plous blow, or to become an honest man, faithful to his own word and oath. Who could have doubted what course an ambitious crown-pretender would take, placed in that alternative! And there is yet an essential circumstance not to be overlooked. The Emperor of Russia, and all his openly avowed or secret but equally obedient satellites, hate the word "Republic" everywhere, but chiefly a Republic in that France which, at such, once already made tremble all the kings and Emperors of the earth. The Emperor of Russia and his satellites were well aware that a new and peaceful Presidential Election would consolidate republicanism in France, and make it dangerous to their absolutism:—They wished to overthrow it, and there was but one alternative for the purpose—either a war or a *coup d' état* by their tool, Napoleon.

A war would have been dangerous, because against foreign invasion the French nation knows well to unite; and the French Republic, attacked by continental despotism, would inevitably rouse all nations of that continent to side with France. They well remembered those portentious words of Merlin de Thionville: "If they send us war, we will send them back liberty!" There was, therefore, no mistake about the fact, that Czar and satellites would resort to the other more easy, and to them more agreeable alternative, to make the hated French bleed by its own hands—a fratricidal combat—and so murder the Republic by the very man, who was appointed its chief guardian. This was an easier part to play for the despots, than a war; and a little diplomacy was all the part they had to play. You see, therefore, gentlemen, there was no divinatory power wanted to foretell the NAPOLEON stroke, as really I very often have done, since my arrival on your happy shores. But I must beg leave to state that however shocking it may be to the honest hearts of free Americans to see a man playing out of mere ambition, such a dreadful drama with the blood and the liberty of his nation, still I feel entirely assured that the final issue of Louis NAPOLEON BONAPARTE's impious stroke will and can but be beneficial to the cause of liberty on the European continent. Before all, I beg to consider that there is not the slightest reason to believe that the French nation will submit to the ambitious usurpation of the "Nephew of the Uncle," as he is called. (Laughter.)

You of course are aware that the whole stroke is but a copy of his uncle's 18th Brumaire. But it is characteristic in history that copies never have succeeded and never will succeed. And, besides, Napoleon the uncle had the halo of military glory around his head—of that glory which alas! is often idolized where liberty only should be loved. However, Napoleon, the uncle,—the victor in Italy; the victor there, where, from the Pyramids of Egypt, forty centures looked down upon him, had the fascination of so called glory to offer in exchange to his nation for its sovereignty. But what has the nephew to fascinate with—a nation like the French, which has gone already through the ordeal of three great revolutions for liberty's sake?—Where is the glory which he is to offer in exchange for all which in these three great revolutions so heroically was won, and by the blood of so many martyrs rendered dear to the people's eyes, generous heart? I see no glory at all, and scarcely do I believe that even Herschel, with his telescope, would succeed to find out any hidden spark of it.

Or is it the word of Liberty which he dares, even as a momentary pretext, to raise up as a screen behind comfortably from behind, dust into the eyes of the people? So indeed his uncle did. He talked to the 18th of Brumaire about freedom, the Republic, and his revolution to vindicate, it, and no man was even then mistaken about what the comedy meant. The nephew copies the very way to come by a throne, a throne constituted to the people; but he dares not even talk of liberty—how could he dare talk of it? The majority of the Legislative Assembly of France, which Louis Napoleon has whipped asunder, will, to be sure, be cursed in the memory of every friend of right and liberty, but the very reason why it went to nought; loaded with contempt and curses, is that it had opposed Louis Napoleon in encroaching on the constitution and freedom of the country and the people's rights; but it had aided and supported him too obediently, too unblushingly in doing so. Was there one single blow struck by that Assembly against liberty, which had not originated in the Presidential Palace, had not been carried out by the President's Ministers, and approved and sanctioned too readily by him.

Was not the much-missed word of "Order" the watch word of "Alliance" between Louis Napoleon and the majority of the Assembly which represented the people of the Republic? Oh! there is indeed a Nemesis in Providence. We bow with religious awe before the retributive hand of Divine Justice, when we see men like Thiers sent to the dungeon of Vincennes. So much is evident that Louis Napoleon has not dispersed the Assembly for having aided him to violate the constitution, but for having violated it sufficiently so that it should be no more an obstacle to his ambition. (Applause.)

That being the case, he not even would dare to talk of liberty, and the only thing he could quote as an intended justification of his sacrilegious act, is that some members of the Assembly were about to accuse him of high treason. Now that this would have been no mistake, but rather a well merited justice, his very impious act sufficiently shows; but only imagine, gentlemen, because a public officer fears to be accused of having violated a constitution he takes that for a motive to annihilate the constitution! I am entirely sure that to such a motive of an inglorious usurpation, the great French nation will never submit; but if there is neither the fascination of glory, nor the delusive pretext of liberty, which could induce the French nation to submit to this usurpation of Louis Napoleon there is perhaps, the word "peace" and any price which might promise any duration to it. There can be no mistake in the matter which is the political party in France which would support him for tranquility's sake—support him only to have peace, when every man knows that to support him would be only to plunge France into the horrors of a long civil war, instead of plunging it into a dishonorable peace. The Legitimist party must, of course, be in a fury against him. The Orleanist party equally so. Their leaders, De Joinville and Aumale, are already threatening him from Belgium. The Republicans, of course, must hate him—the murderer of the Constitution so nobly won and so dearly paid for. The party of glory must look with contempt at him. He has no glory to offer them. There is no glory to be earned on the side of the despots of the European Continent. Even the uncle, ambitious as he was, had glory to offer to France, not because he fought for the despots, but because he fought against them; not because he maintained their wavering thrones, but because he was an upsetter of kings. Thus, having neither the Legitimists, nor the Orleanists, nor the Republicans, nor the partizans of glory with him; but rather each of them against him; how could his usurpation be a pledge of peace, even to those few who loved their own tranquility more than their country, who loved their pottage more than freedom, and hate servitude less than they love liberty? Indeed, many a thing may be possible in France—even the restoration of the Bourbons, if you please—but Louis Napoleon's ridiculous and yet bloody ambition triumphant over France is impossible. The French nation may bear delusion, it may bear deceit for a time—alas! too often it has—but insult! never! (Applause.) An insult to the French nation is an earthquake to Europe. History proves it, and Louis Napoleon's act is an insult, and that at least the French nation never will bear.

It is mournful enough that humanity, to the ambition of happy soldiers, or the vain prestige of a false principle, such as the pretended legitimacy of dynastical rights, often did submit.—CESARS, Cromwells, Napoleon may succeed and BONAPARTES triumph while upon oppressed nations, but ambition without glory—ambition without a principle to lean upon—never yet was borne by mankind, even when mankind was yet a child; it will not be borne now, when it is a grown up man. To use a characteristic word of your own—'humbug' never yet ruled the destinies of a nation, and the ambition of Louis Napoleon is a humbug, and criminal and ridiculous too. It would be a great mistake to believe that the momentary success of the first days has any lasting importance; no, it has none. I will explain this success, and the real nature of it. Existing governments always have a power in a standing army; that is a logical consequence of the principle of passive obedience and of discipline. Now-a-days, even bayonets think. The Russo-Austrian advisers of Louis Napoleon did very well, know that to strike the first blow of attack against a despised, chattering assembly, often hated by soldiers, and never with more reason than now in France—that to such a purpose of attack even that army will readily rush to the iron rule of discipline which, when the people strike the first blow, becomes a citizen, and lowers its thinking bayonet before its fellow citizens. [Great applause.]

An army which would not support a government attacked by the people, obeys of course, his leaders, when led to attack an Assembly despised by the people itself. There is some key to Louis Napoleon's first day's success. Some men talked so much about the spring of 1852 as the appointed moment of action that it became quite natural for the people not to be prepared to act in December, 1851.

And you know he who is not prepared to defend himself is easily taken by surprise. Since I learned by your generous aid from captivity, I am free to judge circumstances by myself. I often foretold this surprise, because beating the drum is not the best means for catching fowl. [Applause.] This is the second key of Louis Napoleon's momentary success. The third is the prestige of centralization in France. They say: 'Who to look to Paris as all in all now, when we know that our enemy has only one camp, and that camp is neither prepared nor watchful. It is easily taken by surprise in a fair night. All this of course is very natural. I knew it would come thus, I have foretold it openly. It was as clear as summer's noon light, but it would be the greatest mistake to believe because that the stroke by surprise did succeed the people are beaten, and the victory of ridiculous ambition achieved. No, its defeat is insured.

It is very probable that even the cunning manœuvre of election voting was carried in passive silence, scarcely troubled by some unconnected outburst of isolate indignation—nay, it is even probable that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had the majority of the given votes, but mark well, gentlemen, the majority of the given votes, but not of the nation. The majority of the people have not voted; it has not accepted the arbitrary battlefield which ridiculous ambition offered to it. The majority of the nation has pronounced, by abstaining from voting, and that abstinence you will see to prove the most effective protestation against the ambitious usurper. That is my impression of what has happened on the 20th of this month, appointed for voting by the usurper. Had it happened otherwise, then the majority of the nation has voted against him; I am sure of it. In both cases we are but at the beginning; those who look for peace at any price, mind my words, without Louis Napoleon's impious stroke there was yet a possibility that the church yard peace of oppression might yet go on for a while. Now, the alarm bell has rung. War has broke out. It appears that there is a mournful fatality in the destinies of freedom to be baptised in blood. We may regret this fatality, but accept it we must. And Louis Napoleon's stroke made this fatality a fact.—The blow is struck. Thus the partisans of peace at any price, must come to a speedy decision what course they will adopt. Everything is possible but irresolution, and the delay of a decision is impossible. [Applause.]

And there is one thing against which the public opinion of the United States must be warned, that is, to attaching any value to that circumstance that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has appealed to the universal suffrage, and declared to submit to the will of the people. That is nothing—worse than nothing—it is a too well known humbug and a too often tried crime to be deceived. I am glad of it. Without Louis Napoleon's stroke I had hoped success; after his stroke I am almost sure of it. (Great applause.)

Because, now, the success depends entirely upon what policy the United States of America will adopt. [Applause.] And that being the case, I cannot fear that you will forsake humanity. [Applause.] The cause of Providence which guides, and even crime becomes subservient to liberty. I am glad to state that there were nations aware of the necessity of discipline, of prudence, for the approaching struggle; but I am sorry to state that there are some yet, like the men of old, who were discussing the controverted doctrine of their creed when the Muslim fell. There were yet some people quarreling about petty matters when they should be prepared for the decisive blow. Now of this difficulty mankind is rid. Louis Napoleon has brought unity and harmony in these matters, and nothing more can hinder maturity of combination. That blow will not be struck where mankind's enemies are prepared to meet us, but where they are not prepared,—everywhere it cannot be prepared—were it so we would be beaten of course with one single blow by it.—Tyrants always see such humbug when they plot oppression and deceit, that is always a common trick in history.

It is Louis Napoleon whose government carried the abolition of universal suffrage—it is he himself who sanctioned that abolition—it is himself, the avowed pretender to the Imperial Crown, who struck down the Republican Constitution of his country by an impious blow of usurpation and violence, and violence and perjury are constituents to the people; but he dares not even talk of liberty—how could he dare talk of it? The majority of the Legislative Assembly of France, which Louis Napoleon has whipped asunder, will, to be sure, be cursed in the memory of every friend of right and liberty, but the very reason why it went to nought; loaded with contempt and curses, is that it had opposed Louis Napoleon in encroaching on the constitution and freedom of the country and the people's rights; but it had aided and supported him too obediently, too unblushingly in doing so. Was there one single blow struck by that Assembly against liberty, which had not originated in the Presidential Palace, had not been carried out by the President's Ministers, and approved and sanctioned too readily by him.

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1851.

Kossuth Executive Committee.

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

Hon. J. B. Guthrie, Hon. H. S. Fleming, Col. Samuel W. Black, John Morrison, Gen. Wm. Larimer, Jr., R. P. Garram, Col. J. H. Sewell, T. Umbstetter, P. G. Kay, Lecky Harper, D. N. White, Col. J. H. Foster, J. Mueller, J. G. Backofen, Allen Kramer, Alex. Holtzing, Col. Leo. Sahl, Lewis Wilmarth, Dr. Wernsberg, C. G. Loomis, Esq., Samuel Dilworth, 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. Ross, 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. B. GUTHRIE, Chairman.

December 30, 1851.

☞ We refer the reader to our fourth page for a very interesting article on the power of Russia.

KOSSUTH.—If any of our readers are tired of this subject, we pray them to recollect, that not many great men are born in a century, and that never before has so sublime a spectacle been presented to the world, of an exiled, penniless, untitled man, being received by a great people with such distinguished honor, and such profound respect and that respect and that honor so worthily bestowed. Besides, there is no other subject before the public mind which can be profitably and calmly discussed, until this absorbing subject is disposed of. We are not conscious of having deprived our readers of any item of information, or any passing news worthy of publication, to make room for the masterly speeches of Kossuth, which in themselves contain a wealth of just sentiments, varied information, thrilling eloquence, powerful argument, and elevated principles, which render them the wonder and the delight of every intelligent mind.

Enough of this,—which is not offered as an apology, for the subject needs none, but to assure our readers, that Kossuth and his great mission have so completely absorbed the public mind, and so occupy the press, that there is nothing else worth publishing, and that they are not therefore losing any information of moment which has been displaced by the absorbing topic of the day.

We took up our pen to call attention to the great speech delivered on Friday, last, by this remarkable man, in Philadelphia. Its theme is the late French Usurpation, which is handled with a skill, a true appreciation of the French character, and a proper estimate of the traitorous Usurper, which renders the speech no less interesting than instructive. It comes to us with as much originality, and reads as freshly, and as rarely, as if this was the first we had seen.

The closing portions of it are indiscribably affecting He tells us with a tremulous voice, and with eyes moistened with tears, that his mission brooks no delay, that what we do as a nation must be done quickly. To delay the decision is to decide in the negative—to decide against him. No answer will be recorded, but it will be understood as adverse, and he will return to fight the battle of freedom as best he may, and if he can do no more lay, down his life a sacrifice in the cause of Hungarian Independence and of civil and religious liberty in Europe! What a glorious sacrifice!

What will be the answer? We fear it will be, as Kossuth indicates, a delayed negative. Nothing will be done. The Government will not act—Congress will talk, but will do nothing.—Could the votes of the hearts of the American people be taken, Kossuth would be answered with an affirmative shout which would make the thrones of despotism rock to their centre. But this cannot be. If the present Congress is not willing to take the voices of the people as evidenced in the press and public meetings, and even in the pulpit, we must wait for a new Congress and a new President.

Let not those think, who turn their backs upon Kossuth and his glorious mission, that they can thus quench the fire his genius and eloquence has kindled. He may be dismissed with profose compliments, and a delayed negative, but the spirit he has aroused will live, and grow, and flourish, and implant itself in the hearts of the American people, as the strong oak strikes deep its roots and rears high its head in our native forests. Caution may prate, cowardice may truckle, and selfishness—that master vice in our land—may wrap itself in its cloak of indifference and heartless disregard of the claims of humanity, yet all will not stop the flow of the generous and ennobling sentiments with which Kossuth has appealed to the American heart. He has struck a chord which will continue to vibrate until all peoples enjoy the heaven-given right of making their own laws, and choosing their own rulers, free from all intervention by more powerful neighbors.

Kossuth has secured a strong hold of a powerful sentiment in the American mind—a sentiment of predominant power in the original settlement of the country, and which we rejoice to believe still lives in vigorous health and strength. We mean, the love of religious liberty—the freedom to worship God according to the dictates of the conscience, without let or hindrance from any earthly power, priest, potentate, or assembly. Kossuth is the representative of that sentiment in Europe. He comes to us as the opponent of all adulterous connection between church and state, as the declared and uncompromising foe of that giant enemy to religious freedom, Popery, with all its vast system of means for the entire destruction of individuality of conscience and responsibility, and which has always been so potent an engine of despotism, and so destructive to human happiness and human rights.

While this sentiment lives, Kossuth lives, and his cause lives, and civil freedom will not die. A better day will dawn, sooner than some may desire, or than others may expect, when not only the American people, but the American Government, which is their creation, will be firmly and consistently arrayed,—and with "material aid" arrayed—on the side of civil and religious liberty in Europe, as now represented in the person of the noble and illustrious Louis KOSSUTH.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1851.

The weather is intensely cold here, and unless we have a punctual January thaw, we shall be blockaded in ice in the North and East rivers. The freight boats on the Erie road, and the milk trains, have failed to arrive, thus robbing us not only of milk for breakfast, but of the great mass of substantials that come to market that way. The rivers are a complete jam of floating ice, and an hour and a half in crossing the river is generous, unless it chances to be slack water, when ready crossing prevails. All vessels bound to or from sea are obliged to take steam, and are exposed to much damage with that aid.

The Canada's news reached town yesterday, and is confirmatory of the advices by the last steamer, so far as French political news is concerned. Louis Napoleon is not acting independently, but in connection with despots in powers, who see ruin if they are not suffered to rule. Frenchmen here are sanguine of the continuance of peace for months at least, and longer, should the new government be conciliatory. Should extreme measures be adopted, a reaction will at once ensue, and spread over the continent a confusion out of which no one can tell what will emerge.

As the year draws to a close, there is a growing disinclination to engage in enterprise requiring immediate disbursements; but the advent of the new year must change all this. The large accumulation of funds here for the payment of interest, and the principal of the Ohio floods, will soon come upon the market, for reinvestment; the banks will have passed their quarterly report day, sterling bills will have receded, and gold accumulated to a degree that will give us an expanded currency competent to carry out any enterprise, no matter what its nature. Stocks are held very firmly, and for all sound kinds there is a good investment demand as well as large purchases to go abroad. Railroad bonds having a first mortgage are in good request for this purpose, and quite an amount of western bonds have been thus disposed of.

The Panoramas of the Crystal Palace, under Barnum's management, attracts much notice, and deservedly. It is an excellent painting, and, in connection with what one has read about the great Fair, gives a good idea of the general effect. The American part is well brought out, and the national pride thereby flattered, as only Barnum knew how to do it cleverly.

Our next sight is to be Mrs. Lola Montez, at the Broadway theatre, when the pit tickets are to be sold at auction, and the prices raised all over the house. There is little doubt of her having good houses, or that the fashionable part of New York will be there to see her, in spite of the enormous exactions of good men. "Human nature" prevails to a great degree in this region, and will prompt the masses to see the woman who has danced before kings, and induced them to surrender, not the heads of their opponents, but their own, accompanied by *larges* in the shape of fortune and title.

A great effort is now making for the Art Union, which, judging from the postponement of its drawing, is in a financial crisis, from which a large secession of subscribers can extricate it. At the commencement of the year, the association raised money on its notes, and buys pictures, trusting to future subscriptions to take up the obligations. This year the purchases are far ahead of all reasonable hope of remuneration, and the officers are not naturally pleased with the idea of paying out of their pocketa the balances.

No progress yet in the Forrest case. The judge admits that the witnesses have confused him—an admission the readers have long ago assented to, as far as they were concerned. Mr. Forrest is now, with his witnesses, attempting to prove an utter loss of modesty on the part of his wife; and if notoriously drunken and debauched servants' testimony—united with that of *external* clergymen and editors—can effect any thing, it will be done. The impression among legal men is, that all the witnesses who testify as to the abandoned character of Mrs. Forrest, are quite too knowing and tell too much, and that they will go out of court with small character for truth.

The State Legislature is soon to meet, and take in hand the canal business, which the Locofocos propose to rip up thoroughly. Pennsylvania need not feel troubled about this, as any obstruction to our public works help the Southern lines. Gen. Houston was last night initiated into the "Columbian Order," and is now a Sachem of Tammany Hall.

C.

☞ 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.,

de29 d&w1wT No. 80 Wood st.

☞ If any man doubts that H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment is the greatest benefactor 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 diseases of both man and beast, no medicine ever discovered has effected as many and as remarkable cures. [See advertisement.]

Notice.

TAX COLLECTORS and all City Officers who account to come under the supervision of the Auditing Committee, will have them prepared to lay before said Committee for examination, on Monday evening, January 5th, 1852, at the Mayor's office.

S. M. KIER, Chairman.

de30 3t

Notice to Mechanics.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of HARSH, Hamilton Hale, where the specifications can be seen until the 1st day of February next, for furnishing all the materials (excepting timber and locks) and building a first class Brick Dwelling House, Stable, &c., in said town, according to plans and specifications.

Proposals will be received for the whole work, or in separate sections, embracing the Carpenter, Brick work, Carpenters' work, Plastering and Painting.

Plans can also be seen at the office of Edward Harris, Architect, Cleveland, Ohio. The work to be completed by the first day of September next, A. D. 1852.

Payment—one third when the work is roofed; half completed; one-third when completed, and the remaining one-third six months after completion.

SAMUEL HAWK,
L. A. WRAWSER,
RODERICK HARSH,
EDWARD B. UPHAM,
JOS. WATSON,
Proprietors.

de31 3t

Statement

OF DEPOSITS and Balances of Deposits in the Farmers' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, which for three years prior to the date hereof have been unclaimed, with the names of Depositors and dates of Deposits:

B. Hallstock, $49 deposited July 2, 1847.
John Dewees, $5 " July 15, 1847.

There are no balances that accrue to the State

JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier

Farmers' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, Dec. 30, 1851.

Affirmed unto and subscribed before me

de31 d4t w2t J. McD. GLENN, Public Notary

For Sale,

A FARM, containing Two Hundred Acres, situated in Washington township, Westmoreland county, within 3½ miles of the Borough of Leechburg, Warren, on the Pennsylvania Canal. The improvements are Eighty acres cleared, Dwelling House and Barn. Title indisputable. For further information apply to

de31 2t J. & R. FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

CORN MEAL.—WM. A. McCLURG & Co. will hereafter be constantly supplied with fresh ground sifted Corn Meal, white and yellow, from the New Mills, which will be sold at the lowest wholesale and retail rates. de31

EGGS—150 doz. fresh, for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & Co., Market and Ten Buckers.

de31 (Chronicle copy.)

GROUND NUTS—47 bags (to arrive) for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

de31

FEATHERS—43 sacks for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

de31

COTTON—30 bales for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

de31

PIG IRON—29 tons Winfield Furnace, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

de31

NO. 0 MOLASSES—80 bbls. to arrive, for sale by JAMES DALZELL, 56 Water st.

de31

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary to the Estate of BERT. P. TANNER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said Estate will present them for settlement, duly attested, and those indebted will make payment to

H. BRADY WILKINS.

de31 3t

Illustrated Gift Books for 1852

CALL AND SEE THEM—Price low, and a few very rich and beautiful books somewhat damaged by steam or water in the Express Car that was burnt a few days ago:

Hart's Female Prose Writers of America, Thy. & mus. gt
Hart's Poets, " " "
Tupper, quarto and 12mo, "
Rogers' Poems, quarto, " "
Campbell's Poems, quarto and 12mo, "
Keith Map, "
Cabinet of Modern Art, 1st and 21 series, "
Encyclopædist and Art, "
Beauties of Memory, "
Friendship's Offering, 1852; Nile Boat, a beautiful book;
Snow Flake, American Female Poets;
Christmas Blossoms; British
Tale of Bethlehem;
Wreathing; Scenes in Lives of Patriarchs;
Broken Hearted; American Painters;
Scenes in Life of the Parisians; Footsteps of the Apostles;
Women of the A. & N. Testament; Ladies' Gift, 1852;
Treasured Thoughts; Garland;
Gethsemane's Poems; Ladies' Illustrated Keepsake;
Rose Bury; Pathways and Abidings Poems
Select Quotations; Bridal Gift Book;
Wolf's Drawing Room Scrap Book;
Scenes in Lives of Apostles; Lives of Female Prophets and Apostles, quarto.

Sign of the Golden Gallery and Illuminated Gift Book.

The Place, 78 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

J. L. READ.

de30

Henry Rohbock

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public, that, at the request of numerous friends and former pupils, he has determined to make Pittsburgh his permanent residence, and will devote his time to private instruction on the PIANO, GUITAR, and VOCAL MUSIC, on the *NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT*. Those who desire to become students will please leave their address at the Music Store of Mr. JOHN H. MELLOR, where a book will be opened for their reception, through the Post Office. All applications will be punctually attended to, and instruction commenced on the day named day, (February 9.) I have the permission to refer those who are not acquainted with me, to the following gentlemen:

John Snyder, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh;
H. L. Bingwalt, Esq.
N. H. Murphy, Esq.
R. I. Fahnestock, Esq.,

de30 2t&w2t

EXTRA FLOUR—

550 bbls. Beverly Mills, "Fancy Ohio;"
500 " Belmont Mills, "Pastry;"
" " Ohio Mills, "Family;"
Canal Basin; Liberty st.

For sale by

de30 6t

DR. ANDREW ROGERS' Compound Syrup

of HYPOXIS, TAR, and CANCHALAGUA. Approved of and recommended by physicians of the highest standing. For the complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Acute and Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pleurisy, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Side or Breast, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to Consumption. If you are having a severe cold, a bad cough, or any other difficulty about the throat or lungs, should you try this valuable Syrup, it will surely relieve you. It has cured thousands in this city. A bad cold neglected and suffered to run on, always ends in fatal Consumption. Price, in large bottles, $1 per bottle; or six bottles for $5.

For sale wholesale and retail by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street.

de30

HUNGARY AND KOSSUTH: or an Am-

ple Illustration and Exposition of the late Hungarian Revolution by E. P. Tuft. 50 ct.

KOSSUTH AND THE HUNGARIAN WAR; Comprising a complete history of the struggle of the Hungarians for Liberty, with notices of the leading Chiefs and Statesmen, who distinguished themselves in council and in the field.

J. L. READ,
Apollo Buildings, Fourth st.

de30

GEORGE ROWLEY, Sr., will find a let-

ter addressed to him from the "old Country," by calling on the subscribers.

A. & J. WILKINS & CO.,
corner of Market and Third sts.

de30

NEW ORLEANS EXCHANGE—$3,000

at sight, for sale by WM. A. HILL & CO.

de30 2t

FRENCH MERINOS—A. A. MASON & Co.

offer their stock of Merinos, of more than 200 pieces, during their semi annual sales, at one-third less than the usual prices.

de30

VELVET CLOAKS—We will 'mark down'

the balance of our Velvet Cloaks to less than eastern cost.

A. A. MASON & CO.

de30

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

JAS. A. McKNIGHT,
JOHN FORTER.

de30

STATEMENT

OF DEPOSITES and Balances of Deposites in the Bank of Pittsburgh, of the amount of ten dollars and upwards, which have remained in the Bank for three years preceding the date of this Statement, have not either been increased or diminished, with the name of the depositors, the date when such deposites were made or last interest accrued, and the amount thereof. There are not any balances on the books of the Bank that escheat to the Commonwealth.

Names.	Residences.	Dates.	Amounts.
Melchoir Bretzger,	——,	1848, April 10.	$250 00
Francis Dolly,	——,	1848, June 22.	90 60
Andrew McCluster,	——,	1848, July 5.	948 99
Edwin M. Stanton,	——,	1848, Dec'r 12.	250 00
Jh Zahniser, Guardian of Sarah J. Fib,	——,	1848, Sep'r 22.	133 00

STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Of the Bank of Pittsburgh, which within the last three years have been unclaim'd, 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.	Am'ts.	Dates.
Virginia A. Wilson,	——,	No. 66,	$35,	May 2, '45.
Abraham Overholt,	——,	No. 67,	5,	Nov. 7, '45.
Jh Zahniser, Guardian.	——,	No. 67,	14,	Nov. 7, '45.

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 29th Dec., 1851.

de29 3t&w1wT GEO. WATSON, Alderman.

SCHIEDAM'S Aromatic Schnapps—2 bxs.

for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

de29 60 Wood st.

AQUA AMMONIA—10 carboys for sale by

J. KIDD & CO.

de29

SEALING WAX—150 lbs. for sale by

J. KIDD & CO.

de29

UVA URSI—2 bbls. for sale by

J. KIDD & CO.

de29

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral—18 doz. for sale

by J. KIDD & CO.

de29

ALCOHOL—20 bbls. 76 and 92 deg., for

sale by J. KIDD & CO.

de29

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

KIER & JONES.

de29

BLANKETS & COMFORTS.—I have re-

ceived another lot of those warm, cheap and heavy Comforts.

WM. NOBLE,
Third street.

de27

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. sue18y

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES S. HOGE.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLURKAN.
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. LEECH.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. my22

Gift Books for the Holidays,

A. T. 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 17 original engravings, bound in fine Turkish morocco, gilt.

The Souvenir Gallery, a gift book for all seasons, with 12 beautifully finished engravings by the American Artist.

The Land of Bondage, being the Journal of a Tour in Egypt, by J. H. Wainwright, D. D., with 25 fine steel engravings.

The Keepsake, a gift book, with 25 illustrations.

The Iris, an illuminated souvenir, with 12 colored plates.

Leaflets of Memory, a beautiful annual, with 10 plates.

The Brilliant, a gift book, with 15 illustrations.

Cabinet of Modern Art, with 26 magnificent plates.

Gems of Beauty, a literary gift, 8 fine illustrations.

Gem of the Season, a souvenir, 10 do.

The Talisman, a gift of friendship, 15 do.

Sacred Annuals, a gift book for all seasons, illustrated.

Christmas Guest, by Maria J. Winslow, 12 illustrations.

Wild Flowers, a gift for the holidays.

The Flowers of Loveliness, with 25 illustrations.

The Family Circle and Parlor Annual.

Sacred Scenes, or the Rivers of the Bible.

The Sacred Tableaux, a Remarkable History in the Bible.

The Magnolia, the Snow Flake, and Friendship's Offering—three beautiful gift books for the holidays.

Also, illustrated editions of Shakspeare and Byron, in one volume.

Also, a large assortment of Holiday