in Corsica, in Jefferson County, near the eastern border of Clarion county, at which Mr. J. P. Brown presided.

The following resolutions were presented to the meeting, when the President stated that his sanction of the report, and especially the third resolution would place him a wrong light—that he did not wish to become a disorganizer. He therefore felt it to be his duty to withdraw from the chair.

Resolved, That the project, having for its object the construction of the Allegheny Valley Rail Road, meets with our most cordial approbation.

Resolved, That justice to the stockholders of the said road requires that the shortest and most practicable route should be selected.

Resolved, That it is unjust to expend the money of the stockholders in attempts to lay out and construct the road through Clarion county with a special view to favor the interest of a few persons engaged in the manufacture of iron.

Resolved, That the true interest of the stockholders requires said road to be laid out and constructed upon a route passing through the counties of Clarion and Jefferson, usually known as the Red Bank route.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Clarion and Jefferson counties be requested to subscribe $100,000 each, stock to said railroad, to be located upon the route above named.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Clarion and Brookville papers and all favorable to the interests of said road, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the President and each member of the Board.

These rivalries are always to be expected; and although in one point of view they are to be regretted, in another they are not; for they generally result in arousing a very wholesome spirit of emulation between the friends of rival routes, the result of which is generally favorable to the main interests of the enterprise in question. But the question between these parties is not to be settled by resolutions, but by inexorable facts brought to light by the surveys of the respective routes. We doubt not but that the reports of the engineers will settle all these disputes; and we have just as little doubt that Clarion county will make a generous subscription to the road, whichever route may prove to be the nearest and best.

THE FISHERY TROUBLES.—No apprehension is entertained among the best informed men of any serious interruption of friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain arising out of the dispute between the fishermen on the coasts of the British possessions. Our men have, for many years, taken privileges there which a strict construction of the treaty of 1818 would not warrant, and now the subjects of John Bull appear to have resolved all at once to put a stop to these Yankee liberties with their fish. We may rest assured that Secretary Webster will take care of whatever rights our countrymen may have in the premises, and at the same time preserve the peace of the country.

The New York Tribune thinks that this sudden flare up is by way of retaliation for the refusal or rather the failure of our Government to respond favorably to the Canadian proposition for reciprocal trade, and that they have taken this method to bring the United States to agree to it. The conjecture is plausible enough, and whether that was intended or not, this quarrel, when it shall be satisfactorily adjusted, will be very likely to bring the two countries into closer relationship than ever.

The construction put upon the treaty by the British authorities, of running the line which divides the exclusive fishing ground of the British provinces, three marine miles from the coast, from the common ground outside of that line, from head-land to head-land, instead of following the sinuosities of the coast, will, no doubt, be vigorously disputed by our Government. If that unfair construction shall be given up, it will go far to reconcile the American fishermen to the remaining restrictions, though it is manifest that for a long time past they have fished pretty much where they pleased, without much reference to lines. We think the British government will recede from this unfair construction; for nothing else will be submitted to, and she is too wise to hazard a war with the United States for the sake of a few codfish.

The Sterling loan for the New York and Erie Railroad Company has, we learn, been withdrawn from the London market unless completed before the orders arrive out. The Company have made all their arrangements here for funds needed. It is understood that a house here connected with the Continent have offered them £500,000 on more favorable terms than the London proposition.

There was a slight depression in the stock market of New York on Monday.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, in a letter to the National Era, positively declines a nomination to the Vice Presidency by the Free Soil Convention to meet in Pittsburgh.

LUNDY'S LANE EXCURSIONISTS are informed that the steamer *"Northern Indiana,"* will leave Cleveland on Monday night, after the arrival of the Pittsburgh cars, and will take passengers to Buffalo at half price. The steamer *"Southern Michigan"* will be at Buffalo, at the proper time to bring the excursionists back at half price. Both these are splendid boats.

FROM UTAH AND THE PLAINS.—Six Mormon missionaries have arrived at St. Louis from Salt Lake, bringing dates to May 8th.

Governor Young and suite had started upon an exploring expedition through the vallies of the Colorado, Green River, and their tributaries, for the purpose of making settlements to raise cotton for home manufacture.

Crops looked uncommonly well, a very large amount of land planted and sowed. A woolen factory had just been put in operation, under the superintendence of Mr. Mathew Grant, late of St. Louis.

They also bring later news from the plains, and give a cheering account of the condition of the immigrants.

But very little sickness prevailed among the emigrants. The number of graves the whole distance was something over 150, but no how to exceed 200. Hundreds of wagons were crossing the Platte from the South to the North side, on account of better health prevailing on that side.

The grass is plenty and of a good quality the whole way to Salt Lake. No Indians on the route. The buffalo are scarce most of the distance. On the Sweet Water river the herds were large, and deer, elk, or antelope, are found the remaining distance.

The horses, mules and cattle of the emigrants were generally in good order and doing well, and most of the emigrants were in good spirits and passing onward.

The cholera in Maysville still continues. Six deaths occurred on Thursday and Friday last, and two or three more cases will probably prove fatal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

The Newfoundland Fisheries—Probable Speedy Return of Mr. Webster to Washington—The Tariff—Hostility of the Democrats to any Modification—Favorable to Protection—The Constructive Mileage Swindle Triumphant—Typographical Errors.

The question of the Newfoundland fisheries has been revived in a shape likely to call into exercise all the powers of Mr. Webster's mind, to secure a settlement favorable to the rights of that very large and useful class of our citizens engaged in that pursuit. By an unwarranted construction of the treaty on that subject, the British are attempting the practical exclusion of our people from those waters. The telegraphic reports state that Mr. Webster has sent a dispatch to the State Department, giving his views as to the course proper to be taken in regard to some new proceedings of the British authorities in the matter, but inasmuch as the telegraphic reporter for the newspapers could not know the contents of Mr. Webster's dispatch, if he sent any, little reliance is to be placed in that rumor. But from other and more authentic sources, it is known that Mr. Webster designs returning to Washington within a few weeks to dispatch official business requiring his personal supervision, if his health permit.

On Saturday the House laid upon the table the bill for releasing the duty upon railroad iron, by ten or twelve majority. This was done by a few tariff Whigs, aided by a few friendly democrats: because the bill was known to be an opening wedge for the removal of duties on a larger scale, and because it was wrong in itself.—Yet I see some democratic correspondents of Pennsylvania and Maryland papers have the impudence to censure the Whigs for doing this, because, they say, by changing the tariff of 1846, even by making it less protective than it now is, the way for other changes would be opened in an opposite direction, so that we might look for an increase of duties on bar iron. This is all a shallow pretense to blind the eyes of the Pennsylvania democrats to the treachery of their representatives on this question. The Whigs were anxious to make a movement to day for the acception of the home valuation, which would afford some measure of protection to several interests, now most depressed. But the strong democratic vote of Saturday in favor of total free trade in railroad iron, was a sufficient indication of the utter hopelessness of the attempt, and it was not made. I repeat what I have often said before, that nothing whatever can be hoped for from this Congress.

The House has backed out from the contest with the Senate about the constructive mileage. Mr. Hunter explained in the Senate to-day, that the constructives had long ago pocketed the funds, and threatens that if the House perseveres in throwing obstacles in the way of the consummation or the repetition of the swindle, the Senate might inquire whether members were always particular to refuse their own pay when not present at the sessions of the House. This was enough. A committee of conference was appointed, met, and forthwith arranged that the House should turn tail. This the House will do to morrow, and the bill will become a law.

I am glad to see that Hon. John Allison, of the Beaver district, has been nominated for reelection. He has well deserved this mark of the approval and confidence of his constituents. A more useful, efficient, firm, and reliable member is not to be found in your delegation, nor in the House.

I think I have a right to complain of innumerable and vexatious errors in setting up my letters. Some of them may be caused by careless chirography, but most of them are traceable to lapses at the other end of the line. My style of writing the name of Grund, the X. of the Baltimore Sun, and Observer of the Ledger, certainly ought not to lead anybody to mistake it for Greene. When I say the Collins line ought *not* to be abandoned, I cannot be construed to mean that it ought *now to* be abandoned, without my earnest protest. I sometimes leave out a word in the excitement of composition, as Amos Kendall calls the "fine phrensy" of political letter writing, but the best of composition with the stick and leads, warrants no such license, and your typos and proof-readers will deserve and receive my thanks if they will be careful to supply any such little deficiencies.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 20, 1852.

The day is charmingly cool, with a strong breeze blowing, and the procession in honor of Mr. Clay, which takes place this afternoon, it is to be hoped, will not be followed by the usual loss of life from overexertion by those who parade. The city at noon is overflowing with people who have come hither from all accessible distances to witness a solemnity that no city upon the continent can give with so much effect as this. Upon all hands are exhibited the signs of grief to an extent never before shown here. The bust of Mr. Clay, and his portraits, are everywhere noticed craped, and surmounted by those patriotic sentiments that so often fell from his lips, and which have grown to be national apothems. Of the decorations that so abound two only must suffice. The Astor House presents along its entire front on Broadway, a drapery of black, extending from the pavement to the cornice, along which runs a heavy festooning of crape. The great entrance is shrouded with crape in festoons, and of the whole front nothing can be seen save a small part of each window. The front of Stewart's store, in addition to exquisite black drapery, has a monument erected to the memory of Mr. Clay, a marble shaft, surmounted with an urn; at its base is a bas relief, bearing the portrait of the deceased Statesman; the whole overshadowed by weeping willows, the leaves, branches and trunk of which are composed of black, giving against the fine white back ground, a very striking effect. The public offices are all to be closed at one, including the post office, thus precluding any notices of the procession.

News has been received of the working of the colony of spirits, of whose passage through Pittsburgh to Virginia I advised you. Since their arrival at Mountain Cave, there has been a great change in the mode of getting news from the spirit land, and the old plan of knocking down tables, and rapping upon doors and ceilings, has been abandoned. Now, when communications are needed the Rev. S. L. Harris "strikes an attitude," that is, goes into the clairvoyant state, and writes out the desired talk by the dozen pages at a time, and in the most satisfactory manner. They have another "medium" named Scott, but he cannot effect much without going at the tables and doors in the old way. Several more converts are about to learn, after having made a trial trip there.

The late arrivals of gold from California have not been sufficient to maintain the money market in its former buoyant position; yesterday a marked decline was noticed in stocks, with a general inclination to sell at the closing and even lower rates. For the next month no improvement may be looked for. Our banks are generally allowed to be widely expanded, and beyond the safe limit in the event of any political disturbance arising abroad.

It is stated upon good authority that the Panama Railroad Company mean to make their Pacific terminus at old Panama, a few miles below the present city of that name. At the old city there is an excellent harbor, which can be used at less cost than ships now pay at the new city, which has not the first recommendation as a naval depot, its real harbor and the storehouses of the steamships of the Pacific being miles away, at Tobago. By taking the new terminus passengers can be taken from the side of the ship at Navy Bay and landed at the ship side on the other.

The mortality of the city last week shows a very large increase—forty per cent—and all this too among the children, who, from some cause, have, within the last few days died with alarming suddenness, being perfectly well in the morning, and hushed forever in a few hours after. The approach of the cholera is the cause of some alarm here, taken in connection with the filthy city, which is, to any decently bred man, an offence as foul as can well be imagined. The locofocos refuse to confirm a health officer upon party grounds, and the city is thus obliged to do without one of the most important heads of departments.

The temperance people are commencing the fall campaign already, and say they mean not only to have something to say about the State, but the national election. It is a pity they were not allowed to make the expose relative to the chosen chief of the democracy, and thus have saved the Whig press proper a good deal of abuse. It is not the most dignified course to proceed at once to attack "Gen." Pierce for his private habits, but it is not necessary for Whigs to feel troubled for anything except the announcement, which was in bad taste. The truth only was spoken, so his near neighbors assert, and were it necessary, day and date, and place and provocation are abundant. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It is evident that the Locofoco leaders, have abandoned all hope of sustaining the military reputation of their accidental nominee for the Presidency, upon which they so largely calculated, when his nomination was first announced. They have doubtless discovered, that the official records of the country, do not exhibit any particular fact connected with the history of Gen. Pierce's brief military career, to prove that he shed much lustre upon the American arms, or earned any great degree of fame for himself.—Indeed, it is now more than doubtful, whether he was ever within the range of the enemies' fire. They have, therefore, with that facility for which they are so remarkable, changed the plan of conducting the campaign. Their policy is now to endeavor to induce the belief that their candidate is a Statesman and Civilian, greatly superior to his great competitor; to derogate from the well earned military fame of General Scott; and to impress the public mind with the opinion, that many of the Whigs are dissatisfied with his nomination, and will not support him, for the purpose of showing the alleged dissatisfaction of a portion of a Whig party, a list of the names of certain members of Congress who it is said have announced their determination, not to support General Scott, is from time to time paraded. Such a one appeared in the Post of this city, of the 16th inst, and as I intend to make some remarks upon it, I will here insert it:—

DANIEL WEBSTER, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
James Abercrombie, of Ala.
Charles Allen, of Mass.
Edward C. Cabell, of Florida.
Chas. J. Faulkner, of Virginia.
Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn.
Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.
John W. Howe, of Penn.
Wm. F. Hunter, of Ohio.
James Johnson, of Georgia.
Horace Mann, of Mass.
Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga.
Robert H. Toombs, of Ga.
Amos Tuck, of N. Hamp.
Alexander White, of Ala.
C. H. Williams, of Tenn.
Frederick S. Martin, of N. Y.
Abm. M. Schermerhorn, of N. Y.

By what authority does the Post assert, that Mr. Webster will not support Gen. Scott? Certainly nothing has as yet transpired to warrant such an assertion. On the contrary, if Gen. Talmadge of New York, is to be believed, Mr. Webster has signified his intention to sustain the Whig nominees.

Charles Allen of Mass, supported Martin Van Buren in 1848; and was elected to Congress in opposition to the regular Whig candidate, Chas. Hudson, a man of distinguished ability, and of as much purity of character as any man in the country. Toombs and Stevens, of Georgia, and Cabell, of Florida, refused to vote for Mr Winthrop, the regular Whig candidate for Speaker, in 1849, and have not since acted with the Whig party. The two first named gentlemen, in connexion with Howell Cobb, a democrat, formed a Union party in Georgia, which resulted in the election of Cobb as Governor, Toombs as United States Senator, and returned Stephens to the House.

Messrs. Abercrombie and White of Alabama, and Johnson of Georgia, were elected as Union men, and not as Whigs.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, was elected in a Democratic district, owing to some dissension in the Democratic party, and may be shaping his course to secure a reelection.

It is scarcely necessary to make a remark about a gentleman so notorious as Joshua R. Giddings. It is well known that he was a member of the Buffalo Convention in '48, that nominated Van Buren; that he sustained and voted for the nominees of that Convention; and that he has not claimed to be a Whig since that time.

Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, is a Democratic Free Soiler, was first elected to Congress as such, voted for Van Buren in 1848, and never claimed to be a Whig.

Horace Mann, in 1848, was a Freesoiler, though I think rather reluctantly supported General Taylor. How does the Post know Mr. Mann will not vote for Scott?

Of Messrs. Hunter, Ohio, Martin and Schermerhorn, of New York, I know nothing, but I demand of the Post its authority for asserting that they, and Mr. John W. Howe, of this State, will not vote for General Scott. Let me assure the editors of the Post, that unless they produce some better authority than their own say so, it will not gain much credence in this community, even with their own party.

Messrs. Gentry and Williams, of Tennessee, I admit, are Whigs. The former is rather an impulsive and restless spirit, self-willed, and at times quite dictatorial. He gave the Whig caucuses of members of Congress in 1846, much trouble, and most strenuously opposed the calling of a National Convention, because he believed that Conventions would not nominate Gen. Taylor. It was with great difficulty that he was brought to agree to the measure at all.—With Mr. Williams or his history I am not acquainted.

I have thus gone over this formidable list, and I flatter myself that I have shown that no great injury is to result to the Whig nominee from it.

So far as the States of Virginia and Alabama are concerned, it certainly makes little difference who votes from the Whig party. Neither of them have ever given a Whig electoral vote, nor have I any, the most remote, hope that either of them ever will.

I challenge the Post successfully to controvert any one fact which I have stated. The editors will not dare to do it. OBSERVER.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LUNDY'S LANE CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Washington, held this evening, to make arrangements for attending the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, to be held on the 27th inst., Wm. R. Oliver was called to the Chair, and George C. Stouch appointed Secretary.

The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting, When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Delegates from Washington leave this Borough on Friday for Pittsburg, thence to take the cars for Cleveland, &c., and that the Pittsburgh Committee be requested to make arrangements for their transportation.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of J. D. Henderson, Geo. C. Stouch, and David Birch be appointed to correspond with Gen. Larimer, relative to making the necessary arrangements for starting from Pittsburgh.

After the adoption of preparatory Resolutions, the following delegates were appointed to represent the Borough on that occasion.

James McDermott, (an old soldier who served under Gen. Scott at that battle;) Wm. R. Oliver, J. D. Henderson, Geo. C. Stouch, John Brice, J Lockart, Thomas Kerr, Wm. Duvall, David Orr, David Birch, Dr. Geo. F. Birch, A. B. Wolf, A. Reed, V. Harding, William Galt, and Joseph Spriggs.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Gazette and Com. Journal of Pittsburgh.

Washington, Pa., July 20, 1852.

From the New York Times.

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH.

Kossuth has gone. Anticipating the notice which appeared in our columns last week, that Saturday next had been fixed upon for the day of departure, he sailed yesterday at noon, in the *Africa*. Thus terminates one of the most interesting chapters in American history; one that will be looked back upon and curiously consulted by future generations; and those who figure in it, beside the illustrious chief himself, will be marked for fame or obloquy, according to the part they have played in the scene. Posterity will emit from its estimate of the times and the men, the paltry considerations of the hour; considerations of party or personal policy, or selfish ambition or shameful fear; and stamp impartially each actor in the drama with the mark of praise or condemnation. No prophet is needed to foretell where the friends of the patriot shall appear, in such a review, and where those who have volunteered to traduce him.

It is little more than half a year since Kossuth landed on State Island. The 5th of December was a day of prodigious agitation in New York, and the telegraph rapidly spread the excitement along electric nerves to every city and place of the land. There was heard but one voice of joy at the arrival of the national guest. It broke out in the noisiest acclamations. Newspapers revelled in it; versifiers glorified it in rhyme; unexpected orators manifested themselves startingly on the strength of it; there was no room in anybody's brain for more than one topic of word, or dream, or thought. It was all and always Kossuth. But seven months ago! And he has left us on this fourteenth day of July, the fact of his departure unknown, and without even a handful of friends to bid him Godspeed. Has any cloud fallen upon him or his fame?

The sympathy and warmth of his midwinter receptions, were no more remarkable than the apparent coldness of his dismissal in these fervent days of Summer. But is the coldness anything more than apparent? Certainly not. Time has had its usual effect upon the first wild outspreads of enthusiasm. The excitement has died away with the novelty. It is a natural law; a phenomena that would attend the re-appearance of WASHINGTON or FRANKLIN from the dead. The first half-understood impulse had settled down into a conviction, a cardinal principle.—Popular faith in the man, and the purity of his motives, an abiding shape; and replaced the indistinct phantasma, which the early furor accepted as his semblance. The first wavering conceptions of the hero have become concrete, like a ghost petrified into a statue. The masses admire him as ardently and generally as ever; and respect him more. The wholesale libels of an unfriendly press have failed of effect. They have discredited and defeated themselves. No one of clear and unbiased judgment have had any reason afforded him for lowering his estimate of the patriot and statesman. On the other hand, his tour through the Union has added to the preexisting evidence of his greatness. His power as an orator has appeared in stronger and stronger relief, the more frequent our chances of measuring it. His inexhaustible intellectual resources surpassed all precedent, and amazed the most potent intelligences of our country. The infinite versatility of his manner and style has proved itself repeatedly, everywhere. His keen insight into human character; his intuitive recognition of the kind of audience he had before him on any given occasion; his indomitable presence of mind and patience, and courage; his persevering labor and devotion to the object of his mission; and above all, the glowing, glorious enthusiastic faith in his cause, in himself as a part of it, and its eventual triumph; all these are characteristics of a man undeniably great; and they are undeniably his. It is worth while, when we listen to disparaging remarks about Kossuth, to reflect whether the reason for our original admiration of him had not grown upon us up to the day of his departure; and whether the cool indifference of some of us, at the last, is not rather a guage of our own weakness and caprice.

The lesson he came to teach has not been taught ineffectually. Notwithstanding, the opposition of conservative spirits—men pledged to conservatism by the habits and prepossessions of a long life—the body of the American people treasure the new light they have as something hereafter to have its practical value. It is not now, when the prospects of revolution in Europe become momentarily more remote, that we should expect evidences in word or dollar of the general sentiment. But when the revolution comes; when Kossuth raises, as he sooner or later will raise, the flag of republican freedom in mid-Europe, the seed he has sown here will yield its fruit. There is no potency in man to stay the sure result. We may in the meanwhile construct all manner of platforms, and pass forcible-feeble resolutions to the contrary. When the response of the American people is wanted it will be forthcoming; and it is for this Kossuth has labored.

And the mission has been no holiday business. Where is there a history of similar exertions in any cause? Who, for religious or political ends, ever spent seven months of such gigantic efforts, the mere record of which fills volumes? He has address himself to every class of society. The people have heard him; and he has reasoned with Senators, Representatives, and high dignitaries. He has "stumped" the Union in less time, than a Democratic President can traverse a Congressional District. Dwellers in almost every region have had the opportunity of seeing and listening to him. He has done the task thoroughly. Has the result repaid him?

If he is a genuine patriot and philanthropist, yes: if otherwise, no. The meagre sum of money he has received is hardly to be named as compensation. But if he has succeeded, as his doctrine; if the widening of our political horizon; if the indivision of more distant and yet immediately important relations, of which we had taken no note, if the example of personal devotion to the cause of liberty, are worth anything to us; and if he is willing to accept that worth, as his reward, he is abundantly repaid, indeed.

Had he not carefully concealed his purpose of departure, some reflex of the December demonstrations would have attended it. The fact, however, was only foreknown to one or two persons, under the seal of secrecy. His object in avoiding publicity was that he might have few days in England of quiet intercourse with his mother and sisters, before his presence became generally known. And he has gone. Upon the minds of few he may have left impressions and prejudices, wholly unjustified by truth. But these thing will pass away presently, and we shall be able to borrow a little of the calm, clear light of the future to examine the business by. When we do so, the character and aims of Kossuth will brighten still more, perhaps at the expense of some dimness on our parts, and the God speed we neglected send with him, we shall send after him over the waters.

From the Baltimore American.

We publish with pleasure the following communication from J. H. SULLIVAN, Esq., of the Central Ohio Railroad, correcting some slight inaccuracies in the brief report of his remarks at the meeting at the Lyre Building, on Friday last, which we published on Saturday morning. *To the Editors of the American.*

Gentlemen:—May I trouble you to make correction of some two or three errors which I find in the report of my remarks made at the meeting yesterday at Brown's Rooms!

The whole line of the Central Ohio Railroad between Zanesville and Columbus is not complete, but it is nearly so. We are now using about 40 miles of it, and the remainder will be completed in three months.

The difficulty in regard to the Wheeling subscription was also misapprehended. The refusal of Wheeling was made before the adoption of the, to her, objectionable route. It was made *from an apprehension* that the route might not be acceptable. The Directors declined accepting her subscriptions with any conditions as to route, for it might involve an obligation to take a more expensive line, or one more objectionable in an engineering point of view, than the line pronounced against by Wheeling—the facts of the case being then still with the Chief Engineer of the Company.

If the line which might prove to be the best should also admit of such connexion with the Baltimore Railroad, below Wheeling, as to save eight miles of transit for freight destined for your city, that would be an objection to Wheeling; but it was an objection with which the Company at large could not sympathise.

The letter in relation to a proposed change of one line from Cambridge east, so as to connect with the Pennsylvania Improvements, from which I read extracts, was from a gentleman of high standing at Pittsburgh, but I do not know that he is a member of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He asked the question whether the transfer of half a million of railroad stock standing well in our market, in exchange for our stock, would induce us to make a change from our proposed terminus at Wheeling. The letter was read, principally, for the purpose of showing that if Baltimore was indifferent as to a connexion with our Road, Pittsburgh, better acquainted with the strength of our connexions, and the resources of the country which our line and its tributaries penetrate, would do for us *twice as much* as we ask of Baltimore, although she has two other railroads claiming relation to the Ohio and the West.

These errors are so slight that I should not have troubled you with their correction if my silence would not have seemed an endorsement of them. I am not surprised that they occurred. The noise of carriages constantly passing the street in front of the rooms must have prevented hearing distinctly.

Very Respectfully,
J. H. SULLIVAN.

THE FOURTH OF JULY was celebrated with much form at Panama. The authorities, the National Guard, the British and other foreign residents all joining with the Americans in the procession and other exercises.

DEATH OF JUDGE MCKINLEY.—We regret to learn by telegraph from Louisville, Ky., that the Hon. John McKinley, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in that city yesterday, from an attack of apoplexy. He had been in rather infirm health, we believe, for some time. He was appointed to the Bench during the administration of President Van Buren, and was esteemed an upright and conscientious magistrate.—*Nat. Intel.*

GEN. AVALOS AND THE MEXICAN OUTRAGES.—New Orleans, July 19—The Brownsville Flag, of the 10th, publishes a correspondence between the American Consul at Matamoras and General Avalos, respecting the outrages on the steamer Camanche and others. Avalos justified the Camanche affair, says her officers stole cattle from the Mexicans, denies all knowledge of the other outrages, and closes with a threat that while the leaders in the recent revolution receive protection from the Americans, the frontiers need not expect security.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, under date of Saturday says—

Some uneasiness, if not alarm, is expressed to day in consequence of the appearance of a malignant disease at the quarantine hospitals, at Staten Island. It is not ship fever, and the physicians, I am told, are not agreed as to whether it is the cholera. The other public institutions however, are in a healthy condition. It is not known to what fatal extent the disease in question has proceeded, but it is believed to be great.

THE GREATEST SAILING EVER KNOWN!—The Boston clipper ship R. B. Forbes, Justus Doane, which sailed from this port (Honolulu) on the 29th of January, arrived at Hong on the 16th of February. Without counting the days of sailing and arriving, which are not usually included in such calculations—she was but 17 days in running 6,000 miles, which is the distance to Hong Kong, as commonly estimated. This would give her 352 16-17 miles per day, or 14 15-34 miles per hour, for the whole time. Such a rate of speed, for such a distance, we are of opinion has never been equalled, and can scarcely be excelled. It is equal to crossing the Atlantic from Liverpool to New York in 8 and a half days, which has never yet been done by the fastest of the Collin's steamers.

A few months ago the U. S. ship St. Marys performed the voyage from the Tuegeo to Chile, a distance of 6,000 miles, in 28 days; and it was considered remarkable sailing. But here the R. B. Forbes has run the same distance in *17 days!—Polynesian.*

1852 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1852

FARE REDUCED.

ONLY TEN MILES STAGING.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Two Daily Trains.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Only 25 hours through, to either place, both trains Connecting at Harrisburgh with trains for Baltimore

FARE, $10.

ON and after Saturday, July 24th, the Express Mail Train will leave the Depot on Liberty street, above the Canal Bridge, daily (except Sundays) at 12 M. o'clock.

Passengers will go by the cars 30 miles to Bodebaugh's, (near Greensburgh,) where they will find the best of Coaches in readiness to convey them 10 miles, over a first rate Plank and Turnpike Road, to Bentzy's Station: (Conductor's accompany each train of Coaches,) and then take the Cars DIRECT TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Passengers for Baltimore take the cars of the York and Cumberland Rail Road at Harrisburgh.

Passengers who wish to avoid night travel can lodge over night at Bolivar, and resume their journey the next morning in the 8 o'clock train, and arrive at Philadelphia, or Baltimore the same evening.

THE EVENING TRAIN will leave daily at 8 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore next evening.

Baggage through to Philadelphia or Baltimore, $1 50; Harrisburgh, $1 00.

Baggage checked through to Philadelphia.

Passengers are not to expose moving baggage on this line.

The Accommodation Train will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 P. M., and arrive at Bolebaugh's bear Greensburg at 9 P. M. Returning, the Passenger Train will leave as follows—The Accommodation Train at 6 19 A. M., arrives in Pittsburgh at 9 A. M.; First Through Train at 2.20 P. M., arriving at 5 P. M.; Second Through Train at 10.35 P. M., arriving at 12 P. M.

Fare from Pittsburgh to East Liberty, 10c; to Wilkinsburgh, 20c; to Turtle Creek, 30c; to Bodebaugh's 50c.

Passengers will procure TICKETS at the Ticket Office in the Monongahela House, Water Street, or at the Depot Office, Liberty street.

Notice—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

1723 dtf J. MERRIMEN, Ticket Agent, P. R. R. Co.

The Liver Pills.

THE Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him, exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having, for months, resorted to every and medicine of another description in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who are persons are familiar with the symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

This great remedy may be had from most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1851. 60 Wood street.

F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medal Honey Soap."

THE peculiar and prominent excellencies of "Cleavers Prize Medal Honey Soap," have been so fully and frequently adverted to, and their useful and agreeable qualities so often pointed out, that a minute recapitulation of them would seem to be a mere matter of useless detail. Combined with the numerous advantages derived from its use, the fact should not be overlooked or disregarded, that it is beyond all doubt, the cheapest article of the kind ever offered to the lovers of comfort, the trading community, and the public at large.

For sale retail at all Dispensing Drug Stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

1722 d&w3. J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers are invited to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, as no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylight ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Artists of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to do justice to the patrons of the Art, and give Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. mar24d&wT

S. M KIER—And now as to your Petroleum. I thought as I had delayed writing so long, it would be well to wait until I had "somewhat to write." When I first offered the article, the opinion was thought it was perhaps like the quack patent productions of the age, and so felt but little disposed to buy. But I gave it to some on trial, and persuaded some to buy, until I got them to test its medical powers. It now begins to cure the deaf and lame, &c. A man who had been blind for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues, and when he had used but three bottles, he could see across the room, and clearly distinguish the color of clothes, &c., while his health was otherwise improved. Many other blindnesses appears to have been the result of a very inveterate case of Scrofula. Much more might be said of the healing powers of Petroleum. But let it suffice to say that it has obtained an established popularity throughout the country. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more. M. HIMEBAUGH.

SHERMTOWN FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite L. Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with every convenience, and arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, in a few minutes.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

Persons need not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M., until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond. jy20-14