"WE GO WHERE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES POINT THE WAY; - WHEN THEY CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

RY ANDREW J. RHEY.

EBENSBURG, JULY 3, 1851.

VOLUME 7--NUMBER 38

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. AMERICAN HOTEL

Chestnut Street, opposite the State House, PHILABELPHIA PA AMBROSE J.; WHITE,

PROPRIETOR.

April 10, 1851 .- ly

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 201 Mar ket Street, one door above Fifth, north side,

PHILADELPHIA. Importers and Wholesale Dealers ines, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Fuggists' Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, &c. &c, John Harris, M. D. John M. Hale. E. B. Orbison. April 24th 1851.-ly

J. B. MILES, AT MACHETTE & RAIGUEL.

Importers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, No. 124 North Third Street, above Race PHILADELPHIA.

E. V. MACHETTE, ABM. H. RAIGUEL. April 24th 1851 .- ly

Wholesale Grocers and LIQUOR MERCHANTS, No. 43 North Water Street, PHILADELPHIA.

April 24th 1851 .- ly

MATTHEWS & CO

WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, Dealers in all kinds of Produce and anufactures, No. 77 and 79 Water

April 3, 1851 .- 6m

CHEAP HARDWARE! M. BUEHLER & BRO.

PITTSBURG, PA.

No. 195 Market Street, Philadelphia, two doors below 5th Street, offer for sale HARD WARE, all its varietes, at low prices. Call and see before you buy!

Look for the Red Lettered Mill-Saw.

February 27th 1851.—3m

Wholesale dealer in Queensware, Chinawa rlassware, &c., No. 245 Market Street. PHILADELPHIA. PA. April 10, 1851 .- ly

Wholesale dealer in HATS and CAPS, No 172 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. April 10, 1851 .- ly

Wholesale dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Nails

No. 203 Market Street, above 5th. PHILADELPHIA, PA. April 10, 1851 .- ly

JAMES NEWELL, AT

Wholesale dealer in Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, nd Palm Leaf Hats, No. 136 North Third Street opposite the Eagle Hotel, PHILADELPHIA, PA. April 17, 1851 .- ly

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Books and Stationary, Masonic and Odd-Fellows Regalia, No. 18 South Ah Street. PHILADELPHIA, PA. April 10, 1851 .-- ly

WILSON & WEST. Successors to Rodneys'

Wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, Bonne and Straw Goods, No. 17, North 3d Street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. J. KEALSH, AT

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 110, North 3d Street, S. E, corner of Race. PHILADELPHIA, PA. April 10, 1851 .- ly

Manufacturer of English, Italian and American Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., No. 155, Market Street.

April 10, 1851.—ly

JAMES P. HORBACH,

Rectifying Distiller, and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c., No. 197, Liberty Street, corner of Barker's Alley, PITTSBURG, PA. March 13, 1851.-ly

JOHNSTON MOORE of

Wholesale Tobacco, Snuff, and Segar Manufac tory, No. 173, North Third Street, three doors

PHILADELPHIA, PA. JOSEPH D. SORVER. M. WARTMAN,

April 24, 1851 .- ly

Wholesale dealer in Wines and Liquors, which he is prepared to furnish cheap to merchants and hotel keepers. Warehouse 208 Market St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 6, 1851 .- ly

Dealers in Hosiery, Trimmings', Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods, N. E. corner of Market PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 10, 1851 .- ly

PHILADELPHIA, PA. A. F. GLASS PROPRIETOR.

April 10, 1851 .- ly

DR. THOMAS C. BUNTING.

South-west corner of 7th and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA, PA. April 26, 1849 .- tf

CITY HOTEL Nos. 41 & 43 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned respectfully begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment in a manner unsur passed by any Hotel in the country.

The location of the City Hotel is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and business men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions. He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that

he may receive a share of public patronage. April 24th 1851 .- lv

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE. Pittsburg, Pa.

A. H. HIRST.

N. E. Corner of Third and Market streets Established in 1840. Now Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania with Collegiate Pawers and Privileges.

Faculty.-President, P. DUFF, Professor of Book-keeping and Commercial Sciences.
N. B. HATCH, Esq., Professor of Mercantile

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, the most accomplish ed penman west of the mountains. Professor of

Upwards of 18 years experience in the most extensive foreign and domestic shipping busi-ness gives the proprietor of this establishment an experience in training others for the counting-house possessed by but few teachers of Book-keeping in the country, and all who aspire to the highest rank as accountants are requested to call and examine his credentials from upwards of one hundred Bankers. Merchants and Accountants in this city, as also the emphatic recommendations of the American Institute, the Chamber of Commerce and many of the leading Merchants, Bankers and Bank Officers of the city of New York, appended to his North American Accountant, and Western Steamboat

For terms apply to P. Duff at the College. May 29, 1851—33-ly.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL. (FORMERLY THE EXCHANGE,) Corner Penn and St. Clair Streets. PITTSBURG, PA.

This spacious, central, and conveniently located Hotel, having been completely remodeled and thoroughly repaired and improved,

IS NOW OPENED FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC. The subscriber, Lessee and Proprietor of the St. Clair Hotel, respectfully informs the public, that he has furnished it in the most elegant and comfortable style, and employs competent as-sistants and attentive and faithful servants, and

that he will spare no exertions to make it equal to any house in the country.

The well known central location of the House, and convenience of its arrangement, rendering it the most desirable either to travellers or permanent boarders, induces him to solicit and hope for it a liberal share of patronage.

C. W. BENNETT.

May 22, 1851-32-3m

Duncannon nails, glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, salmon and mackeral at J. MOORE'S.

Pine lumber, joint and lap shin eles at the lumber yard of J. Moore.

200 yards carpet for sale very J. MOORE'S. LOUR.—A lot of prime flour, for sale at J. C. O'Neill's.

2\Barrels of Mackeral for sale JU by J. IVORY & Co.

Wanted Immediately.

| TAR, Sperm and Mould Can| 100,000 lbs of Wool wanted by | TAR, Sperm and Brick Store | Store

A THRILLING SKETCH

NAPOLEON AT MOSCOW.

We subjoin from Headley's work-"Napoleon haughty palace as if it were his empire. and his Marshals"-a brilliant account of the burning of Moscow, which is well spoken of in the American Whig Review as superior even to Croly's picture in "Salathiel" of the conflagration of Rome. Headley's descriptive powers have rarely if ever been surpassed:-

"At length Moscow, with its domes, and towers, and palaces, appeared in sight, and Napoleon, who had joined the advanced guard, gazed long and thoughtfully on that goal of his wishes. Murat went forward and entered the gates with his splendid cavalry, but as he passed through the streets he was struck with the solitude that surrounded him. Nothing was heard but the heavy tramp of his squadron as he passed along, for a deserted and abandoned city was the meagre prize for which such un- at length, half suffocated, emerged in safety in paralleled efforts had been made. As night drew its curtain over the splendid capital, Napoleon entered the gates, and immediately for the Emperor, redoubled his efforts to arrest appointed Mortier governor. In his directions, he commanded him to abstain from all pillage. For this,' said he, 'you shall be answerable with your life. Defend Moscow against all, whether friend or foe.'

hundred churches, and pouring a flood of light over a thousand palaces and the dwellings of Mortier's eyes. Not the gorgeous and variegated places and their rich ornaments, nor the parks and gardens and oriental magnificence that every where surrounded him, kept him wakeful, but the ominous foreboding that some dire calamity was hanging over the silent capital. When he entered it, scarce a living soul met his gaze as he looked down the long streets: and when he broke open the buildings he found parlors, and bedrooms, and chambers all furnished and in order, but no occupants. The sudden abandonment of their homes betokened some secret purpose yet to be fulfilled. The midnight moon was sailing over the city, when the cry of 'fire' reached the ears of Mortier; and the first light over Napoleon's fallen empire was kindled, and that most wondrous scene in mod-

ern times commenced-the burning of Moscow. "Mortier, as governor of the city, immediately issued his orders, and was putting forth every exertion, when at daylight Napoleon hastened to him. Affecting to disbelieve the reports that the inhabitants were firing their own city, he put more rigid commands on Mortier to keep the soldiers from the work of destruction. The Marshal simply pointed to some iron-covered houses that had not yet been opened, from every crevice of which smoke was issuing like steam from the sides of a pent-up volcano. Sad and thoughtful, Napoleon turned towards the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Czars, whose huge structure rose high above the surrounding edi-

"In the evening, Mortier, by great exertions, was enabled to subdue the fire. The next night for their lives. Oh! it was a scene of fear and (September 15) at midnight, the sentinels on watch upon the lofty Kremlin saw below them the flames bursting through the houses and palaces, and the cry of 'fire, fire, fire,' passed through the city. The dread scene had now fairly opened. Fiery balloons were seen copping from the air and lighting upon the houses; dull explosions were heard on every side from the shut dwellings, and the next moment a bright light burst forth, and the flames were raging through the apartments. All was uproar and confusion. The screne air and moonlight of the night before, had given way to driving clouds and wild tempests, that swept with the roar of the sea over the city. Flames arose on every side, blazing and cracking in the storm, while clouds of smoke and sparks, in an incessant shower, went driving towards the Kremlin. The clouds themselves seemed turned into fire, rolling in wrath over devoted Moscow. Mortier, crushed with responsibility thus thrown upon his shoulders, moved his Young Guard amid this desolation, blowing up the houses and facing the tempest and the flames-struggling nobly to arrest the conflagration.

"He hastened from place to place amid the blazing ruins, his face blackened with smoke, and his hair and eyebrows singed with the fierce heat. At length the day dawned, a day of tempest and flame, and Mortier, who had strained every nerve for thirty-six hours, entered a palace and dropped from fatigue. The manly form and stalwart arm that so often carried death into the ranks of the enemy at length gave way, and the gloomy Marshal lay and panted in utter exhaustion. But the night of tempest had been succeeded by a broad flame, waving to and fro in the blast. The wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and shifted from quarter to quarter as if on purpose to swell the sea of fire, and extinguish the last J. MOORE. crash of the falling houses, and the crackling timated at fifteen thousand.

of burning timbers, were borne to the ears of the startled Emperor. He arose and walked to and fro, stopping convulsively and gazing on the terrific scene. Murat, Eugene, and Berthier rushed into his presence, and on their knees be ought him to flee, but he still hung to that

"But at length the shout, 'the Kremlin is on fire!' was heard above the roar of the conflagration, and Napoleon reluctantly consented to leave. He descended to the street with his staff, and looked about for a way of egress, but the flames blockaded every passage. At length they discovered a postern gate leading to the Moskwa and entered it, but they had only entered still further into the danger. As Napoleon cast his eyes around the open space, girded and arched with fire, smoke, and cinders, he saw one single street yet open, but all on fire. Into this he rushed, and, amid the crash of falling houses, and raging of the flames, over burning ruins, through clouds of rolling smoke, and between walls of fire, he pressed on, and the imperial palace of Petrowsky, nearly three miles distant. Mortier, relieved of his auxiety the conflagration. His men cheerfully rushed into every danger. Breathing nothing but smoke and ashes-canopied by flame, smoke and cinders-surrounded by walls of fire that rocked to and fro, and fell with a crash amid the blazing election. "The bright moon rose over the mighty city, ruins, carrying down with them red-hot roofs tipping with silver the domes of more than two of iron, he struggled against an enemy that no boldness could awe, or courage overcome .continuous roar of the flames was more terri- burst in torrents upon his head. ble than the roar of the artillery, and before Governor Johnston occupies a this new foe, in the midst of the elements, the

we-struck army stood powerless and affrighted. "When night again descended on the city it presented a spectacle the like of which was never seen before, and which baffles all description. The streets were streets of fire, the heavens a canopy of fire, and the entire body of the city a mass of fire, fed by the hurricane that whirled the blazing fragments in a constant stream through the air. Incessant explosions from the blowing up of stores of oil, tar, and spirits, shook the very foundation of the city, and sent vast volumes of smoke rolling furiously towards the sky. Huge sheets of canvass on fire came floating like messengers of death through the flames-the fowers and domes of the churches and palaces glowed with red-hot heat over the wild sea below, then tottering a moment on their basis were hurled by the tempest into the common ruin. Thousands of wretches before unseen were driven by the heat from the cellars, and streamed in an incessant throng in the street. Children were seen carrying their parents-the strong the weak, while thousands more were staggering under the loads of plunder they had snatched from the flames. This, too, would frequently take fire in the falling shower, and the miserable creatures would be compelled to drop it, and flee wo, inconceivable and indescribable! A mighty and close packed city of houses, and churches, and palaces, wrapped from limit to limit in flames which are fed by a whirling hurricane is a sight this world will seldom see.

"But this was all within the city. To Napoleon without the spectacle was still more sublime and terrific. When the flames had overcome all obstacles, and had wrapped every thing in their red mantle, that great city looked like a sea of rolling fire swept by a tempest that drove it into vast billows. Huge domes and towers throwing off sparks like blazing fire brands, now towered above the waves, and now disappeared in their maddening flow as they broke high over their tops, scattering their spray of fire against the clouds. The heavens themselves seemed to have caught the conflagration, and the angry masses that swept it rolled over a bosom of fire. Columns of flame would rise and sink along the surface of this sea, and huge volumes of black smoke suddenly shoot into the air, as if volcanoes were working below. The black form of the Kremlin alone towered above the chaos, now wrapped in flame and smoke, and then began merging into viewstanding amid the scene of desolation and terror like virtue in the midst of a burning world, enveloped but unscathed by the devouring elements. Napoleon stood and gazed on this scene in silent awe. Though nearly three miles distant, the windows and walls of his apartment were so hot that he could scarcely bear his hand against them. Said he, years afterwards: It was the spectacle of a sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame, mountains of red rolling flame, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth, and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean below. Oh! it was the most horrid, the most sublime, and the most terrific

Governor Johnston.

The Pennsylvanian says the following article is from the pen of a very learned and intelligent Whig of the city of Philidelphia. It was published on Monday last as a kind of Whig admonition to the Whige who assembled in State Con- will assemble at Lancaster to-morrow; and if vention on Tuesday in Lancaster.

We go to press before hearing whether Johnis nominated or not, but we think there is no room to doubt his nomination.

Governor Johnston and the Whig Convention. The time is fast approaching, when the citizens of Pennsylvania must determine by their ballots who shall be their Governor for the next three years. The candidate of the Democratic party has been fixed upon, and as he is a gentleman of good character, of respectable talents, and popular withal, he may be expected to receive the undivided vote of his party. The Whigs are to select their candidate to-morrow, and from present appearances, Governor Johnston will be chosen as standard bearer, and supported by his three hundred military aids, located in different parts of the State, he will in all probability enter into the contest sanguine of success. His plans have been well laid to secure his nomination, and connecting his name with the anticipated popularity of Gen. Scott, as a candidate for the next Presidency, and relying upon the Abolition vote of the State, he no doubt calculates upon the certainty of a re-

However sanguine the Governor may be on this subject, we think we see signs of a storm in the horizon, and although to him the cloud These brave troops had heard the tramp of may appear no bigger than a man's hand, yet to three hundred thousand inhabitants. The weary thousands of cavalry sweeping to battle without us it seems like a dark and heavy pall upon his army sunk to rest; but there was no sleep to fear; but now they stood in terror before the future prospects. We think we already hear march of conflagration, under whose burning the muttering sound of distant thunder which footsteps was heard the incessant crash of fal- portend a storm, and unless the signs of the ling houses, and palaces, and churches. The times greatly mislead us, it will in the end

present, which, remaining unchanged, will cause him the loss of many thousand votes of the Whig party, and which must result in his entire defeat. He has stepped off the Whig National platform, on the solid foundation of which he might have stood secure, and has erected for himself a ricketty sort of stage affording him no sure support, and from which he will most certainly fall .- Abandoning the reat compromise measures upon which denends the preservation of the Union, he has forsaken the companionship of such men as Webster, Clay, Fillmore, and other distinguished Whigs, and has thrown himself into the arms of the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania. Affecting to disbelieve there is any danger of the dissolution of the Union, whether the compromise measures be fully adhered to or not, he has by his course in refusing to sign the repeal of the fugitive slave obstruction bill, abandoned the great landmarks of the National Whig partyseparated himself from the friends of the Union -arrayed himself in an attitude of hostility to the feelings and wishes of the South-and placed himself in the ranks of Seward, Sumner, and the other Abolitionists of the day. Disregarding the opinions so unanimously expressed at the great Union Meeting of both parties, held some months ago in this city, as to the importance of the great compromise measures as connected with the preservation of the Union, he has insisted that it has been in no danger; and relying upon his own wisdom and foresight, he has treated the solemn warnings of Webster. Cass, Clay, Foote, and others as idle tales. For proof of this, we quote from his speech, recently made in Spring Garden and reported in his own paper, the North American.

"He held the opinion that this Government could never be dissolved. * * * * * * * He had never met a citizen of Pennsylvania who could conscientiously say he had been in fear of the safety of this glorious Union. * * * He did not care why or for purpose the cry of danger to the Union had been raised. * * * * * * He did not care who was put in or out of office-it was a dangerous opinion that you can dissolve the Union at any time, or under any possible circumstances." These excerpts from Governor Johnston's

peech may serve to show us clearly the ground upon which he stands. He would take no pains to conciliate the South, because the Union, in his estimation, is in no danger. He cares not whether the fugitive slave law is obeyed or not. and therefore carries the bill which would faciltate its operations unsigned in his pocket

The course which Gov. Johnston is thus pursuing is unquestionably in direct opposition to the feelings and wishes of the great body of the Whig party. It is their object to conciliate, not to exasperate the South. They deem it of paramount importance that the Compromise measures be carried out and adhered to, to the very letter. Their proceedings and resolutions. adopted at their various County Meetings throughout the State, show this, and under like to dress a la Turk, who has the right to say these circumstances it must be evident that these circumstances it must be evident that in an age when all kinds of isms prevail; and Gov. Johnston holding such contrary sentimets as Women's Rights Conventions are annually and pursuing so opposite a course, cannot pos- held, we would advise the men to yield with a sibly receive their undivided support. The sta- grace in a matter in which they are sure to be bility and the preservation of the Union, with the ladies now fancy Turkish trousers, lef them them, over-rides all other considerations, and be indulged in the humor, lest they finally whether Johnston or Bigler be Governor, is a usurp the coat and waistcoat too.

matter of no moment compared with an adhe rence to the Constitution and Laws.

These are considerations which certainly must impress themselves with full force on the minds of the members of the Whig Convention, which they have due weight, will cause to hesitate before they may select Johnston for the ensuing campaign. With him as their leader they will inevitably lose the State by fifteen or twenty thousand votes, and their inconsistancy in selecting such a man as their candidate, who is opposed to the compromise, will preclude all spmpathy for their defeat. How much more noble will it be for them to fall-if they are to fall-in going into a contest under a leader whose sentiments, feelings and principles are congenial with their own, and in whose support they could cordially and consistently unite with at least some hope of success.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

This body assembled in the city of Lancaster, on Monday last, and nominated Gov. Johnston by acclamation for re-election. That he would meet no opposition for this mark of distinction . in his own party, has been, for some months, a foregone conclusion. Gov. Johnston is popular with three-fourths of his party, and being an able tactician, was able to keep down any display of opposition to his re-nomination by the other fourth. He is therefore before the people for re-election; opposed by Col. BIGLER the Democratic nominee. Both parties are in the field with popular, talented and sagacious leaders, and we presume that the contest will be conducted by both, with more consummate skill and judgment, than was ever before displayed in a Gubernatorial contest in this Common-

With the expression of the belief, that the odds are greatly in favor of the Democratic candidate, we pass to a hasty consideration of the platform laid down by the Whig Convention, in connection with its formal nomination of Gen. Scorr for the Presidency. We believe that Gov. Johnston is certain of being defeated this fall, and we also believe that, that defeat will strongly operate against Gen. Scorr's nom ination by a National Convention. There is no reason advanced calculated to convince any one of Gov. Johnston being stronger than his party; and upon ordinary occasions we all know that the Whig party is not within ten thousand votes as strong as the Democratic Allowing the Whig party to be wholly united upon Gov. Johnston, which is not the case. there is no hope for him, this time, unless there is great dissatisfaction among the Democrats with their nominee.

A single item in the composition of the Whig State platform, shows very conclusively that the Convention felt the delicacy and importance of the task entrusted to its management. Being anxious to obtain the Abolition vote of the State, much could not be said in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and fearing that the Whig friends of President FILLMORE would kick in the traces, unless the measures of his administration were endorsed, something had to be said calculated to satisfy that important wing of the resolution "

canvass, nominated regularly by a State Convention, and his availability for the Presidency this fall's election. Should JOHNSTON be defeated. an event not at all unlikely, it will furnish the friends of WEBSTER and FILLMORE and other Whig aspirants for the Presidency, with an unanswerable argument against Gen. Scott's availability. The General's recent nomination may help Johnston a little, while it will probably be his own political prostration.—Pittsburg Ckronicle.

The Turkish Fashion. BRATTON, of the Carlise Volunteer, says :-

Whilst some ladies decidedly approve the new style of dress, which is occasionally exhibited. as being much more neat and conducive to healh than the present fushion others think that it approaches too near the masculine dress. and is consequently objectionable. Which side will finally prevail we know not. The dress although it gives a lady an odd appearance, is certainly neat and comfortable; and, we therefore vote, that those who please, may wear it without censure. It will banish the injurious system of tight-lacing, and prevent the bustle from ever again disfiguring the sex. We do not see why young ladies with pretty feet and ancles should be prohibted from exhibiting for the admiration of the other sex. If they to them nay? We live in a free country, and conquered. Fashions vary constantly-an