# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1852.


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

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH AT HARRISBURG.—We give this morning the speech delivered by the gifted Magyar at the Banquet at Harrisburg. It is justly ranked among his most impressive and instructive efforts. It is a *new* speech, as fresh as if it were the first.

## KOSSUTH AT HARRISBURG, &C.

Governor Kossuth, during his stay at Harrisburg, had the gratification of seeing first carried into execution, his plan of "Associations of Friends of Hungary, for the collection of material aid," which are devised upon a plan which will enable him to reach the people. On Friday last, a private association of Friends of Hungary, under the presidency of Henry Buehler, Esq., presented him with an address, and paid over their contributions. The same day, Governor Kossuth received an address from a Lady's Association of Friends of Hungary, to which he replied in appropriate terms.

The same evening, at a mass meeting in the Town Hall, General Ayers in the chair, the "County Association of Friends of Hungary, for Dauphin County" was formed—F. O. Carson, Esq., Treasurer.

An association of "Friends of Hungary," each member contributing material aid in the form of a musket, was formed on Saturday morning, under the auspices of Louis Blanche, Esq., who has kindly lent his premises to warehouse the contributions for the present.

An association of "Friends of Hungary," for Union county, also presented their contributions.

As Governor Kossuth was proceeding to Hollidaysburg by the cars, he was addressed at Lewistown, by an "Association of Friends of Hungary," formed the preceeding evening.

At the Mountain House, the contributions of three associations were received, viz: from a "County Association of Friends of Hungary for Blair County," from an "Association of friends of Hungary," formed in Blairsville, and from a Lady's Association, from Brattleboro, Vermont.

Amongst the contributions at the Harrisburg Banquet, General S. D. Karns gave a check for himself and his brigade, James Onslow for himself and his brother, and George R. McFarlane, of Hollidaysburg, for a ton of cannon balls.

The same day, a letter was received from C. W. Denison, of Boston, offering on behalf of an Association, 250 muskets.

## WHAT GOV. KOSSUTH DESIRES.

It is not pomp, parades, fetes, banquets, and personal adulation. He does not wish to pass through the country upon a wave of popular excitement, leaving nothing but barrenness behind. He has one object in view, to which he has devoted ease, health, talents, every thing, even life itself—the deliverance of his down trodden country. His mission is high, holy, solemn. He has no time, no thought, no power to waste in idle forms and empty ceremonies. His mission is eminently practical, and he loves practical men. He expects to find such men in the West, and we trust he will not be disappointed. He is a great and glorious man—just such an one as a warm-hearted western man can appreciate. He is frank, plain, and sincere. He tells the people just what he wants, and what he expects, and he has so much confidence in a free people, and that he cannot doubt that his wishes will be realized.

The following plan for supplying "Material aid" for Hungary, has been furnished us, by Gov. Kossuth's Secretary. We hope the associations he recommends will be formed in every township, Ward, and election district. A county association for this county has been formed already, to whom these district associations can report. The names of the officers of the County Association will be shortly published.

### MATERIAL AID.

ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF HUNGARY.

In the war for Hungarian independence, Governor Kossuth had 400,000 volunteers upon his lists, and not 150,000 muskets to give them.

With 200,000 muskets more, notwithstanding Gorgey's treachery, and Russian intervention, the Hungarian cause would probably still have triumphed.

There are more willing volunteers, now in Hungary—races then hostile, are now friendly, channels of communication then unexplored are now open.

But to arm these volunteers and transport the armament required, involves a heavy expenditure, such as local or private contributions cannot meet; and which can only be supplied from the generous sympathy and through the collective small subscriptions gathered in the giant hand of the people.

It is estimated that of 25,000,000 inhabiting the territory of the Union, Gov. Kossuth cannot come in contact with more than 1,600,000 of the population, in the cities which he visits during his rapid passage—hurried by the aspect of events in the old world.

He has been anxious to devise a plan by which the remaining 23,400,000 could be reached, in thus far that he might put to them the question:

"Will you, on the eve of the inevitable struggle, contribute towards arming and preparing my nation for the great battle for civil and religious liberty, which it is about to fight?"

In pursuance of these views he has suggested that there be formed through the United States and in this State in particular, associations of "Friends of Hungary," for the purpose of securing material aid towards the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe.

The committee for the collection of material aid, appointed at a mass meeting held for that purpose in Philadelphia, on the 3d January, 1852, are therefore about to form an association of friends of Hungary, for the State of Pennsylvania.

This "State Association of Friends of Hungary," invites the formation of "County Associations of the Friends of Hungary," corresponding with it, and also the formation of "Associations of friends of Hungary" for every district, township or parish, private, ladies, or youth's associations corresponding with their county associations.

Members of State, County, District or Private Associations of Friends of Hungary, will be required to contribute each one dollar, either paid up, or in four monthly instalments of 25 cents each, of which the first is directly payable. They will further engage themselves, as members of the Association, to use their personal influence and exertions to forward the collection of material aid, and in general the interests of the cause.

County Associations will be requested and empowered to appoint for every county from two to six collectors, and to award to them 6 per cent. of the fund collected, to cover the expenses of collection and reward them for their trouble.

To form a district, private or local association, it is only necessary for any number of persons, exceeding five and twenty, to subscribe their willingness to become members of an Association of Friends of Hungary, on the aforesaid conditions, and to signify the same to the Association of their county.

The signatures of the members to be accompanied by the whole, or by the first instalment of their subscriptions or by the expression of their willingness to pay over the same to the duly authorized collectors of the County Association when called upon, and on receiving the receipt of such collector on a printed or engraved ticket.

Every association will be separately recognized, and the name of every member published without delay, and recorded by Governor Kossuth, to be publicly enrolled in the archives of Hungary whenever its freedom and independence shall have been recovered.

### LADIES ASSOCIATION

*Of the Friends of Hungary for Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities.*

A meeting of the Ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for the purpose of forming an Association in Aid of Hungarian Independence, will be held in the Session room of the 2d Presbyterian Church, 5th Street, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. A general attendance is earnestly desired. Governor Kossuth has signified his willingness to address the Ladies in the course of the ensuing week; it is, therefore, important that the Ladies should take some action on the subject immediately.

Our fair readers remember, no doubt, the speech of Kossuth to the ladies of New York, a part of which we published. Would they not like to enjoy a similar treat? They remember the touching picture he drew of the sufferings and oppressions endured by the women of Hungary. Would they not be happy to aid in their deliverance? They remember the sublime tribute which he paid on that occasion to his devoted wife. Would they not gladly pay their respects to that heroic woman? for she will be there. And, finally, would they not be pleased to have their names enrolled among the archives of redeemed Hungary, as her benefactors? Unite in this association, and it will be done. The amount from each lady is but a trifle, but in the aggregate these little offerings will amount to a handsome sum. But the moral effect of such an offering to the cause of freedom and humanity, by the women of America, upon the hearts of their own countrymen, upon those of the patriots of Europe, and upon that of the eloquent advocate of freedom himself, will far transcend its mere pecuniary value. Go then, ladies—fill the house to its utmost capacity, and catch, from the eloquent lips of Kossuth, some of that sacred fire which is warming and expanding the hearts of millions, awakening new and ennobling emotions, and which, we trust, is destined to consume every form of oppression that curses the earth.

In Boston, on the 17th, Patrick Burke was stabbed in the street, and died in two hours.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Gentlemen—I send you inclosed a copy of a memorial which was carried round to-day for signature, and which, notwithstanding its very objectionable nature was, I noticed, signed by some of our Market street merchants. The paternity of this memorial cannot be mistaken. It astonishes me exceedingly that Pittsburghers should lend their sanction to such a matter, for, in so doing, they subserve the interests of Wheeling and that nuisance the Wheeling Bridge, for the abatement of which so much valuable time and money have been expended by this city and commonwealth, and now, when the suit is beyond doubt about to be decided in our favor, these men, to serve their own private ends, sacrifice every feeling, except that of selfishness. My object in taking the enclosed copy (which was done while pretending to read it,) was to get it noticed in the columns of your paper, with a word of warning, to all who are friends of Pittsburgh, against attaching their names to it, as at the present time when there is pending at Harrisburgh a joint resolution to withdraw the suit against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company. Such documents, harmless as they might be at other times, may have considerable weight. There are things that would astonish me more than to discover that the movers in both matters are the same.

A PITTSBURGHER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania—

We the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburgh, have read the publication of a joint resolution now before your honorable bodies purposing to discontinue the suit against the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company.

It is proper to say that we have had no agency in this motion, nor has the prosecution of the suit our sympathy. Our State in its own name and by its authority has extensively exercised power here denied a like sovereignty to our own.

The State of Virginia, in her charter to the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, presents an example of guarded legislation. Our prosperity as citizens of Pennsylvania demands improvement of this character, and it will not be long before our interests will drive us to ask the same legislation from the very State whose authority we now question. The right of way through the territory of Virginia for railroad purposes, and permission to bridge the Ohio river within the territory of Virginia must obviously soon be required by the interests of the State of Pennsylvania.

In view of these interests, and with a desire to promote friendly relations with a sister State, we pray the resolution now pending may meet the sanction of your honorable bodies, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

## FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 17th, 1852.

The arrival of the Asia with the Liverpool mails, has put a little life into some branches of trade; but, as a general thing, business is very dull, and must so remain until the spring trade commences. The money market remains very abundantly supplied, but there seems little inclination to speculate, and stocks, though quoted higher, show small tokens of an advance. The late news from California, and the moderate remittance of gold compared to the anticipation of people, cause many to apprehend that we are to have a continuance of moderate supplies, which will inevitably change at once the character of our money market, and cause a tightness, ... with complacency. It is a fact that just now the interests are isolated from the cities of Californa, and that they are engaged in the dry diggings, from which they will emerge in March and April, at which time the supplies of gold from San Francisco will be large again. If ... the November shipments were large, from the fact that at that time the miners were all mating their purchases for the winter, or sending gold home to their families, two causes that united to swell the gold to the Atlantic. If the apprehensions of a short supply prove well founded, look out for a general panic in the money markets of the Union, and a high rate of interest.

A meeting has been held by the importing and jobbing merchants, and a resolution adopted to reform the present long credit system upon which business is done, and to substitute the six months system instead of the "any time-you-please" plan now in vogue. The effect in some sections will be bad, but as a whole, trade must be benefitted. There is too large an infusion of the credit system in our mode of doing business, and a little closer approximation of our trade and our capital will do no harm. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

### A WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

BY SYLVANIA.

Welcome, Kossuth, to our shore,
To our hearts and to our homes,
Whether we are rich or poor,
Welcome to our friendly domes.
Thou hast borne the tug of war,
Still contending for the right;
Sure thou art thy nation's star,
In their galaxy of light.

Thou hast suffered for the truth,
Shared a pris'ner's awful fate,
Though preparing in thy youth
For a more exalted state.
Then don't well define the pain
That the nations all may take,
Which will turn aside the wrath
And the tyrant's fetters break.

Say to Russia's sons be still!
Let the sore oppress'd go free,
Sure it is our Maker's will,
This shall cruel despots see;
For our God sustains our cause,
We will bow to his behest,
He will give us equal laws,
Bless us, and we shall be blest.

Let the stars and stripes appear
Floating in the western sky,
Bearing on from year to year,
Freedom's emblems raised on high.
May Hungary, too, arise!
Burst the vile oppressor's chain,
Sound an anthem to the skies,
Freedom in her peaceful reign.

*Freedom!* what a blissful sound,
Echo it through earth and Heaven,
Let its hallowed strains abound,
Let it to the *World* be given.
As a blessed blood-bought boon,
Purchased by our dying Lord,
When he did our cause assume,
Life and liberty restored.

Could this feeble hand inscribe
Burning words to thrill the heart,
Kossuth should himself decide
That I acted well my part:
For I'd move each manly form
With a patriotic glow—
Yes, I'd sound a dread alarm,
Shake each despot and each foe.

Poor Hungary should find rest
From those haughty sons of pride,
And our noble, *valiant* guest,
In her councils should preside.
What can feeble females do?
We can wish the cause success,
Smile on honest men and true,
Meekly ask our God to bless.

And when evening clouds descend
On their ebon-colored car,
Then we may our wishes send
To the worlds that roll afar.
May the Sovereign of the skies
Look with a propitious smile,
Bid you as a nation rise,
Crown your labors and your toil.

Kossuth, please accept these lines,
Unpretending though they are,
Yet the humble muse designs
To express a welcome here.
She is one shut out from fame,
One whose bosom melts with woe,
Feels for thee an ardent flame,
Hopes in brighter world's to know
One so blest, so loved below.

It is cold enough here, and we have snow in great abundance for us, but our Northern friends are ahead of us. Yet after all, though "our sufferings is intolerable," we have hardly begun to feel, see, or hear of the cold and the magnificent piles of snow they have in other parts of the world. Read the following account of the "Great Snow Storm in Germany," and be thankful it is no worse here than it is:—

"Papers received from Germany state that the snow driftings in the cuttings of the Silesian Railway, near Oderberg, have interrupted the communication almost daily. In some places the snow has been forty or fifty feet deep. The engines were on one occasion brought to stand still, their fires being extinguished. The heaviest fall of snow extends the whole distance from Vienna to Berlin, and covers a wide tract both north and south of those cities. Between Ratibor and Soran, in Upper Silesia, within a distance of five German miles, the loss of ten lives is reported, from the severity of the weather. In the circle of Bantzen, in Saxony, fifteen, men and six horses perished in a snow storm on the 20th. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of Germany."

"SOLDARITE."—This is a favorite word of Kossuth. It is French, and has not yet found its way into our dictionaries. It expresses generally that the life of man is not exclusively the life of an individual, but a life which he possesses *jointly* with his race, that men live in *solido*, soldered together in one, if we may say so, that each man is an indivisible indissoluble of the life of all men, and all men are indivisible parts of each man. St. Paul gives its meaning thus:—"For as we have many members in one body, so we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." See, also, Ephes., iv. 25, and other places. No word in English conveys what is expressed by "Soldarite," or "Soldarity," as it is now generally printed.

A horrible murder was committed near Augusta, Georgia, on the 22th. An old couple named Herring, were both shot dead in their house, and robbed.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the same day, M. D. Wellman, Esq., was re-elected President, and L. Hurthal, Jr., Cashier.

# KOSSUTH BANQUET AT HARRISBURG.

## ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH FROM THE MAGYAR.

The banquet by the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and citizens of Harrisburg, in honor of Gov. Kossuth, came off at Herr's Hotel in that place on Friday night last. It commenced at 8 o'clock. About 300 persons sat down to the dinner, a large portion of them members of the Legislature. Governor Johnston presided, assisted by Ex-Senator Cameron. The cloth was removed at about 10 o'clock, and soon after a toast complimentary to Gov. Johnston having been drunk with great enthusiasm, the Governor briefly responded. After returning his thanks for the compliment he alluded to the mission of Kossuth. The great Magyar came here not for sympathy alone, but for aid for the cause of republican freedom. He not only wanted that, but encouragement of our government, in aid of the cause, of down-trodden Hungary. No profession, but action was wanted, and he exhorted his hearers never to cease acting until the government took the high ground necessary to secure to Hungary the simple justice she demanded. In conclusion he gave the third toast:

Hungary—Betrayed, but not subdued; her constitution violated, her people in chains, her chief in exile. The star of freedom will yet shine through the dark night of her adversity.

Gov. Kossuth responded, returning his thanks for the sentiment, in the following practical and historical speech:

### KOSSUTH'S BANQUET SPEECH.

Gentlemen:—The daily opportunity of addressing public assemblages affords me scarcely a moment for reflection; the continual exertion of my days and the cares of my sleepless nights, have worn out my strength; the restless excitement of my soul has shaken my frame, like as the captured lion shakes his iron cage; and domestic griefs have troubled the serenity of my mind, peculiar to the resolute conviction of martyrs, but also indispensable to oratory. I want some time to recover from the new blow which makes the heart of the son bleed while the tongue of the patriot has to plead where the approbation of the listening tribunal is the condition of success.

Indeed my case is hard. I never had any eloquence but that of principles, so simple because so true; and that of sincere feelings finding their way to the heart because they come from the heart, and meeting an echo in virtuous hearts, like the simple whispers of a limpid well, in the breast of nature's happy son. But the limpid well of my feelings is troubled by an impious tyrant's hand—excuse me for sharing the common frailty of men, and do not expect eloquence from me. I cannot—indeed I cannot be eloquent.

And to what purpose is eloquence here? Have you not anticipated my wishes? You have. Have you not sanctioned my principles? You have. Are you not going on to action as generous men do who are conscious of their power and of their aim? You are. Well, to what purpose then is eloquence here! I have nothing to ask from you—I have only to thank—and that is more eloquently told by a warm grasp of the hand than by all the skilful arrangement of words.

Well, I beg, therefore, your indulgence for the dry combination of some facts, which perhaps may contribute to strengthen that conviction in the public opinion, that the people of the United States, in bestowing its sympathy upon my cause, does not suppose a dead cause, but one which has a life, and whose success is rationally sure.

Let me before all cast a glance at the evening. And let those imposed upon by the attitude of despotism in 1852, consider how much stronger it was in 1849. France was lulled by Louis Philippe's politics of peace at any price; in apathy. There was a faith in the firm solidity of his government. No heart revolting cruelty of bloody persecution stirred the public mind. No universal indignation of offended national self esteem prevailed. The faith of insured security encouraged the circulation of capital, and by that circulation large masses of industrious poor, found, if not contentment, at least daily bread. The King was taken for a prudent man and the private morality of his family cast a sort of halo around his house. The spirit of revolution was reduced to play the scanty part of secret associations, not seconded by any movement of universal interest—the stirring spirit of radical innovation was restrained into scientific polemic, read by a few and understood by less.—There was a faith in the patriotic authority of certain men, whose reputation was that of being liberal, and one part of a nation lived on from day to day, without any stirring passion, in entire passiveness; the other believed in gradual improvement and progress, because it had confidence in the watchful care of party leading men. The combat of Parliamentary eloquence was considered to be a storm in a glass of water, and the highest aspiration of parties was to outst the ministry and to get in. And yet an interdict of a public banquet blew asunder the whole compound like mere void chaff.

Germany was tranquil, because the honest pretensions of the ambition of her statesmen were highly satisfied by the opened harp of parliamentary eloquence. The public life of the nation had a field opened in legislative debates—a benefit not enjoyed for centuries. The professors being transferred to the tribune, and the college to the parliament, the nation was gratified by legislative improvements and flattered by the oratory of her renowned men, who never failed to flatter the national vanity. It believed itself to be really in full speed train of greatness, and listened contented and quiet—like an intelligent audience to an interesting lecture—even in respect to the unity of great Germany. The custom association (Zoll-verein) became an idol of satisfied national vanity, and of cheerful hopes; science and art developed fast; speculative researches of political economy met an open field in social life, and men conscious of higher aims took the walking stick of the wanderer in their hands, and sought a new home, despairing to find a field of action in their native land. Materialism was the ruling word, and the lofty spirit of freedom became withering between the blasting fingers of small interests.

And yet a prohibited banquet at Paris shook the very foundation of this artificial tranquillity, and the pricely thrones of Germany trembled before the rising spirit of freedom, though groping in darkness, because unconscious of its aim.

Italy—fair, unfortunate Italy—looking into the mirror of its ancient glory, heaved with gloomy grief; but the sky of the heaven was as clear and blue above as it ever was since creation's dawn; and it sung like the bird in a cage placed upon a bough of the blooming orange tree. And then Pius IX, placing himself at the head of Italian regeneration, became popular as no man in Rome since Rienzi's time. Even in 1848 men may have heard in surprise, on the coast of the Adriatic, my name coupled in viva's with the name of Pius the IXth. The sarcasm of Madame De Stael—that in Italy men became women—was considered true; and Carlo Alberto became the hero of Italian Independence, because he fought against Austria and the hatred against Austria was a national inheritance; but the spirit of Italy was divided between Charles Albert, Mazzini and the Pope.

Austria did not for centuries, and Prussia never yet has, experienced what sort of a thing a revolution is; and the falling of the vault of the sky would have been considered less improbable than a popular revolution in Berlin or Vienna, where Metternich ruled in triumphant proud security.

The house of Austria was considered as a mighty power on earth; respected because thought necessary to Europe against the preponderance of Russia. No people, under the dominion of this dynasty, had a national army, and all were divided by the controversies of false language rivalries, entertained by Metternich's satanic machiavelism. The nations divided; none of them was conscious of his strength, but all were conscious of the united strength of a disciplined and large imperial army, the regiments of which never yet fought one against another, and never yet shook the prestige of the black and yellow flag, by tearing it to pieces by its own hands.

And yet Paris stirred; and I made a plain, unpretending speech in the Hungarian Parliament, and the House of Austria was at the mercy of the people of Vienna, and Metternich was driven away, and his absolutism re-placed by a promise of constitutional life.

In Gallicia the odiosity connected with the despotic Austrian rule, was by satanic craft, thrown upon those classes which represent the ancient Polish nationality; and the well-deserved hatred of aristocratic oppression, though living only in traditional remembrances, prevailed in the sentiments of the people, even over the hatred against Austria, though despotic and a stranger, so much so that to triumph over the ill-advised, untimely revolution of 1846, Austria had nothing to do but open the field to murder by granting a two dollars reward for every head of a Polish land proprietor.

And in Hungary the people of every race was equally excluded from all political right—from any share of constitutional life. The endeavors of myself and my friends for internal improvements—for emancipation of the peasantry; for the peoples restoration to its national rights in civil, political, social, and religious respects, was cramped by the government. But the odium of this cramping was thrown upon the conservative party; and thus the national force was divided into antagonistical elements.

Besides, the idea of Panslavism and of national rivalries raised by Prussia, and fostered by Austria, gave to the excitement of the public mind a diversion universal to the developement of common political freedom. And Hungary had no national army. Its regiments were filled with foreign elements and scattered over foreign countries, while our own country was guarded with well-disciplined foreign troops. And what was far more than all this, Hungary, by long oppression, poisoned in its character, deprived of its ancient heroic stamp, germanised in its salons, demolished in its cottages and huts, impressed with the unavoidable fatality of Austrian sovereignity, and the knowledge of Austrian power, secluded from the attention of the world, which was scarcely aware of its existence, Hungary had no hope in its national future, because it had no consciousness of its strength, and was highly monarchical in its inclinations, and generous in its allegiance to the King. No man dreamed of a possibility of a revolution there, and he who would have suggested it would only have gained the reputation of a madman.

Such was the condition of Europe in the first half of February, 1848. Never yet seemed the power of despots more steady, more sure. And one month later, every throne on the continent trembled except the Czar's. The existence of dynasties depended upon the magnanimity of their people, and Europe was fire and flame.

And in what condition is Europe now? Every man on earth is aware that things cannot endure as they are. Formerly millions believed that a peaceful developement of constitutional monarchy was the only future reserved to Europe by destiny. Now nobody more believes that constitutional monarchy can have yet a future on the European continent. Absolutistical reaction goes with all that arrogance which revolts every sentiment, and makes furious the very baby in its mother's arms. The promise, the word, the oath of a king became equivalent to a lie and to perjury. Faith in the morality of kings was plucked out even to the last root, from the people's heart.

The experiment of constitutional concessions proved dangerous to the absolutistical tendency of the dynasties, because they became aware that the people of Europe is no imbecile child, which takes the moon for a cheese—that it cannot be lulled to sleep by mockery: but that it will have reality. Thus the kings on the greater part of the continent, throwing away the mask of liberal affectations, deceived every expectation, broke every oath, and embarked with a full gale upon the open sea of irrestricted despotism. They know that loved they cannot more be, so they told the world openly that they will not have love, but money to keep large armies, with which to keep the world in servitude. On the other hand, the nations so assailed in their moral dignity and material welfare, raging at the idea of being degraded to the condition of a flock of sheep kept only to be shorn—those nations equally detest the mockery of constitutional royalty which proved so prejudicial to them.

Royalty has lost its prestige in France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Hungary. Both parties equally recognise that the time has come when the struggle of principles must be decided. Absolutism or republicanism—the Czar or the principles of America—there is no more transaction, no more truce possible. The two antagonistical principles must meet upon the narrow bridge of a knife-edge breadth, cast across the deep gulf ready to swallow him who falls. There is no giving way—there is no turning round possible. He who would give away to his enemy would fall into the yawning gulf himself. He who would turn round would be pushed down by his enemy pressing in his rear. It is a struggle for life and death.

That is the condition of the European continent in general. A great, terrible, bloody revolution is unavoidable. That is known and felt by every one. And every sound man knows equally well that the temporary success of Louis Napoleon's usurpation made but the terrible crisis more unavoidable yet. Ye men of 'peace at any price,' do not shut willingly your eyes before the finger of God pointing to the *mene, tekel upharsin* written with gigantic letters upon the sky of Europe. Despots never yield to justice, and mankind, inspired with the love of freedom, will not yield to annihilation cowardly. Peace is impossible. Nobody can stop the wheels of destiny.

It would be a mistake, terrible in its consequences to believe that if I should fail in my mission here, and if the United States should remain indifferent, then no revolution would break out on the European continent. That is an unavoidable necessity which no power on earth can avert. Should even the United States not only remain indifferent, but with all their immense power even side with the despots of the world, that the church yard peace of Europe may not be disturbed, which the United States of course could never do, even that could not prevent a revolution in Europe. Hungary, Austria, Italy, Germany would fight, be it against the combined power of the world. They would fight, even with the certainty of death, because there is a condition in the life of nations, when oppression is more hated than death is feared.

No, gentlemen, the success of my mission here can insure the victory of freedom; can spare vast torrents of martyr's blood; can shorten the earthquake of impending war; and bring restoration to solid peace. But be sure, the certainty of the European revolution is not in the slightest manner depending upon my good luck here, and your generous support—else—my failure here, would but for a single week retard the outbreak of that hurricane, the secret of which is already perceived in the very air.

Still the question rushes instinctively to the mind, "But has Hungary—have the other oppressed nations of Europe—a chance for success?" The Revolution being unavoidable, even were there no chance for success, that question is, in my opinion, pretty indifferent in respect to what course this, your great Republic, may be pleased to adopt; because, the greater the means and chances of absolutism were, the greater claims has the cause of humanity to your operative sympathy. A first cause sufficiently strong in itself, requires no support. He may well dispense from feeling interested in the struggle of a man of whom we have no doubt that he is sure of victory. To want sympathy and support in a just cause, is precisely a claim more to sympathy and support.

Should we, meeting with no support here such as your glorious Republic in its public capacity and your generous citizens in their private capacity can afford without jeoparding your own welfare and your own interest [and to be sure it never came to my mind to desire more]—should we, meeting with no support here, be crushed again and absolutism consolidate its powers upon the ruins of murdered nations, I indeed, gentlemen, cannot forbear to believe that it would become a historical reproach of conscience, lying like an incubus upon the breast of the people of the United States from generation to generation. I mean that idea, that had you not withheld that support which you were able to afford in time consistently with your own interest. Hungary perhaps would be a free, flourishing country, instead of being blotted out from the earth: and Europe were perhaps free, and the absolutistical tyranny of the despots were swept from the earth.

You then would shed a tear of compassion over our sad fate, and mourn over the grave of nations. You would do so, I know, because I know your generous hearts. But believe me, gentlemen, that tears of compassion could not fail to partake somewhat of self-reproach. Forgive, me gentlemen; the world was perhaps too bold, but it is true. It is the more true because the victory of absolutism could not fail to be felt even here in your mighty and blessed home. You would first resent it in your commercial intercourse, and ere long you would become inevitably entangled; because all the powers in Europe concentrated in absolutism and obeying the orders of the Czar, would not look indifferently upon the developement of your power, that personification of republican principles in America.

But I am not afraid to answer the question as to what are our means and chances of success—though, of course, prudence commands me to be discreet on that subject. I am not willing to imitate those who spoke so much about 1852 in France, that they were anticipated in 1851.—There is no fowling by beating the bush. Still, some considerations I may suggest.

The prestige of Austria's power is broken.—It is known that the power of the Austrian dynasty, though disciplined, well provided, and supported by deluded races, roused to the fury of extermination against us—it is known that all this satanically, well-combined power, could not withstand the power of Hungary, though we were surprised and unprepared, and had no army and no arms, no ammunition, and no money, and no friends, and were secluded and forsaken by the whole world. It is proved that Austria could not conquer us when we were unprepared; who can believe that we could not match her now that we are prepared? Yes, we are prepared, because resolved not to endure cowardly our national annihilation; we have learned by experience what is required for our success.

In former times, Hungary was the strength of Austria. Now, Austria is weak, because it possesses Hungary. It was strong by the unity of its army, the power of which was founded upon the confidence in this unity. That confidence is broken, since one part of that army raised the tri-color flag, and with it beat down to the dust the double headed eagles, the black and yellow flag—the emblem of the army's unity.

Formerly the army believed that it was strong enough to uphold Austria's throne; now it knows that it is nothing by itself, and rests only upon the support of the Czar. That spirit depressing sentiment in the Austrian army, even the most attached part of it (if such there be) is so universally diffused, that only take the reliance upon Russia away, or weaken it only so as to make it doubtful whether Russia will interfere or not, and the Austrian army will disperse and fall asunder almost without any fight; because it knows that the Austrian army has its most dangerous enemies within its own ranks; and is so far from having any cement, that no man, if he be attached to that perjured dynasty, can trust the man next in rank to him, but watches every movement of his arm. In such an army there is no hope for tyrants.

The old soldiers feel humiliated by the issue of our struggle. They are offended by having no share in the reward thrown away on despised court favorites. The old Croation regiments feel outraged in their national honor by being deceived in their national expectations. The recruits brought with them recollections of their bombarded cities and of the oppression of their families; and in that army are 140,000 Hungarians who fought under our tri-colored flag against Austria, and whose burning feelings of national wrong are inspired by the glorious memory of their victories.

Oh, had we had 1848 such an army of disciplined soldiers as Austria itself keeps now for us, never had one Cossack trod the soil of Hungary, and Europe were free. Or, let Austria dismiss them, and they will be disciplined soldiers at home. The trumpet of national resurrection will reach them wherever they are.

Hungary has the conviction of her strength. The formerly hostile races, all oppressed like us, and besides deceived, unite with us. I have no opposite party in the nation. Some there are, ambitious men, or some incorrigible aristocrats perhaps—but these are no party; they always turn towards the sun, and they melt away like snow in March.

And besides Hungary, the people also in Austria, in Italy, in Prussia, in all Germany, is conscious of its strength. Every large city on the continent has been in the power of the people, and kept down by bombardings and by martial law. Italy has redeemed its heroic character, at Milan, Venice, Brescia, and Rome—all of them immortal pages in Italian history, glorious sources of inspiration, heroism, and self-conscious strength. And now they know their aim, and are united in their aim, and burning to show to the world that the spirit of ancient Rome resurges in them.

And then take into consideration the financial part. Without money there is no war. Now, the nations once engaged in the war, find money enough for home expenses in the war, in the rich resources of their own land; whereas, the despots lose the disposition of those resources by the first outbreak of the war, and are reduced entirely to foreign loans, which no Emperor of Austria will find more in any market of the world.

And, mark well, gentlemen, every operative friendly step, by which your great Republic and its generous people testifies its lively interest for our just cause, adding to the certainty of success, diminishes the credit of the despots. They can find no money more; and this circumstance alone is of decisive weight in the issue.

Though absolution was much more favorably situated in 1847 than in 1851, it was overtaken by the events of 1848, when, but for the want of unity and concert, the liberal party must have triumphed everywhere. That unity and concert is attained; why should not absolutism in 1852 be as easily shaken as in 1848?

The liberal cause is stronger everywhere because concious of its aim and prepared. Absolutism has no more bayonets now than in '48; scarcely can it depend less upon them. Without the interference of Russia oursuccess is not only probable, but is almost sure.

And as to Russia—it is not the military power it is taken for. It has never, since 1815, succeeded in sending more than 250,000 men across the frontier, or in making one campaign without a loan; where could she have had credit for a second campeign before her? And be sure she can never send more troops across her frontier, so long as she has Poland to occupy, Finland to guard, Turkey to watch and Circasia to fight.

Herein is the reason why I confidently state that if the United States declare that a new intervention of Russia will be considered by your glorious Republic a violation of the law of nations, that declaration will be respected, and Russia will not interfere.

Be pleased to consider the consequence of such a renewed interference, after the passive acceptance of the grst, has proved so fatal to Europe, and so dangerous even to England itself. The most unavoidable consequences would be, at least, that England could not forbear to encourage Turkey, not to lose again the favorable opportunity to shake off the preponderance of Russia. I have lived in Turkey. I know what enthusiasm exists there for that idea, and popular such a war would be. Well, Turkey is a match for Russia on the continent. The weak point of Turkey is the neighborhood of Sebastopal, to Constantinople and the Black Sea.

Well, an English fleet or an American fleet, or both joined, stationed at the mouth of the Bosphorus, may easily prevent this danger without one cannon's shot, and this prevented, Turkey alone is a match for Russia. And Turkey would not stand alone. The brave Circassians triumphant through a war of 10 years, would send down 80,000 of their unconquerable horsemen to the plains of Moscow. And Poland would rise, and Sweden would remember Finland and Charles the XII, and Hungary in the rear, delivered by this very circumstance from the invaders, and Austria fallen to pieces for want of for want of foreign support, Oh! by the Almighty God, Russia must respect your protestation in behalf of international law, or else she will fall never to rise again.

"But suppose your protestation should not be respected by Russia, is it indeed true that the United States could not make it respected without having to go to war? Are there no other means of giving practical meaning to your protestation than a war? Let me only suggest one hint. Suppose the United States declare, that in regard to such a power which, by armed intervention in the domestic concerns of any nation violates the laws of nations, that act of the Congress which we might term the "*Neutrality Law*," is not to be considered to exist—suppose this single sanction added to your protestation, and judge by your generous feelings if I am wrong confidently to hope that the people of the United States, in private capacity would soon settle the account of all oppressed nations with all the czars of the world. That is my confident belief, and I have indeed good reason for it.

And think only of the Black Sea, and of the land of Odessa, Sebastopal, Cronstadt, Petersburgh. No. Russia will not dare to interfere if you protest. And if they should, only help me, generous people of America, to have some money to provide for my brave country men, that they may have something better to fight with than their own nails, and you will soon see 400,000 Hungarians ranged in resolute attitude, calmly shouting out, "Russia, come on."

Oh, had I possessed arms to arm the hundred thousands of volunteers, eager to fight for freedom and fatherland, not even the surrender of Gorgey would have broken our brave Hungary. But we were secluded from the world. Races, then hostile to us, stood between us and the Adriatic, and the hesitation of Turkey admitted the Danube to be locked up from us. Where hostile races then stood, friends now stand; and if your generous encouragement helps only a little on the way, friendly resolutions will be found where wavering hesitation ruled.

Gentlemen, I, in my condition, am induced to value everything, even money, by the muskets and swords it will procure. That is my test, as the camel is to the Arab. Well, there are in Pennsylvania, probably, 400,000 homesteads. If only half of the families inhabiting them would sacrifice one dollar each, that alone would give from fifty to seventy-five thousand muskets.

Generous people of America! help me to this legitimate commerce—for I am told that it is lawful to buy arms here—and be assured no stately intervention will be required to enforce non intervention as a law of nations. Gentlemen, I am not an idle man here; be pleased to believe that I have not been idle in other quarters, but even during my captivity. I never speak a word in vain when I speak of facts and of hopes. The man who controlled the finances of Hungary, created armies out of nothing, and led on the people of Hungary, in the glorious contest, may perhaps, claim so much credit as not to be, taken for an untried theorist, but for something of a practical men.

And one thing even I may be permitted to say, and that is, that my whole life attests, if nothing else, at least the honesty of my intentions. Therefore, when I humbly beg leave to say, that I have strong prospects of success if I had national means conveniently to utillize the short time which yet remains before the hour of decision strikes; when I humbly beg leave to say that I have strong prospects, even independent of fortunate accidents, I may perhaps not be considered too bold when I say that there is reality in my prospects, and in my hopes.

Gentlemen, I most profoundly thank you for the generous patience with which you have listened to this exposition of dry facts—long and tedious, because I had no time to be brief. And begging leave to assure you of my lasting gratitude, for all the generous favors you were and will yet be pleased to bestow upon my cause, let me proclaim my fervent wishes in this sentiment:

"Pennsylvania, the Keystone State—May it, by its legitimate influence upon the destinies of this mighty power on earth, and by the substantial generosity of its citizens, soon become the Key Stone of European Independence."

This speech was frequently interrupted by rapturous bursts of applause.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The sentiment in favor of practical sympathy and aid and national interference to secure fair play, especially were approved. The speech of Kossuth was followed with sixteen deafening cheers.

Hon. J. H. Walker, Speaker of the Senate, and several other speakers followed, all decidedly sympathising with the Hungarians, and advocating intervention for non-intervention.

The speaking continued until after midnight.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Bank of Massillon, held on the 5th, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: M. D. Wellman, L. Huxthal, jr., Joseph J. Brooks, Jacob Reed, and Wm. C. Earl.


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. aug16y

Mr. H. G. FARRELL:—We have seen your Liniment tested, and are convinced of its good qualities; we are selling a great deal, and it gives universal satisfaction; it has cured bad cases of erysipelas here and is highly extolled as a remedy for both man and beast. SAXTON & ELSWORTH. Wauta, Wis., Jan. 10, 1849.

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. S. M. KIER.

"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 deposition of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that 'my eyes would never get well.' At this time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily up to the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 162 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. 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, Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh. sel9:d&wT

WORM SPECIFIC!—McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—This invaluable remedy for Worms, is rapidly supplanting all others, in public estimation. Where it is used it has produced the best effects, and driven out all other remedies. "It is the best they have ever seen," is the remark of all who have ever used it in their families. "TREE SPRINGS, Sumner co., Tenn., Feb. 19, 1848.

"J. Kidd & Co.—I received a lot of McLane's Vermifuge from your agent last spring, which I sold out in one week, and I think I could have sold one thousand bottles by this time, if I could have got it; but not knowing where to get it, I had to wait until your agent came around. Every person that has tried McLane's Vermifuge, tell me it is the best they have ever seen. In fact, it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of McLane's Vermifuge. W. D. ROSS."

As Worms are so prevalent among children, no family should be without it. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT. SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SECY.

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 perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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London Fire and Life Insurance.

*The equitable Fire Insurance Company of London,* CAPITAL, $2,000,000, INSURES AGAINST FIRE—Buildings, Machinery, Wares and Merchandize.

*The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London,* CAPITAL, $2,500,000, Insures the Lives of persons between the ages of 15 and 60 ... Premiums received at the Banking House of WM. A. HILL & CO., ... Wood and 4th sts.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about ... Acres, situated in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, ... miles from the city, on the Brownsville road ... For further particulars apply to J. & R. FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

A Good Horse Wanted.

FOR A GENTLEMAN living out of the city. A horse that will be suitable for riding, also in harness, and gentle. Enquire of A. WILKINS & CO.

MORGAN'S COUGH SYRUP—A large supply ... for sale by JAMES McGUFFEY, Sole Proprietor, 98 Wood street.

OIL—10 bbls. Linseed, for sale by JAMES M'GUFFEY.

ALCOHOL—5 bbls. for sale by JAMES McGUFFEY, 98 Wood st.

TURPENTINE—5 bbls. for sale by JAMES McGUFFEY, 98 Wood st.

PERFUMERY!—A large lot of assorted Perfumery, Soaps, ... Shaving Compound, &c. ... JAMES McGUFFEY, 98 Wood street.

SEED—15 bush. Clover; Timothy; for sale by J. & R. FLOYD, Round Church.

SALERATUS—65 bbls. Saleratus; 20 ... pure Potash; for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

LARD—12 kegs No. 1; for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

BACON—213 pieces Hams and Sides, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

TEAS—75 hf. chests Y. H. and Black Tea; for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

SUGAR & MOLASSES—22 hhds N. O. Sugar; ... bbls N. O. Molasses, to arrive; for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

TOBACCO—20 boxes Grant's 8's; ... Russell & Robinson's 5's; ... Jones & Son's 1 lb Lump; for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

United States Patent Office, January 16th, 1852.

ON the petition of Saml. Truscott and Geo. Welt, of Columbia, Pa., and James Dougherty, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to them for an improvement in the mode of making cast iron wheels to be used on railroads, and applicable to other purposes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1852.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, Republic, and Union, of Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Providence Journal, Providence, Rhode Island; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Express, New York, and the Daily Bee, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the sixteenth day of March next. THOS. EWBANK, Commissioner of Patents.

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, which will be made up to order in a style which he trusts will meet the approbation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED!—A good second hand STEAM ENGINE, four to six horse power, wanted to purchase by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM, 138 Water, and 50 First st.

MOUS. DE LAINES!—A. A. MASON & CO. are closing out, during their semi annual sale, all their stock of De Laines. Best Gold Medal De Laines selling as low as 15 and 16 cents.

To Freighters.

TO LET—One of those commodious Canal Warehouses, situated at the corner of Liberty and Wayne streets, owned by Jos. Patterson, Esq. Possession given on the 1st March next. Apply to H. BRADY WILKINS, 101 Fourth st.

COTTON—24 bales, good quality, in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

LARD & GREASE—50 tcs. No. 2 Lard; 20 ... Grease; to arrive on str. Washington, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CHEESE—300 boxes for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GREASE—6 bbls. for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

SALT PETRE—85 bags Crude, in store, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

TOBACCO—60 boxes good brands, ass'd for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

IRON, NAILS & SPIKES, of best quality, from Mechanic's Iron Works, constantly for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—Constantly for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COFFEE—100 bags for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

S. H. MOLASSES—114 bbls. "St. James" and "Battle Ground," for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

LOAF SUGAR, &c.—80 bbls. Small Loaves; 50 bbls. Lovering's Phila. Crushed; 20 ... Pulverized; For sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., 18 and 20 Wood st.

COMMON SEGARS—110 boxes, (3000 each,) for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., 18 and 20 Wood st.

Philadelphia Carpet Warp.

SUPERIOR quality FULL WEIGHT and no PASTE BOARD. Also, COTTON YARN, LAPS, WICK, &c. &c., for sale at the lowest prices by CARLTON R. MOORE, 116 North Third street, PHILAD'A.

Notice.

A MEETING of Directors, Teachers, and Friends of Education, will be held at the Fourth Ward School House, Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 7 P. M., to hear the report of a Committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare material for discussing the subject of a Central High School for the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. A full attendance of all concerned is earnestly requested. By order of Committee: JOHN GREGORY, Sec. pro tem.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS are entitled to Scrip for the year 1851, at the Pittsburgh Agency of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia, viz:

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| Associated Fireman's Ins. Co. | $5 | Lambert & Shipton | $5 |
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| Bidwell John | 15 | Livingston, Roggen & Co. | 10 |
| Bonnet J. S. | 5 | Lappe J. G. | 5 |
| Batchelor C. | 5 | Leech Andrew, Jr. | 5 |
| Billmans & Garrison | 5 | McCormick P. | 10 |
| Bennet Elisha | 30 | McCutcheon W. & R. | 10 |
| Bakewell, Pears & Co. | 10 | McFarland J. C. | 5 |
| Bayard John B. | 5 | McDowell & Peck | 15 |
| Beard Peter & Co. | 10 | McIntyre Wm. | 30 |
| Bradley A. & C. | 10 | McKee S. & Co. | 6 |
| Blackburn O. | 5 | McKee Samuel | 5 |
| Brice, McKee & Co. | 5 | McCloy John | 5 |
| Chamberlin W. | 5 | McClintock A. | 50 |
| Clark & Thaw | 10 | Murphy, Wilson & Co. | 5 |
| Christy Robert | 10 | Murphy W. R. | 5 |
| Chas. h. Carothers & Co. | 5 | Mason A. G. | 10 |
| Cox M. H. | 55 | Martin W. W. | 40 |
| Croghan Wm. | 10 | Massey George R. | 70 |
| Caldwell John | 10 | Mulvany & Ledlie | 40 |
| Campbell R. A. & Co. | 5 | Mason A. A. & Co. | 5 |
| Carter J. P. | 5 | Millingar James | 25 |
| Carothers, Miller & Co. | 5 | Moore T. G. | 10 |
| Coleman, Hailman & Co. | 10 | Miller, Church & Co. | 5 |
| Cochran Susan | 5 | Maguire J. A. | 5 |
| Cuddy, Jones & Co. | 30 | Massey & Caldwell | 5 |
| Cunningham R. A. | 5 | Millenber G. B. | 5 |
| Grant A. S. | 10 | Morgan D. T. & Co. | 5 |
| Devinney H. | 25 | Nimick A. | 105 |
| Davis & T. | 80 | Noble William | 5 |
| Dean Alexander | 5 | Neal Abner O. | 15 |
| Davis James H. | 5 | Nimick & Co. | 10 |
| Bannan & Hathaway | 5 | Perry J. F. | 15 |
| Dalzell, Lewis & Co. | 5 | Postley & Nelson | 5 |
| Eberhart W., Jr. | 5 | Preston & Wagoner | 5 |
| Edwards R. & Co. | 5 | Patterson John | 5 |
| English & Bennett | 5 | Palmer, Hanna & Co. | 5 |
| Emett Henry | 5 | Page S. B. | 5 |
| Fleming John | 11 | Peebles & Co. | 10 |
| Frahlich D. H. | 5 | Pennock, Mitchell & Co. | 5 |
| Fithian T. M. | 40 | Robinson & Minnis | 15 |
| Fulton A. | 5 | Reickenaker G. A. | 20 |
| Frowenfeld E. & Bro. | 5 | Ralston J. H. | 5 |
| Greer David | 5 | Roe John A. | 5 |
| Grier & Monaghan | 15 | Rea J. | 5 |
| Gray J. J. | 5 | Rhey, Matthews & Co. | 25 |
| Grace R. J. | 30 | Robinson & Reppert | 5 |
| Graham Wm. | 20 | Singer, Nicholson & Co. | 10 |
| Green David | 30 | Schoonmaker J. | 15 |
| Hays R. & Co. | 10 | Scaife W. B. | 140 |
| Hannen Henry | 5 | Schaffer S. S. & Co. | 5 |
| Holmes W. & Co. | 5 | Snowden J. N. | 40 |
| Hutchison J. H. & Co. | 10 | Sterling M. | 15 |
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| Hazlett Wm. | 12 | Shunk J. N. | 5 |
| Holmes R. C. | 5 | Thompson S. W. & M. B. | 15 |
| Hampton, Smith & Co. | 5 | Thaw John | 5 |
| Holmes, W. H. & Bro. | 10 | Vandergriff J. M. | 65 |
| Jones & Quigg | 10 | Walker John, Jr. | 5 |
| Jacobs Adam | 90 | Ward William | 5 |
| Jones H. | 5 | White & Co. | 5 |
| Kennedy, Childs & Co. | 10 | Western Insurance Co. | 70 |
| Kountz W. J. | 30 | Warner G. E. & J. H. | 10 |
| Klinefelter M. | 5 | Wilmarth & Noble | 5 |
| King, Pennock & Co. | 55 | Wright, Jenks & Co. | 5 |
| Knapp Charles | 15 | Warden J. & R. | 5 |
| Laughlin James | 5 | Wood A. & A. | 10 |
| Lorenz, Sterling & Co. | 10 | Weyman George | 5 |
| Lea & McGinnis | 10 | Weaver Jacob, Jr. | 15 |
| Lippincott & Co. | 10 | Young Wm. P. | 5 |
| Lawson A., Jr. | 10 | Young Wm. A. | 10 |
| | | Yate E., Jr. | 5 |

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.

Patent Right for Sale by Counties or States.

ONE of the best articles ever patented for speculation—being the first and only thing of the kind patented, and takes almost unanimously with the people, without any competition. The article is all Cast Iron, and weighs 149 pounds. For particulars call at JOHN MISH'S, Eagle Hotel, Liberty street, where one can be seen. R. MILLER, Sole Agent.

W. KENDRICK, Forwarding and Commission Merchant; also, Agent for Manufacturers. Warehouse, No. 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Particular attention paid to Forwarding Merchandise, and consignments for sale. No connection, or preference for Boats of any description. Orders promptly attended to. Instructions will in all cases be implicitly obeyed. Your business is respectfully solicited; and I pledge myself to use every exertion in your behalf.

THE GRAND DIVISION, OF PA., will hold an adjourned session, in Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, Feb. 23, 1852. SAMUEL J. PICKANDS, G. S.

Sterling Exchange.

BILLS of Exchange on London constantly for sale in sums of £1 and upwards, by WM. A. HILL & CO., 54 Wood st.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company.

25 SHARES of this Stock for sale by H. D. KING, Fourth st.

Old Allegheny Bridge.

10 SHARES of the Stock of this Bridge for sale by WM. A. HILL & CO.

Cincinnati Exchange.

SIGHT CHECKS for sale in sums to suit purchasers. A. WILKINS & CO., corner of Market and Third sts.

N. O. SUGAR—16 hhds. in store and for sale at low figures to close consignment, ALEX'R GORDON, 134 Front st.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—The semi-annual sale of A. A. MASON & CO., still continues at Nos. 62 and 64 Market street, where every description of Dry Goods, domestic and foreign, are selling at about one half the usual prices.

Notice.

THE subscriber has sold out his store of Groceries and entire stock in trade, to THOMAS COLLINS, who will carry on the Grocery and Produce business in the same old stand, No. 28, West Side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and on whom I would invite my customers, friends, and the public generally, to bestow the continuance of the patronage that they so kindly bestowed on me. CYRUS BLACK. Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1852.

HAVING BOUGHT OF CYRUS BLACK his entire Stock in trade, I will carry on the same business, in the same old stand, No. 28, West Side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh. All kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries. I solicit a share of public patronage. THOMAS COLLINS. Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1852.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.—"Without a Rival."

PITTSBURGH, (Fifth Ward,) Feb. 25th, 1850. Mr. R. E. Sellers:—On the 18th inst. I caught a very severe cold. The night following I went to bed earlier than usual, yet, notwithstanding I had slept none the night before, the person sleeping with me was so much annoyed by my coughing, that he got up and went to a drug store, and bought a bottle of your Cough Syrup, one dose of which, to our great astonishment, stopped my cough as if by magic. I went to work in the morning, and am now quite well. Yours, &c., JOHN DEAN.

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above circumstances, and that the statement given is true. A. JOHNSON.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

AT HOLMES LITERARY DEPOT, No. 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office: Godey's Lady's Book, for February. Sartain's National Magazine, for February. Pictorial Field Book, No. 17. Amy Lawrence, a Romance; by the author of "Stanfield Hall." London Art Journal for January. London Labor and London Poor, Nos. 16 and 17. Model Architect, No. 7. Home and its Influence, a domestic story. Sketches in France; by Alexander Dumas. Knickerbocker Magazine, for January; $3 a year. Horticulturist and Cultivator for January. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for January; $5 a year. Banker's Magazine, for January; $5 a year. Harper's Magazine, for January; $3 a year. Holden's Dollar Magazine; $1 a year. Eclectic Magazine, $5 a year. Morris & Willis' Home Journal. Godey's Lady's Book, for January; $3.00 a year. Graham's Magazine, $3.00. Sartain's, $3.00. Ladies' National Magazine, $2.00. Hide Rangers, by Capt. Mayne Reid. A large assortment of Eastern Literary Papers, always on hand, and subscriptions received at the publisher's price.

Steam and Hot Water Apparatus.

FOR HEATING BUILDINGS of every description, will be erected, combining Ventilation where desired; and perfect and satisfactory operation guaranteed, for heating and Ventilating CHURCHES, LECTURE ROOMS, SCHOOL ROOMS, HOSPITALS, FACTORIES, DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c., furnished when desired. SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY.

TIMOTHY SEED—10 bbls. for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

SOLID BUTTER—2 bbls. and 2 kegs Solid Packed Butter, in store and for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

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

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

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 very rarely occur. A double medium Washington Press, 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.

CASHMERES & DE LAINS.—A. A. MASON & CO will close out the remainder of their Cashmeres, De Laines, and other Dress Goods at less than importer's prices.

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.

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

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

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

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

BEESWAX—32 tcs. now landing from str. Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

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

FLAX SEED & DRIED FRUIT—7 bbls. Flax Seed; 6 bags Dried Apples; ... Peaches; landing from str. Geneva, for sale by 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.—All their stock of Shawls, Silks, French Merinos, Paramattas, Alpacas, Cashmeres, De Lains, and Domestic Goods, together with every other article, will be marked down to still lower prices, for twenty days only.

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

Kossuth, Magyar and Hungarian Hats.

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

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

SELLERS' UNRIVALLED VERMIFUGE.

Fayetteville, 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 on Sellers' unrivalled Worm Killer. Yours, &c., W. W. TEMPLETON.

Parents, if you want a *sure* worm destroyer, call at the Drug Store of R. E. SELLERS, No. 57 Wood st.

SEEDS—100 bu. Clover; 140 " Timothy; 50 " Flax; in store and for sale low by ENGLISH & BENNETT, 122 Second, and 151 First st.

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

FLAX—40 bales for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

FRESH BUTTER—1 case Family Print; 40 boxes (11 lbs. each) Fresh Dairy, Just rec'd per express, and for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO.


# COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions for this paper received and forwarded free of expense, from this office.

## MOVEMENTS OF THE OCEAN STEAM SHIPS.

DAYS OF SAILING TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES—BY THE COLLINS LINK.

| FROM NEW YORK. 1852. | FROM LIVERPOOL. 1852. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Jan. 10 | Wednesday, Jan 7 |
| Saturday, Jan 24 | Wednesday, Jan 28 |
| Saturday, Feb 7 | Wednesday, Feb 11 |
| Saturday, Feb 21 | Wednesday, Feb 25 |
| Saturday, March 6 | Wednesday, March 10 |
| Saturday, March 20 | Wednesday, March 24 |
| Saturday, April 3 | Wednesday, April 7 |
| Saturday, April 17 | Wednesday, April 21 |
| Saturday, May 1 | Wednesday, May 5 |
| Saturday, May 15 | Wednesday, May 19 |
| Saturday, May 29 | Wednesday, June 2 |
| Saturday, June 12 | Wednesday, June 16 |
| Saturday, June 26 | Wednesday, June 30 |
| Saturday, July 10 | Wednesday, July 14 |
| Saturday, July 24 | Wednesday, July 28 |
| Saturday, Aug 7 | Wednesday, Aug 11 |
| Saturday, Aug 21 | Wednesday, Aug 25 |
| Saturday, Sept 4 | Wednesday, Sept 8 |
| Saturday, Sept 18 | Wednesday, Sept 22 |
| Saturday, Oct 2 | Wednesday, Oct 6 |
| Saturday, Oct 16 | Wednesday, Oct 20 |
| Saturday, Oct 30 | Wednesday, Nov 3 |
| Saturday, Nov 13 | Wednesday, Nov 17 |
| Saturday, Nov 27 | Wednesday, Dec 1 |
| Saturday, Dec 11 | Wednesday, Dec 15 |
| Saturday, Dec 25 | Wednesday, Dec 29 |

### CUNARD LINE

FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | | | 1852. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIAGARA, | for Boston, | Saturday, the | 10th Jan |
| AMERICA, | for New York, | Saturday, the | 17th |
| EUROPA, | for Boston, | Saturday, the | 24th |
| CANADA, | for New York, | Saturday, the | 31st |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | 1852. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAMBRIA, | from Boston, | Wednesday, the | 28th Jan |
| ASIA, | from N York, | Wednesday, the | 28th |
| NIAGARA, | from Boston, | Wednesday, the | 4th Feb |
| AMERICA, | from N York, | Wednesday, the | 11th " |
| EUROPA, | from Boston, | Wednesday, the | 18th " |
| CANADA, | from N York, | Wednesday, the | 25th |

### PHILADELPHIA & LIVERPOOL—SAILING DAYS.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF MANCHESTER, | Thursday, | Jan. 29th |
| CITY OF GLASGOW, | Thursday, | March 4th |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER, | Thursday, | March 25th |

FROM LIVERPOOL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF GLASGOW, | Wednesday, | Feb 4th |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER, | Wednesday, | Feb 25th |

### SOUTHAMPTON & BREMEN LINE

| | From New York. | From New York | From Southampton for New York |
|---|---|---|---|
| WASHINGTON, | Jan 31 | Feb 28 | March 3 |
| HERMANN, | Feb 28 | Mar 25 | March 31 |
| WASHINGTON, | Mar 27 | April 23 | April 28 |
| HERMANN, | April 24 | May 21 | May 26 |
| WASHINGTON, | May 22 | June 18 | June 23 |
| HERMANN, | June 19 | July 16 | July 21 |
| WASHINGTON, | July 17 | Aug 13 | Aug 18 |
| HERMANN, | Aug 14 | Sept 10 | Sept 15 |
| WASHINGTON, | Sept 11 | Oct 8 | Oct 13 |
| HERMANN, | Oct 9 | Nov 5 | Nov 10 |
| WASHINGTON, | Nov 6 | Dec 3 | Dec 8 |
| HERMANN, | Dec 4 | Dec 31 | Jan 5 |

### PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Saturday morning, Jan. 23.

The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant. Business generally was something more active, but we could hear of no heavy transactions in any branch of trade.

FLOUR—Receipts were fuller yesterday than for some time, but we have no material change to notice in prices. The sales from first hands amounted, in various lots, to about two hundred bbls at $2 95@3, principally at the latter figure for s. f., $3 @ 3 12 for extra. From store sales have been confined to small lots for city consumption at $3 12@3 18@3 25 for s. f. and extra.

GRAIN—Nothing of consequence has been doing in Grain, in the absence of receipts to any extent. We may continue our quotations as follows—Wheat 58 @ 62; Rye 43 @ 45; Barley 55 @ 60c; Corn 40; and Oats 29 @ 30c ⅌ bushel.

GROCERIES—Sugar has become a little stiffer, in consequence of the present closed state of our rivers. Sales 14 hhds. in lots, at 6c. 4 mos. being held in small lots by some dealers at 6c. cash. Sales 40 bbls molasses, in lots, at 32@32½c. 4 mos. Rio Coffee is selling in limited lots to the city and country trade at 9½ @ 10c. Rice may be quoted at 4¼c ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—For want of supplies, sales are light—Bacon may be quoted at 7½c for shoulders, and 9@9¾ for plain hams. Lard is selling in small lots at about 7½c for bbls and 8c for kegs. Dried beef may be quoted at 8½c with no sales of any considerable extent.

CASTOR OIL—A sale of 23 bbls at 4½c, 6 mos.

BUTTER—Sales from store have been regular, in a small way at 17c for fresh roll, in bxs and bbls, and 20c in small bxs, put up for family use. Middling and fair qualities of roll are selling at 12@13c ⅌ lb, and keg at 10@11c for good quality.

CHEESE—A fair regular business is doing in cheese at 6¾@7c ⅌ lb.

MALT—We may quote nominally at 90@95c ⅌ bu.

HAY—Sales 30 loads at the scales yesterday at $14@18 ⅌ ton, according to quality.

ASHES—We note further sales of Soda Ash at 3¼@3½c, cash and time. Sales 5 tons Pearlash, in lots, at 6c. Saleratus is worth 5c. Potash 4¼@4½c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—There is a regular demand in the market at full prices for Pittsburgh manufacture. Star 23cts. mould tallow 10@10½c, and common dipped at 9c ⅌ lb. Our manufacturers are doing a fair business at those rates.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.

Cattle—There was a slight increase in the supply of Beeves at the scales to day, and the market not being characterized by a very lively feeling, prices ruled something lower.

The offerings reached 900 head beeves, of which number 540 were sold to city butchers, and 150 driven to Philadelphia.

Prices ranged from $3 00 to 4 00 on the hoof, equal to $6 00@7 25 net; and averaging $3 57 gross.

Hogs—Sales have been brisk. We quote at $1 25@$5 50.

Flour—We hear of no sales of Howard Street to day.—There is but a light stock in market. The last sales were at $4 12½.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills to day. Some holders refuse to sell at $4 12½.

Grain—The prices paid for good to prime red wheats at the mills in the vicinity of Baltimore is 88 @ 88c. Two small lots of corn were sold to day at 57@59 for white and yellow. Oats are scarce and wanted. A lot of Virginia at 37, and another of Penna at 37½.

Provisions—There has been a pretty fair inquiry for articles that come under this head, but we hear of no large sales. Quotations are about the same.

Whiskey—Sales of Penna bbls at 21½c. City and of hhds at 20@20½c. Baltimore bbls are held at 22c.

Stocks—Sales 500 Baltimore 6's, 1890, 103½; 100 shares York & Cumberland R R, 17½; 102 do do time 17½.

At the Board, to day, Maryland 6's, closed at 102¾ bid, 103 asked, Baltimore 6's, 1890, 104 bid, 105½ asked; Baltimore & Ohio R R bonds, 1867, 88¼ bid, 89¾ asked; do 1875, 89¾ bid, 90 asked; do shares 62¼ bid, 64 asked; York & Cumberland R R 17½ bid, 17¾ asked.

### COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit dollar notes of the bank of America, Cape M. C. R. New Jersey, are in circulation. They are well calculated to deceive those not intimately acquainted with the appearance of the genuine bills.

Counterfeit $50 bills on the bank of South Carolina, payable in the branch at Columbia, signed R H Goodwin, President, and J. Fisher, Cashier, are in circulation in South Carolina. They are a very well executed lithograph—to bills and well calculated to deceive. No notes of any denomination above $10 are issued by either branch of this bank.

### GROCERY MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.

Sugar—Inferior 2⅜ @ 2½; Common 3 @ 3¼; Fair to fully Fair 3¾@4¼; Prime 4⅝@4¾; Choice 5@5½; Clarified 4⅝@6¾c ⅌ lb. The sales of the past three days sum up 1800 hhds, taken for the Atlantic ports, the West and our neighboring markets.

Molasses—The sales of the past three days sum up 4300 bbls, making a total for the week of 9000 bbls, and we quote fermenting to choice lots at 19@22c; inferior and fermented do 15@19c ⅌ gallon.

Arrived since the 6th inst, 3941 bbls. Total receipts of the week, $173 bbls.

Coffee—The improved demand noticed in the early part of the week, as consequent upon the re-opening of navigation in the western rivers has continued and active still more active, and we notice further sales of about 12,000 bags Rio—making some 15,500 for the week—and ranging generally of 7¾ @ 8c, the prevailing rate for prime new crop being 8c. Some inferior parcels have been disposed of at 7c. There have been no further cargo arrivals, and the sum of the direct imports from 1st September to date, is still 174,044 bags against ... bags same date last year.

Rice—The market has undergone but little change for three days back, and the only sales we are advised of are 80 to 100 pks. at 4¾@5¾c, which are the prevailing rates.—[Price Current.

We learn that the Lucy Bertram and Grand Turk were both sunk by the ice during the late cold weather. The Lucy Bertram was at the time lying at the levee at St. Louis, the Grand Turk at the Barracks, 12 miles below.


Wanted,

BY AN experienced Warehouse man, in a Wholesale Grocery House, a Situation at a moderate salary. Any person wanting such can obtain the same by addressing a note to Box No. 148, Pittsburgh P. O., stating where an interview can be had. Satisfactory references given.

Clerk Wanted.

A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER—none other need apply. Good references required. Address, with reference, in handwriting of the applicant, "H. M., Gazette Office."

A Card.

THE undersigned, having had his property destroyed by the recent fire at Sewickleyville, partially insured in the State Mutual Insurance Company, A. A. Carrier, Agent, No. 64 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 six months to come. JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI. Sewickley, Pa., January 15, 1852.

Real Estate for Sale,

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

Dividend.

THE Trustees of "the Pittsburgh Gas Company" have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, on the capital stock of said Company, payable forthwith to stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Office of the Company. JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treas. Office of Gas Company, Jan. 12, 1852.

MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS.

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

SILK WARP COBURGS!—This desirable article, for Black Dresses, to be found at the store of MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, Northeast cor. Fourth and Market sts.

CANTON FLANNELS—For 9, 10, and 12½ cents per yard—the latter, very superior, to be found at the store of MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

LARD OIL—20 bbls. Winter Strained, just landing from steamer ... and for sale by ... BLACKBURN & CO.

RICE—12 tierces prime, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

COFFEE—200 bags prime Rio, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

TOBACCO—75 boxes ass'd brands, of 5's and pound lump, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

TEAS—50 hf. chests Y. H., Imp'l, & Bl'k; 50 boxes Y. H. and Imperial; for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

WOOL—16 sacks Kentucky, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

FLAX SEED—1 bbl. and 1 sack for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.