PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1852.

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

Kossuth Festival.

☞ If GOVERNOR KOSSUTH arrives at Pittsburgh on Tuesday morning, as expected, the Festival at Masonic Hall will take place on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Doors to be open at 2 o'clock.

The sale of Tickets will be continued this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at PHILO HALL, over the Post Office.

By order of FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.

EUROPE.—We do not put implicit faith in the returns of the late election in France. A man who is villian enough to perjure himself by overthrowing a constitution which he solemnly swore to support, would not hesitate to falsify the returns of an election, a thing which he could so easily do, and which he has such a strong temptation to do. That a large majority of those who did vote, voted "yes," we have no doubt, but that nearly eight millions of Frenchmen sanctioned the usurpation is rather too large a story. Degraded, crushed and priest-ridden as France unquestionably is, we cannot and will not believe that they are so thoroughly subdued as that would imply.

Rome supports France, and France sustains Rome. The spiritual domination of the Pope over the minds of the French people enables Louis Napoleon to hold together the brutal elements which compose his government; and in return the brute force of that government is lent to the Pope to keep him in his seat. The priests of Rome sustain Louis Napoleon—the soldiers of France sustain the Pope; and between them every form of tyranny and oppression rules unchecked in the dominions of both. It is a horrible state of things. Despotism is more triumphant than it has been at any time since the Reformation.

But this is not the worst. A firm and perfect compact now exists between France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Naples, all of whom give their power to the Pope, while he in turn lends all the power of his vast spiritual dominion to strengthen them. No wonder that Great Britain quails before this tremendous combination, nor is it surprising, that, with such backing, Louis Napoleon was able to trample the constitution of France under his feet. This huge confederation of despots have more than 1,500,000 men now under arms to sustain their thrones and enable them to crush their people, in addition to an army of priests of unknown numbers, all devoted to the sovereign power what they acknowledge, and admirably disciplined.

It was a great mistake on the part of Great Britain, that she suffered the despots of Europe to recover from the shock which they received in 1848. At the time when France was free, and the Pope and the Emperor of Austria both fled trembling from their capitals, while Hungary was victorious, and all Europe was glowing with the spirit of freedom, one vigorous blow from that power would have completed the work. But that blow was not given, not a word of cheer was spoken; and now she stands alone, exposed to the concentrated fury of their recovered strength. The future is gloomy in the extreme to the friends of liberty. Still there is no reason for despair; for there is a spirit abroad in the world that cannot long be repressed, and there is unfailing hope in the power and the promise of Him whose great mission is "to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free." We are not apprehensive that tyranny and oppression are going to settle permanently, as a dark pall, over the earth; but we confess we are appalled at the prospect of the approaching struggle. Men are becoming terribly in earnest, both in Europe and America and there is a marshalling of forces, a sound of preparation, a stern determination on both sides to conquer or perish. The friends of freedom and of right will be obliged to combine. They have lost the favorable moment, it is true, and must now contend at immense disadvantage; but still there can be no doubt respecting the ultimate issue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1852.

When ANACREON MOORE wanted to raise 3,000 guineas, John Murray told him he ought to write a poem which should not contain one classical allusion. Moore acted upon the suggestion and produced his charming Indian tales of Lalla Rookh. It will be as singular an innovation upon custom if I write a Washington letter which shall not have one word of politics in it; yet that I am going to do.

I have several times stated that amidst the general prosperity of the United States at this time, it is susceptible of proof that some of our most important national interests exhibit symptoms of decline. I will take up the article of iron, and if after disposing of the facts at hand in regard to that principal branch of productive industry in the United States, space remains for remarks upon the condition of others, I may furnish some information upon our progress in reference to them.

In 1840, according to the 6th census, there were in the Union 804 furnaces for cast iron, which produced 286,903 tons, and 795 forges, bloomeries, and rolling mills, making 197,232 tons of bar per annum. From the best information that can now be obtained, the quantity of bar iron and castings produced, represents about 95 per cent of the whole amount of iron reduced from the ore. Upon this supposition there was produced in 1840 an aggregate quantity of pigs and blooms of 614,886 tons. In the year of our greatest production the furnaces of the United States turned out 800,000 tons of pig iron. This was in 1847.

Let us advert to our condition in 1850. In this year, as we learn from the census tables, there were 1391 establishments for castings; exhibiting the very large increase of 587, or 72 per cent. in the number of foundries &c. The quantity of castings made, had increased to 822,746, which was 95,842 tons in excess of the produce of 1840. That is to say, in ten years the production had increased twelve and a half per cent., while our territory has been extended by more than 60 per cent., and our population 36 per cent. In 1850 the number of wrought iron establishments was 422, a decrease of 373 in ten years. The produce of iron had advanced to 278,044 tons, equal to an increase of 80,812 tons, or about 40 per cent. The quantity of pig iron made in 1850 was 564,755 tons, to which should probably be added 33,000 tons of blooms, giving a total amount of 598,000 tons. The increase from 1840 of iron in this form was 84,000 tons, not far from 16 per cent.

Now these figures, taken without connection with the circumstances and state of the country, would not give by any means a true idea of the condition of the business. In the infancy of every nation the heavier descriptions of its manufacturing must be done for it by older countries, but as it attains strength it dispenses with foreign aid, supplies itself and then commences to exchange its own manufactures for the raw produce of its inferior in power and civilization. Thus the whole of our vast and beneficial system for supplying ourselves with iron has grown up within thirty years, although our national existence dates back seventy seven years. And had we gone on through the whole of the last decipial at the same rate of progress as we did during the five years from 1842 to 1847, we should now be absolutely an iron exporting country. For it has been shown that the production rose from 614,000 tons of pig iron in 1846 to 800,000 tons in 1847, and there is the best reason to believe that the whole of the increase took place between August 30th, 1842, and July 30th 1847. Had this tendency gone on until this present year of 1852, our furnaces would have yielded 1,200,000 tons of pig iron, whereas there are grounds for the melancholy conviction that the last eighteen months have brought a further retrogression in their productiveness. If the total yield declined from 1847 to June 1850, from 800,000 to 600,000 tons, and if that rate of decline has continued until January 1852, which, alas! few can doubt, then the entire product is now at the rate of less than 500,000 tons a year. We hear of whole districts in which the mining and reducing of iron was a flourishing and profitable business five years ago, where now the glow of the furnace and the forge fire is scarcely seen at all. This is said to be the case in north eastern New York. Let us imagine what will be the condition of Pennsylvania in 1860, if this state of things be permitted to continue.

A friend informs me that an article, prepared by a very competent hand, is published for the January number of the North American Review, or will appear in that for April, advising that the iron interest be taken up separately from all others, and receive precisely such consideration, as if it were the only one which was in a suffering condition. There will be an apparent partiality and injustice in this, but it will be in fact partial justice, which is surely better than comprehensive injustice. But if I follow this train of thought I shall trench upon the subject which I pledged myself to avoid.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 10

The Senate proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Clerk—John M. Sullivan.
Assistant Clerk—J. C. Bamberger.
Transcribing Clerks—Messrs. Benedict, Snyder, and Raymond.
Sergean at Arms—Wm P. Thomas
Assistants—John Essing, and Wm. P. Brady.
Door Keeper—Thomas H. Wareham.
Assistant Door Keepers—John R. Reigle, James Mollvaine.
Messenger—Andrew Young.
Assistant do.—Edward D. Evans.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Fiffe offered a remonstrance signed by 200 of the tax payers of the borough of Manchester, in the county of Allegheny, against the annexation of said borough to the city of Allegheny.

Mr. Penny read in place a bill incorporating the McKeesport Plank Road Company.

JANUARY 12.

Mr. McCloskey read in place a bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace in Allegheny County.

A bill was read in place authorizing the Governor of the Commonwealth to negotiate a loan of three hundred thousand dollars to meet the semi-annual interest on debts of the Commonwealth due February 1st, 1852. Voted down—yeas 59, nays 52.

A bill is before the Senate proposing to give all municipal *and other* corporations in this Commonwealth the right and power to subscribe for shares of stock in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and enable the Company to receive their certificates and bonds as cash. Subsequently it was modified by striking out the words "and other," thus confining it to municipal corporations. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

PROF. BIRNEY'S LETTERS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Christmas, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The first effect produced by the recent events in France must have been to disheaten those who sympathize with the efforts in Europe for liberty. What! they have exclaimed, shall despotism triumph forever?—Shall the human race ever be like a road-hack, getting rid of one rider only to have the spurs of more vigorous one buried in its flanks? Shall unhappy France never start into the air of Liberty but to be pulled rudely down, like a stool pidgeon with a string to its leg? Shall the hopes of the progress, the faith of those who believe in the early advent of a better day ever be disappointed and their ideal be as impalpable and evanescent of the images that pass so swiftly over the surface of the magic mirror?

WICKEDNESS *IS* HIGH PLACES.

If we content ourselves with a first and superficial glance at the actual state of things in France, there is certainly cause for disengagement. The most criminal usurpation that stains the annals of our race has been accomplished. The highest officer in the nation sneers at the sanctity of oaths, accounts high treason a trifle light as air, provided it be success, and marches to his guilty throne on a path slippery with human gore. As soon as he has steadied himself on the pile of corpses, sacrificed to his ambition, he is approached by crowds of sycophants anxious to make their court to the new power that is.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The most obsequious of all are the gentlemen in scolloped hats and long black gowns, eager to clasp the bloody hand of the conqueror and seal an agreement with him by which, for a certain share of the spoils, they guarantee to him the approbation of Heaven for all his crimes past and future. From the Pantheon Cathedral at Marcatshellies, and the direction of public instruction, the clergy promise to persuade the peasants that Louis Bonaparte is one of the purest and best of men, and it will go hard if he be not canonized after death. They undertake also to prove that killing is no murder and perjury no crime, provided one be strong enough to avoid being brought to punishment; and that every law abiding citizen is a brigand and every friend of the constitution a stirrer up of sedition and rebellion. These doctors of morality adopt the royal road to salvation so naively preached by St. Eloy to his parishioners.

Redeem your souls from destruction while you have the means in your power; *offer presents titles to churchmen;* come more frequently to church; humbly implore the patronage of the saints, for if you do these things, you may come with security in the day of retribution to the Eternal Judge and say—"Give to us, O Lord, for we have given to thee."

THE TRADING BOURGEOISIE.

After these Titans of wickedness who would scale heaven itself and make the Supreme Ruler of the Universe an accomplice of their crimes and ambition, come the merchants: they too would make friends with their spoulsed rogues and, true Jews that they are, reply to all kicks and cuffs by offers to sell gold fringe and cloth of rich and rare fantaisy. A community of traders is so sensible of the great blessing of tranquility, that Nick himself would not be disturbed by them, if he could once seat himself quietly on the throne. To describe your thriving merchant would require the pen of Earle. He attends well to his store, but not to himself.—He has reason enough to look after his business but not enough to see that he has interests other than those of heaping up money. His hand is ever on his account books, and his sales book and ledger are the subject of his meditations. He expostulates with his clerks but never with Government, and he speaks *per cents.* and other Exchange slang more glibly than French. His mind is not much interested in external objects but if a broker's window, glittering with piles of gold pieces and rich with bank-notes, comes in his way, he stops in dumb astonishment and, though his haste be never so great, will gaze for half an hour. His religion and politics are taken out with his license and change with the different occupants of the Tuilleries; he does not know what to think of the late revolution, but refers you to the bulletins issued from the police office. His Catholicism consists in going to church on high festivals, and joining heartily in the prayers to be preserved in health and prosperity, to be protected against the craft and subtlety of his fellow tradesmen, and to have the kindly fruits of the earth preserved so that he may long enjoy them. He recognises the hand blessing only in a busy season, or in the collection of bad debts, and never praises him except when he has sold at a large profit. He thinks nothing to be vice but spending money, and from this he will gravely dissuade young men, and has some thrifty bob-nail proverb, taken from Old Richard's Almanac, to season his advice.—He is stingy the year round, except at New Year's, when, if he has made money, he thinks he may be drunk with a good conscience. He is sensible of no calamity but having a note protested, and thinks the late revolution a disaster, not because the people lost what little liberty they had, but because he was obliged to shut up his store and lost a day's sales. What can be expected from such a man in a revolution, except that he will put up a few ejaculatory prayers that one of the parties may get the upper hand before long, so that trade may not be disturbed by this foolish strife about rights—a subject he thinks entirely incomprehensible.

ANECDOTE.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., when the Orleanists and Legitimists had wound up their courage to the fighting point, and when Bonaparte and St. Arnaud had issued their famous proclamation for shooting without mercy every citizen who should be found with arms on his person, an Orleanist chief dashed into the store of a rich grocer. He found that respectable citizen peeping through the blinds of a second story window at what was going on. 'To arms! to arms! neighbor,' he cried, 'don't you know that if Bonaparte succeeds there will be a general war in Europe, and every merchant in Paris will be a bankrupt,'

'Heavens! you don't say so!' Of course we all must fight. Up with the barricades. But if you shouldn't succeed, what will become of me! At any rate, you can have my clerk. Here, Antoine, my boy, take my gun and my blessing.—Remember, it is glorious to die for one's country.'

'And he sends Antoine out to take his chance at a neighboring barricade. Fortunately Antoine escapes, and returns to reproach his employer.

'Wretch,' says he, 'you sent me out with a gun that was out of repair, knowing too that I risked my life.'

'You're a pretty fellow,' answers the grocer, 'do you suppose I would give you my new gun that I want to hunt with next year. If you had been killed, I'd have lost it altogether.'

No one will be surprised to hear that the hero of this story went with a number of fellow grocers to give in their adhesion to the dictatorship of the prince and congratulate him on his success; and that he has frequently lectured Antonie on the duty of submitting to every government God may send us.

STUFF FOR HEROES.

Heroes are not to be made out of such a bourgeoisie as now consumes the fruits of the earth in France. They are made out of such men as the Suliots, who defended themselves, in their native mountains, against the Turks, with such desperation as to maintain their liberty for centuries. It is told of a band of them, driven to the edge of a precipice and there surrounded by a superior and overwhelming force, that, having first placed the women and children next the precipice, they all joined in a patriotic chant. At each chorus, a woman and her children leaped from the giddy height and were dashed to pieces on the rocks below, and some of the warriors rushed upon serried ranks of the enemy to fall to pieces with a hundred balls. A moment after the crags repeated the echo of the last chorous, all of the little band were with the dead—having made a sublime protest against Brute Force. Our modern civilization is too incomplete to produce such heroes: discretion has absorbed valor and cowardice is ranked among the cardinal virtues. This is the reason why so many of the rich citizens of Paris creak their shoes on the marble flaggings of Louis Bonaparte's ante chamber. Their duty to their families requires them to cooperate with him for the restoration of tranquility. Undoubtedly, they are far better than the Catholic clergy which by a strange misinterpretation of the apostolic injunction to "pray always," prays *for* the people on Sunday and *prays on* them the rest of the week; but we must maintain that their conduct is not calculated to inspire any one with respect for the commercial system of which it is the result.

An amusing thing in the conduct of the *bourgeoisie* is its 'pretending to take seriously M. Bonaparte's claims to republicanism.' 'Don't you see, it says, that he allows us to vote, and promises to abide by our decision, that he has not quitted the Elysee, and that he still condescends to wear the title of President of the Republic?' Yes my friends; M. Bonaparte's right to wear the insignia of the Republic is like the right a yeoman of the middle ages had to wear the armor of a noble, the old books of heraldry tell us that a yeoman "who had *killed* a gentleman, Pagan or Saracen, might of right wear his coat armor."

THE PRESS.

The journalists form a rotten branch of the bourgeoisie though they are generally considered as having an independent growth. They have all the vices of the bourgeoisie added to a few of their own. Owing to the laws against free discussion—requiring a heavy deposit of money in the hands of government, previous to commencing the publication of a newspaper, putting every opposition paper at the mercy of the administration, thus making it the existence of a frank opposition press impossible, and enabling the ministry to fill the pockets of all who will write for it,—owing to these things, the press of all opinions had become an Augean stable that required cleansing. There was no public confidence in its purity that even Girardin of *La Presse* possessed or a train of credit to sell the democracy to Louis Napoleon; that nobody doubted that *Les Debats*, that most conservative and diplomatic sheet, had sold itself to Louis Philippe for a fat office, given the son of the principal proprietor, and the receipt of the telegraph news ten minutes after the minister with the privilege of speculating on it at the Bourse; nor did any one doubt that the bargain was renewed with the Executive of the Republic. Before the 2d of December, there were Conservative presses whose conservatism was paid for at so much a column, and republican ones whose republicanism was offered to the highest bidder; they were all paltry charlatans, making money out of the public credulity.

The present state of things is much better Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has cut to pieces with his sabre those delusions called republican papers. If he had gone farther and given a new issue to each of the rest, he would have deserved warmer commendation. But we do not wish to be imposed on by the cry of liberty of the press as applied to the state of things before the dictatorship. That liberty did not exist: the laws were severe enough and the power of the administration great enough to exclude from the daily press everything like an honest expression of opinion. The patriotic editor of a daily paper had been furnished with prison lodgings, and their tripods usurped by a pack of the "lyingest knaves in Christendom," whose time was pretty equally divided between dice, drabs and diurnal slander. Erastus objects to some of the writers of his day that they would lie drinking all day long with canmen and tapsters in dram shops, and that they were *multa bibens multa vorans*": if Erastus lived now a-days in Paris, he would find reasons enough for sharpening his rebuke. It is unfortunate enough that M. Bonaparte should have selected to be spared the very worst of the whole set.

THE LAMARTINE SCHOOL

We do not speak of Guerroniere and the other disciples of Lamartine; their teacher having not the faintest notion of political science himself, has never been able to impart any to them; their want of fixed principles makes it as easy for them to join one party as another, and they prefer to join the strongest. He is one of the poignant regrets of Lamartine's old age that, as a politician, he has never been able to form a disciple to be any thing but a traitor. Guerronier and his colleagues are too feeble to attract any thing but contempt, they cannot compete with De Veron and Granier de Cassagnac, the two great journalists of the new regime.

VERON.

Who is this famous Doctor that has proved himself to have been, for many months, the intimate friend and confidant of Louis Napoleon? First a quack doctor, then a vender of quack medicines—a sort of counterfeit of the jujube paste—and later a director of the Opera, where he had a variety of ways for turning a penny, to gain money enough in these different occupations to become a newspaper proprietor and dabbler in politics. He fitted himself still better for this new occupation, by apprenticing himself to M. Thiers for a few years. With an impudence almost unparalleled, he boasts of the way in which he turns his want of principle to account. "I lie as well paid, he'd as lief defend Christianity as Atheism, caring nothing for either. Last summer, he was a furious enemy of universal suffrage; one night, his friend Louis, sent for him and told him to take the opposite tack; Veron complied with his usual good nature, having no doubt arranged the consideration. His sketches are notorious; and his unwieldy proportions are evidences of their frequency. Yet this creature—he is not worthy the name of man—with his bloated face, covered with pustules, is the champion Louis Bonaparte has chosen of the family institution; and, his own hands full of rapine and plunder, he dares to apply the term of brigand to honest men and philanthropists. Any man of the least portion of self-respect.

Is loth
To meet the rudeness and swilled insolence,
Of this late wassailer.'

CASSAGNAC.

And who is Granier de Cassagnac? Venitian history affords some instances of men whose veins were full of gall instead of blood, and who gloated so on human agony that they volunteered to do the killing and torturing for the secret tribunals. Cassagnac is one of these. He was employed, first, by the legitimists, to write down Orleanism and constitutional monarchy and to bury his poignard in the defenders of these systems. Louis Philippe saw that he was a literary *bravo* of singular audacity and brought him up. The terms of the bargain were one hundred thousand francs to be paid by giving Cassagnac the privilege of selling the directorship of a theatre—worth that sum. Cassagnac sold it, got half the sum in cash and a note for the rest. When the note fell due, it was protested and the debtor pleaded and proved the speculation in public offices. When Louis Philippe and his parasites were chased away from the public treasury, Cassagnac refused to run off. The Orleanist paper of which he was part of the editorial corps, became bankrupt for want of subscribers.

Cassagnac was put up, at auction, with the other assets of the concern, but not sold for want of bidders. He remained without an employer until Louis Napoleon returned to France. One of Cassagnac's stipulations with his new owner was that nothing he might ever do or say in this behalf should ever be construed into a real renunciation of Orleanism. Cassagnac is now the greatest newspaper writer in France, for he and his friend Veron are the only ones.—He is stingy the year round, except at New Year's, when, if he has made money, he thinks he may be drunk with a good conscience. He is sensible of no calamity but having a note protested, and thinks the late revolution a disaster, not because the people lost what little liberty they had, but because he was obliged to shut up his store and lost a day's sales. What can be expected from such a man in a revolution, except that he will put up a few ejaculatory prayers that one of the parties may get the upper hand before long, so that trade may not be disturbed by this foolish strife about rights—a subject he thinks entirely incomprehensible.

ANECDOTE

On Thursday, the 4th inst., when the Orleanists and Legitimists had wound up their courage to the fighting point, and when Bonaparte and St. Arnaud had issued their famous proclamation for shooting without mercy every citizen who should be found with arms on his person, an Orleanist chief dashed into the store of a rich grocer. He found that respectable citizen peeping through the blinds of a second story window at what was going on. 'To arms! to arms! neighbor,' he cried, 'don't you know that if Bonaparte succeeds there will be a general war in Europe, and every merchant in Paris will be a bankrupt,'

'Heavens! you don't say so!' Of course we all must fight. Up with the barricades. But if you shouldn't succeed, what will become of me! At any rate, you can have my clerk. Here, Antoine, my boy, take my gun and my blessing.—Remember, it is glorious to die for one's country.'

'And he sends Antoine out to take his chance at a neighboring barricade. Fortunately Antoine escapes, and returns to reproach his employer.

'Wretch,' says he, 'you sent me out with a gun that was out of repair, knowing too that I risked my life.'

'You're a pretty fellow,' answers the grocer, 'do you suppose I would give you my new gun that I want to hunt with next year. If you had been killed, I'd have lost it altogether.'

No one will be surprised to hear that the hero

J. W. WOODWELL, Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer and Dealer in Cabinet Ware, 83 Third street.

JAMES TURBETT, Agent for Pittsburgh of the Hudson River Fire Insurance Co., 120 Wood street.

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary Citizen's Insurance Co., 94 Water street.

WM. NOBLE, Upholsterer and Dealer in Upholstery, Wholesale and Retail, Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office

EDMUND WILKINS, Marble Manufacturer, Eagle Works, 245 Liberty st.

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, representing Ruins, Moonlights, Calithes, Sea Views, &c., too numerous to mention (the localities) in an advertisement.

After which a grand display of
SIX CHROMATROPE VIEWS,
with a variety of new pleasing Metamorphoses. The entertainment to conclude with the far-famed CHEMICAL DIORAMAS, illustrative of the following subjects, susceptible to all the changes peculiar to the natural day, representing nature in all its brilliancy:

MILAN CATHEDRAL, night view, celebrating Midnight Mass.

By particular request, the gorgeous subject representing BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST, will be re-produced.

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

The favorite subject, BIRTH OF CUPID.

A DAY EXHIBITION.

On Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Tickets 25 cents only; Children under 12 half price Doors open at 7; Exhibition commences at 7½ precisely. (Full description in small bills.) ja19-tf

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—6 bbls. rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS. ja19

LARD—12 pkgs. rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS ja19

JAMES BLAKELY, Emigration Agent, and Agent for Tapscott & Co.'s Liverpool Packets, corner of Sixth and Liberty sts

A. CULBERTSON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 145 Liberty st.

GOVODE & GRAHAM, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Transporters, Canal Basin.

CLARKE & THAW, Forwarding Merchants and Transporters, Canal Basin, Liberty st.

W. P. JONES, Agent of the Insurance Co. of North America, 141 Front st.

WM. A. HILL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 64 Wood st.

HENRY RICHARDSON, Dealer in Fine Watches, Gas Lustres, Lamps, &c., 81 Market st.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary Western Insurance Co., 92 Wood st.

JAMES A. McKNIGHT, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail, 62 Fourth street

SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY, Manufacturers of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Front street, between Wood and Market

Wanted,

BY AN experienced Warehouse man, in a Wholesale grocery House, a situation as Salesman or Entry Clerk. Any person wanting such can obtain the services of a steady and industrious man. Application to be made at this office, where an interview can be had. Satisfactory reference given. ja19-3t

BLOCKS, COLORS, MACHINERY AND BRUSHES, used in the manufacture of Wall Paper, will be sold very low, on application to
THOMAS PALMER, 55 Market st.
ja17

TRANSPARENT & PAPER WINDOW BLINDS—For sale, at No. 55 Market street, by
THOMAS PALMER.
ja17

WALL PAPER & BORDERS—An extensive assortment, embracing every style and quality, for sale by
THOMAS PALMER,
ja13 55 Market st.

SUGAR & MOLASSES—
42 bbls. N. O. Molasses. 18 bbls Sugar.
Landing per steamer Portsmouth, and for sale by
R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.
ja16

BUTTER—3 bbls. prime Fresh Roll, for sale by [ja13] R. DALZELL & CO.

BEESWAX—2 tcs. now landing from str. Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
ja16 Water and Front sts

GREASE—5 bbls. now landing from str. Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
ja13 Water and Front sts

FLAX SEED & DRIED FRUIT—
7 bbls Dried Apples.
6 bags Dried Apples.
Peaches, landing from str Geneva, for sale by [ja13] ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
Water and Front sts

Continuation of the Great Semi Annual Sale for TWENTY DAYS.

AT A. A. MASON & CO.'s, 62 and 64 Market street, a large assortment of shawls, Silks, French Merinos, Parmantias, Alpaccas, Cashmere de Laines, Plaid Goods, together with every other art cle, will be marked down to still lower prices, for twenty days only
ja16

MOLASSES—50 bbls. and 5 hf. bbls. Sugar House, prime, for sale by
ja16 R. CANFIELD.

Kossuth, Magyar and Hungarian Hats
McCORD & CO. have just received a few dozen of three comfortable HATS, to which they would respectfully call the attention of gentlemen.
ja12

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

SELLERS' UNRIVALLED VERMIFUGE.
FAIRFIELD, Va., Jan. 1st, 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 to Seller's unrivalled Worm Killer.
W. W. TEMPLETON.
Young, &c.
Parents, if you want a sure worm destroyer, call at the Drug Store of
R. E. SELLERS,
ja12 No. 57 Wood st.

SEEDS—100 bu. Clover;
140 " Timothy;
50 " Flax in store and for sale low by
ENGLISH & BENNETT.
ja12 122 Second, and 161 First st.

CHEESE—200 bxs. W. R., for sale by
ja12 WICK & McCANDLESS.

FLAX—40 bales for sale by
ja12 WICK & McCANDLESS.

BROOMS—140 doz. Corn, for sale by
ja12 WICK & McCANDLESS.

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

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of "Gallaher, Young & Miller," was dissolved on the 1st inst. by the withdrawal of Hugh Gallagher. The business will be settled by the remaining members of the old firm.
HUGH GALLAHER,
SAMUEL YOUNG,
J. H. MILLER.

PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated with us JOHN PHILLIPS, and the business of BELL AND BRASS FOUND-ING AND GAS FITTING will hereafter be conducted under the style of LENOX, MILLER & CO., at the old stand, No. 109 Front street, between Wood and Smithfield.
JOHN LENOX,
J. H. MILLER.
Pittsburgh, January 16th, 1852.

N. B.—The services of HUGH GALLOGHER will be continued in the new firm.
ja16

BUTTER—5 barrels fresh Roll Butter, just received and for sale by
ja12 A. W. HARBAUGH.

LARD—20 kegs No. 1, Leaf, for sale by
ja12 A. W. HARBAUGH.

PEARL ASH—30 bbls. for sale by
ja12 J. B. CANFIELD.

INSEED OIL—25 bbls. Griswold's brand, for sale by
ja12 J. B. CANFIELD.

CHEESE—500 boxes prime Cutting;
100 bxs. prime E. D. Sapsage;
for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
ja12

BUTTER—20 bxs. (10 lbs. each) fresh Roll, for family use, just rec'd and for sale by
ja12 J. B. CANFIELD.

ROLL BUTTER—10 bxs. and 5 bbls. fresh, for sale by
ja12 J. B. CANFIELD.

SALERATUS—50 boxes and 25 bbls. for sale by
ja12 J. B. CANFIELD.

BACON—2000 lbs. for sale by
ja12 J. B. CANFIELD.

SUNDRIES—5 bbls. prime Roll Butter;
3 kegs prime Fresh Packed
6 bbls No. 1 Lard;
2 Cheese;
65 boxes Cream Cheese.
Rec'd per O and Pa. Railroad, and for sale by
ENGLISH & BENNETT.
ja12 Nos. 122 Second, and 161 First st.

PEARL ASHES—30 casks Dick's brand, for sale by
ja12 W. DAGALEY & CO.

BUTTER & LARD—
20 kegs packed Butter;
5 bbls. Lard, for sale by
ja12 W. DAGALEY & CO.

FRESH BUTTER—1 case Family Print;
40 boxes (1 lb. ea.) Fresh Dairy;
Just rec'd per express, and for sale by
ja12 ROBERT DALZELL & CO.

MERCER & ANTELO, General Commission Merchants, Philadelphia. Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce generally.
ja12-y

A Card.

THE undersigned, having had his property (destroyed by the recent fire at Sewickeley Hills,) partially insured in the Allen Mutual Insurance Company, A. A. CARRIER, Agent, No. 84 Smithfield street, feels it his duty to state that the Company have fairly and honorably arranged the amount due him on his policy, and paid the same promptly, though not bound to do so for some months to come.
JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI.
Sewickley, Pa., January 15, 1852.—ja16-2w

Wanted,

A FIRST RATE SALESMAN in a Dry Goods Store. Apply to
JOHN DEAN, Federal St., Allegheny.
ja16-d1f1

LONG SHAWLS!—A. A. MASON & CO. are closing out the balance of their \$8,00 and \$9,00 Shawls as low as \$4,50 and \$5,00.
ja16

MERINOS & PARAMATTAS!—A. A. MASON & CO. are closing out all their stock of French Merinos, Parmantias, Alpaccas, &c.
ja16

LENTILS—200 lbs. German Lentils, for sale by W. A. McCLURG & Co.,
ja16 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

HOMINY—Pearl Hominy of the best quality constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or retail, by
W. A. McCLURG & CO.,
ja16 256 Liberty street.

BUTTER—Just received and for sale, viz:
1000 lbs Roll Butter
12 Kegs
1 Bbl pack'd
for sale by
ja16 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

PRUSIATE POTASH—300 lbs rec'd and for sale by
ja16 J. KIDD & CO.
No 60 Wood Street.

MUSTARD—Superfine English, in kegs, Canisters, and ¼ lb packages, for sale by
ja16 J. KIDD & CO.

CANDLES—Pure Sperm Candles;
Patent Polished
White and cold Wax "
Star, Mould & Dipped "
For sale by
W. A. McCLURG & CO.
(Chronicle copy.)

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—300 lbs double Englitsh, for sale by
ja16 J. KIDD & CO.

LIQUORICE ROOT—2000 lbs prime; for sale by
ja16 J. KIDD & CO.

BATHING SPONGE—1 cask, a fine article for sale by
ja16 J. KIDD & CO.

Clerk Wanted.

A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER—none other need apply. Good references required. Address, with real name, in handwriting of the applicant, "B. G., Gazette Office."
ja16-tf

Real Estate for Sale.

ON EASY TERMS.—A House and Lot in Wood street, Pittsburgh, occupied by McCully & Co., as a Glass Warehouse. Also, a House and Lot in Manchester, occupied by Samuel Church, adjoining Charles Brewer. The house is most substantially built, on either side there is a fine strong alley-way, an orchard of thriving peach trees, and every requirement to a respectable and elegant country house, is on the lot. Also, a Lot on the Monongahela river, having the Rolling Mill of Miller, Church & Co., on the east. For terms apply to JOS. KNOX, Attorney at Law,
ja16-d4w1m3 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

Notice.

LETTERS PATENT having been granted to the "Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad Company," the subscribers to the capital stock of said company will meet at the St. Clair Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing from the stockholders a President and six Managers for the management of the affairs of said company.

Dated, Pittsburgh, 15th January, 1852.

Harmar Denny,	Wm. Robinson, Jr.,
George R. White,	George Ogden,
James Gray, (4th st.,)	Samuel Baird,
James Kerr Snowden,	Benjamin Darlington,
Robert Orr,	John H. Shoenberger,
Joseph Buffington,	Philip Mechling,
John Morrison,	Committee.

[Free Press and Democrat, Kittanning; Jeffersonian, Brookville; Democrat and Register, Clarion; Elk County Advocate, and McKean Orbit, copy 3t.] ja16-d4w1t&3

For Real Good Teas

GO TO MORRIS' TEA STORE IN THE Diamond.

Damaged or inferior Teas are never kept at this establishment.

Good strong and fine flavored Teas 50 cents per pound. Teas charged elsewhere at \$1 can be had here for 75 per pound, and the finest Teas in the United States \$1 per lb. Look out for the blue Tea chest at the door.
ja16 MORRIS' TEA STORE.

To the Afflicted.

REMEMBER THAT MORGAN'S COUGH SYRUP, is an infallible remedy for Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, &c., &c. It has a number of years its usefulness has been freely admitted, by those of our City, as well as the great number who have used it in various sections of the country in which it has been introduced, and many have given their certificates as to the extraordinary effects and cures it has performed, after every other remedy had failed. Call and get a pamphlet, and read what is said of it. Price only 25 cents. This medicine is unlike the others, as it may be administered with safety to the tenderest infant. A constant supply on hand, wholesale and retail, at the drug store of
JAMES McGUIRY.
Penn' ania Coal Co., Nov. 22, 1851.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
ja16-

For Sale,

A LOT OF GROUND, fronting 25 feet 7½ inches on Pennsylvania Avenue, and extending in depth 112 feet to a street. Terms, \$100 cash. This lot is worth \$1,500 on time, but as we want the money, we are willing to sell on the above terms. We have several other lots which we will dispose of on equally moderate terms, or in exchange for improved property.
D. W. A. & J. BELL, Attorneys at Law,
ja15-dtm Fourth street, above Smithfield

CARHARDT'S MELODEONS.—Just received a complete assortment of 4, 4½ and 5 octave CARHARDT MELODEONS, and for sale at manufacturer's prices.
JOHN H. MELLOR,
ja15 No. 81 Wood st.

Printing Office for Sale.

AN ESTABLISHED PRINTING OFFICE in the city of Pittsburgh is hereby offered for sale. All the materials are mostly new, and in good order. Should a purchaser be unable for a first rate business. The reasons for selling will be made known to the purchaser. The above affords an opportunity which can but rarely occur. A double medium Washington Press, of a first rate article, and materials for a Country Newspaper, all but new, will be sold separately if desired. For particulars address the publishers of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
ja12-d3 w1t f

Home-made Blankets.

ANOTHER SUPPLY!—We have received a few more pairs of strictly home-made Blankets, fine, super Eastern Manufacture, turned out of the mill in P