Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::DECEMBER 21.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

KOSSUTH ON THE WAR QUESTION.

This noble lion, after slumbering in his lair for many months, has again uprisen and shaken himself; and his roar is now echoing throughout the civilized world. Truly, his is a voice worth listening to—nay, it is a voice that *compels* attention; but then it is not less charming than imperious. We have felt under the influence of this speech, as we have often felt under the influence of his former speeches, that this man is the first of orators. An oration of his has all the method, without the tediousness of a disquisition. The argument in support of his main proposition runs through, from beginning to end, like an unbroken cable; and the whole course of it is illumined with a shower of brilliant stars.

And then his sentiments! How far do they rise above the mists and vapors of the hour! How serenely does he look down upon those troubled scenes which so confound the vision of others! How many of his prophecies have already become history! When Demosthenes was told that his sentiments were more elevated than his conduct, he replied: "The gods forbid that my sentiments should fail to be more elevated than any man's conduct." The conduct of Kossuth has certainly not been wanting in dignity; but our business now is with his sentiments. Take for example the following from his recent speech:

"The time draws nigh when the oppressed nations will call their aggressors to a last account. . . . In that supreme trial, the oppressed nations will stand one for all, and all for one. . . . All of us have learned something, and the best of what we have learned is, that the principle of national philanthropy is more than a philanthropic emotion; it is the only effective guarantee of that free to which we have to conquer, and which we will conquer. Let England and America—proud in their apparent security—let all those whom it may concern—mind my warning while it is yet time to mind it. Those who will not have contributed to the triumph of freedom, while they had the power to contribute to it, shall have forfeited the claim to a share in that mutual guarantee."

We may relish these words or not, but we dare not dispute either their truth or justice. Would that our government, while it was yet time, had listened to the wise and manly counsels of Lewis Cass, and spoken a word for the despot of Austria, in violation of the law of nature and of nations, crush out the hopes of a people struggling for their rights. Hungary fell, "unwept, without a crime," and see on what a precipice England herself now stands! America, too, was silent—not uttering even a murmur of disapprobation. God grant that the poisoned chalice may not be returned to our lips also.

Mr. Bancroft recently delivered an oration in New York, which was justly pronounced by the press to be the masterpiece of our great historian. Whatever of wisdom, humanity, and forecast there was in that speech, Kossuth has embodied the whole spirit of it in a single paragraph. Contemplating the subject from entirely different points of view, the leading ideas of these two eminent men are identical; and the two noblest orations of the day are also the two profoundest and most earnest pleas for liberty and humanity. There will be small critics enough, no doubt, to charge Kossuth with impertinence on this occasion. Such charges were not wanting during his tour through this country. But what will those who took exception to his language towards our government, say of his present language towards England. Here is a specimen:

"The great lesson of accomplished facts is: That England's policy in reference to the present war, has been wrong in its direction; and inefficient, unsuccessful and disastrous in detail."

And here is another:

"England has bent her mind in bringing Austria over to herself; she has sacrificed to this one aim every thing; numerous millions spent in vain; the life blood of the flower of England spilled in vain; principle, reputation, the liberal character of the war, and the very issue of the war; every thing, nearly her national honor included."

And look at this about Louis Napoleon:

"Napoleon is but a passing meteor—the French nation is a lasting luminary. You are allied to Napoleon: do you believe you have secured the alliance of the French nation? No, you have not. And why? Because your alliance proposes to barter away the freedom of Poland, Hungary, Italy and Germany, for the precarious and disreputable friendship of the Hapsburghs and Bradenburghs. Such is your alliance with Napoleon. Now, do you believe that the French nation, restored to its sovereignty, as certainly restored it will be, ever would sanction *such* an alliance? No, by all that is sacred to man—never, never, never!"

And all this, be it remembered, was spoken directly under the shadow of the British throne. But was not this improper language for an exile to hold towards the government that was affording him shelter? Was it prudent thus to denounce the authorities who are conducting the present struggle against Russian aggression? Let us consider these questions for a moment. In order to judge the conduct of such a man as Kossuth understandingly, we must get up to his own platform and survey the subject from his own point of view. Now, as to the present governments of France and England, he has no favors to ask of them, nor does he believe the cause of liberty has anything to gain from their present course of policy. We believe every thinking man in this country holds the same opinion. Is not Louis Napoleon as much, and is he not a far more despicable tyrant than Nicholas? Why then should we wish to see his brow covered with laurels? Or why should we wish to see English aristocracy adorned with new ribbons and garters—new dukedoms established—or fresh scions from Austria or Germany engrafted upon her royal stock? Fruits like these are about all that could be expected from the triumph of the allies—on their present principles. Kossuth therefore turns away from the governments to the nations whom they misrepresent. He speaks for liberty, and he speaks to the People of Europe. He desires no alliance with Dynasties, but with Nationalities. The war he wishes to wage is a war of the People against their Oppressors. If victories are gained, the fruits will then be new accessions to human rights. He may be too sanguine in his expectations. The millenial era he anticipates may yet be far distant; but for the accomplishment of the immediate ends he aims at, his present course, we think, is clearly wise and judicious. If he fail of his purpose, it will perhaps only be because he lived an age too soon.

A large section of this speech is occupied with criticisms on the conduct of the war. We do not pretend to judge of the merits of his criticisms; but it is worthy of remark that in the main his views agree with those expressed in the articles on the War in the East, which appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and which it is understood came from high military authority. It is gratifying to learn from his own lips, "what rumor had stated before," that he has been spending his years of seclusion in the thorough study of military science. He is now ready to gird on his sword; and it is not unlikely that he will soon be enacting a new part at head of a great army. In the meantime he tells us himself what he and his fellow exiles are doing:

"As to ourselves, representatives of other nationalities, we, while waiting for the hour of our own battle strike—(and while preparing for it, perhaps,) we recline on our arms, and watch, and witness, and warn."

Pittsburgh coal, on Friday last, was retailing in Louisville at 35 cents per bushel—a decline of five cents. Hawesville at the same date at 25 cents.

News of the Day.

A fire in St. Louis has destroyed Chouteau, Harrison & Vallee's Rolling Mill, causing a loss of $110,000 on the building, machinery and stock.

John F. Ohl, an old and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday. He was heavily engaged in the West India sugar trade.

John Hastings, a prominent citizen of Columbiana county, Ohio, died on Friday last. He was twice in Congress, and was a man of large natural capacity.

The propellor Westmoreland, was sunk lately in Lake Michigan, in 25 fathoms water, near Sleeping Bear Bar, and seventeen lives lost. Part of the crew was rescued by the schooner Whirlwind.

The old and well known firm of Taylor & Cassilly, of New Orleans and Cincinnati, has stopped payment. This is one of the oldest, and, heretofore, one of the most reliable firms in the West and South-west, and is a forcible example of the effect of the "hard times."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* labors under a mistake in supposing that the next session of the Michigan Legislature is to choose a Senator in place of General Cass. The term of that distinguished statesman does not expire until the 4th of March, 1857.

The candidates to be nominated by the next Ohio Democratic Convention which meets on the 8th of January, (if it is concluded to nominate at so early a day,) are:—Governor, Lieut. Governor, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, two Judges of Supreme Court, and one member of the Board of Public Works. Gov. Medill will probably be re nominated.

Col. Benton's Speech.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, at the request of Mr. Benton, who was compelled to be absent, read a speech of the latter in reply to Mr. Mace, on the subject of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. B. contends in the speech that a State, with the necessary requisites, has the right to be admitted to the Union with or without slavery—a right existing before the Constitution, and an attribute of State sovereignty never surrendered. What does our neighbors of the *Gazette* think of that! Can they endorse a man for the Presidency who would be willing, under any circumstances, for a State with slavery in her constitution to enter the Union? We trow not.

CRIME IN LOUISVILLE —ANOTHER MURDER.—The peaceful citizens of Louisville have again been shocked by the recital of a midnight murder, perpetrated in their midst. It appears by referring to the Police Court of the press, that between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning, a man named Richard Armstrong, residing on Walnut street, was aroused from his sleep and called to the door, when an altercation occurred, in which he was killed by a ball from a pistol discharged by Charles Schotta. Liquor, as usual, was at the bottom of the whole affair, and instigated the murder. Even when before the Police Court, being examined, the criminal was not free of the intoxicating excesses that had led him to take his fellow's life. He appeared insensible to the nature of his deed, and unapprehensive of the punishment that might await him. Louisville is fast winning an unenviable reputation for midnight murders and crime of all kinds; for it was but two days before that a man was killed in the streets—making some *sixteen* who have been thus slain in Louisville within twelve months.

THE WAR FEELING IN ENGLAND.—The entire English nation is, of course, in a state of intense excitement in relation to the war in the Crimea. There is mourning throughout the kingdom on account of the terrible losses which have been experienced; for in the death of some 30,000 men, of all classes and orders—nobility, gentry and commoners—almost the whole population have some personal interest. Among the plans proposed is the embodying and mobilizing the militia of the kingdom, and the replacing of regiments of the line in the Mediterranean with the militia. Plans for employing wrought iron steam batteries, mortars of prodigious calibre, rifled guns, and other devices for sudden, vast and secret destruction, employ the attention of the Admiralty, the Ordnance Office and the Woolwich Engineers.

☞ Dr. KEYSER is now in the Eastern cities, laying in a stock of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Supporters. He informs us that he will have a variety in that line that has never before been equalled in this city. The Doctor has given great attention to that business, and has made arrangements with Mr. Marsh, of New York, to fit his radical cure Truss, which will cure any reducable case of hernia or rupture in from four to six months. When we reflect that one out of every ten persons are afflicted with this dreadful malady, we cannot help but wish him success in his enterprise. Let those of our friends afflicted in this way, call on Dr. K., at 140 Wood street, and we are sure they will be accommodated.

NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED TEL-LIK GRAPHICALLY.—A fire occurred in the workshop of the Philadelphia House of Refuge on Tuesday morning, a report of which was sent to the New York afternoon press. The reporter winds up his account of the fire thus: "We regret to add that but one of the boys in the building at the time escaped." This would lead one to suppose a number of boys had been burned to death. It would have been nearer the facts in the case had it read something like the following: "When the fire first broke out the boys were immediately locked up in the dormitories, and it is thought none of them escaped."

☞ We would call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of X. Bazin, perfumer, Philadelphia, one of the most celebrated in his art. For a while he assisted in the laboratory, and finally succeeded Eugene Roussel, a man who stood for many years unrivalled as a perfumer in Eastern cities. His extracts have great reputation in the fashionable world, and his medicated soaps, Amandine, &c., are sovereign remedies for many of the ills that flesh is heir to.

A CHURCH ROW AT NEWARK, N. J.—There is a row in the German Lutheran Church, in Newark, N. J. The minister, who was elected for fifteen years, has turned Roman Catholic, and in attempting to introduce the forms and church ceremonies peculiar to that faith, has roused the ire and opposition of his congregation. The minister met this opposition by locking the church door against the congregation. The latter have applied, through the trustees, to the court, to open the doors, and allow them the use of the church. There has been no decision in the case, but from the feeling evinced, there is danger of violence.

NEBRASKA.—The census of this territory shows a population of 2000 persons and 800 voters, located about equally on both sides of the Platte river. The Legislature is to meet in January, and the location of the capital will be made two weeks prior by the Governor. The election for Congressional delegate was to take place on the 12th inst. Only two candidates were in the field, Capt. Giddings, from Missouri, anti-slavery, and B. B. Chapman pro-slavery.

RAPID TRANSLATION.—The President's Message appeared on Tuesday morning, translated into French, in the New York Courier des Etats Unis, and translated into German in the Staats Zeitung. The translations were necessarily made and the documents printed after three o'clock on Monday.

☞ The marriage of Hiram W. White with Eliza V. Dunn, at Bainbridge Indiana, caused "the cake" to be brought on the editorial table of the Greencastle Banner. Patrick "took it" and exclaimed:

As Hiram was *White*, and Eliza was *Dun*,
The two colors met and turned into one.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,

IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESTORATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, by request, read the following brief speech for Mr. Benton, prepared previous to his leaving the Capitol for the North:

Mr. Chairman: The member from Indiana (Mr. Mace) who made the speech and gave notice of the motion to bring in the bill which gave rise to the discussion, set out with declaring that it was his intention to restore things to what they were twelve months ago—to restore the harmony of feeling in this House, and in the country, to what it was at the conclusion of the last session of Congress. This is a good intent, and the man who can accomplish it will justly be entitled to the character of a public benefactor; but I do not think the measures he proposes will accomplish this purpose; on the contrary, may make matters worse which are bad enough.

What are his measures? They are, first, to repeal the clause in the Kansas-Nebraska act which abolishes the Missouri Compromise line; secondly, to oppose the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, if she presents herself as a slaveholding State.

Now, I do not think either of these measures advisable, even if practicable; and will give my reasons for that opinion. With respect to the first one, I do not think it could be passed at this session, and its agitation could only disquiet the settlers in Kansas, and perhaps retard its population; and with me, the rapid settlement of the territory is an overruling consideration, as promoting the construction of the central road to the Pacific, and as giving protection to emigrants now traveling through the wild domain, without a road of any kind made by the government, and exposed to murders and robberies, which the United States military posts can neither prevent or avenge.

The present agitation of the repeal could, therefore, effect no repeal, and might have a bad effect upon the settlement of the territory, and consequently upon the contemplated road, and upon the facilities due to the emigrants. For these considerations, I think, might dispose of the motion for the present session. At the next, I think, it will be superseded by events—that Kansas will be ripe for a State government, and be demanding admission into the Union. The member from Indiana then proposes to resist the admission, if she has established slavery. This, in my opinion, will be resisting a right, holding, as I do, that the State will be entitled to admission (having the other requisites) with or without slavery, as she pleases. And this not by virtue of any act of Congress to that effect, nor even by virtue of the Constitution—I mean an inherent right of State sovereignty, possessed before the Constitution was made, not surrendered to the Federal Government when it was made; and, therefore, retained by the States; add to this a treaty right to the same effect. Kansas is a part of the former province of Louisiana, acquired by Mr. Jefferson, and has a right under that treaty to be incorporated in the Union as soon as it can be done according to the principles of the Federal Constitution. The third article of the treaty is explicit to that effect. The rights of the States to admission will be absolute under her sovereignty and the treaty, without any regard to her constitution in relation to slavery.

Mr. Chairman, there was no crimination and recrimination, the other day, on this subject, between the member from Indiana and my colleague from the Northwest district, (Mr. Oliver.) The member from Indiana charged that citizens of Missouri had crossed the line to vote in Kansas at the late delegate election. I believe both were about right; and as to this stimulated emigration, I had my opinion of it at the time it was announced, and made known that opinion to some members of the eastern States now present, and that it would produce precisely the effect that has been seen—rouse and exasperate the people of the Missouri frontier, and lead to the scenes which have occurred. Why did I think so? Because I know something of human nature, and that foreign interference is a thing which it will not endure. Of this, Missouri has been once before a signal instance. At the time of the formation of the constitution, it was a question among the people whether the constitution should be express or silent on the subject of slavery. Foreign interference decided the question, and occasioned a clause to be introduced prohibiting the legislature to emancipate slaves without the consent of the owners. I, an enemy to the extension of slavery, was a chief promoter to that clause. And why? Because foreigners, that is, citizens of other states, had interfered and agitated the country, and filled it with a great disturbance; and for the sake of peace, and to prevent the annual recurrence of such agitations, I deemed it best, (and that became the opinion of the convention,) to cut up the evil by the root—to take the subject away from the Legislature—and consequently to preclude it from our elections; which was done. And the State, under that constitutional inhibition, had been free from the slavery agitation until carried there in the year 1848, and further inflamed by the events of the past year. I was not a member of the convention which framed the constitution, but promoted the anti-emancipation clause; and I mention my own case particularly that, being opposed to the extension of slavery, I yet instigated a provision against emancipation, to prevent foreigners from coming to agitate us; and I verily believe, if it had not been for that interference, the constitution would have been silent on that subject. This is is an instance of the effects of foreign interference in the same State, and on the same subject; and what is now taking place on the western frontier of that State is only a new manifestation of the feeling which prevailed in the year 1820. And, as human nature, and the relations of life, both as individuals and communities. A stranger cannot interfere in a family dispute without uniting the family against him. What has happened, then, in Kansas, was obliged to happen, and was foreseen by some and deprecated at the time. I condemned that society in the time; and there are members now present to whom I foretold its bad effects, such as have been seen by everybody. If any emigrants came from the free States in the usual way, they would be kindly and respectfully received; but, seat by societies, they would meet with ill-will and opposition. And I think the recrimination of my colleague is but a fair set off to the crimination of the member from Indiana, and this is all I have to say, confining myself, as I do, to the two measures proposed by the member from Indiana, and condemning his remedies, while applauding his desire to cure the disease, his desire to put an end to agitation, and restore the House and the country to the happy state of tranquility and fraternal feeling which prevailed twelve months ago, and which has been so lamentably, and, I fear, so durably impaired.

A TRACE OF THE "CITY OF GLASGOW."—A recent number of the Belfast (Ireland) *Northern Whig*, contains the following in reference to the lost steamship, "City of Glasgow:"

"A correspondent of *The Mail*, at Campbelton, states that, on Saturday last, while a herd boy was walking along the shore at Ballochgair, he picked up a portion of the bow of a vessel, which bears every mark of having belonged to the ill-fated steamer. It has on it, in large gilded characters, not much defaced—"City of Glasgow," and in the corner, "Let Glasgow flourish." This memento, which is probably all that will ever be seen of the noble vessel, was taken to the office of Mr. Watson, from whence it was forwarded to the builders, Messrs. Todd & McGregor, for identification.

BANK PAPER ANNIHILATED.—A correspondent of the Albany Express, writing from New York, furnishes an account of a new invention which bids fair to work a revolution in the production of bank notes. The inventor is a Yankee, who has contrived, by photography, to manufacture spurious bank bills which defy detection. As a test, the inventor took from the president of a bank in New York a $5 note of his own bank, and on the following day returned it with an imitation which so clearly simulated the genuine that the president was unable to identify his own bill. He deposited the spurious bill with a number of good ones, at the counter of his bank, telling the officer that he believed one of the bills to be a counterfeit, but the teller decided that all were equally good.

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—The most terrible of all bodily complaints are those which effect the integrity of the intellect, disposing it to monstrous fancies, alternatives of gloom and excitement, or, worse than all, profound, unvarying depression. Diseases of the nervous system and of the digestive organs create these sad conditions of the mind; but, happily, in DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR we have a preparation that removes both cause and effect, by rallying the dormant powers of the stomach, bracing the nerves to a healthful tension, and relieving at once the mental symptoms.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor, 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

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FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec16daw

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM KOSSUTH

A meeting of Poles to be held in London on the 30th November, in commemoration of the Polish revolution of 1830, to which Kossuth was to speak. A copy of his speech was sent to this country in advance of its delivery. The following are extracts from the speech:

SEBASTOPOL.

At last—alas! not least,—there is Sebastopol. Every British heart has watched the great bloody drama there with intense anxiety. I am not wanted to tell you the tale of your heroes; I am not wanted to describe how your braves have found there an entrenched camp with an army, instead of a fortress with a garrison, as your government appeared to have anticipated, —how new armies are pouring upon your shattered ranks, as your government appears not to have anticipated, or it would be more than an error to act as they did. All I have wanted is to quote from public reports these words: "The question is no longer whether we shall take Sebastopol or not: the siege of Sebastopol though not raised may be regarded at a stand still. We are reduced to the defensive." Such is the beseiger, you are the besieged. And at what price has this situation been purchased? Gentlemen, on the 4th of July, ten weeks before England embarked on that expedition, ill-advised as well as ill-prepared, I, in a speech, the contents of which it would have been well for Great Britain to mind, spoke these words to Glasgow: "Not one out of five of your braves will see Albion again." Of course I used the number figurative, as indicative of a great loss. Now it is a sad reality. Number your dead, your wounded and your disabled—more than 20,000 men out of 30,000 are already lost! My sad anticipations are literally fulfilled. And here, at home? Why here the number of widows, and orphans applying for support to patriotic character amounts to 11,000. Such is the position, gentlemen.

WHAT POLAND HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.

Secondly and chiefly, you are indebted to Poland for not having to meet 100,000 Russians more at Sebastopol. If England did disregard the fact that Poland is the vulnerable part of Russia, the Czar was prudent enough to be mindful of it. In the Crimea proud England and France attack him—he is content to oppose 100,000 men to them; on the Danube the flower of the Turkish army, elated by victory, defies and menaces him—he is contented to oppose them with 80,000 men. But to Poland, where there is not one man in arms, but where the unquestionable fire of a heroic national hatred is smouldering, he sends an army of 80,000 men, to be prepared for any emergencies. Some may tell you that this is due chiefly to a precaution against Austria. But it is clear to demonstration, that the Czar feels perfectly easy about the submissive obedience of his Preconsul in Vienna, or else he certainly would not have left the very existence of his 80,000 men on the other side of the Pruth at the mercy of his good friends the Hapsburgh. Yes, it is the name of Poland you have to thank for the fact, that your army in the Crimea, all heroes as they are, has not fallen a victim to overgrowing numbers.

WHAT KOSSUTH WOULD HAVE DONE.

I would have certainly sent some thirty thousand men to take Sebastopol; who, spirits as they are, with a gallant and intelligent and experienced Chief as Lord Raglan is, would have done the work up to this day and would have found Menschikoff cut off from every hope of relief, fighting at the head of the military population; as Gen. Chase did at Antwerp. But in the meanwhile I would have been perfectly content with knowing the Russian fleet perfectly paralyzed by the presence of your vastly superior squadron in the Black Sea, (as easy task with the naval force and with a little vigilance.) I would have been rather glad to know that the necessity of keeping Sebastopol well garrisoned, serves me like a diversion, by keeping so much smaller the Russian army, which I were engaged in defeating. But before beating decisively in the field, in no case would I have sever ed my disposable forces as you did by separating from the 120,000 on the Danube, in no case would I have invited Russia to bring down to my divided force, 100,000 men to a position the most advantageous to her, and the most disadvantageous to you, as certainly Sebastopol is. In no case would I have afforded to the 100,000 Russians the additional advantages of the strength of these fortifications, of the vast stores of their almost illimited armament and of the guns of the ships moored in the bay. I would have forced the Russians either to fight without these advantages, or to go out of it to leave these commodities without the 100,000 men, but in no case would I have permitted them to combine both of these elements of strength.

HIS ADVICE TO ENGLAND.

Don't fear Austria—throw her overboard and you are safe. If not, not. Referring to what I was saying about the disparaging notion of a success at Sebastopol—a success, besides, sure to come at a later period—I really believe, even now, it would be better for you to shift the theatre of the war, provided it be not too late. Men who, 14,000 strong, have beaten 60,000 Russians, can gain no more glory by the barren laurel gathered on the ruins of Sebastopol than they have, and can nothing lose in their reputation by being despatched to triumph on a battle field richer in results.

And what could be done with men like these on the right spot? To engage in a wrong direction may be an error to persist in that wrong direction and to sacrifice life (and such lives) to obstinacy, looks like a crime, the retribution of which may yet fall heavily on your head. Shift the theatre of war, insist peremptorily on Austria's evacuating the Principalities, and siding with or against you. Advise the Sultan to great independence to the Roumains and arm them. Enlist the Polish emigration not in Turkey, but here. Mind where the weak point of Russia is, and strike there, and whenever a Government is playing false to you, call on the nations it oppresses; but remember that while in matters of internal progress you may say "By and by we may come to that," in a war everything depends on moments. Opportunity lost is a campaign lost—may be even more. Poland is your only remedy even to-day; but how much surer and easier would it have been six months ago?

I repeat my words of yore:—some what may in this war, England stands more in need of Poland and Hungary than Poland and Hungary stand sin need of England. With us victory—without us defeat, or a disputable, insufficient armistice. You know what about you are the Sybilline books. Three already are lost, hasten to buy the remaining six or else, like the Roman King of old, you shall have to pay the price of all nine for the last three. Mine is the advice, yours the choice.

☞ **Liver Complaint.**—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disturbing dreams; often feel as though satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street.
dec16daw

☞ **Great Cure of Rheumatism.**—The editors of the Richmond *Republican*, of December 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent mercurial rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints:—his eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it.

*** See their certificate, and notice in full, around the bottle. dec1-1m

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well fitted in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them good, and SUITABLE TO THE SEASON. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dec6) R. GRIBBLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—WM BAGALEY, President;
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.
Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.
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John Shipton. dec21

☞ **Notice.—Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held, in accordance with law, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, at the office of the Company, No. 146 Third street, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

CHARLES NAYLOR, Secretary.

☞ **ATHENÆUM, Liberty street.**—SATURDAY EVENING, December 23, 1854.—Return of NOVELTY CHEMICAL DIORAMAS, both branches making over 100 subjects pleasing, instructive and artistic worth is not excelled by any exhibition in the country.

☞ Open Evenings, Commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Families admitted at the rate of 15 cents, each person. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

☞ Three exhibitons on Christmas Day, at 10, 2 and 6 o'clock. dec21daw

☞ **Democratic Primary Meeting.**—The Democratic voters of the FOURTH WARD will meet at the Public School House in said Ward, on SATURDAY NEXT, 23rd inst., between the hour of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., to place in nomination Ward Officers, to be voted for at the ensuing election in January. dec21

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THE REPUBLICAN COURT, or American Society in the days of Washington; by Rufus Wilmot Griswold; with twenty-one portraits of distinguished women, engraved from original pictures, by Woolaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Malbone, and other contemporary painters. List of illustrations: Mrs. Washington, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. James Madison, Mrs. Wm. S. Smith, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Rufus King, Mrs. Ralph Izard, Mrs. James Beckman, Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Mrs. Richard Caton, Mrs. Thomas M. Randolph, Mrs. Henry Phillips, Mrs. William Bingham, Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, Mrs. Edmond C. Genet, Mrs. Lawrence Kearney, Mrs. Mary Marchioness D'Crujo, Mrs. Chauncey Good rich, Mrs. Charles Carroll.

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MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having been for some time past very much afflicted with a severe cold, and almost constant cough, and having tried various medicines, syrups, &c., and all to no effect, I was induced by my esteemed friend W. W. Wallace, of this city, to make a trial of R. E. Sellers' Cough Syrup. I did so, and, to my great surprise, I received almost immediate relief. It was with the greatest difficulty that I secured one before my respective classes, but on taking a spoonful of the Syrup just before entering my lecture room, I could speak with perfect ease during the evening. I would particularly recommend it to clergymen, lawyers, and other public speakers. I have used two bottles only, and am now perfectly cured. I feel it to be my duty as a philanthropist, to make this public acknowledgment of the efficacy of the article, for I consider it to be the best now before the public. JAMES H. PORTER,
Prof. of Mathematics.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS & CO., 57 Wood street. dec20

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