least a dozen of the departments are in a state of siege. The carriage of the Courier of the British embassy was stopped on Thursday evening to form a barricade; the courier was allowed to proceed on foot. There was one slight attempt to erect a barricade in the morning, near the Pantheon, but it was a puny affair, and undefended. The Polytechnic school and the Military school of St. Cyr are closed, and the pupils not allowed to stir out. In the afternoon a corrected list of the Consultative Council was published. Some of the former names are omitted, and the number is increased to upwards of one hundred.

Saturday, Paris began to assume its usual appearance of tranquility, and the streets were filled with anxious and excited crowds, who had been kept in forced seclusion for the two previous days. The city was perfectly tranquil during the night, and all appearance of resistance is at an end. The Government has again reiterated its assurance of being able to maintain tranquillity, and states that the news from the departments is excellent. A proclamation of thanks to the army has been prepared and published, and it is stated that the ministers of foreign courts have been authorized to state that their Governments look favorably upon the President's conduct.

On Sunday, the Boulevards and streets resumed their ordinary appearance. Crowds of people and numerous equipages filled the streets. Government accounts, received from all the chief towns of the departments, state that tranquillity has been maintained. In many towns not garrisoned by troops the population remained quiet, and it is stated by government that the working and other classes, would have united, if necessary, in supporting the cause of order. The prefect of the department of the Allier which was declared in a state of siege, has published an address to the inhabitants declaring that the greatest rigor would be displayed in repressing brigands who disturbed order; he exhorts all the friends of order to unite in resisting any attack.

During the attempts at disorder which were made yesterday in various parts of Paris, the *Constitutionnel* states that workmen were seen to tear down some of the barricades before the the troops arrived, and this was in particular seen in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where the workmen, in destroying the barricades, declared loudly that they were raised by men who were strangers to the locality.

The 152 representatives who were imprisoned at Mont Valerien were set at liberty last night. The greater number of them of legitimists.—They all refused to pledge themselves to remain on leave the prison if any were retained. Ultimately they were all set at liberty. A commissary of police conducted them in prison vans to the garden of the Luxumbourg, where he told them to alight, and having politely taken off his hat, said they were at liberty. Since then several have again been arrested.

The government denies all the sinister reports circulated by the Minister of the Interior declares that the news from the departments, which has reached the government, is in general satisfactory.

We learn that telegraphic despatches from London received at Liverpool just previous to the sailing of the Baltic, state that the Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale have gone to Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against the military usurpation of the President.

Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones was among those wounded in the skirmishing on the Boulevards. He lost a finger, had his leg broken, and his foot disabled.

M. Thiers had been liberated by the President in consequence of ill health, on condition of his leaving the country.

The artillery vote for President stood 2441 for Louis Napoleon, and 43 against.

The exact loss of the army of Paris in the late engagement was one superior officer and 15 soldiers killed, and three officers and 104 soldiers wounded.

The Bourse fluctuated greatly from the 2d to the 6th. Tuesday f89,70 to f96 on Saturday.

Fresh arrests were being made among the Republican leaders.

Changarnier and other Generals were confined at Ham, to be tried by a Court Martial, charged with attempting to seduce the soldiers of the army from their duty.

Theirs leaves immediately for Italy.

Louis Napoleon would undoubtedly have an immense majority.

Marshal Soult died on the 26th, aged 82.

The Paris Moniteur of Monday contains a proclamation from the President, in which he says:—"Frenchmen! the disturbances are appeased. Whatever may be the decision of the people, society is saved. The first part of my task is accomplished. The appeal to the nation for the purpose of terminating the struggles of parties, I know would not cause serious risk to the public tranquility. Why should the people have risen against me? If I do not any longer possess your confidence, if your ideas are changed, there is no occasion to make precious blood flow. It will be sufficient to place an adverse vote in the urn! I shall always respect the decision of the people. I always respect the decision of the nation; but, until the nation has spoken, I shall not hesitate, at any sacrifice, to baffle the attempts of faction."

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna ministerial organs declare for Napoleon, and praise his policy.

PRUSSIA.

The news from Paris has caused great sensation at Berlin, but after considering the events, the ministers decided not to place a single corps of the Prussian army on the war footing.

SWITZERLAND

Accounts from Geneva state that the French refugees had met to deliberate. After a long and stormy discussion, it was decided to abstain from entering France.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* thus describes the dissolution of the Assembly:

The question most asked this morning, after Louis Napoleon's proclamation became known, was, "but what will the Assembly do?" That body has not allowed its answer to be long waited for. As early as 8 o'clock some Representatives assembled at the house of M. Odillon Barrot, but it was immediately after decided to go to M. Daru's, one of the Vice Presidents of the Assembly. Towards 11 o'clock nearly two hundred Representatives were assembled. They decided that they ought to proceed to the Legislative Palace, and formally claim their rights to hold their sitting. They then proceeded to the Palace, and advanced in a body towards the usual gates of entrance. They were there refused admission, the officer of the troops on guard at the gate informing them that the Legislative Assembly no longer existed, having been dissolved by a decree of the President of the Republic. Some of the Representatives expressed themselves warmly, it is said, at such language, and even attempted to force their way in, doing which one of them, M. De Larey, was, I understand, wounded with a bayonet.

The representatives, after formally summoning the officers in guard of the entrance, to afford them admission, left the place, and on the invition of M. Daru, proceeded to his apartment to deliberate. They were on the point of commencing, when a message arrived from General Lauriston, Colonel of the 10th Legion, desiring that he placed the Marie of the 10th arrondisement at their disposal, and that the 10th Legion was prepared to defend them from all violence.

Thither the members of the Legislative Assembly repaired, and taking possession of one of the great rooms of the Mairie, proceeded to deliberate, Mr. Daru being in the chair. After a deliberation, conducted in due form, and at which the short-hand writers of the *Moniteur*, were present, the conduct of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was declared to be illegal, and contrary in every respect to the Constitution. In consequence they affirmed him to have forfeited all claim to the high dignity of President of the republic, and passed a decree pronouncing his *decheance*, in conformity with Art. 68 of the Constitution.

Another decree frees the officers of the army and navy and the public functionaries from their oath of obedience to Louis Napoleon.

The High Court of Justice is convoked to judge the President and his Ministers. The degree was signed by all the members present, with M. Daru's name at the head. Amongst the other names are those of O. Barrot, de Broglie, Mole, Dufaure, Passy De Tocqueville, Gustave de Beaumont, Quentin Bauchart, Dufour, De Tracy, Coquerel, Montimer Ternaux, De Kerdrel, and Piscatory.

Some Mountaineers were present at the sitting and amongst others, Grevy, Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, Didier, Colfavru, &c.

So far matters appeared to go smoothly enough with the Assembly. But after they had passed their various decrees matters changed their aspect. A body of the Chasseurs of Vincennes surrounded the building. They had scarcely taken up their position, when M. Berryer, appeared at one of the windows of the Mairie, wearing his representative scarf, and declared to the crowd which stood outside looking at the soldiers taking up their places, and declared aloud that the Legislative Assembly, being in sufficient numbers to deliberate, had pronounced the *decheance* of the President of the Republic, and appointed General Oudinot Commander-in-Chief of all the troops in Paris.—Just as he said this, M. Thamisier, another representative, appeared behind M. Berryer, and raised the cry of "Viva la Republique." This cry was most coldly received by the crowd.—"What's Berryer," said one, "but the servant of Henri V.?" "And what is Oudinot," said another of the persons standing near, "but the man who went to Rome?" Almost immediately after, an officer of the Chasseurs of Vincennes knocked at the door where the Assembly was sitting with closed doors, and insisted on gaining admittance. This was refused at once, but the officer insisted, and in a few moments after the room was cleared.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1851.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Full and intensely interesting details of the scenes in Paris, attendant upon the usurpation of Louis Napoelon, are given in this paper.

EVILS OF STANDING ARMIES.—That there never has been any true freedom in the presence of a large standing army—an army large enough to overawe the people—is a truth which all history and experience attest. Every ruler who rests upon bayonets is sure to dispise and trample upon the people. When Washington had brought the war of Independence to a successful termination, his first act was to disband the army, and in doing so he as much displayed his goodness as his wisdom; for by so doing he secured the preservation of the liberty of his country which had beenwon at so great a cost. This truth is most strikingly exemplified in the late events in France. Alike regardless of popular opinion, both the Assembly and the President bent all their energies to secure the support of the army, or rather the control of the army. So far as the cause of liberty was concerned it did not matter the value of a straw which of these enemies of freedom triumphed, because a military despotism could be the only result in either event. The President triumphed as it happened, and in doing so he struck down everything like a constitutional government: and perhaps it is better that he, rather than the Assembly, gained the day, as it is more tolerable to be ruled by one tyrant than by many, and perhaps it will be easier to get rid of one than many. But be that as it may, we feel assured that the French people must get rid of their standing army before they can hope to enjoy true freedom. Rulers must be compelled to lean for support upon the confidence and affection of the people, and not upon military force, if we expect them to regard the rights and privileges of their people.

The latest advices inform us that not only Paris but many of the departments are under martial law, which proves a state of discontent, at least, that promises anything rather than continued tranquillity. But Louis Napoleon will of course be elected President, as martial law, a muzzled press, and interdiction of political discussion, will prevent any combination among those who would oppose him if they could. France has now reached the lowest depths of political degradation; and in that degradation we see the legitimate consequence of having a large standing army. And why had the French government this standing army? Because the rulers could not trust the people. Why not? Because the people could not or would not trust them. This mutual distrust is traceable to almost universal debasement of individual, social and public virtue; and this debasement is the natural fruit of those infidel principles which were so liberally sown in France during the last entury, and which the corrupt and decript form of Christianity known in that country was unable to eradicate.

The prospect before France is gloomy indeed. Too proud, too intelligent to be slaves; too jealous, distrustful, selfish, and corrupt to be freemen; and too full of a false and vainglorious philosophy to be Christians, we fear that they are destined to endure a long series of revolutions and factious contests, until they shall be thoroughly broken down.

THE FRENCH DESPOTISM.—The latest accounts from Europe indicate that Louis Napoleon is a finished and consummate traitor to liberty, and that he receives support and advice from the Despots of the continent. The election was no doubt a fraud and a farce, and it will leave him the irresponsible Dictator of France. This being the case, it will rally all the Republicans of France of all factions, for his overthrow, and bring about the revolution in favor of liberty which has been suspended by the usurpation.—In view of these circumstances, the *New York Tribune* makes the following suggestion:

And now, why cannot our Government refuse to recognize this new rule in France, founded so palpably on the grossest wrong, the most flagitious crime? Why *should* it not do so?—such a refusal would electrify the Republicans of France, and cause our country to be hailed with gratitude by them through all ages to come. We would commit no act of hostility and provoke none, but simply withdraw our Minister, and stand aloof until this rickety structure of brass and bayonets tumbles about the ears of its villain contriver. We certainly need not wait long for that. It would elevate the character of our country, not only with Republicans but with the whole civilized world, if we should refuse to recognize a rule which has no more rightful basis than that of a pirate. The despotism of Louis Napoleon will not have a single sincere ally in the world, unless Emperor Soulouque of Hayti should undertake to impart to it a little respectability by recognizing it. We do wish our Government, which was first to recognize the late French Republic, would in like manner take the lead in silently rebuking the crime by which it has been temporarily subverted. What honest heart can dissent from this suggestion?

From the Cleveland Herald.

DR. NEVIN'S KOSSUTH SPEECH.

Rev. Dr. Nevin preached last evening to a very crowded audience, a discourse on the subject of Kossuth, his religion, and the effect of his mission to this country. We are able to give but a brief sketch of his eloquent discourse. He chose for the foundation of his remarks the 3d verse of the 17th chapter of Ezekiel:

"A great eagle, with great wings, long winded, full of feathers, which had divers colors, came unto Lebanon and took the highest branch of the cedar."

Every American heart leaped with joy when they heard of the arrival of the great patriot, Kossuth. The Humboldt brought to our shores a national friend, a tyrant's enemy. He was a champion of liberty both with the tongue and the pen, and a great advocate of Democracy.—We hailed him to our shores with enthusiastic joy, and we honor him for his fidelity in his people's cause. As a Man, a Citizen, a Governor, an Exile, we honored him. The winds and waves had been propitious, and a truly great and good man had been wafted to our shores.

Kossuth was not made altogether by the times, but he helped make the times. Three kinds of greatness characterized the man—Intellect, Action and Moral. The moral in this case takes the preference; this distinction is marked in Kossuth in the whole history of his public life from his youth up. We are struck by his sincerity. He believes that God and nature mean what they say. He had many influences to pervert his life in his youthful days, more to contend with than commonly falls to the lot of man. The loudest and most importunate voice was in his own soul. Kossuth had a deep respect for his soul—nothing could make him violate it.—Kossuth is a courageous man; he is noted for his moral courage. It requires courage of a rare quality to think before your age. Kossuth saw the tyranny of the oppressive government against him, and he dared to reveal the pent up sympathies of his soul; he dared to speak when in chains, and was his eloquence now to be silenced? No! with his pen he spoke to the millions and his indomitable courage dared him to harangue the multitude.

Kossuth's cause is the cause of God, and he will not abandon it. When he spoke in its behalf in France, tyranny frowned; and he would brave the sea, and arouse with his eloquence the world to assist in redeeming his down-trodden and crushed country.

Religion is the enthronement of God upon the heart; regarding every man as our brother; to benefit all; living for the good of others. In this high, true and proper sense, Kossuth is a religious man; he would not be false to the convictions of his own soul; oppression to others is like a dagger to his soul; he can leave wife, mother, children and all for his bleeding country's sake. Hear him when he declares to the Turkish Sultan that he would rather die than renounce his religion and profess Mahommetism.

Kossuth, too, is a statesman, not an enthusiast. He loves civil government, yet his great aim is to secure liberty. This is the idea of Kossuth, and is the only true idea—it makes tyrants turn pale and tremble.

What will be the effect of Kossuth's mission to this country? It will be to revive and strengthen an attachment to our own country. What is there in the cause of Hungary that endears it the people of America? Is it not that sympathy which we all feel for the oppressed struggling for freedom and liberty? This Magyar fought and suffered for this purpose.

The eloquent appeal of Kossuth will have an effect in the Church! They cannot help to awake. Liberty and Christianity must go hand in hand over the world. It will also make us feel our duty and responsibility to the world: we are bound to the whole world. We have looked on and seen liberty swallowed up by despotism, freedom crushed by tyranny, and lent no aid when we have power to emancipate the world. Were we faithful, the aspirations of the oppressed would be realized.

Do we not remember when our own eagle lay bound and chained? Do we not remember our declaration of liberty and freedom when we heard the first cry of that free eagle? Since that time we have forgotten those countries where 'freedom of speech' is withheld; where the priests and bishops lend their influence for tyranny and oppression; where the Pope of Rome will not permit a railroad to be built with in his dominions; will not allow her streets to be lit with gas; Post Office watched, everything watched in order to put out the light of freedom. We might as well stay the planets as to extinguish freedom.

May Kossuth be successful in his heavenly mission, and God speed him in the advocacy of his noble cause.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

A VOICE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

KOSSUTH ON INTERVENTION.

In Saturday's paper we stated what we supposed to be the views of Kossuth with respect to intervention. We present to-day entire his great and glorious speech at the New York Municipal Banquet—every word of which will repay perusal and repersual. It is one of the most masterly performances in the English language, and as a solid logical argument it is peerless. This paragon and marvel of mankind comes from his Asiatic prison and discusses questions of American policy with an acumen and power which not our ablest statesman, nay, not even Webster himself, can equal. It of course loses something in passing through the reporters hands, but just as it is in print it stands out the most remarkable production of the age. The circumstances under which it was produced adds to the wonder which it must excite. It was delivered by a foreigner in a foreign tongue which he had not been accustomed to speak. It was delivered by an invalid scarcely able to raise his bed. It treated of the diplomatic history of a people whom the speaker would be expected to know only by report. Yet was there never a more masterly handling of a subject—never an argument so close, so logical, so severe.

The question presented by Kossuth to the American people briefly stated, is this: Shall we permit Russia to crush the liberties of Europe, or whether they will demand that Russian warfare shall be confined to warfare with nations, and not employed as a police force to repress liberty in other States. With the wars of Russia we have nothing to do—with its interference to put down the popular voice in other lands at the request of the despots who rule these States, we have much to do. If human brotherhood be not a fendish fiction, it is our right and duty to insist that the existence of the government of every State shall depend upon its ability to sustain itself and not upon foreign bayonets,—not by taking part in the struggle of the down-trodden and oppressed, but by giving them a chance to struggle without Russian intervention.

* * * * * * *

INTERVENTION! What is intervention? Not necessarily war; but peradventure an interposition or a protest which may result in war. In this case" it is the most honorable and holy attitude a free nation can assume. If human brotherhood means anything, if christanity means anything, surely there are cases where we are called upon to intervene, to speak out, to use our influence, perchance our power.—The duties of nations are not essentially different from those of individuals. A man passing in the street who sees two big boys beating a small one, is very apt to intervene if he has the heart. Why then should not free nations intervene, when despots abroad league with despots claiming allegiance to prevent a struggling people from conquering liberty? We think so of it. Yes, war may come of it, for an intervention to be effectual must look at every hazard. But war will not necessarily come of it, and if it does come it will be the fault of the party which will not heed a solemn remonstrance—it will come in a just cause." This right to intervene for liberty is certainly as good as Russia's to intervene for despotism, while our duty in the matter is far more imperative than hers. She intervenes from motives of policy—we intervene, if at all, from principle and for principle. She intervenes to prevent justice being done, the rights of justice and liberty and right. We propose no crusade for Liberty—we seek not to prevent Austria from conquering Hungary—but we desire to warn Russia against intervention in behalf of despotism, against a crusade for the extention of despotism. If England will join us in this, we shall rejoice, as that will render Russian intervention out of the question. If we have to do it alone, Russia may or she may not. If she do not and provokes a war she will have her hands full with her revolted subjects, who with American aid would throw off the yoke. It seems to us clear that we cannot be indifferent to the intervention of Russia in the affairs of other nations—and it remains with the people to say in what form we shall present our views to Russia. Liberty and Fraternity must no more be idle words.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1851.

To the Editors of the North American & United States Gazette.

I cannot omit to mention well-founded reports of trouble in the English Cabinet. It is generally known that certain important changes would have taken place this week in the Russell Ministry, if the events in France had not suspended them. During the Kossuth demonstrations in London, the citizens of one of the metropolitan boroughs presented an address to Lord Palmerston, congratulating the Foreign Secretary for having aided in the Liberation of Kossuth and his companions. It appears, that Lord Palmerston, in his reply, introduced a few imprudent words, which gave great offence in the cabinet. In the course of his remarks, he said, in effect, [for I quote from memory] that he heartily participated in the universal sentiment of sympathy that had been expressed for the constitutional and liberal cause of Hungary. It was attempted to be proved that the reporters for the press had not given Lord Palmerston's words correctly; but on an examination of their original notes, and on comparing one with another, they were found to agree together. A Cabinet Council was called, and it is said warm language passed between the different members.

It is also reported that Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador, addressed a formal note to Her Majesty, complaining of the Foreign Secretary's speech. The Carlton Club, too, it was stated, had made the sentiments of that speech the foundation of an impeachment! Earl Grey exhibited great indignation at the Council just referred to, and positively refused to remain any longer in the Cabinet with Lord Palmerston. It was agreed, at a subsequent Cabinet Council, that two or three members should retire; but just at that moment—it was last Tuesday—the submarine telegraph startled the Ministers and all London by announcing a Revolution in France The British Cabinet was, in consequence, saved!

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Railroad Journal states that the success of this road, since its opening, has not realized expectation, and the stock in consequence, has depreciated rapidly. The Journal declares that the management has been bad, accidents of frequent occurrence, and the dangerous location of the road on one of the way along the bank of the river, cause a good deal of mistrust as to the safety of the route.

The Harlem, a rival, will soon be opened, and as the difference in distance between the two is but slight, and both will make the same connections North and West, the Journal predicts that the Harlem will have more than half the travel and business between Albany and New York.

MINT OF THE U. STATES AND BRANCHES.

Deposites of Gold Bullion.

In October	$5,082,881
In November	6,679,788
Total	$11,762,669
Coinage.	
In October	$5,902,654
In November	6,027,284
Total	$11,929,938

CENSUS OF MISSISSIPPI.

Dwelling house in the State	51,681
Families in the State	58,107
White males	156,260
White females	139,498
	—295,758
Free colored males	473
Free colored females	426
	899
Total free population	296,657
Slaves	309,898
Total population	606,555
Deaths during the year	8,711
Farms in cultivation	33,960
Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards	866
Federal representative population	482,595

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their LARGE STOCK OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. aug18-y

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED BY THE O'REILLY TELEGRAPH LINE, AND REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec 27

SENATE—Met at quarter before 1 o'clock, and immediately adjourned, there being only eleven members present.

The House was not in session.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.

About 1 o'clock this morning, we were visited by one of the most destructive fires that has occourred for many years. It broke out in a building on Maine street, opposite the Mansion House, known as Spaulding's Exchange Block. Spaulding's Exchange, Erie Hall, Bank of Attica, and several spacious stores were entirely consumed.

The fire then extended down Commercial and Lloyd streets, burning several valuable buildings on each street. The coldness of the-night, and scarcity of water, rendered it entirely impossible to subdue the fearful progress of the flames.

During the time this fire was raging, another alarm was given up town, which proceeded from Swan street, where a private dwelling was discovered to be on fire. The firemen could not divide their forces, and three handsome dwellings were consumed.

It is impossible at present to give an exact estimate of the loss. The offices of most of our leading lawyers were in the Exchange at the first fire. The extensive shoe store of Williams & Co., and O. H. P. Williams; the tailor shop of L. D. Hibbard, the confectionary of F. Heth & Co., and 10 or 12 other buildings were entirely consumed.

FIRE IN PAILADELPAIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.

A destructive fire occurred here this morning in the property on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, known as Hart's building. Several lives were lost. Old Independence Hall, opposite, very narrowly escaped, owing to the severe cold weather, the firemen were nearly frozen, and were scarcely able to work their engines.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, P. M.

The flames spread rapidly, destroying Hart's entire building on the corner of 6th and Chestnut street, with several book and music stores, and J. Parker's restaurant. It then communicated to the adjacent building on the opposite side, adjoing the Chestnut street theatre, which was entirely destroyed, as was also Brown's Hotel adjoining it, and the adjacent buildings on Chestnut street. About 3 o'clock the walls of Parker's building fell into the street, instantly killing two colored men, and injuring several firemen, and police men. It is feared that several other persons were killed, as, at the time of the falling of the wall the street was crowded.

The entire block west of Sixth street from Chestnut to Carpenter, is in a heap of ruins; also Brown's hotel, Johnson's law book store, and several other valuable stores on the east side of Sixth street, and the Chestnut street theatre.

The fire was got under about 9 o'clock.

It is reported that police officer Johnson was killed. W. W. Haley, Esq., is missing, and it is feared he is also killed.

The loss will probably not fall short of $200,000.

The heaviest losers are Dr Schenck, whose establishment was entirely destroyed; H. T. W. Johnson, law book store; H. Blackstone; Gets & Burk, book store; and J. W. Moore, book store. Several music, periodical, and other stores on Sixth street, were completely destroyed with their entire contents.

Workmen are now engaged in removing the rubble. There are reports of two or three other persons having been killed.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27

A fire broke out this mornington the corner of Division and Chatham street, destroying seven houses. Loss estimated at $500,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The harbor is filled with floating ice, and steamboats cross with great difficulty.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.

The thermometer, this morning at 8 o'clock, stood at 12 degrees below zero.

☞ If any man doubts that H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment is the arrnlest banefactor of the age, let him look around and he will find abundant evidence to scatter his skepticism to the winds; he will find that as an external application in the disease of both man and beast, no medicine ever discovered has effected so many and so remarkable cures. (See advertisement.)

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL SUPPOSED CURE BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm. Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts here set forth. S. M. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850. In the month of November, 1850, I received the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that my eyes would never get well. At this time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. Biddle, 57 Wood street; R. A. Fahnestock, & Co., corner Wood and Front street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Dougiass, and H. P Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.

ml9:2d&w7t Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburh

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES S. HOON.
Vice President—SAMUEL McCLEREN.
Treasurer—WILLIAM P. ELDER.
Secretary—G. A. COLTON.

☞ See advertisement in another part this paper. my22

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. Ober.

C. H. HUNNEY, President.....A. W. MAGEE, Sec'y.

This Company has now received to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Directors may be found in the names of the directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. H. Hunney, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Harworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier de30:tf

☞ MORE ABOUT MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read the following testimonial as to the value of this great medicine for worms:

"This is to certify that I purchased one vial of McLane's Worm Specific some two months since. I administered two spoonfuls to a son of mine, about 7 years old, and I have no doubt but that there were upwards of 1000 worms passed from him, measuring from one quarter of an inch to two inches in length. G. W. HOLLODAY."

All children suffer more or less from Worms, and we take pleasure in recommending McLane's Vermifuge, knowing it always to cure.

To be had of all the principal druggists.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,

de22:d&w1t7 No. 60 Wood st.

MARRIED,

On the 25th inst., by John Allen, Alderman, Eighth Ward, Mr. JAMES MUNN, to Miss MARGARET McGHENNEY, all of Cumberland, Md.

DIED,

Sunday, December 28th, Wm. B. H., and EMMA D., son and daughter of Wm. D. and Maria Wrighter; the former aged 3 years and 8 months, the latter aged 2 years and 10 months—both of Scarlet Fever.

The funeral will take place at the residence of their parents, No. 110 Wylie street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Diamond Market Houses.

THE subscribers to the stock raised for the purpose of building new Market House in the Diamond, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at 7 o'clock, this evening, Monday, 29th December, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Third street, above Wood.

de29:1t

To Let.

A WAREHOUSE, on Water street, below Ferry. If preferred, a lease for a term of years will be given. Possession can be had on the 1st of April next. JOHN IRWIN & SONS,

de29:6t 57 Water street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style and title of JOHN PORTER & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of JAS. A. McKNIGHT. The business of the late firm will be settled by John Porter, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 61 Market street. JAS. A. McKNIGHT,

de29 JOHN PORTER.

STATEMENT

OF DEPOSITES and Balances of Deposites in the Bank of Pittsburgh, of the amount of ten dollars and exceeding that sum, which within the three years preceding the date of this Statement, have not either been increased or diminished, with the names of the depositors, the date when such deposites were made or balances created, and the amount thereof. There are not any balances on the books of the Bank that escheat to the Commonwealth.

Names.	Residences.	Dates.	Amounts.
Malabar Bretzger,	——,	1848, April 10.	$350 00
Francis Dolly,	——,	1848, June 22.	94 00
Andrew McCluster,	——,	1848, July 5.	948 99
Edwin McStanton,	——,	1848, Dec'r 12.	250 00
Jth Zahnister, Guardian of Sarah J. Fin,	——,	1848, Sep'r 22.	184 00

STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Of the Bank of Pittsburgh, which within the last three years have been unclaim, with the names of the Stockholders to whom they are due. There are no dividends on the books that escheat to the Commonwealth.

Names.	Residences.	No. of Div.	Amt's.	Dates.
Virginia A. Wilson,	——,	No. 65,	$35,	May 2, '48.
Sarah Chatham Perkel,	——,	No. 67,	8,	Nov. 1, '48.
Jth Zahnister, Guardian,	——,	No. 67,	14,	Nov. 1, '48.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before the undersigned, an Alderman in and for said city, JOHN SNYDER, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing statement is correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed 26th Dec., 1851.

de29:2t&w1t GEO. WATSON, Alderman.

To Let,

A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, situate on Water street, above Grant. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

de26 O. BLACKBURN & CO.

SCHIEDAM'S Aromatic Schnapps—2 bxs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

de29 50 Wood st.

AQUA AMMONIA—10 carboys for sale by

de29 J. KIDD & CO.

SEALING WAX—150 lbs. for sale by

de29 J. KIDD & CO.

UVA URSI—2 bbls. for sale by

de29 J. KIDD & CO.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral—18 doz. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

ALCOHOL—20 bbls. 76 and 92 deg., for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

NEW BACON—Hams, Sides and Shoulders, to smoke house, for sale by

de29 KIER & JONES.

LARD—111 tierces No. 2; 57 bbls. Grease; for sale by

de29 KIER & JONES.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have rec'd by express a further supply of a superior make of Blankets, including a few pieces very large and superior.

SACKING FLANNELS, of desirable colors—A full supply on hand, including a fine article of black mixed, for persons in mourning. Also, Black Saxony Flannels, for Sacking.

Barred Flannels, of a fine quality, at the unusual low price of 31 cents. de27

BLANKETS & COMFORTS.—I have received another lot of those warm Blankets and heavy Comforts. WM. NOBLE,

de27 Third street.

Steam Communication between New York and Liverpool.

THE Liverpool and New York Pioneer Company's powerful new steamship PIONEER, 2,500 tons burthen, ASA L. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will sail from New York direct for Liverpool, on the 31st day of December, and will leave Liverpool on the 4th day of February.

PASSAGE MONEY FOR LIVERPOOL:

1st Cabin, Adults	$85	to $100
" Children	45	to 50
2d " Adults	50	to 60
" Children	25	to 30
Steerage, Adults		12
" Children		7

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK:

1st Cabin, Adults	$110	
" Children	65	
2d " Adults	60	
" Children	30	
Steerage, Adults	30	
" Children	20	

The accommodations in the above steamers are not excelled by any of the steamers now afloat. In the first and second cabins, the best the market affords will be furnished. The accommodations also for steerage passengers are on an entirely new plan; the provisions are cooked on the vessels, cooked by competent persons, and each meal served hot and in good order. 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 to THOMAS WRIGHT & CO., Baltimore, Md., or the undersigned. The cars from Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving at 8 o'clock A. M., are so timed as to reach the ships at the time of sale, and every thing that can be had in Baltimore for fifty cents.

de22:1awtw GEORGE PUTNAM, Agent, Ellicott's Mills.

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 without injury. It contains no Potash, Soda, Aqua, Spirits of Turpentine, Ammonia, Acids, or any article that will in any manner injure the finest fabrics. Delicoes are warranted not to fade if washed in this fluid.

Use no Wash Board, for clothes are washed more by the friction of the fluid than they are by the wash board rub in the old way. 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.

References.—The following Ladies have given me certificates of the valuable properties of my Chemical Washing Fluid (their own words are used verbatim.) They use it for all purposes where an article for cleansing is required, before they ever heard of it, and prefer it to no other in any other article: Mrs. Elizabeth Fahnestock, 56 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 Kinkead, 112 Penna st, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hester Howard, near Hope Cotton Mills; Mrs. Hannah Parker, South Common and Federal st, Allegheny; Mrs. Eliza Merrill, Hower st, Lawrenceville.

Manufactured by C. W. KIMBALL, and sold by

C. N. WICKESHAM,

de22 Wood street, corner of Sixth.

Hardware.

THE subscribers would call the attention of persons desirous of dealing in HARDWARE, to a lot of from four to six thousand dollars worth, comprising many valuable and saleable articles. We will make it an object for the ready money, or barter in securities or real estate. Persons desired to trade will call at our warehouse and examine the invoice.

de22 SAMS & MARTIN, 114 Second st.

TO PAINTERS and others requiring good BRUSHES—A fine and well selected stock, suitable for the trade, comprising—Flatt, Varnish, Flash, Stencil, Fitch, Hair Wall and Counter Brushes, Brick Liners, Sash Brushes, Blenders, Badger and Camel's Hair, Painters Dusters, Putty, &c., &c. An examination of our stock will oblige us. For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,

de20 60 Wood st.

LUMBER LEVIGATED, a transparent and rich color—300 lbs. in store and for sale by

de20 J. KIDD & CO.

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

LIQUORICE CALABRIA—1000 lbs. for sale by 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 by

de20 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

EAR 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 MORRIS' TEA MART, Diamond.

Non-Intervention.

A