

Is Lewis Kossuth a True Republican.

We find the following in a recent number of the National Intelligencer, a paper whose sources of information are generally reliable and which seldom publishes any thing without due consideration:

"We learn from letters received in this city, that it was M. Kossuth's desire to stop at Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles, in which places he claimed to have many friends to his future European enterprises; and he said to have manifested much dissatisfaction that the frigate Mississippi was not permitted by her orders to touch at these ports, intimating that he was thereby a prisoner still, and suggesting that the desired indulgence would be sanctioned by the people, if the government should disapprove it.

We would fain hope, that the letters in question have misrepresented Kossuth's sentiments although such conduct on the part of the Hungarian exile would seem to justify the report mentioned by well informed London correspondents, that there had been some estrangement between Capt. Loxo of the steamer Mississippi and Kossuth. The exile's friends should take every opportunity to inform him of the American idea of true liberty, and to apprise him that such republican, anarchical ideas, are not likely to be tolerated in the United States. This we say on the supposition that the letters from which the Intelligencer quotes rightly represent M. Kossuth, but we heartily wish they may prove incorrect.

AGAIN.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that despatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Morgan together with private letters from highly respectable Americans abroad, which are calculated somewhat to dampen the enthusiasm in behalf of Kossuth. According to these advices says the same correspondent:

"The Mississippi was at Gibraltar, where she will remain till Kossuth's pleasure is known as regards his coming to this country, which is exceedingly doubtful. Previous to his embarkation at Constantinople, a correspondence passed between him and Commodore Morgan, in which the latter distinctly informed Kossuth that his orders did not authorize him to let the vessel go to Southampton, where Kossuth desired to land, but that the orders were simply to afford him a passage to this country. At Marseilles, the ship was constantly surrounded by boats filled with an excited populace, and the authorities had to use all their exertions to prevent a riot. Captain Long entreated Kossuth not to compromise the United States flag by issuing manifestations and exciting the people. But little attention however, was paid to the request. Kossuth makes no secret of his intentions being to raise funds in England and France for the purpose of attacking Austria and revolutionizing Europe; and it was this avowed intention which induced the French authorities to refuse him permission to enter Marseilles. He assumes the air of a conqueror—not of an exile.

The Mississippi will wait at Gibraltar till Kossuth is heard from in England, when if he desires to come here, she will convey him; and if not, she will remain at her station. He will only visit this country however, to raise the means for prosecuting his revolutionary project, and not make it his residence.

Passing through an Iceberg. Extract from a Journal kept by a Seaman who served in the Arctic Expedition of 1850-51.

SUNDAY, June 30, 1850.—Moored to an iceberg; weather calm; sky cloudless; and "beautifully blue" surrounded by a vast number of stupendous bergs, glittering and glistening beneath the refulgent rays of a mid-day sun.

A great portion of the crew had gone on shore to gather the eggs of the wild seabirds that frequent the lonely ice-bound precipices of Baffin's Bay, while those on board had retired to rest, wearied with the harassing toils of the preceding day.

To me, walking the deck and alone, all nature seemed hushed in universal repose. While thus contemplating the stillness of the monotonous scene around me, I observed in the offing a large iceberg, completely perforated, exhibiting in the distance an arch, or tunnel, apparently so uniform in its conformation that I was induced to call two of the seamen to look at it, at the same time telling them that I had never read or heard of any of our Arctic voyagers passing through one of those arches so frequently seen through large bergs, and that there would be a novelty in doing so, and if they chose to accompany me I would get permission to take the dingy (a small boat), and endeavor to accomplish the unprecedented feat.

They readily agreed, and away we went. On nearing the arch, and ascertaining that there was a sufficiency of water for the boat to pass through, we rowed slowly and silently under, when there burst upon our view one of the most magnificent specimens of nature's handy-work ever exhibited to mortal eyes; the sublimity and grandeur of which no language can describe—no imagination conceive.

Fancy an immense arch of 80 feet span, 50 feet high, and upward of 100 in breadth—as correct in its conformation as if it had been constructed by the most scientific artist—formed of solid ice of a beautiful emerald green, its whole expanse of surface smoother than the most polished alabaster, and you may form some slight conception of the architectural beauties of this icy temple, the wonderful workmanship of time and the elements.

When we had got about halfway through the mighty structure, on looking upward I observed that the berg was split the whole breadth of the arch, and in a perpendicular direction to its summit, showing two vertical sections of regular surfaces, "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue," here and there illumined by an arctic sun which darted its golden rays between, presenting to the eye a picture of ethereal grandeur which no poet could describe, no painter portray. I

was so enraptured with the sight that for a moment I fancied the blue vault of heaven had opened, and that I actually gazed on the celestial splendor of a world beyond this. But, alas! in an instant the world changed, and I awoke as it were from a delightful dream to experience all the horrors of a terrible reality. I observed the fracture rapidly close, then again slowly open. This stupendous mass of ice, millions of tons in weight, was afloat consequently in motion, and apparently about to lose its equilibrium, capsizing, or burst into fragments. Our position was truly awful; my feelings at the moment may be conceived, but cannot be described. I looked downward and around me; the sight was equally appalling; the very sea seemed agitated. I at last shut my eyes from a scene so terrible, the men at the oars as if by instinct "gave way," and our little craft swiftly glided beneath the gigantic mass.

We then rowed round the berg, keeping at a respectable distance from it, in order to judge of its magnitude. I supposed it to be about a mile in circumference, and its highest point 250 feet.

This ended an excursion, the bare recollection of which at this moment awakens in me a shudder; nevertheless, I would not have lost the opportunity of witnessing a scene so awfully sublime, so tragically grand, for thousands sterling, but I would not again run such a risk for a world.

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America, Cuba, and Slavery.

We do not care to discuss, nor do we pretend to vindicate the attack on Cuba. Call it, if you will, a buccannering expedition, a marauding excursion of reckless and desperate adventurers. Granted that it was a gross infringement of international law and amity to attack and invade the possessions of a friendly power. It is certain that not only in the Southern and Slave States, but in the Northern and Abolitionist States of the Union, there exists a fixed determination to have Cuba; a deep and settled conviction that Cuba is thrown away upon the imbecile, corrupt, and oppressive Government of the rottenness of European powers; that the resources of the island are wasted, the energies paralyzed, and the treasures embezzled by a succession of bankrupt governors, whom the mother country sends like locusts to vex, devour and tyrannize; that to the great Democracy, keen of eye, strong of hand, firm of will, resolute of purpose, ready to seize and able to defend, belong the gifts that Providence reserves not for decrepit and debauched tyrannies. And so America will have Cuba; we affirm without fear of future refutation, Cuba, will be annexed to the United States.

Yet here a principle steps in, and it is impossible to deny that Spain might have averted the blow by decreeing the immediate abolition of Slavery. She would have had the whole black population armed as one man to repel invaders, who came not to abolish but to maintain this profitable and odious iniquity. The southern States, who have cast an eye on Cuba as a new slave State, would be glad enough to have nothing to say to a State in which Slavery had been abolished. It is true that, sooner or later the will even of the abolitionist States would take Cuba, simply from a spirit of annexation and conquest; but the loss to Spain would be adjourned. It is thus that Slavery itself would be the Nemesis of the slaves States, and the crime of inhumanity would punish its abettors. But Spain has not the strength nor the honesty of principle to proclaim abolition; and so she is content to lose her only title to the sympathy of the world.

A word about this same Institution of Slavery: vile, odious, and inhuman as it is, there is much of tuncful cant and low charlatanism abroad. We do not deny that "stripes" are a deep disgrace to the "stars" but, in taking out the node from our brother's eye, let us not forget the beam in our own. It is not because the Southern States are Slaveholders, that the whole Democracy of the West is to be tainted with the sin of a part; and it is not long ago that we of this land of freedom, whose ancestors had fought and won the battles of liberty at home, were as active and busy Slaveholders as the Carolinians are now. And yet we then spoke of England as the "land of liberty." For, to speak plainly, the Slavery of the blacks, who have never tasted freedom, is not to be reasonably compared with the Slavery of your white Hungarian, and Russian, and Italian, under harder and more cruel taskmasters! The Slavery of the blacks is not to be reasonably compared with the Slavery of English pauperism! Far be it from us to write a word that may be distorted to a palliation of Slavery, white or black; but we warn the wholesome sympathies of our readers against trading and officious Abolitionists!

A Reminiscence of Kossuth. Whoever saw the sun-burnt faces of the warriors who surrounded the bending form of Kossuth, when he pronounced his farewell words in the barracks of Shumla—whoever beheld the hot tears cursing down the cheeks of his bearded Hungarians, when Kossuth bade them "adieu"—will have been reminded by the incident of the "Old Guard," who maintained their unswerving devotion to Napoleon to the latest moment. That moving scene so often represented in pictures, "Napoleon's farewell to his faithful," was, on the 15th of February, 1850, rehearsed before my eyes in living colors. They hung in silence on his every word, that the echo of those well-beloved and inspiring tones might linger long in their souls. Nor did Kossuth forget to gaze long and intently upon the countenance of each brave comrade there, to fix the features on his memory.

Profoundly agitated as he was, with a trembling voice, he spoke these words:—"Brothers! the first hard necessity of my life for me was that to which I was subjected when constrained to abandon my native soil and noble nation; the second meets me to-day, when I behold myself obliged to bid a long farewell to you, glorious remnants of the brave Hungarian army, and compelled by force to depart from Europe to a place where the grave yearns for me. Ye are still strong and efficient—ye are still permitted by fate to bear arms for our fatherland, and to struggle for its freedom—a boon no longer granted to me, for I feel my strength failing me with every day. I yield to the unalterable decree of destiny, and see myself doomed to the same sad lot of exile which was meted out to my predecessor, Rakozzy. Brothers! ye are yet young enough to see our fatherland in the glory of her restoration to freedom.

"Should ye be so blest as to witness this, swear to me that ye will not leave my bones to moulder in a foreign soil, in the land of the barbarian. This ye will promise me, and this I am convinced ye will fulfil."—Here Count Ladislaus Vay, with uncovered head, stepped up to Kossuth, and said aloud, in a strong and manly voice:—"Great man! who standest there, pure and spotless before the eyes of the world—thou who art the Hungarian nation honors to-day as it honored thee when it chose thee for its regent—thou wilt, thou shalt, thou must live! Not thy bones, but thy living self, will we bear back in triumph to our fatherland!—This we swear by the Almighty God."—And all bared their heads while they uplifted their hands to take the oath, and solemnly repeated, "Uskuzunk!"—we swear it!—Kossuth kissed and embraced those who stood nearest to him. All pressed toward

him to grasp his hand, and bathe it with tears. The old Hussars strove once more to press the hems of his mantle to their lips. The whole group was heart-rending to look upon; even the Turks—and this is saying much—were moved to tears at the sight.—The train then repaired to Count Casimira Buthyan, to bid him also a heartfelt farewell. The count left many beautiful reflections of his noble soul in the remembrances of the emigration. Kossuth mounted his horse, and was borne away. That brilliant star of the firmament of Hungary, from which the nation had received its greatest light, gradually disappeared, until it could no longer be seen in the whole circuit of the horizon. The waves of the Black Sea once more gave back a reflection of its splendor, and a long night closed in upon that too brief day.—Sketches of the Magyars, &c. by Von Korn.

MARRIED. On the 25th of October, by Rev. T. W. Meuden, Hon. Jacob Mack (Mack) aged 88, to Miss Rebecca Maniz, aged 28, both of Weissport, Carbon county.

On the 10th of October, by the Rev. W. A. Helfrich, Mr. Henry Schneider, to Miss Rebecca Schneider, to Miss Lydia Iveser, both of Lynn township.

On the 28th of October, by the Rev. Daniel Zeller, Mr. Levi Martin, to Miss Sarah Vetherhold, both of Allentown.

On the 25th of October, by the same, Mr. Lewis Christ of New York, to Miss Maria Dorney, of South Whitehall.

At the same time, by the same, John B. Schlifer, to Miss Susanna Mohr, both of Upper Millford.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. Thomas Mohr, to Miss Mary Ann Herbst, both of Upper Saucun.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Henry Kuhns, to Miss Matilda Schuenk, of Allentown.

On the 21st of October, by the Rev. P. Walle, Mr. Herman Kern, formerly of Allentown, to Miss Maria Rauch, of Litz.

On the 10th of October, by the Rev. Joshua Yeager, Mr. Nathan Deibert, to Miss Lovina Lawri, both of North Whitehall.

On the 22d of October, by the same, Mr. John Stibgen, to Miss Matilda West, both of South Easton.

On the 28th of October, by the same, Mr. Edward Ruff, to Miss Elizabeth Young, both of Salisburg.

Public Sale

Valuable Real Estate. On Monday the 17th of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises:

No 1.—A beautiful Lot. With a substantial two story Stone House there on, situate on the south side of Union street, in the Borough of Allentown, adjoining lot of Widow Sellers, and another lot of the deceased on the east side. The house is 24 feet in front and 18 feet deep, and the lot is 40 feet front by 70 feet deep.

Thereon are a number of fruit trees, also a cistern, and other outbuildings.

No. 2. Two Lots of Ground. adjoining the above lot, containing each 35 feet in front, and 68 feet in depth.

No. 3. A Piece of Meadowland, situated in Salisburg township, Lehigh county, adjoining the Little Lehigh, on the north, Wagners mill race on the South, and land of Charles G. Van Tegen on the next containing one acre.

No 4. The undivided half part of a BRICKYARD. with Kiln, situated in Northampton township, Lehigh county, containing in the whole 3 acres and 30 perches.

No. 5. A Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Allentown, containing in front on the west Borough line, 230 feet, 60 feet in front on Andrew street adjoining lot William Worman.

The whole of the above property is very valuable, and is worthy the attention of capitalists.

It is the real estate of Henry Worman, deceased late of the Borough of Allentown. WILLIAM WORMAN, NATHAN METZGER, JOHN WORMAN, Executors. Allentown, Oct. 30, 1851

LOOK HERE! Valuable Iron Ore Bed FOR SALE. The undersigned hereby offers to sell at Private Sale, his very rich and valuable Iron Ore Bed,

together with twenty-four acres of excellent farm land, with good buildings, such as frame house, and frame barn, situated about three miles in a north-west direction from Allentown, near John Sherer's tavern, in South Whitehall, Lehigh county.

Whoever wants to purchase the above valuable property, will please call upon the undersigned in Allentown.

HENRY STETZEL. October 30. 7-1w

New York Millinery Store! IN ALLENTOWN. Mrs. E. Kemmerer, would respectfully announce to her friends and the public in general, that she has just returned from New York, with a full assortment of fancy FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY GOODS,

of the latest Paris and London styles and fashions, at her establishment opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall in Hamilton Street, Allentown. Her variety of Trimmings is large, and such who wish to make bargains, will please call and examine her splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past favors, she trusts by strict attention to business, and moderate charges to merit a large share of public patronage. Allentown, Sept. 25, 1851. 7-1w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. In the Orphan's Court of Lehigh County. In the matter of the Account of Stephen Fritz and Levy Fritz Administrators of the estate of Jacob Fritz, deceased, late of Weisenburg township, Lehigh county. And now Sept. 5, 1851 the Court appoint John H. Helfrich, an Auditor to audit and settle said account, make distribution and report to the next stated Orphan's Court.

From the Records. Teste.—J. D. LAWALL, Clerk. In pursuance of the above order of Court the auditor above named, will meet on Saturday, the 22d day of November next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the public house of David Metzger, in Weisenburg township, Lehigh county, where all those interested will please to attend. JOHN H. HELFRICH. October 30. 7-3w

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Prices Current.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Per, Allentown, Philadelphia. Rows include Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Cloverseed, Timothyseed, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Beeswax, Ham, Fitch, Tow-yarn, Eggs, Rye Whiskey, Apple Whiskey, Lard Oil, Hickory Wood, Oak Wood, Egg Coal, Nut Coal, Lump Coal, Plaster.

Public Sale

Real Estate. Will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 22d of November next, on the premises, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following

Tract of Land, situate in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, bounded by lands of Elias Hollenbach, Peter George, Nathan Snyder and Jacob Frizinger, containing twenty-nine acres and sixty-nine perches, strict measure. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and due attendance given by.

JOHN HOLLENBACH. Lowhill, Nov. 6. 7-1w

REMOVAL!

STOVE MANUFACTORY. James H. Bush. Takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store and workshop, in his newly built business house, easily known by its iron front, between the German Reformed Church, and Pretz, Guth & Co's Store, and one door east of the Lehigh Register Office, when with a very large addition to his former stock, he is able to expose to public view, and offer for sale the largest

Assortment of Stoves ever brought to Allentown, among which are the newest and best Cooking, Room, Office and Parlor Stoves, for wood and coal. The patterns are so numerous that it would occupy too much space to enumerate them, therefore we would recommend one and all to step into his beautiful Store and examine for yourselves, and we assure you that you will not leave the establishment without making a purchase of some kind.

Besides Stoves, he keeps every imaginable article wanted in house keeping, such as Iron, Tin and Pewter ware, all of which he will sell at the cheapest cash prices. Thankful for past favors, he trusts that his immense assortment and his reduced way of selling will gain him many new customers to whom he will ever feel thankful. Allentown, Oct. 30. 7-3m

Valuable Lot of Ground AT PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber hereby offers to sell his valuable lot of ground, at private sale, situated in Hanover township, Lehigh county, on the public road leading from Allentown to Bath, adjoining lands of Joseph Lichtenwaller, William Wint and others, containing 19 acres. Thereon is erected a first rate

Two Story Stone House, nearly new, a frame Barn with Wagon house attached, and all other necessary outbuildings. Thereon is also a first rate

Apple Orchard, with the best quality of grafted fruit, of every kind, also a sufficient supply of water. The whole is under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more in praise of this beautiful lot, as purchasers will of course examine the same and satisfy themselves of the above fact. The condition can be learned from the owner who resides on the land. HENRY FOGELMAN. August 14, 1851. 7-4f

NOTICE. In the Court of Quarter Session of the Peace of Lehigh county. September 8th, 1851. "The Town Council of the Borough of Allentown, made application to the said Court, praying the Court to grant an order, that the said Borough of Allentown become subject to the restriction, and possess the powers and privileges conferred by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the third day of April, A. D., 1851, entitled "An Act Regulating Boroughs," and that all the provisions of said Act be extended to the said Borough as fully as by law this Court can extend the same.

The application was read and accepted, and the Court direct notice to be given in all the newspapers published in the Borough of Allentown, that unless cause be shown on the first day of the next term of this Court, the prayer of said application will be granted. From the Records. Teste.—J. D. LAWALL—Clerk. October 28. 7-4w

Dry Goods or Grocery Line,

Nov. 6. KERN & KLINE. 7-3m