PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1851.

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

Kossuth Executive Committee.

☞ In pursuance of the resolution passed at the Kossuth Meeting, the Chairman appointed the following Executive Committee:

Messrs. D. Redstone, Hon. M. S. Fleming, Col. Samuel W. Black, John Morrison, Gen. Wm. Latimer, Jr., E. D. Gazzam, Col. J. H. Sewell, T. Huhlstatter, J. G. Rev. Lecky Harper, D. S. Wilips, Col. J. H. Foster, J. Mueller, J. G. Hakofer, Allen Kramer, Alex. Holstine, Col. Leo. Sahl, Lewis Wilmarth, Dr. Wernberg, C. G. Loomis, Esq., Samuel Bitzenhof, M. D., Hezekiah Nixon, Hon. W. W. Irwin, John Dickson, M. D., W. W. Dallas, Esq., Alex. M. Watson, Esq., Chas. Kent, Hon. Chas. Naylor, W. J. Rices, David Campbell, David McClelland.

The Kossuth Executive Committee will please meet at the Mayor's Office, on Wednesday evening, the 31st inst., at 7 o'clock.

J. D. GUTHRIE, Chairman.

December 30, 1851.

The whole civilized world is in a state of painful anxiety respecting the state of things in France. Will it stand? Can Louis Napoleon maintain himself, after having taken one of the most audacious steps that can be found in the annals of history? He seems to have had every thing so well arranged that all forcible opposition was quickly suppressed. The suddenness of the blow stunned the nation, and it may be that when the people recover a little from the shock, they may play the part of men. The voting among the troops was progressing; and by the Canada we have returns of 65,000 votes for the usurper, and 25,000 against him. This is greatly better than we could have expected from the soldiers, and shows an opposition which may well encourage the friends of freedom. Should he be overthrown—as we think he will be, if it be true that so large a portion of the *army* voted against him—the recoil will be tremendous, and will probably roll the tide of revolution all over the continent. The destiny of not only France, but Rome, Austria, Prussia, and, in fact, almost all the great continental powers, therefore, is suspended upon the ability of Louis Napoleon to maintain himself in his present perilous position. Our impression is that he cannot do it. His uncle was equal to such an emergency, but this is a very different man.

KOSSUTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Wednesday last Kossuth was welcomed to Philadelphia, with every possible demonstration of respect. Every thing passed off finely.

The procession arrived at the State House at half-past two o'clock, where Kossuth left his carriage and was conducted into Independence Hall. Here he was introduced to Mayor GILPIN by EDWARD J. FARGUHAR, Chairman of the Corporation Committee.

Mr. GILPIN briefly addressed him, welcoming him as the nation's and city's guest, and reminding him that in the very Hall in which he stood, our Revolutionary sires declared the independence of the Colonies, the first great step towards the attainment of the liberties and the prosperity we now enjoy.

KOSSUTH replied:—Sir, this is perhaps the proudest welcome which you could give me. The very fact of the knowing that I am standing here among the happy inheritors of that freedom and independence for which your forefathers fought and bled—the welcome by the happy inheritors of the great deeds, here in the very cradle of your glorious liberties.—This circumstance is enough to impress upon my mind a religious awe, which inclines my heart silently to raise itself to God, wondering at the ways of His Providence, rather than to find expressions in words. I will only tell you, Sir, that in "Independence Hall"—the words spoken here, and the act declared here, represent to my mind, when I, in my native land,—not in the ambition to copy your glory, but from a sentiment of duty, and from a consciousness that my country was also entitled to freedom,—did even that which your forefathers did here. Your history inspired my people and myself with resolution, with inspiration, with encouragement, and with hope. You succeeded, and we failed; not because we were not resolute and decided to sacrifice life and all that to men on earth is dear, for our fatherland; but because we were not in so happy a situation as you. Foreign armed interference came and wrested out of our hands the fruits of already achieved victories. I can tell you that the spirit of your forefathers and independence, and of your republican institutions, came over the waves of the ocean to Hungary.

Let me hope that my very standing here, welcomed by your nation, may be a pledge for the future, that the spirit which came over to us from this place may yet be attended by that ultimate success which was your happiness, your glory, and your merit also; because, upon that basis, you here founded a building of human freedom, and of the development of the human intellect, and of civilization, prouder, loftier, than that which humanity before you has behold through five thousand years. To your welcome I return my most hearty thanks. To your welcome I return my most hearty thanks. To your welcome I return my most hearty thanks