was mistaken when it announced that I considered my coming here a failure. I confidently trust that the nations of Europe have a future. But I am aware that that future is contradicted by bayonets, that may support, but can afford no chair to sit upon. I trust to the future of my native land because I know it is worthy to have it, and that it is necessary to the destinies of humanity. I trust to the principles of Republicanism, and whatever be my personal fate, so much I know, that my country will conserve to you and your glorious land an everlasting gratitude.

Senator Gwinn then gave the following toast:

"The Secretary of State—His sympathies are as broad as his intellect is profound."

Mr. Webster responded as follows:

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President—I have great pleasure in participating in this occasion. It is a remarkable occasion. He who is your honored guest tonight has led thus far a life of events greatly important to himself—still more important to the world. Educated and spirited, full of a feeling of liberty and independence, he entered early into the political councils of his native country, and he is here to-day fresh from acting his part in the great struggle for Hungarian national independence. [Applause.] That is not all his distinction. He was brought to these shores by the authority of Congress, and he has been welcomed to the Capitol of the United States by the voices of the two houses of Congress.—[Voices, "He is welcome! welcome! welcome!] I agree, unconnected as I am with either branch of the legislature, in joining, and I would do it in the loudest tone in that welcome which you pronounce here. The House of Representatives, the immediate representatives of the people themselves, full of an ardent love of liberty, have joined in that welcome. The wisdom and sobriety of the Senate have joined in it, and the head of the Republic, with great cordiality. I have approved of whatever official act was necessary to bid him welcome to the seat of Government, (applause,) and he stands here to-night, in the midst of a numerous assembly of both houses of Congress, and others of us met here in our individual capacities to join in the general welcome, and signify to him with what pleasure we receive him to the shores of this free land—this asylum of oppressed humanity. [Applause.]

The effect of this welcome cannot but be felt and have its influence beyond the ocean, and in other countries where our principles are generally unknown or disliked. We are too much inclined to underrate the power and general influence of principles. Who doubts that in our own struggle for freedom and independence, the majestic influence of Chatham, the profound reasoning of Burke, the burning satiric irony of Barry, had influence on our fortunes here in America? They tended to diminish the confidence of the British Ministry, in their hopes to subject us. There was not a reading man who did not struggle more boldly for his rights when those exhilarating sounds, uttered in the two Houses of Parliament, reached him from across the seas.

Mr. Webster continued at some length. He referred to his speech on the Greek question, and said he stood upon them now and had nothing to add. He would not change on that point. He concluded with the following sentiment:

"Hungarian Independence—Hungarian control of her own destinies—Hungary as a distinct nationality among the nations. (Great applause.)

The next toast was, "The rights of States—only valuable when subject to the free control of those to whom they appertain—utterly worthless if to be determined by the sword of foreign interference."

Senator Douglas responded. He said that the right of a nation to regulate its own internal concerns was a clear one; he argumented, and advocated the recognition of the independence of any nation as soon as established. He deprecated the objection of despots to an interference in vindication of the laws of nations in behalf of liberty, when they have always interfered against liberty.

Whether he would interfere in any cause would depend upon the circumstances. He would never enter into alliance with England to repress the Autocrat of Russia, until he shall have done justice to Ireland. Before interfering, he would consider the consequences to follow, and the principles involved. There might be a case in which it would be necessary for our own safety to interfere. Should Russia interfere with Hungary again, then he would decide whether we shall interfere; but in the meantime, we should do all in our power to sustain the principle of international justice. In conclusion, he gave—

"Hungary, when she shall make her next struggle for liberty, may the friends of freedom throughout the world proclaim to the ears of all European despots, "hands off, a clear field, a fair fight, and God will protect the right." [Applause.]

Mr. Florence, of Philadelphia, proposed

"The American Minister to France, whose intervention defeated the Quintuple treaty."

Mr. Cass was here called out from a secluded portion of the room, where he had hitherto been unnoticed. He responded in eloquent language of welcome to Kossuth as the representative of the great principles of man. He also declared himself in favor of intervention, to sustain the great national law which prescribes that one power shall not interfere with the domestic concerns of another.. He was willing to vote for such a declaration by Congress to-morrow, in the name of the American people. His remarks were received with great applause.

The last toast was Turkey—her noble hospitality extended to a foreign patriot, even at the risk of war, proves her to be worthy the respect of all other nations.

Kossuth then delivered a second address, in response to this toast, and after a few remarks from Messrs. Seward and Carter the company separated.

SUBSTITUTES FOR A FREE PRESS IN FRANCE.—In Poris, lithographic bills and circulars are largely distributed as means of expressing public opinion, in substitution of a free press. The following is one, and will serve as a specimen:—

Constitution of the French Republic, Revised, Corrected, and considerably Diminished.

ART 1.—*The National Sovereignty is imprescriptible and inalienable.* Consequently, the French people abdicates its rights to Louis Napoleon, and delegates to him the care of making such a Constitution as he pleases, and promises beforehand to obey blindly whatever conditions it may contain.

ART II.—*No one can be arrested or detained except according to the forms prescribed by law; the gods of every one who inhabits the French territory is inviolable.*

Consequently, it is permitted to every agent of the police, furnished or not by a regular warrant, to arrest all persons whom he may please, to force his way, armed and under the cover of the night, into the house of any citizen, to violate the secrecy of epistolary correspondence, and to put a seal on the printing presses of the journals who have the audacity not to join in singing the praise of the government. The Bastile, which by a mistake was destroyed 60 years ago, shall be replaced by the Castle of Ham, the forts of Mont Valerien, and St Vincennes, and by the prison of Mazas. All citizens who do not declare that they are perfectly satisfied with these arrangements will be expelled the country.

ART. III.—No one shall be removed from the authority of his natural Judges. Consequently, courts martial will sit permanently; all assemblies of three persons are secret societies, and every member of a secret society will be deported; unless it shall have been previously shot.

ART. IV.—*The right of instruction is free.* Consequently, M. Montalembert and his friends, the Jesuits, are alone charged with the instruction of youth.

ART. V.—*No tax can be imposed or levied except by virtue of a law to that effect. All taxes are raised for the public benefit.* Consequently, the Minister of Finance, our Char friend Fould, will alone have the management of the budget, and expend the money of the tax-payers, subject to our control alone.

ART. VI.—*A High Court of Justice is established to take cognizance of the crime of high treason committed by the President or his accomplices.* Consequently, the President and his accomplices shall have a right to disperse by force the said High Court, and to cast into prison its members.—These members shall be placed in solitary of confinement, and shall be authorized to deliberate at their leisure on the proper means for seizing on the delinquents and bringing them to trial.

ART. VII.—*The public force is established in order to guarantee the execution of the law throughout the whole extent of the Republic.* Consequently, those who violate the law have the sole right to invoke the aid of the said public force, and to make use of it to ill-use imprison, and shoot, at their good-will and pleasure, all who have the audacity to demand the strict observance of the law and the Constitution.

ART. VIII.—*Universal suffrage is reestablished.* But it will never be called into operation, except on the 20th December, instant, and then its sovereign decision will only be respected in case it proclaims Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, President of the Republic.

THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.—We request the *New Haven Register* to attend to the declaration of the *Worcester Spy*, that,

The 'Northern Democracy' have firmly declared that persistence in the attempt to make *adhesion to the Compromise* a Party Test would cause an irremediable division in the Democratic party.' To this *firmness of Northern Democrats*, we shall be indebted for the *defeat* of any endorsement of THOSE INFAMOUS MEASURES, in both branches of Congress.'

The SPY now professes to be an organ of the true Democratic party. How soon does the whole party follow this move into Free Soilism

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1852.

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

MEETING OF THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of the Cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity, are hereby respectfully requested to meet on this morning (Monday) at 10 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, Pittsburgh, to hold a consultation in reference to the intended visit of the illustrious Kossuth.

BY REQUEST OF SEVERAL CLERGYMEN.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET.—We give, this morning, the speech of the great Magyar at the Congressional Dinner in Washington, together with the brief but important sayings of some of our distinguished Statesmen. The speech of Kossuth is of surpassing beauty, pathos, eloquence, and power, and will be read with intense interest.

The speech of Mr. Webster shows that his heart was touched, and yearned earnestly towards his illustrious friend; but he did not surrender. Had he made the same declaration which Gen. Cass made, Kossuth might have regarded his work as accomplished.

The declaration made by Gen. Cass, that he is "in favor of intervention, to sustain the great national law which prescribes that one power shall not interfere with the domestic affairs of another," and that "*he was willing to vote for such a declaration to-morrow,*" is highly important as coming from one of the chiefs of the party to which he belongs. Senator Douglass made a similar declaration, with a characteristic saving clause, which in reality amounts to nothing.

It is manifest that the generous outburst of enthusiasm for Kossuth and his cause throughout the country, an enthusiasm which has risen superior to old party distinctions, and in a great measure obliterated them, at least for the time being, is beginning to tell with great effect upon politicians and upon Congress.

Events in Europe, since Kossuth came to this country, although apparently adverse, have really favored the cause which Kossuth advocates. The feelings of the people against despotism have been deepened, as the danger which menaces the freedom of the world has increased, and a solemn sense of our responsibilities as a nation, at this great juncture in human affairs, is taking strong hold of the great national heart. The despotic combinations of Europe against their own people, and against every nation in which the principles of liberty are cherished, are working their legitimate effects by creating a desire for combinations of an opposite character in defence of those principles. Mercy, Justice, Patriotism, Prudence, and Self-preservation, are all beginning to point in the same direction.

DISABILITIES OF MIDSHIPMEN.—The Navy has ever been a favorite arm of the public defence, and, in prospect of approaching troubles in the Old World, is likely to become an interest of the very highest importance to our very existence as a nation. At all events it is upon the Navy we must depend for having our power felt and respected abroad, and for the protection of our commerce upon every sea. Its efficiency, therefore, is an object of interest to every citizen.

Regulations which have remained unaltered for perhaps thirty years, and which were very judicious and proper at the time of their adoption, have through the altered circumstances, which the lapse of time ever brings about in all human affairs, become injurious to the service, and call loudly for modification. Among these the one defining the rank, duties, and privileges of Passed Midshipmen is perhaps the most in need of modification. A midshipman is a candidate for naval official service, in a state of pupilage. Often they are lads of 16 to 17 years of age. After serving a term more or less protracted, they undergo examination, when if approved, they become "Passed Midshipmen." They are now in the line of promotion, if any vacancies exist; but, until promoted, their rank, duties, and emoluments are what they were before they passed, and they are obliged to perform similar duties, and associate on equal terms, while in service, with their juniors who have just come on board. There are now over one hundred Passed Midshipmen in our Navy, some of whom are near thirty years of age, and who have been in service twelve to fifteen years still occupying this anomalous and unpleasant position. It is as bad for the service as it is for these gallant young officers, that they should be kept in this condition so repressive of that generous ambition which is the soul of gallantry.

An application is about being made to Congress to define the rank and duties of this now numerous class of officers, and not leave them subject, as they now are, to the caprices of their superiors in command, but who are often their juniors in age, and their inferiors in all that constitutes the accomplished and efficient officer. We hope Congress will find time to do this act of justice and sound policy.

WINTERS DIORAMA.—The exhibition this evening is for the benefit of White's Brass Band, when several new scenes will be introduced, among which is one representing the Crucifixion displaying striking variations of light and general appearance.

We are indebted to Hon. W. H. Seward for a copy of his speeches in the Senate, on the joint resolution in Honor of Louis Kossuth. These speeches are noble and most eloquent productions, and if he had never done or said anything else to attract admiration, would cause his name to go down to posterity as one of the great men of the age.

RESIGNATION OF HON. HARMAR DENNY.

We regret exceedingly to learn, by a letter from the Hon. Harmar Denny, which will be found below, that his indisposition has forced him to resign the Presidency of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. The resignation was accepted by the Company with reluctance, and their appreciation of the Honorable gentleman's services manifested by a series of well deserved resolutions.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the Directors of said Company held on Saturday, the 10th day of January, 1852, the following communication was read from the Hon. Harmar Denny, President of the Company:

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 24, 1851.

To the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Rail Road Company.

GENTLEMEN—Having been confined by a protracted indisposition which has rendered my attending to the duties of the Presidency of your Board impossible, and fearing that my illness may be prolonged, I hereby resign the situation of President of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

With great respect I remain,

Your obedient servant,

HARMAR DENNY.

Whereupon Mr. Naylor offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we reluctantly accept the resignation of the Hon. Harmar Denny, as President of our Company, and sincerely regret the severe personal affliction which deprives us of the influence of his name and active services, and which has induced him to offer his resignation.

Resolved, That we heartily thank him for his early and warm espousal of the cause of our road, and for his generous subscription, and that, assuring him of our sympathy, we tender him our best wishes for his speedy restoration to health and the enjoyment of public and private usefulness.

On motion of Mr. Pennock, the resolutions were adopted unanimously, and ordered that in connection with his letter of resignation, they be published in the papers of Pittsburgh on Monday next, the 12th inst.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. NAYLOR, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, January 10, 1852.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

This was the first real working day the House has had. They passed the bill making the necessary appropriation to pay the last instalment of the Mexican indemnity under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo—$3,180,000, and transacted a variety of other business. The Senate discussed the resolution proposing to give Donaldson and Armstrong, of the Union, the printing of the Census, but came to no conclusion thereon. I don't know what will be the result of that business; but it seems to me that every rule of fairness, and even a decent regard to the public interest, require that the name of the contractors should be left out, and that the printing should be thrown open to public competition. What right has an accidental political majority in the Senate, or both Houses combined, to squander a quarter of a million of dollars of the public funds upon these two party favorites? It is rumored that an arrangement has been made by which another print, supposed to have some strength and influence in Congress, has traded off its pretensions to the Union, in consideration of a bone or two from the carcass of the prey. I have always looked with disgust and contempt upon these combinations to bleed the treasury, under any pretext whatever; and I shall never cease to denounce them. It is said that $250,000 in profits were divided between three or four establishments here in printing the returns of the census of 1840, four-fifths of which at least might have been saved to the government, by accurately describing the work to be done, and parcelling it out in convenient quantities among printers willing to take it, *at prices usual for that kind of work.* Let that course be pursued now, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendant of the Census, and I predict that the tables of the Seventh Census will be printed in a style superior to any specimen of printing ever executed for our government, so that the work will be a credit to the nation; and that the cost will be less than half what it is proposed to pay to the proprietors of the Union. I attribute nothing dishonorable to these gentlemen. They are in a position to avail themselves of the partiality of a powerful party, and have only to stand still and receive what democratic munificence is waiting to pour into their pockets. Being nothing more than men, they submit to fate, and stand devoted victims to the bounty of their friends. I do not censure them, but I condemn the system which enables, nay, almost compels such things to be done.

Kossuth's evident dejection is said to proceed from the distressing intelligence that the brutes who now rule Austria and ravage Hungary, have seized his venerable mother and his two sisters, and consigned them to the cells of a Viennese prison. He alluded pathetically to this and news yesterday, in his reply to the invitation of a number of citizens from Alexandria to visit that place. To-morrow he will visit the House of Representatives, where the proceedings, no doubt, will be similar to those in the Senate.

To-day he received a deputation of the clergymen of Washington and Georgetown, comprising, I believe, all the ministers of Protestant congregations in both cities. The clergy of the Romish Church, (often erroneously called Catholic,) who in this place are pious and learned men, and have the charge of numerous and respectable flocks, have not, so far, shown Gov. Kossuth any attention. There would be nothing noticeable in this, if the omission did not appear to be part of a preconcerted design among the clergy of that denomination. Well, I am in favor of the largest political as well as religious liberty, and desire also that every one, whether of the clergy or laity, shall be free to exercise his own taste as to his associations.

To-night the Hungarian will be a guest at the first monthly assembly of the season, a gay and grand affair. In consequence of his having been invited, and having accepted the invitation, the Russian Minister and the Austrian Charge have, it is said, declined to attend.—This is another instance of the beautiful and easy working of our free and democratic institutions. We respect the feelings of all, but allow no man to dictate or prescribe as to others.

It is said that the Committee of Arrangements for the Congressional Dinner to Kossuth have forbidden the transfer of tickets issued to the members who subscribe from the fear that certain ungentlemanly characters may gain admittance and produce a row. I would fain hope that there is no ground whatever for such apprehension, but precaution is commendable.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1852.

We are in the midst of a January thaw, and as a natural consequence out of door business is at its possibility—it is hard work to do, which is not the case. Jobbers open their stores, but there are no customers, and a general business holiday reigns in dry goods. There is a singular festivity in money matters, and the excess of funds there is as absence of all speculation in stocks or produce. There is not buoyancy of feeling enough to prompt purchasers for a rise, while the market looks so easy that no one has the courage to make contracts for fractions of a decline. The banks are discounting every thing passable that offers, and the money market has an easier appearance than has been observed for some months.

Our new Common Council was inducted last night, and before they were warm in their seats, offered resolutions expunging all the acts of their predecessors during the past month; which they in their ignorance supposed could be done. The motive probably was to come at the spoils, through the means of their votes, a process very simple and effective in this model town. However, the rum'od if not avowed, the construction will be allowed to carry of their plunder, and the new board must wait for some new scheme to fill their pockets.

The Rev. Dr. Creighton declines the provisional bishopric of Southern New York, and the Rev. J. M. Wainwright will no doubt be his successor. It is understood here privately that the office is declined by the reverend gentleman on the score of its arduous duties, which he is not fitted for in his advanced age. Another reason may be yet for the honors the station would confer. Of Dr. Wainwright, the probable successor, it is useless to speak. As a clergyman he has few equals, whether he is regarded as a scholar, or as a man of fervent piety. His opinions upon the governmental policy of the Episcopal Church are known, and notorious, through the medium of his famous controversy with Dr. Potts, growing out of a declaration of the latter, at the New England Society dinner, that "he prays for Kings founded, in the New Word, a Church" thout a Bishop, a State without a King.

Stiff no progress, but abundance of talk, in the Forrest case. The jury may have clear heads enough to render a verdict upon the testimony they have heard, but it is questionable. C.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD.

A meeting of the citizens was held at Chagrin Falls, December 23rd, 1851, to take into consideration the propriety of taking the stock and constructing the said Road.

Hon. Jacon PERKINS and others addressed the convention, showing the advantages of a communication, by Railroad, between Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

J. H. Vincent, A. C. Gardner, and W. W. Ainger, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention.

Whereupon, J. H. Vincent, chairman of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A Railroad from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, direct, is in contemplation of construction, and

Whereas, We, the citizens of Chagrin Falls and surrounding country, consider a Railroad to be of high importance to the prosperity of all classes of business, and particularly to the farming interests, therefore

Resolved, That we, fully appreciating the utility of such a road through our community, pledge ourselves to an active co-operation to the extent of our abilities in construction of said Road.

Resolved, That we will forthwith actively engage in the work of raising the necessary amount of subscription for the above purpose.

Resolved, That our sister town of Warren may depend upon us for as liberal a subscription to the stock of said Road as she shall take, in the same proportion to our capital with hers.

Resolved, That we recommend the immediate appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions to stock at this time.

J. M. VINCENT, Chairman.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and Royal Taylor, J. W. Williams, W. W. Ainger, A. C. Gardener, P. D. Canoughey, R. L. Robinson, H. Canfield, and J. M. Hickox, were appointed the committee.*

R. TAYLOR, Chairman.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

*JANUARY 3rd—Only partial returns have been made by the soliciting committee, and upwards of fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed to the stock of said road.

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. aug18y

Petroleum!

A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED 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.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved 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.' Attributing I would 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 I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the healing virtues of 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; S. R. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Cana Basin, Seventh st. Pittsburgh.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also against the peril of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Hugh D. Wilson, Robert Dunlap, Jr., S. Harper, Edward Heazleton, Walter Bryant, Wm. Larimer, Jr., S. M. Kier, Wm. Bingham, D. Dabaven, Thos. Fitzsimons, J. Schoonmaker, Samuel Rea,

Isaac M. Pennock. 1j18

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT

R. WINTER'S

UNRIVALLED EXHIBITION,

NEW CHEMICAL DIORAMAS,

NEW

Dissolving Views, Chromatrope Views, &c.

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

With the exception of Thursday evening.

THE EXHIBITION will commence with a series of new DISSOLVING VIEWS, SCENES ON THE RIVER RHINE, Moonlight, Twilight, Moonlight, Cities, Sea Views, &c., too numerous to mention (the latter called) in an entire change.

After which a grand display of

SIX CHROMATROPE VIEWS,

with a variety of new pleasing Metamorphoses. The Chromatrope is the most perfect of the far-famed CHEMICAL DIORAMAS, illustrative of the following subjects, and capable to all the changes peculiar to the natural day, from morning to all its brilliancy, now occupying

MILAN CATHEDRAL, night view, celebrating Midnight Mass.

For the first time, CITY OF JERUSALEM, with the CRUCIFIXION, by moonlight.

INTERIOR OF ST. MADELINE, (Paris,) night view, Celebration of High Mass.

The favorite subject, BIRTH OF OUPID.

A DAY EXHIBITION,

On Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents only; Children under 12 half price. Doors open at 7; Exhibition to commence at 7½ precisely. (Full description in small bills.) ja12d

Samuel Gray,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

St. Clair Hotel Buildings, St. Clair Street.

WHERE he is prepared to show his usual large and well assorted stock of FASHIONABLE GOODS, and to order in a style which he trusts will meet the approbation of those who may favor him with their patronage. ja12

Printing Office for Sale.

AN ESTABLISHED PRINTING OFFICE in the city of Pittsburgh is hereby offered for sale. The materials are mostly new, and having cost about four thousand dollars are ample for a first rate business. They will be sold on accommodating terms for two thousand dollars. The above affords an opportunity which can but seldom occur, for a person with a small capital, to establish a first rate article, and materials for a Country Newspaper, all but new, and in good order. For further particulars address the publishers of the Pittsburgh Gazette. ja12dawtf

(New York Times, Phila. Ledger, Cincinnati Gazette, and Cleveland Herald, copy to amount of $1 each.)

To Let,

THE large Warehouse, now occupied by James O'Connor & Co., situated on Liberty street, near the Bridge. Possession will be given on the 1st of March, 1852. If not rented. I will offer it at public sale on 1st day of May next. Enquire of

M. SLOAN.

ja12-2w

Continuation of the Great Semi-Annual Sale for TWENTY DAYS,

A. A. MASON & CO.'s, 62 and 64 Market street, have the stock of Shawls, Silks, French Merinos, Paramattas, Alpacas, Cashmeres, De Laines, and Domestic Goods, together with every other article, will be sorted down to still lower prices, for twenty days only.

ja12

Kossuth, Magyar and Hungarian Hats

McCORD & CO. have just received a few dozen of these comfortable HATS, to which they would respectfully call the attention of gentlemen. ja12

MUFFS, VICTORINES, &c.—McCORD & CO., wishing to close out their stock of FURS, offer them at very lower prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ja12

SELLERS' UNRIVALLED VERMIFUGE.

PARKSBURG, Va., Jan. 12, 1852.

MR. R. E. SELLERS:—Your Vermifuge is decidedly the best we have in Virginia. Many new Worm Medicines appear, and are tried by families, but they soon fall back on Sellers' unrivalled Worm Killer.

W. W. TEMPLETON.

Sold by all druggists. Depot at the Drug Store of R. E. SELLERS, No. 57 Wood st. ja12

SEEDS—100 bu. Clover;

140 " Timothy;

60 " Flax; in store and for sale low by ENGLISH & BENNETT, 122 Second, and 121 First st.

CHEESE—200 bxs. W. R., for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

FLAX—40 bales for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

BROOMS—140 doz. Corn, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

CHOCOLATE—100 bxs No. 1 rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

LARD—8 pkgs. No. 1, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

CREAM CHEESE—72 boxes for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

SALERATUS—40 casks;

60 boxes (Powdered;) for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

Library Meeting.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday evening, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at which time the Annual Report will be read, and the Officers for the ensuing year to serve for the ensuing year will take place.

ja10-2t ALEX. WILKINS, Sec'y.

Banking and Exchange Office.

THE highest market price paid in par funds for American Silver.

Exchange on the Eastern Cities for sale.

Current funds bought and sold.

Collections made in the West.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.—by

H. D. KING, Fourth st.

Pittsburgh Gas Company.

25 SHARES of this Stock for sale by A. WILKINS & CO.

To Let,

PERSONS desirous of learning the Banjo will be thoroughly taught in TEN EASY LESSONS, on a new and simple method, by B. B. STANTON, Southern Banjoist.

Address B. B. Stanton, St. Clair Hotel, corner of St. Clair and Penn sts. ja5d.*

Worthy of Attention.

CHESTER'S EMPORIUM OF MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—Our prices have been reduced to a very slight shade above cost. Purchasers desiring bargains are invited to call, as we are determined to cut my stock of Men and Boys' Winter Clothing. No charges for showing goods. Dry study to please

1 Smithfield st., near Diamond alley.

VENISON! VENISON!—52 Hams prime, received and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

Stocks.

EXCHANGE BANK;

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad;

Western Pennsylvania Company;

Minnesota Mining Company;

North American Mining Company;

For sale by STEWART & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers, corner of Market and Third sts

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—Just received from Philadelphia, a full and complete assortment, all warranted the crop of 1851, which I will furnish to my customers either wholesale or retail, at the Seed Store, Nos. 104 and 106 Wood st.

H. H. WICKERSHAM,

corner of Wood and Sixth sts.

S. F. FLOUR—500 bbls. Anshutz, Pollock & Co.'s brand, just landing and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 31 Wood st.

DRIED PEACHES—150 bu. prime halves, just rec'd and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

BUTTER—14 bbls. Packed;

50 kegs prime Kentucky;

10 bbls. Roll, just rec'd, and for sale by SAMUEL P. SHRIVER & CO

LARD—2 bbls. No. 1, for sale by S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

HIDES—200 Dry, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

BUTTER—10 kegs packed, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

LARD—6 bbls. No. 1, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

MORRIS, in the Diamond, is selling

French Curtains at 56 per; lb

Cocoine Blankets at 50 per lb;

Drum Figs at 12½c per lb;

New Raisins Raisins at 12½c per lb;

Almonds at 12½c per lb;

Oranges at 37½c per doz

ja7

SUPER SHIRTING MUSLINS—Just received at the northeast corner of Market and Market street—one case super shirting Muslins, at 12½c per yd. Also, 100 pieces Lawns, approved make, and warranted pure lisle, always on hand.

WADDING—A supply of White and Black, just rec'd.

ja7 HURTLEY & DUNCIFFE.

To Printers and Publishers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Commissioners up to noon of Saturday, the 10th inst., for the County Advertising for the present, year.

JAMES MOORHEAD,

EBENEZER BOYLES,

JOHN ROSS,

Commissioner's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1852.

Pumpkin Pies!

JUST rec'd at No. 256 Liberty street, a small lot of KNIGHT'S FLOUR OF PUMPKIN PIES. This article will make Pies of a superior quality, and is the most convenient as well as the most economical form for use. Put up in ½ lb. papers, with full directions.

WM. A. McCLURG & CO.,

Grocers and Tea Dealers.

[Chronicle copy.]

PLAID DRESS SILKS—A. A. MASON & Co. will close out all their stock of rich Plaid Dress Silks, at a great discount. ja6

DRESS & CLOAK GOODS—A. A. MASON & Co. offer their immense assortment of Dress and Cloak Goods, at less than auction prices. ja6

HOME JOURNAL—New volume and new type. Now is the time to subscribe. Subscriptions received at HOLMES' literary Depot, Third st.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, for January. Subscriptions reduced to $3 a year, at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third st. ja6

SUNDRIES—

2 casks Beeswax;

6 bbls. Grease;

7 " Flaxseed;

6 bags Dried Apples;

18 " Peaches;

24 bales Cotton; to arrive per General Taylor, and for sale by IZAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front streets.

HOMINY—5 bbls. in store and for sale by ja6 O. BLACKBURN & CO.

BUTTER—4 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by ja5 R. DALZELL & CO.

CHEESE—300 boxes prime Cream, for sale by ja5 JAMES DALZELL.

LARD—2 bbls. Fresh Leaf, for sale by JAMES DALZELL.

BUTTER—2 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by ja5 JAMES DALZELL.

SPTS. TURPENTINE—18 bbls. prime, for sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

FLAXSEED OIL—10 bbls. pure, for sale by ja3 R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

ALCOHOL—20 bbls. 76 and 92 per cent., for sale low by R. E. SELLERS.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. No. 1, Winter, for sale by R. E. SELLERS.

THE CONNECTION between the subscribers ceases on this day. A. CULBERTSON will use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

A. CULBERTSON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, '51. I. H. CLOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business as heretofore, at 195 Liberty st.

ja1 A. CULBERTSON.

DRIED PEACHES—3 sacks for sale by ja1 S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

DRIED APPLES—3 sacks for sale by ja1 S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

HICKORY NUTS—10 bbls. for sale by ja1 S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI,

RESPECTFULLY announces a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12th, 1852, on which occasion she will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

Mad. AMALIA PATTI, Prima Donna Contralto, from Astor Place Opera House;

M. STRAKOSCH, the eminent Pianist;

Mr. ARTHURSON, the celebrated Tenor, from Astor Place Opera House, New York.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Grand Fantasia on airs from "La Sonnambula" by Bellini, composed and executed by M. STRAKOSCH.
2. "I mourn thee but I love no more" a favorite English Ballad by Balfe, sung by MAD'LLE AMALIA PATTI.
3. Romanza from Giovanna, Di Napoli, by Strakosch, sung by Mr. ARTHURSON.
4. Brilliant Cavatina, from Rosalini's Opera, Tancredi, sung by MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI.

PART II.

5. "The Harp that once through Tara's halls," a celebrated song by Thomas Moore. Sung by MAD'LLE AMALIA PATTI.
6. "We may be happy," a beautiful ballad by Balfe. Sung by Mr. ARTHURSON.
7. Air from "Il Barbiere de Siviglia," by Rossini. Sung by MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI.
8. "La Neyade Etude Poetique," followed by the Kossuth Gallopade—both pieces composed and executed by M. STRAKOSCH.
9. The Grand Duetto, from "Stabat mater," by Rossini. Sung by MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI and AMALIA PATTI.
10. "Bluebeard," a tale of Infantile History. Sung by Mr. ARTHURSON.
11. "Cionin' thro' the Rye," a favorite Scotch song. Sung by MAD'LLE AMALIA PATTI.
12. (By request.) the celebrated "Prize Valse," sung by MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI.
13. The Carnival of Venice, Capriale, by Paganini—arranged for the Piano, and executed by MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
14. Voyez, Voyez, a charming Bravarole Duettino, by Rossini. Sung by MAD'LLE TERESA PARODI and AMALIA PATTI.

Director and Conductor ..... Maurice Strakosch.

Tickets, $1. For sale at the Music Stores and at the Hall.

Doors open at half past 6; Concert to commence at half past 7 o'clock. ja10-3t

Select School.

H. WILLIAMS has opened a Select School in the school room under the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Sixth street.

TERMS, (*in advance:*)

Primary Class, $5 per scholar, per quarter of 11 weeks

Junior " 6 " " " "

Senior " 10 " " " "

REFERENCES:

I take great pleasure in saying that Mr. H. Williams is an excellent teacher—intelligent, discreet, and faithful. He is a professor to which he has evidently devoted, and to which he brings not only a long experience and an ardent enthusiasm, but a remarkable conscientiousness, in which (I can testify from my own knowledge) parents and pupils may fully confide.

REV. T. H. NEVIN, Ex'r T. McGILL.

West. Theol. Seminary, April 20, 1850.

I fully concur with Dr. McGill in the above statement and recommendation. D. ELLIOTT.

I have known Mr. Henry Williams for many years, during the greater part of which time he has been employed as a teacher—a profession for which he is peculiarly fitted. He has great experience, the faculty of adapting his instructions to the age and capacity of his pupils, is well grounded in the branches of knowledge essential to the advancement of his scholars, unbiased by prejudice, of temper and sound judgment, and is of irreproachable moral character. Having had a son with Mr. Williams for a length of time, I speak of his capacity as an instructor of youth, from my personal knowledge.

Pittsburgh, April 23d, 1850. CHARLES SHALER.

ja12-2t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscribers, agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., are now prepared to receipt freight through during the winter to Philadelphia, at the following rates:

For all first class goods ..... $1.25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

For Bacon, Butter, Lard, Tallow, and all heavy freights $1.00

TIME—FIVE DAYS.

COVODE & GRAHAM,