PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1851.

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

☞ B & S shall have a place in our next.

THE NEW FRENCH REVOLUTION.—The commencement of a fearful and bloody drama in Europe has taken place. The long looked for revolution in France has occurred. Louis Napoleon has seized the reins of Government, dispersed and imprisoned the members of the Assembly, and is for the time-being an absolute Autocrat.

The event has not been unexpected. It has long been seen, that either the President or the the Assembly must go to the wall. Both were false to the constitution, and traitors to the principles of true liberty. In the early part of their power, they conspired together to violate the constitution, by so restricting the right of suffrage, that three millions of voters were disenfranchised; and they sent a French Army to put down the Republic of Rome. After those acts no friend of liberty could trust either of them. Other acts of oppression and disregard of constitutional rights followed, until the government was little better than a despotism—the will of the government being the Supreme Law. The press and the right of speech were shackled, and the French people found that they had thrown off a comparatively mild monarchy for a tyranny more powerful and more offensive.

Things might have gone on in this way for some time longer, but happily for popular rights, the traitors disagreed among themselves. Louis Napoleon wished to perpetuate his power; the Assembly determined it should come to a close at the end of his term, next May. The constitution made the President ineligible after one term, and the Assembly were therefore on the side of the supreme law. Louis Napoleon, finding his way blocked up, determined for popular rights, and demanded the restoration of the constitutional right of suffrage. Here he had the constitution on his side. The Assembly refused, and while that body was preparing to impeach him, he struck the first blow and usurped the whole power.

Neither party deserves the support or sympathy of the friends of liberty, but as the President has thrown himself into the popular ranks, and declared for universal suffrage, we are not sorry that he has got the mastery. We have no faith in his sincerity or honesty, but his present success is apparently that of the party of popular rights and we hope he has raised a power he will not be able to control—a power which will demand and sustain true freedom and constitutional law. If the French people are true to themselves this will be the case.

In the meantime we shall await further intelligence with the most intense interest. The fate of the old rotten despotisms of Europe is now trembling in the balance of French politics.—May God preserve the right.

KOSSUTH COMING WEST.

A Delegation from the meeting held in Cincinnati, waited upon Kossuth last Thursday in New York, and was introduced by Mayor Kingsland. In reply to the address of the Delegation inviting him to visit Cincinnati. Kossuth said:

I will go to Cincinnati very soon. The day I cannot fix. But the first day after my arrival at Washington I will know what time I will have to stay there, which will not be many days at farthest. To go to Washington, you know of course is a duty of honor for me. I go on Monday, will visit Philadelphia and Baltimore, and then go to Washington. I shall want some days there, as the public opinion of the United States pronounced in such an open and decided manner in regard to certain principles highly beneficial for the cause of freedom on the European continent and especially Hungary, as far as practicable to be carried out, want the acknowledgment of your government. It is also my duty of honor to thank your Congress for the protection I received in my liberation from captivity, as well as for that welcome given me in the name of your mighty nation. It is also a matter of high importance to know upon what ground in practical matter the cause of my country stands with your government. I mention these things to you, that you may know my reasons for not going to Cincinnati without further delay. I hope that your own kindness as well as that of your fellow-citizens will appreciate these reasons. So if I am only alive, I will in a fortnight be in Cincinnati. The first day after my arrival in Washington, I will write and let you know when I shall be so happy as to be in your metropolis, the cradle of humanity. I cannot say more. You give me high gratification by your principles. They were so eloquently expressed that they have taught me much, and opened a wide field of ideas, of which I will avail myself. May God bless you and your citizens for your kindness.

It will be seen from this, that Kossuth now intends to come west very soon. He may be disappointed in this, and may be detained longer in Washington than he now contemplates; but it is evident he will embrace the earliest opportunity. In view of this, we think it would be well to hasten the demonstration which is contemplated in this city, that arrangements may be made to give him a fitting reception here.

PROFESSOR WHIPPLE'S Lecture, at Washington Hall last evening, upon Character, or individual power, was listened to by a large and delighted audience. He is a clear and vigorous thinker, his style lively and interesting, and his language remarkable for precision, compactness, and freedom from meretricious ornament. In this he is an admirable model. This evening his subject is MARTIN LUTHER. We may safely promise all who go a rich treat.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—A keg of rock powder which had been deposited in the cellar of the dwelling of Mr. George Ralston, near King's Creek, Virginia from some unaccountable cause exploded, demolishing the house, in which there were ten persons at the time. Two of Mr. Ralston's children, of the ages of five and seven, were killed.

The steamer Mayflower, a fine vessel, worth $125,000, left Buffalo about nine o'clock on Monday evening of last week, for Detroit. The night was very stormy and intensely cold. On Tuesday morning, having lost her rudder and smoke-pipes, she ran ashore above Erie. The engine will probably be saved. Anxiety is felt for the fate of the *Empire*, which left Cleveland for Buffalo the same evening.

A correspondent, who calls himself "an Old Subscriber," berates us, in insulting terms, for our advocacy of Louis Kossuth, and the struggling cause of European liberty. If he does not like our paper, he need not read it. This would be much more decent than to send us insulting anonymous letters.

THE CUBAN PRISONERS.—The Washington correspondent of the North American says:

"In this connection I am able to state that recent intelligence from Madrid furnishes the gratifying assurance that, in the event of a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty at New Orleans, in regard to the Spanish Consul, all the Cuban prisoners will be released.—And it is believed here that the action of the administration in this respect will be regarded as entirely satisfactory. At least, such are known to be the opinions of Mr. Calderon, who, throughout this controversy, has won the regards of all sides. This gentlemen received information by the last steamer that the son of a widowed mother, who had appealed most touchingly for his release, had been promptly pardoned by the Queen, and furnished, out of her own purse, with means to return to the United States. Such acts as these are calculated to win more upon the strong sympathies of the nation than all the diplomatic arrangements that could be made."

CIRCULAR.—The undersigned, in the midst of the distressing circumstances in which he is placed by the fire of this morning, which has laid prostrate his Academy as in a moment, is thankful to be able to say, for the information of parents and friends at a distance, that his pupils, teachers, and entire family, escaped without a single injury. He feels it due to his neighbors, and his pupils and teachers, to say that they did all that could be done to save the building, furniture, &c., and in the most judicious manner. But in the absence of water, their efforts were all unavailing. He is looking round now to see what arrangements can be made for resuming the operations of the school, and hopes that in a few days he will be able to announce the precise day when he will be ready for his pupils, probably Monday, the 6th of January.

JOS. S. TRAEVLLL.

Sewickly, Pa., Saturday evening, Dec. 20, 1851.

KOSSUTH IN NEW YORK.

GREAT SPEECH TO THE MILITARY IN CASTLE GARDEN.

Kossuth denied himself to most applications to see him on Tuesday, being sick and fatigued and having to prepare for a reception tendered him by the Militia of New York city in Castle Garden in the evening.

At 7½ P. M, the entire 1st Division of 12 regiments, numbering some 6000 men, marched into the Castle, all splendidly uniformed. Kossuth and his suits, General Sanford and his staff and the Mayor and a few others occupied the stage. Kossuth was dressed in military costume, with a splendid sword by his side. On his being introduced by Gov. Sanford he was tremendously cheered. Then each regiment rose in succession and uncovered before him. Maj. Gen Sanford then, on behalf of the citizen soldiers of New York, addressed Kossuth in a handsome speech, to which he replied in a speech, reported in the Herald.

We have room only for an extract as follows:

Taking the basis of your organization as an example for Hungary, Hungary would have at least one million of men ready to defend it against the oppression of any power whatever; Now, the militia of Hungary thus developed, would be the most solid guardian of my country's freedom and inpependence, we have shown in our past struggles. (Applause) The glorious deeds which the un-named demigods of the people achieved, proves what with previous preparations, they could do in defences of their native land. Often they have gone into battle without knowing how to fire or cock a musket; but they took batteries by their bayonets, and they achieved glorious deeds like those that are classed among the deeds of immortality. We have not either wish or inclination for conquest. We are content with our native land, if it be independent and free. To the maintenance of that independence and freedom we have established by law, the institution of the National Guard. It is like your militia, and I like to say often to my people, that I consider the organization to be like a porcupine, which goes on quietly, but when attacted or when danger approaches, stretches forth its thorns. May God Almighty grant that I may soon see developed in my native land, the great institution of a national guard to that extent, that the power of Hungary may become the indispensable basis of the freedom of Europe. I will prove this in a few words.

The enemy of European freedom is Russia.—Austria is determined to crush liberty in Italy, Hesse Cassel and Schleswig-Holstein. The certainty of Russian aid to this encroachingspirit, gives boldness to the tyrants and checks the resolutions of nations to resist their despotism. Now, can Hungary be a barrier to secure Europe against this power of Russia? I answer yes. You are a nation of twenty four millions: and you have an organized militia, of some three millions. Hungary is a nation of fifteen millions, and at least can have one million of brave citizen soldiers. I hope this may be regarded, then, as a positive proof of what I say about the ability of Hungary to resist the power of despotism, and defend Europe against Russian encroachments. Another thing is, the weakness of Russia itself, for she is not so strong as people generally believe. It has taken her whole power to put down Hungary, and all she can raise consists of 750,000 men.

Then you must consider that the Russian territory is of immense extent, and that its population is oppressed; tranquility and the order of the grave, and not the order of contentment, can only be kept in Russia itself by the armed soldiery of the Czar. Now it is not much when I say that 200,000 men are indispensable to keep tranquility in the interior of the empire; 100,000 men are necessary to guard its frontier extending from Siberia to Turkey; 100,000 to keep down the heroic spirit of oppressed Poland. (Cheers.) Now, take all this together, and you will see that Russia scarcely can, at the utmost employ 300,000 men in a foreign war, and really it had not more engaged, as history will prove, in the greatest struggle it made for existence—it could not bring more into the field.—Now, the million of citizen soldiers would not require to be so brave as they are, to be a match for those 300,000 men; and, therefore, the first result of restored independence in Hungary would be—should the Czar once more have the arrogant intention to put his foot upon mankind's neck, as he blasphemously boasted he had the authority from God to do—the destruction of his power by Hungary. Not only would his power be destroyed, but Hungary would take Russia by assault, where she would find powerful allies to support her.

Its financial embarrassments are very great, for you know that even in the brief war in Hungary she was necessitated to raise a loan in England. We would find for our allies the oppressed people, and our steps would be marked by the liberation of all who are enslaved. We would find among our allies the Polish nation, which is not restricted to Poland, but extends through the wide provinces of Gallacia, Lithuania, &c. These are proofs that the might of Russia is not so immense that it should intimidate a nation fighting in a just cause. With Hungary once free, Russia would never once dare to threaten European liberty again. But if Russia is so weak as I have shown her to be, why, you may say, do I ask your support and aid against her interference? The motive of my humble request is to prevent Russian interference, as Russia is only thirty hours distance from Hungary, and one of its large armies stands prepared to move at any time upon my country, to crush the liberties of the people, before we could have time to develope our resources.

This is the motives why I ask, in the name of my country, the great practical and beneficial support of the United States to check and prevent Russian interference in Hungary, so that we may have time to erect it into an insurmountable barrier and impregnable fortress against the despotism of the Czar. This, I say, is the reason why I claim aid from the United States, and ask it to become the executive power of the right of every nation to dispose of its own concerns. That is the only glory which is wanting to the lustre of your glorious stars.

* * * *

If once war breaks out, my nation will find means enough, in its own patriotism, to carry it on. We have already carried on a war without any foreign financial help; but we must be prepared to meet the opportunity. We want the aid of generous men and of free nations, because Hungary is oppressed. It has no public life, and if the slightest manifestation of patriotic feeling is exhibited, it is regarded as a crime, to be punished by the hangman. I delare, that whatever financial aid I should be so happy to obtain from the generosity of the people of the United States, I will never employ it in a manner which shall be contrary to your laws, because I highly respect, and am determined not to evade your laws. It is from this motive that I do not solicit the formation of an armed expedition, but perhaps the generous sympathy of your people would afford some opportunity even for this, too, when the time comes for us to fight the battle for freedom once more. I confidently hope that of their own free will, without my interference, they will be glad to share the glory of that battle of freedom for humanity.—I desire this, of course, only so far as the laws of your country will permit, and trust that you may so help to forward the humble wish which I had the honor to state more at large at the New York city banquet. I have a guarantee in the principles which your letter gave me the high pleasure to express.

I thank you for the expression of those principles—I thank you for the generous sympathy, and for the reception and welcome of my companions, the devoted sons of Hungary, who were ready to sacrifice life and fortune to the independence of their native land. There are several among them who were already soldiers before our struggle, and they employed their military skill in the service of their country. But there were others who were not soldiers, and whose patriotism only led them to embrace the cause of their native land, and they proved to be brave and efficient supporters of the freedom for which they fought. Thanking you for the sympathy you have expressed for them, I promise you, gentlemen, that they will prove themselves worthy of it. I will point out to them the most dangerous places, and I know they will acquit themselves honorably and bravely. As to myself, I have a sword here on my side given to me by an American citizen. This (drawing the sword), being a gift from a citizen of the United States, I take it as a token of encouragement to go on in that way by which, with the blessing of Almighty God, I shall be enabled yet to see again my fatherland free and independent. (Applause.) I swear here before you, (raising the sword to heaven,) that this American sword in my hand shall be always faithful in the cause of freedom—that it shall never foremost in the battle, and that it shall never be polluted by ambition or cowardice.

The scene that followed this solemn oath baffles all description. It was truly sublime. The whole body of military rose as one man, and with one wild shout made Castle Garden ring, while, for several minutes they waved their hats with the utmost excitement and enthusiasm, and repeated their cheers again and again. When the tumult of applause subsided, he then proceeded:—

First Division of New York Militia, I engage you to become the controlling power of this my solemn oath, and I shall now conclude by thanking you once more for your generous sympathy.

The applause was again renewed, and continued for several minutes.

A series of resolutions was then offered and adopted tendering the sympathy of the division to Kossuth and his cause, and directing committees to be appointed in each regiment to raise subscriptions for the Hungarian fund.—Capt. French, of the Lafayette Fusiliers pledged himself for $1000 from his company.

Kossuth then retired amid loud cheers, and the verious regiments returned to their quarters.

The organization of a central committee for getting up a Hungarian fund, was completed yesterday, Mayor Kingsland being chairman.—The subscriptions are pouring in rapidly.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—Sir: As a member of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, I feel highly gratified in seeing the Pittsburgh press so ready and willing to publish all matters relating to said Society, as well as other matters relative to the science of Agriculture, and as our annual election takes place on the seventh of January, '52, in the Court-House, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and a Board of Managers of thirteen members. As our citizens, manufacturers, and farmers seem to have taken an interest in the welfare of said society, it is but right that public notice should be given of said election, so that all members and those wishing to become members should attend, as it is of the utmost importance that suitable persons be elected for all said offices. I will venture to predict that, if we elect energetic officers for the ensuing year, that our next annual fair will be second to none in these United States.

I am not (officially) authorized to lay this before you. It is a desire to forward the interests of the society that makes me do so, and if you will give this *one* insertion in your weekly, and *one* in your daily paper, you will greatly oblige

Yours Respectfully,

A FARMER.

Dec. 20, 1851.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1851.

The passage of Mr. Seward's resolution having extended to Kossuth the national welcome which he had a right to expect, the Senate to-day completed its part of the work by providing for him a proper reception. The resolution for this purpose was offered by Gen. Shields, and adopted by the vote of 35 to 15. The same or a similar proposition will doubtless be passed by the House, and the reception of the greatest living embodiment of European liberty will be a joint affair, in which the Executive and both branches of the Legislature will participate, and there can be no doubt that it will be a pageant worthy such an occasion.

As anticipated, the re-agitation, commenced by the pestilent little demagogue from Mississippi, has given the secessionists and nullifiers a glorious opportunity to propogate their heresies. Rhett to day concluded the manifestoe commenced by him yesterday against the Union and in favor of the independent existence of the empire of South Carolina. It was an ingenious, impressive and powerful effort. It was characterized by a sublime and magnificent impudence, as well as by considerable eloquence. I think I never saw such a volume of bold, reckless, inventions poured forth in any respectable assembly by a man speaking under a sense of official responsibility, to say nothing of moral obligations. His facts were all fabrications of the gravest dimensions, but his arguments were sophistries of the most diminutive proportions. But the whole was evolved with a self confident assumption, an unhesitating audacity which arrested attention and would have bespoken sincerity and conviction on the part of the speaker, but that to imagine him a believer in one truth of what he he said, would have been to suppose him an idiot.

In the course of an impassioned inventory of the wrongs of South Carolina, her only wealth, he declared that the North had cheated her out of the pensions due to her revolutionary soldiers, while with characteristic cupidity that same sordid North had quartered her own upon the the national treasury. Now as to this sneer it is dertinent to say, that certainly for the last three months, the honorable secessionist delegates of South Carolina, in Congress, have been more active than any others in getting through claims, before the pension office, of all kinds for their constituents. Nothing is too small for their vigilance; nothing too great for their untiring importunities. Perhaps they are only providing the sinews of war, and are proceeding upon the Napoleonic maxim of quartering upon the enemy. An experience of ten years among the chivalry has given me a low opinion of that open handed generosity and contempt of money on which they pride themselves. No description of men under the Government have fattened upon the drippings of the treasury more than they have—the sons of South Carolina and Virginia, have been particularly favored in this way.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec 18th 1851

The House adjourned to-day in a frolic to Monday next. The chairman of the committee on commerce made an effort to get business distributed in the usual manner among the committees, but was laughed out of countenance. So ends the third week of the session. Nothing beyond organizing the House, and a few matter of course proceedings, has been done, and of course nothing will be now attempted untill after new year.

In the Senate Footi, the second great comedian of that name, gave the usual afternoon performance. The audience was respectable, and this versatile actor never furnished a more striking exhibition of his powers. It is a pity that he came upon the stage so late in life, for it is manifest that had he made an earlier appearance upon metropolitan boards his name as a *farceur* would have ranked with the lgreatest in theatrical annals. Mr. Badger offered an amendment to his resolution for su ppressing agitation by reopening and continuing it, to the effect that the compromise measures should be considered a "finality in their totality" until further legislation on the measures comprised in that system should become expedient. Foote thought this a fine addition to the fun he was making, and was evidently tickeled with the suggestion—He accepted the modification, or it was voted in without opposition. This limitation of finality is certainly a capital idea, because it shows that change is a principal ingredient in immutability. For a strolling company in a barn this might be thought the legitimate drama; for the Senate of the United States, it was decidedly "low comedy."

And then Foote went on with his manifestoe number seven, for this session Rhett had very foolishly aid or insinuated that Foote had killed Calhoun, because he had assailed him on the occasion of the delivery of his last speech against the Union in the Senate. I must do Foote the justice to say that he abused Rhett in the most exemplary manner. As a pet terrier when set upon a vagrant, seizes him by the toe of his ragged boot, his exposed calf, or the seat of his tattered trowsers, so Foote fastened himself upon Rhett at every salient point, and gave him a bully ragging without example since the days of Thirsites. Like Sir Andrew Aguecheek, poor Rhett must have thought, though he said nothing—

Had I known he was so cunning of feace,
I had seen him damned ere I had fought withhim.
But all human joys must have an end—
"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest;
All that's sweet was made
But to be lost when sweetest;"

and as if to illustrate the poet's words, Foote broke off in the midst of "his melodious twang," and bowing to the spectators, announced that the remainder of the piece would begin to morrow.

Alas, that such things can be and not overcome as like a summer's cloud. When I first knew the Senate a mountebank could not command its ear. But a race of smaller men has entered the arena of public action. God grant their reign may be short.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec 19, 1851.

The statement that Mr. Clay has resigned his seat in the Senate is probably unfounded, though the contingency is not unlikely to occur which would induce him to take that step. It will be remembered that Mr. Clay continues through the present and the next Congress. His resignation would probably give rise to an excited contest in the Kentucky legislature for a successor. It is stated here that the opposition of Mr. Clay's friends in the legislature defeated Mr. Crittenden in the contest which has lately resulted in the choice of Hon. J. B. Thompson, as successor to Mr. Underwood. In case of Mr. Clay's retirement the probabilities would be in favor of the choice of Hon. Humphrey Marshall, now of the House.

Footeiana is still the order of the day in the Senate. At the exit of the principal performer to-day, which by the way was witnessed by a very slim audience, Mr. Rhett again got possession of the floor, and Gen. Houston also announced his intention of speaking. As this is the commencement of a long session, it is well enough that the entertainment should go on for a month or two, as it has become the fashion to surrender about so much of it to babbling. At the present time agitation is going on finely, and if the condition of the country depended upon the course of the Senate, it would be convulsed from centre to boundaries. But as, fortunately, it cares very little what Congress is doing, so that it does no harm, it is commendably quiet.

The democratic Hunkers are indescribably alarmed at the Butler movement, which certainly headed by the most straight out New York barnburners and free soilers, who have again secured such a control in the councils of the party as to carry things after the desires of their own hearts. Gen. Pearce, of N. H., is to be the candidate for Vice President on this ticket. It is possible that the friends of the older candidates will attempt to check the progress of the Butler men by aiding to pass Foote's resolution, one design of which is to kill off all the outside candidates.

The Secretary of State has dispatched a special messenger with new instructions to our minister at the Spanish Court, in reference to Mr. Thrasher and the other American prisoners. It appears, however, that nothing is to be asked as a matter of right, but the release of the prisoners is to be solicited as an act of clemency and expediency. After all, when we look at the maxims of stern and unbending justice which apply to the case of these men, it may be doubted whether the interference of our government in their favor can be placed on any higher ground. We have no means of judging of Mr. Thrasher's guilt, for as yet we do not know what were the proofs against him, nor even the specific charges, but if the evidence against him was of the same character as compelled the conviction of the others, the Spaniards certainly did no more than we should have done under like circumstances. What, however, we have a right to complain of is, that our Consul was denied all the rights and privileges which justly appertain to his position, as the protector of the lives, property, and rights of our citizens within Spanish jurisdiction. It is presumed that the intercessions of the government will lead to the pardon of all the prisoners after a short time.

JUNIUS.

The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:

By the way, there is in New York at this time a distinguished operator upon the ear, (not Jenny Lind, but an Edinburger) who is curing the deaf and making the dumb to speak. I am informed by reliable authority that he rarely fails. Agreeably to his theory, seventy per cent. of the deaf mutes may be made to hear and talk. They are dumb, he says, only because they cannot hear, and therefore have not learned to imitate sounds. He does not advertise.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAIL ROAD.—An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of this Road was held at Youngstown on the 5th inst. Warren, Poland, Girard and Lowell were well represented, and everything indicated that the people of that section are fully awake to the necessity of a railway connection with this city. The Hon. Jacob Perkins made a very effective speech, in which he demonstrated conclusively, that the road from Enon Valley to Cleveland would prove a good investment for capitalists, independent of all incidental advantages.

A meeting was also held at Leavittsburgh, on the evening of the 29th ult; Wm. Stebbins, Chairman, Harmon Austin; Secretary.—Spirited speeches were made by Messrs. Perkins, Smith, and Iddings, in which it was urged that property in the neighborhood of the Road would be immediately benefited, that the farming interests would be particularly improved; that the Road is practicable and can be built at *this time*, if the people are willing to take hold.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The N. Y. Times says: The gold and silver movement of Wednesday was $1,121,000 outward, by the Cunarder steamer America. The proportion of silver was about $175,000. The total exceeds all the estimates of yesterday.—Many small shippers came in at the close. The Arctic goes out on Saturday, and will probably swell the week's exports to something like two millions. Both the California steamers, by the Nicaragua and Chagres routes, are due. They will bring the San Francisco shipments of the 15th November, and this will replace in the Banks part of the large sums disbursed.

Bible Notice.

THE outstanding subscriptions to the Allegheny Bible Society are respectfully requested to be paid to J. MITCHELL, Druggist, on Federal street, before the 1st of January. A. V. STEVENSON,
de23td Bible Agent.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—I would respectfully call the attention of all who wish to make a handsome and sweet smelling present to their friends; to call and examine my stock of Perfumery, which cannot be surpassed either in quality of material or fine perfume. For sale wholesale or retail by
S. N. WICKERSHAM,
164 and 166 Wood st., corner of Sixth.
de23

Holiday Hats.

M'CORD & CO. have just rec'd a few cases of this beautiful HAT for the Holidays, to which they invite the attention of Gentlemen.
de23

Gift Books for the Holidays,

AT HOLMES' Literary Depot, No 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office. The stock consists of all the Annuals issued for 1852, at prices ranging from $1 to $10.

The Women of Early Christianity, a series of Portraits, with appropriate Descriptions by American Clergymen, with 12 original engravings, bound in the Turkish manner, gilt, &c., for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1852.

It is ordered that the said petition be filed in the Patent Office, on Monday, the 1st of March, 1852, at 12 o'clock, M., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specifically set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the said day of hearing, and to serve a copy thereof upon the party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, Republic, and Union, Washington, D. C.; Herald of Freedom, Concord, N. H.; Free Press, Boston, Chronicle, Providence, R. I., Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., and Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the first day of March, 1852.

THOS. EWBANK,
Commissioner of the Patent Office.
de23 3w

"Elk Horn" Saw Mill for Sale.

THIS establishment, lately finished and in operation, is situated on the Monongahela 70 miles above Pittsburgh. Being in the vicinity of extensive coal and timber lands, a good home market for lumber used in boat building, &c., and for all that is not sold on the premises, can be shipped by boats at all seasons as cheap as any other point on the river. The establishment, including six acres of land, dwelling House, Shop, Stable, &c., will be sold low, on terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of
J. S. MORRISON, Attorney at Law,
Office—Fourth st., near Wood.
de23tf

Quadrille Party.

A BONNAFFON'S First Party will take place on EVENING, the 24th inst., at the LAFAYETTE HALL, entrance in Fourth street. Parents are particularly invited. No children will be admitted except scholars, and no person whomsoever will be admitted without their tickets, except parents. Children who are not dancing pay one-half price for tickets. Tickets for gentlemen $1 to be had this evening to be had of A. B. Bimson, at No. 45 Market street.
de22td.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, of good character and address, who has had several years' experience as a Book-keeper and Salesman in the east, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a business house, manufacturing establishment in this city, by the 1st of January next. He would be willing to act in any capacity required, in order to secure a competent salary and a permanent situation. Unexceptionable references as to character, capability, &c., furnished. Address J. M. A., at this office. de22-eod3t

Notice

To Holders of the Coupon Bonds of the Monongahela Navigation Company.

ALL BONDS of a less number than 334 will be paid (if the holders so desire) on or after the first day of January next, at the office of the Treasurer.
THOMAS M HOWE,
de22lm Treasurer Mon. Nav. Company

Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of persons desirous of dealing in HARDWARE, to a lot of iron four to six thousand dollars worth, comprising many valuable and saleable articles. We will sell at an object for the ready money, or *barter* it for securities or real estate. Persons disposed to trade will call at our warehouse and examine the invoice.
BAIRD & IRWIN, 114 Second st.
de22

HOME-MADE FLANNELS.—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received an additional supply of Home-made Flannels; also on hand, White do., Brown do., Mazarine Blue do., and Eastern made Satinetts, at much lower than usual. Genuine WELSH FLANNELS, of a tried make, and which have given so much satisfaction to those who have used them, on account of their unbrinkable quality, always on hand. Also, extra heavy CANTON FLANNELS.

A supply of Home-made and superior New England BLANKETS, expected to-day or to-morrow.
de22

Dwelling To Let.

FOR RENT, and possession given on the 1st of January next, a two story FRAME HOUSE, with back building, on Bedford street, Northern Liberties, occupied by Mr. McLaughlin. Enquire of
ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.,
de22 Liberty st.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—A. ROBINSON & CO. have now offering, their semi-annual sale: Long Shawls, French Merinoes, Paramattas, Coburgs, Cashmeres, De Laines, Silks, &c.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for January, rec'd at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third st., opposite the Post Office.
de22

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK.—One share, par value $170, for sale by
J. & J. HILL & CO.
de22-2t

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Use Babbitt's Buckwheat Compound, if you want the best buckwheat and other cakes. Try it once, and you will not use yeast again. For sale wholesale and retail by
R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

To Machinists and Foundry Men.

THE MARYLAND MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY will positively sell at public auction, without reserve, all their Machinery, Tools, Foundry Fixtures, &c., at their Factory, adjoining the city, near Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of January, 1852.

The list embraces a great variety of new and modern built tools, in good order and but little used, among which are:

Twenty TURNING ENGINES, of various sizes;
Two superior iron Planing Machines, one being of very large capacity;
One superior GEAR CUTTING ENGINE;
One SLABBING MACHINE.

With a large and complete assortment of other Tools, large and small, including Patterns for the Machinery, and tools and other machinery, Cupola, Crane, Plasks, Foundry Tools; Scale, &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until the entire stock is disposed of.

Terms of sale—All sums under $100, cash; over $100 and under $500, four months; over $500, six months, for approved paper.

Catalogues specifying every item will be furnished, on application, by THOMAS WILSON & CO., Baltimore, Md., or the undersigned. Persons from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving at 8 o'clock A. M., arrive an hour before the time of sale, and return by tickets can be had in Baltimore for fifty cents.
GEORGE FOX, Agent,
Ellicott's Mills.
de22-lawts

Kimball's Chemical Washing Fluid.

THIS article is much cheaper and easier to use than soap, and is warranted to cleanse all kinds of apparel perfectly. It contains no Potash, Soda Ash, Spirits of Turpentine, Ammonia, Acids, or any article that will in any manner injure the finest fabrics. Calicoes are warranted not to fade if washed in this fluid.

Use no Wash Board, for cloths are worn out more by the use of it, than they are by the wear and tear in their uses. This fluid entirely does away with that laborious task. Full directions accompany each bottle. Sold at the nominal price of 12½ cents, sufficient for two ordinary washings.

Testimonials.—The following ladies have given me certificates, speaking in higher terms of my Chemical Washing Fluid than even I could expect. They use it for all purposes where an article for cleansing is required, believing it to be cheaper and easier to use than any other article: Mrs. Elizabeth Fahnestock, 55 Tunnel st.; Mrs. Martha Scott, corner of Fourth and Smithfield sts.; Mrs. Mary R. Wilson, 175 Liberty st.; Mrs. Mary Jones, St. Clair st.; Mrs. Mary G. Kimball, 68 Crawford st., Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hester Howard, near Hope Cotton Mills; Mrs. Hannah Parker, South Common and Federal st., Allegheny City. Mrs. Marietta Howard, Lawrenceville.

Manufactured by C. W. KIMBALL, and sold by
S. N. WICKERSHAM,
de22 Wood street, corner of Sixth.

SUNDRIES—
50 boxes 8/4, 10/4, and 12/4 M. B. Raisins;
10 mats Sweetest Maratins; 10 Mace;
100 lbs. Genoa Citron; 200 " Hacker's Farina;
200 " Corn Starch; 1 case Italian Maccaroni;
500 " Babbitt's Soap Powd'r; 100 " Vermicelli;
1 case Yeast; 100 sacks fine Dairy Salt;
100 lbs. sup. Rice Flour; 100 Wooden Bowls, asst'd;
40 " Isinglass; For sale by
100 " Bordeaux Prunes; J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
de22 corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

DRIED PEACHES—200 bu. for sale by
de22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—20 sacks Hulled, 50 lbs. each, for sale by
de22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

BUTTER—5 bbls. Fresh Roll; 6 kegs superior do., for sale by
de22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

MOLASSES—22 bbls. S. H., (St. James;) 3 " " N. O.; for sale by
de20 S. BLACKBURN & CO.

WILKINS HALL.

CHRISTMAS WEEK, commencing Monday evening, Dec. 22d, and continuing every evening during the week.

HORN, WELLS AND BRIGGS,
ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS,

Under the immediate supervision of E. HORN, formerly of the Virginia Serenaders, and his first appearance in this city for some years.

S. A. WELLS, formerly of Christy's Minstrels, Dumbleton's Serenaders, and the original Sable Harmonists.

J. Y. BRIGGS, late of Fellow's and Christy's Minstrels, and Dumbleton's Ethiopian Serenaders.

Among this Troupe may also be found, T. CHRISTIAN, the Tyrolean Warbler; M. MITCHELL, the celebrated Dancer; LEOPOLD D. MEYER, the Sin'ular Violinist, with other artists of equal merit.

☞ Christmas Day and Evening, two performances—at half past 3 in the afternoon, and at the usual hour in the evening.

Tickets 25 cents—no half price. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
S. A. WELLS, Business Director.
de20tf

TO PAINTERS and others requiring good BRUSHES—A fine and well selected stock, suitable for the trade, comprising—Paint, Varnish, Pash, Stencil, extra nalled Wall and Country Brushes; Brick Liners, Foam Brushes, Blacking, Badger and Camel's Hair, Painters Dusters, Fetches, &c. An examination of our stock will oblige us. For sale by
J. KIDD & CO.,
de20 60 Wood st.

UMBER LEVIGATED, a transparent and fresh color—500 lbs. in store and for sale by
de20 J. KIDD & CO.

SIENNA, burnt and levigated, a transparent and rich color, for sale by
de20 J. KIDD & CO.

LIQUORICE CALABRIA—1000 lbs. for sale by
de20 J. KIDD & CO.

CARB. AMMONIA—800 lbs. for sale by
de20 J. KIDD & CO.

TRAVELING BAGS—2 doz. India Rubber, three sizes, a first rate article, for sale by
de20 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 116 Market st.

FISHING BOOTS—6 pairs for sale by
de20 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INDIA RUBBER WEBBING—Silk and Cotton, for Gaiters, for sale at No. 116 Market st.
de20 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

BEAK TRUMPETS—1-2 doz. for sale by
de20 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

COOKING WINES & BRANDIES—25c. per quart, or 75c. per gallon, for sale at
de20 MOHLER'S TEA MART, Diamond

Non-Intervention.

AS A NATIONAL POLICY, Non-Intervention may do; but in purchasing CLOTHING it is our duty to know where to invest our money judiciously. Purchasers are invited to call at CHESTER'S MONTHLY EMPORIUM for Men's and Boy's Clothing, and examine our stocks, which, for variety of material, durability of workmanship, and moderation of prices, cannot be equalled.

Boy's Clothing of all sizes and qualities. Also, Boys' Shirts, Stocks, Suspenders, Gaiters, Belts, Caps, &c.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
de20 71 Smithfield st., near Diamond alley.

Situation Wanted.

A PRACTICAL and experienced BOOK-KEEPER wishes a situation in a Wholesale House or Manufacturing Establishment. Satisfactory references given. Address "O. W. R., Box 416, Pittsburgh P. O."
de19 3t&eod1tf

CITIZENS' Insurance Co.—30 Shares of Stock for sale at a very low price.
de19 WILKINS & CO

CITIZENS' Deposite Bank.—The Stock of this company for sale by
de19 A. WILKINS & CO.

COD FISH—20 tcs. Grand, Bank, (large,) for sale by
de19 WM. BAGALEY & CO.
18 and 20 Wood st.

COFFEE—400 bags Rio, for sale by
de19 WM. BAGALEY & CO.

RAISINS—250 boxes M. R., fine, for sale by
de19 WM. BAGALEY & CO.

SALERATUS—150 boxes McFarland's, for sale by
de19 WM BAGALEY & CO.
18 and 20 Wood st.

MAGAZINES AND ANNUALS, rec'd at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post office.

Godey's Lady's Book, for January
Graham's Magazine, for January
The Tutor's Ward, a Novel
Gift Book.—The book consists of all the Annuals issued for 1852, which will be sold at the lowest eastern prices.

BUTTER—14 pkgs rec'd and for sale by
de19 WICK & McCANDLESS.

LARD—5 kegs for sale by
de19 WICK & McCANDLESS.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED, for sale by
de19 WICK & McCANDLESS

FLOUR—44 bbls. for sale by
de19 WICK & McCANDLESS

SUGAR—15 bbls. prime now, for sale by
de19 JOHN WATT & CO.

ROLL B