PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1852.

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

KOSSUTH AND THE LADIES.

Gov. Kossuth will receive the address of the Ladies' Association of the Friends of Hungary, at the 2d Presbyterian Church, this afternoon, at three o'clock. The doors will be opened at 2 o'clock. A few tickets more can be obtained at Gen. Larimer's, at Mr. J. D. Williams' store, and at the office of the Post.

The Ladies' Association met yesterday afternoon, and the meeting was one of great interest. The Ladies declared their association permanent, while the occasion for it should exist, and made arrangements for future meetings, and adopted a plan of operations. We trust their zeal in this cause will be imitated by their fair sisters all over the country. We shall have more to say of their organization at the proper time.

KOSSUTH'S MOVEMENTS.—Gov. Kossuth will leave Pittsburgh for Cleveland on Saturday morning, in the 8 o'clock train. It is expected that he will receive delegations at Enon Valley, Salem, Alliance, Ravenna, and probably other places. It will be well for some one to come in the evening before, to inform the committee here of definite arrangements.

The great principles advocated by Gov. Kossuth are spreading rapidly, and sinking deeply into the American mind. The startling boldness of his propositions, and the suddenness of their announcement, caused many to pause, if not to resist them. Men required time for reflection, and in thousands of cases reflection has brought conviction that the path of duty, of honor, of benevolence and of safety is that which he points out.

The national pride of many was offended, and they were ready to say in derision to this poor outcast Hungarian, "Dost thou teach us?" But with matchless skill he pressed his arguments, and, with the simple eloquence of a soul on fire, he poured upon us his earnest, almost agonizing appeals, until the whole nation is moved and irresistibly drawn towards him. Great as have been the results of his mission so far, they have fallen infinitely short of the intense, almost impatient solicitude of Kossuth for the rescue of his bleeding country. He feels as if he was doing nothing, and this feeling gives to his language and manner that mournful cast, which, combined with his untiring energy, is the secret of his strength; and thus that which depresses hope in him inspires it in his friends. Were he more hopeful, more confident of success, he would be less efficient. This seeming paradox is one of the most interesting features of his great mission. He may not, while here, succeed in his principal object, nay, it is quite improbable that he will; but let him first implant his great principles thoroughly in the American mind, or rather let him stir them up, for they are there already, and then let him return to fight his battle, and the American people will follow him with their sympathies, and with all their power as a nation. Let that crisis come, and no man nor party could stand for a moment in opposition to their sublime resolve that the law of nations shall not be trampled under foot by the Czar or any other man.

Perhaps we cannot persuade Kossuth that this will be so when the time of trial comes—possibly it is better that we cannot, for the reason we have mentioned; but we believe that the event will verify our prediction.

In the mean time, every dollar contributed by patriotism or benevolence, whichever you may choose to call it, strengthens the cause on both sides of the Atlantic. *Where our treasure is, there will our hearts be also.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE.—We said a few days ago that we did not put much faith in the returns of the late election in France. Subsequent reflection has confirmed our doubts, or rather destroyed all credence in those returns. Over eight millions of suffrages are returned—very nearly a full vote. Seven-eighths of these are said to have voted in favor of the usurper, showing, if it were true, an unparalleled popularity. In his palmiest days of popular favor, Gen. Jackson could not command anything like such a proportion of the votes of his countrymen.

If the people of France really voted as it is pretended they did, on what principle is the press muzzled and all freedom of discussion denied them? Why keep a large standing army to sustain the President—or the emperor, as we must now call him—in power, and to preserve order? Did General Jackson require an army to keep him in the Presidential chair to guard him against the people who gave him their votes? It were difficult to imagine any thing more absurd; and it is equally absurd to suppose that a man who enjoys the confidence of his people to the extent Louis Napoleon pretends he does, should require 200,000 bayonets, together with the most stringent and oppressive laws, to enable him to rule in peace. No man in his senses can believe it. The fact is, those bayonets and those laws are evidence of weakness, of his extreme unpopularity, and the insecurity of his government.

KOSSUTH IN CANADA.—A letter from Toronto says: "As in the United States, Kossuth is here extensively popular. If we except the Roman Catholic population, there is no second opinion or feeling regarding him. High Toryism can tolerate him, but the the Roman Catholic journals have nothing but epithets for his name and cause."

MATERIAL AID.—The Association of the friends of Hungary of Allegheny county will receive donations of muskets, rifles, pistols, in whatever condition, and other material aid to resist oppression and repel invasion. General Larimer, the treasurer of the Association, will receive all such offerings.

During the war of 1849 Kossuth found it impossible to arm one-half the men who offered their services in defence of the liberties of their country. Let them not fail again from that cause. They could raise an army of 400,000 men if they had arms. Send in the guns.—They are not needed here, but they will soon be greatly needed there.

The Presbyterian Magazine for February.—Philadelphia—W. H. Mitchell, 265, Chestnut st.—Luke Loomis, Pittsburgh.

The February number of this sterling periodical is on our table, containing a rich and varied store of interesting and instructive reading—The leading article—"Kossuth and his Mission"—is a masterly production. The character of this extraordinary man is portrayed with great truth and power, and the transcendant importance of his mission to his country and to the world, is treated in a manner that proves that the writer takes his view from an elevated position, which gives him a wide range of vision.

AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna dated Dec. 20 says: "The necessaries of life throughout Austria have risen fifty per cent., from the combined causes of bad government and the depreciation of the currency. So little, indeed, is the paper money esteemed, or rather so universal is the distrust in it, that people will sell nothing they can keep. Sales of estates can scarcely be effected at all.

THE CHRISTIANA RIOTERS DISCHARGED.—The following dispatch, which we find in a New York paper, shows that the rioters who killed Gorsuch are all discharged, the Grand Jury having found no bills against them. We know not upon what ground they have been discharged, but we presume that it was because they had already become indicted in the Court of the United States, and one of their number tried, on charges of high treason, arising out of the same affair.—So much for overstraining the law of treason.

LANCASTER, Friday, Jan. 23.

The bills preferred against the Christiana prisoners for murder and riot were returned this morning by the Grand Jury, 'no bills,' and all the prisoners were discharged by John L. Thompson, Esq., District Attorney.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.—This gentleman is now at his residence in this city. Immediately after his retirement from office, a number of his personal and political friends in Philadelphia presented to his lady, through him, an elegant service of plate, as a testimonial of their respect for him personally, and of their approbation of his administration of the affairs of the State. We give thismorning an account of the ceremony of presentation, which embodies a very good speech from the ex-Governor, as we must, unfortunately for Pennsylvania, now call him. Several other excellent speeches were made on the occasion, but we have not room for them.

We are authorized to state that the report in the English and German papers, that the Sublime Porte has addressed a protest to the English Government against the return of Kossuth to England, and *that the Porte affirms that Kossuth was liberated upon the express condition that he should reside permanently in the United States*, is utterly unfounded.

The Sublime Porte knows it too well that England is ruled by laws, and not by arbitrary measures, and that the English government has not the power to exclude anybody from England on the pretext of whatever power. But the Sublime Porte is far from making such a protest, as he did every thing to ensure the complete liberty of the Governor. When the United States first demanded the liberation of Governor Kossuth, the Sultan did not yield to this demand only because he believed that his liberation was to be effectuated under the condition of Governor Kossuth going to America. He declared solemnly, that he would protect the Governor, as long as he was in his dominions, against his enemies, and that he (the Sultan) wished that as soon as Kossuth left Turkey he should be entirely free to go or remain wherever he pleased.

KOSSUTH IN PITTSBURGH.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY.

ADDRESS OF THE PITTSBURGH LITERARY CLUB.

Yesterday until o'clock, P. M., Mr. J. H. Bailey tendered Gov. Kossuth a purse of gold, in behalf of a Young Men's Society, with the following address:

Governor of Hungary:—In behalf of a number of the young men of this city, members of the "Pittsburgh Literary Club," and others who have formed themselves into "An Association of the Friends of Hungary," I address you.

Deeply solicitous that the people of every land should possess the same priceless boon of freedom, which in the providence of God has been vouchsafed to us, we could not but look with eager anxiety upon the result of your oppressed country's struggle to attain that freedom, and to assume her rightful position among the nations of the earth. And when we beheld the prize, already within her reach, wrested from her by the unlawful interference of a ruthless tyrant, our breasts swelled with the indignant feelings of outraged humanity at the grievous wrong; and our earnest sympathy went forth spontaneously to your foully crushed people.—Then we could do no more, for no opportunity was afforded to the American nation to exhibit in a substantial manner their real devotion to the cause of liberty throughout the entire world.

But now, when your noble country is on the eve of another effort in the same holy cause, we rejoice that this is not the case, but that in you, the representative head of your nation, an avenue is opened by which we can convey substantial sympathy, and to day we are here to embrace that opportunity. To you, then the high-priest, who ministers before the sacred altar of liberty, we bring our humble offering, trusting that it will be a sweeter savor in the nostrils of high Heaven than the incense of old, and more efficacious than the sacrifical lamb. We bring it that God may come, and if good do come, which heaven *will* grant! we will hail in common with the millions of our free countrymen, in one loud acclaim to the God of Battles, the successful issue of the Hungarian contest. In presenting our lowly offering, looking to the holy end for which it is given, we all, with one common emotion, welling up from our inmost souls, wish it and the cause God-speed.

An address from the operatives of Brice, McKee & Co's Works was then read, and Gov. Kossuth replied to both as follows:

Gentlemen, I most humbly thank you for the generous support, for the sympathy, and for the expression of noble principles which you honor me with. I thank you also particularly for the manner of the manifestation of this your sympathy, as by this very way you have proved that it is indeed the most disinterested, the most pure sentiment which inspires your hearts, not even to claim the pleasure of whatever ostentation for bestowing your benefit upon that cause which you honor with your sympathy, but that you do it, induced by that natural attachment to the principles of freedom which is congenial to freemen, congenial to the noble heart of young men and congenial to the working operative classes, who, by earning by hard work their daily bread, are in circumstances to know how to appreciate freedom. I hope that your kind wishes for my country will, with the blessings of Heaven, be soon fulfilled.

As for my own humble self, my impression from my knowledge of the history of the world is, that there never has existed any necessary man—any necessary single individual. Nature never permits whatever empty place to remain empty long, and when it happens to be filled by somebody, then of course the man who is called to act in that situation takes his duty and goes on to fulfill it.

But if my destiny should be to close the days of my troubled life to-morrow, I believe the cause of Hungary would lose nothing by it; because the eternal God of Justice would raise up another man to fill that place which which now the confidence of my people, and, I may almost say, Providence itself, speaking in the confidence of oppressed nations in Europe, and pronouncing itself in the sympathy of the American people, have pointed out to me. Therefore, I go on with somewhat worn-out force, but nevertheless cheerfully, to accomplish that great object which you honor by your sympathy. Who knows that in the destinies of mankind it is written that the young generation of free America will soon be called perhaps to gurnnty by its devotion to its own country that position of the United States which is pointed out as its destiny by its development—by the development of its freedom, the developement of its strength, and the developement of its widely extended intercourse with foreign nations? It may be that the young generation of America will be called to act its part in the drama, upon the interests of its own country. And I am confident, should that be its destiny, that the star-spangled banner of your country will be borne on by the young men of America—by those who will be called from the very work-shops to the battle field—who will always side with freedom, and never, with oppression.

These very ruling principles of your existence give confidence to the oppressed world; and that demonstration of your active operative sympathy, is indeed a pulsation of the great heart of the people of America, which I highly revere, which I take as the finger of God in the coming future of mankind, and to contribute to which, according to my humble powers, I will always consider it my most pleasant duty, even though my life—aye, a thousand lives, had I a thousand lives to give—should be require dto fall as a sacrifice for that cause which you honor, and support by your sympathy.

I humbly thank you. You will excuse me for not making a lengthy speech. It is a more practical way for you to say in a few words—'there is our support—that is our sympathy:' and for me to say in return, 'there are my thanks—may God bless you.' In accepting your substantial aid I feel encouraged and strengthened by your sympathy, and return you, with warm feelings, the wish that God may bless you and the cause you honor.

ADDRESS TO THE GERMANS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the German friends of Governor Kossuth, was held at six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at the Lutheran Church, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets.

The Reverend Mr. Waltburger was appointed Chairman, and Messrs. Dr. Foerster, F. C. Speyerer, L. Henrici, and Dr. Erhart, Vice Presidents.

Mr. Herman Rahm acted as Secretary.

Governor Kossuth was introduced to the audience by the Rev. Mr. Waltburger, and received with every demonstration of respect.

H. P. Mueller, Esq., Editor of the Staats Zeitung, then delivered a very eloquent address to Gov. Kossuth.

The Governor responded at considerable length in German, and we are informed by those conversant with that language, that his speech was one of great power and beauty.

The proceedings closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Waltburger.

DEPUTATION OF WORKMEN.—The workmen employed in Bryce & McKee's glass works, had an interview with Gov. Kossuth in the course of the day, and presented him with some material aid." The operatives of the Birmingham Novelty Works (Messrs. Edwards, Morris & Co.) likewise contributed handsomly to the cause of Hungarian independence.

A dispatch from Baltimore of the 22d, says that the Chesapeake Bay is so completely frozen over that a number of persons crossed on the ice.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1852.

There was an animated time in the House today. The subject is still the never ending Mexican indemnity bill, but the house being in committee of the whole, the state of the union and mankind in general were under discussion. The chief speech was by Rantoul, the prince of New England free soil democrats, the ruling spirit of the Massachusetts coalition. It was only important as a political demonstration, for it affords me pleasure to say that Mr. Rantoul did not disgrace his own abilities and reputation by joining in the howl of the opposition against the Secretary of State. He confined himself to a defence of the Union between the democrats and free-soilers which has prevailed in some of the New England States. His speech excited profound attention, and will be replied to by Mr. Stanley. It was ingenious, witty and powerful, and will give rise to an extended debate. In the meantime the protracted debate upon this bill is producing in a pecuniary sense the most disastrous effects. For, as I have before explained, if this bill be not passed in time to authorize the employment of private bankers to pay the three and a quarter millions, it will cost the government $100,000 to conduct the business itself, whereas they will pay about that sum for the privilege of doing it. It is not necessary to explain how they can make money in such an operation, but they can do so.

The introduction of resolutions in the Senate in behalf of intervention by Senators Seward and Cass, will not probably produce any discussion on that important question. It is a topic which will be settled by circumstances and national exigencies.

The Senate are waiting for the House as usual at this period of the session, and are at any rate disposed to be very quiet. Much of the ability which of late years has graced that body has departed from it, and some of its brightest ornaments, alas! never to return. But though the Senate has lost so much of its genius and experience, dignity and learning, more than a sufficiency of words remain, and accordingly Mr. John C. Rives of the Globe newspaper, has been employed, in addition to the Union office, to print and publish the debates.

Appearances indicate that Mr. Webster will very speedily leave the cabinet, and, in truth, I would not be surprised if his connection with the executive administration ceased with the present month.

Just as I am on the point of closing this hasty missive, I learn that the Wheeling Bridge case has been decided in favor of Pennsylvania, and that a decree will be rendered before the close of the present session, requiring its entire removal or its elevation to a height which will permit all boats navigating the river above the falls to pass under it. Judge McLean is understood to be engaged in the preparation of the opinion of the court. This will be welcome news to your citizens, and will bring to an untimely end the operations said to be in progress at Harrisburgh, looking to the abandonment of the suit. I have telegraphed the pleasing intelligence to the Gazette this evening.

JUNIUS

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette

GENTLEMEN:—Will you allow me, as a constant reader of the "Gazette," to express the satisfaction I feel in observing the position your excellent journal has assumed in reference to Kossuth and Hungarian independence,—a position as noble in its regard for the nobleat instincts of human nature, love of freedom and sympathy for the oppressed, as it is truthfully consistent with those principles of personal freedom and national independence which the Gazette has ever advocated.

On reading any one of Gov. Kossuth's grand speeches in which he defines in unmistakable lines his position in reference to his people and the surrounding governments of Europe—his past course of action, and his present mission to our Country, and his purpose for the future—one might suppose that such a declaration of principles would be enough to convince any unprejudiced mind of the sincerity and singleness of purpose of the Hungarian Patriot. One might suppose that a view of the present history of European Governments and the struggles of the people to free themselves from the yoke rule of despots, with what Kossuth has done and suffered to gain freedom for his oppressed Fatherland, would afford to an American the most undeniable proof of the justness of his cause, and the martyr-like spirit with which he advocates it—and one might be very much mistaken.—I would say that one who should place undoubting reliance on the liberal principles of all American Republicans, might find him or herself very much mistaken in his or her estimate of individual character, when brought to the test of action for the sake of American principles.

I have been greatly surprised to hear men who are intelligent on all other subject of general interest, and who seem free and generous hearted in their principles, speaking of Governor Kossuth as an ambitious adventurer, striving for conquest rather than freedom, a dishonest demagogue, more than slightly tinged with red republicanism, who seeks to embroil our peaceful Republic in European contests, that he may rise to place and power over prostrate dynasties. To me, with my woman's way of looking at maters in general, such a supposition seems wholly without foundation, or a shadow of a reason to rest upon. And when I compare the declaration of principles and purposes made by the Hungarian Patriot, and for which he is now an exile, with that noble declaration of self evident truths made and triumphantly sustained by the Fathers of our Republic; it seems incredible that any true hearted American citizen should question the justness of his cause or the validity of his plea, which he so eloquently commends to the righteous judgment of our nation of freemen.

Only yesterday I heard a professedly intelligent, and oersinly vociferous declaimant on the "Kossuth question," denounce him as "a Catholic—a Jesuit laboring in disguise for the cause of popery rather than freedom—and so he would show himself to be in time," &c. That man may have been quite honest in his unchariteable opinion of Kossuth, and in his fear of Papal supremacy; he may have had a picture of the Spanish Inquisition, before his mind's eye, and very conscientiously endeavored to show the danger of giving substantial sympathy to a masked minion of the Pope, who was plotting against religious freedom while he professed to love it as the dearest of his natural and inalienable rights—and surely, nothing could be more horrible than that; but a little reading upon the subject he was talking upon, a little knowledge of the question he was trying to argue, would have shown the gentleman that he was altogether mistaken in his hastily formed opinions of Gov. Kossuth.

And doubtless there are many persons who are now ready to cavil, impugn the motive of the man, and question the righteousness of his cause—and give utterance to the most ill-founded fears, who would feel quite differently with a little more information. To such men Kossuth may make a statement of the real cause and ultimate object of his visit among us, with a hope of obtaining a patient hearing, and by giving them the information they require enlist their sympathies for his cause. And now that he has come to advocate *in propria persona* the cause of his "poor Fatherland," let us hope that he will be successful in disabusing the minds of all such as are prejudiced of their false idea and enlisting their whole souls for Freedom and Hungary. *Au revoir.* L. C. C.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24.

Reported for the North American and U. S. Gazette.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Last evening a handsome silver service of plate was presented to Ex-Governor William F. Johnston, by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia. The ceremony took place at the American Hotel, Chesnut street below Sixth, at seven o'clock, in presence of a number of the friends of our late Chief Magistrate. The plate consisted of a full tea sett, and all the minor essentials of the table, such as napkin rings, etc. They are all of solid silver, elaborately and luxuriously wrought, and ornamented in a style of peculiar elegance. The feelings which prompted this tribute are so beautifully expressed in the inscription borne by the plate itself, that we cannot do better than copy it in lieu of any remarks of our own. Upon the large and richly fashioned silver waiter is engraved the following:

Presented by citizens of Philadelphia to Mrs. Mary M. Johnston, as a testimonial of the veneration and esteem inspired by the amiable virtues which dignify and grace in her character an illustrious Pennsylvania matron; and as a tribute of admiration, respect, and gratitude to her husband, His Excellency, William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania, for his virtues as a man, his public spirit as a citizen, his wisdom as a statesman, his devotion as a patriot, and his eminent services as a Chief Magistrate in the promotion of internal improvements, in the economy and enlargement of the public revenues, in the reduction of the State taxes, in liquidation of the State debt, in the resolute championship of the principles, the rights, the welfare of his native Commonwealth, in the maintainance and exemplification of justice, purity, and public zeal throughout every administrative branch of the government, and in unshaken loyalty to the constitution and the laws of the Union he cherishes, and the State he adorns. The triumphs of his genius, his courage, and unflattering filial fidelity to his State are registered in the prosperity with which they illustrate her annals, and will perpetuate her gratitude."

On some of the other pieces of the service is engraved the following:

"Presented by the citizens of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of their admiration and gratitude, to his Excellency William F. Johnston."

This elegant service of plate was gotten up by a number of the friends of the Governor, and was procured by a subscription of $1275 by 51 gentlemen, each contributing $25. The plate cost $1005. At a meeting of the subscribers, a committee was appointed to procure the plate, and at a subsequent meeting held at the American Hotel, Dec. 29th, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the presentation:

Hon. Chas. Gilpin, Chairman; Joseph R Ingersoll, William Struthers, Joseph B Myers, Geo H Hart, John M Coleman, Col C A Walborn.

Last evening the subscribers met again in the American Hotel, John M. Coleman, Esq., presiding, and C A Walborn acting as Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on Governor Johnson, and announce to him the object of the meeting—Peter C. Ellmaker, Saml. Williams, William Linder, Col. A. A. Chambers, Col. Joseph B Myers. These gentlemen soon after introduced to the assemblage, on behalf of the subscribers, his honor, Mayor Gilpin, who then addressed the Governor as follows:

Gov. William F. Johnson:—SIR: Your friends have caused to be prepared a Service of Plate, and waited the period of your retirement from office for its presentation. This day and this occasion have been fixed for that presentation to your estimable lady and yourself, and the agreeable duty has been assigned to those friends to me.

Tokens of regard, such as the one now before us, manifested towards one in power, or about to assume the reins of government, may be the subject of invidious remark or misrepresentation, but offered, as this is, by citizens, to one of their own number, who has just retired from a high and honorable post, there cannot be a suspicion of the motive actuating the donors.

A public man cannot expect full justice while in office, or immediately upon his retirement. His public acts of acknowledged merit are at the moment forgotten, to be revived by history, while all debatable questions connected with his administration are kept alive and made ground of attack when he returns to private life.

Mistaken or disputed policy is always the subject of comment; and when party spirit runs high, merit is overshadowed by the virulence of variant opinions.

He who takes and holds office must anticipate such injustice, and trust to the future and to a dispassionate review of the past for a correct history of his administration.

When that period in your life arrives, sir, I have no doubt, your friends have no doubt, that your administration will be regarded by all dispassionate and impartial minds as creditable to yourself and profitable to our good old Commonwealth. This is not, sir, the time or the place for review.

Your friends hope that you will find your course in private life prosperous and happy. They offer this tribute of their regard for you as a public officer and a private citizen—to your estimable lady, as a fit partner and helpmate for the man whom it is their pleasure to honor.

In the name of our mutual friends, sir, accept it—for your good lady, for yourself. May it remind you both, in after days, of friends who do not forget you, or friends who know how to appreciate you in your retirement.

To this address Governor Johnston replied as follows:

Gentlemen of Philadelphia, my personal and political friends:—The elegant donation which your kindness presents to Mrs Johnston as a testimonial of the veneration and esteem inspired by the amiable virtues which dignify and grace in her character an illustrious Pennsylvania matron," has filled my heart with emotions of gratitude, which I have no language to express. The rich material and rare workmanship of the plate please and astonish less than the rich generosity and rare friendship of the donors. Mary M Johnston accepts your kind gift, and will value it and the testimonial borne to her worth, above all her possessions, except her children. I hope that every Pennsylvania matron—like the mother of the Gracchi—may consider her children her jewels, the dearest and finest furnishings of her household.

The inscription on the plate confers in language, too greatly flattering, a compliment to my administrative action of our State affairs. It is, however, pleasant to know that it is the language of devoted personal friendship, and can emanate from no selfish consideration, for I am now a private citizen, without power or patronage. It is an oriental superstition to adore the rising sun; and the same worship has obtained to some extent in our western world, it cannot be said, you are worshippers at the unholy shrines of fear and favor. When summer friends and flattering fears were dispersed by the slightest adversity, like shining mists before a gale, you, my dear friends, have stood as firm and steadfast as the eternal rock, which those mists only overspread and conceal.

The approval of those now surrounding me, of the late administration, gratifies evidence that its labors and anxieties for the public welfare are at least appreciated, and by those whose approbation should gratify any man. To review the purposes and actions of that administration—to point out the difficulties it had to encounter—unassisted frequently, as it was, in its best efforts, by the opposition or the lukewarmness of some of its political friends—with the Legislative branch in partizan majority and malignity opposed to it, and with the Canal Board, and the whole machinery of our improvements, together with *even* its constitutional advisers of different political faith—it may seem strange that it was enabled to accomplish any of its objects, or even maintain itself against such mighty odds.

Its success, if it had success, was predicted upon the observance of a simple and plain rule, viz: an honest and fearless discharge of duty without regard to consequences. I have said, incredible that any true hearted American citizen should question the justness of his cause or the validity of his plea, which he so eloquently commends to the righteous judgment of our nation of freemen.

Only yesterday I heard a professedly intelligent, and oersinly vociferous declaimant on the "Kossuth question," denounce him as "a Catholic—a Jesuit laboring in disguise for the cause of popery rather than freedom—and so he would show himself to be in time," &c. That man may have been quite honest in his uncharitable opinion of Kossuth, and in his fear of Papal supremacy; he may have had a picture of the Spanish Inquisition, before his mind's eye, and very conscientiously endeavored to show the danger of giving substantial sympathy to a masked minion of the Pope, who was plotting against religious freedom while he professed to love it as the dearest of his natural and inalienable rights—and surely, nothing could be more horrible than that; but a little reading upon the subject he was talking upon, a little knowledge of the question he was trying to argue, would have shown the gentleman that he was altogether mistaken in his hastily formed opinions of Gov. Kossuth.

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Pittsburgh, Jan. 24.

The Philadelphia Sun of Saturday says:

THE DELAWARE.—The noble river remains in *status quo*:—perfectly hard and tight from shore to shore. Yesterday quite a number of horses and sleighs crossed and re-crossed between Market street wharf and Camden, and hundreds of persons sported in various manners on its glassy surface. One party we noticed, had a flat-bottomed boat rigged upon runners and propelled by a large sail. They went over the ice with great rapidity. Many used the huge rudders of ice bound ships to recline upon, and rest themselves after the fatigue of skating, while here and there a petticoat could be discerned among the mass of skaters, indulging in a slide: a tiny scream occasionally reaching the ear, as the fair one assumed a horizontal position. All was life and pleasure, and we left the novel scene with regret, after paying Gloucester, N. J., a flying visit on skates. We came up from the lower part of that town to Spruce street wharf, yesterday afternoon, in exactly twenty minutes, a distance of four miles, and in the face of a keen, cutting wind. We found the ice excellent. It is full eight inches thick, and as firm as rock.

ANOTHER KOSSUTH.—The Reverend Frederick William Kossuth is at present one of the most successful Protestant Pastors in Bohemia. In 1845, he undertook to gather a church of Bohemian Protestants at Prague, and several converts were made. In 1849, he commenced a periodical by the name of the "Herald of the Bohemian Brethren," but it was afterwards suppressed by the government. His congregation numbered, last July, eleven hundred souls, of whom seven hundred are converts from Popery, from the Jews, &c. He is said to be nearly related to the Magyar.

At the time above mentioned, he purchased an old Hussite church, (which had been shut up since the year 1620,) for £2750, of which sum he had, with great pains collected and paid £500. The remainder was to be paid in annual instalments of £300. It will be remembered that after the battle on the Weissberg, near Prague, in 1620, "the Brethren were subjected to all manner of persecutions, their ministers banished, their churches closed, and they themselves, in 1624, expelled the country."—Blessing on the man who labors for the restoration of these ancient sanctuaries! Let him be remembered by all who have learned to revere the name of Kossuth, and much more by those who glory in the cross of Christ.—*New York Evangelist.*

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 sceptical in relation to the facts here set forth. S. M. KIER.

I had been afflicted several years with a weakness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved the whole of the membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposit of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which was partially restored and I felt me in as bad a condition as before. At this time I was advised by my physician to see Dr. Kier, the great eminent medical man, who informed me that my eyes would never get well. At this time I could not distinguish any object. By the action of some fresh compounds made by the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My health has also been very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to it entirely. I make this my sworn testimony, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL.

For sale by Kisser & McDowell, 116 Wood street; R. F. Schmertz, of Woodville; E. A. Fahnestock, 5 Co, corner Market and Wood streets; Lyon, Shorb & Co., corner Penn and Wood streets; Lyon, Shorb & Co., Rebecca st., Allegheny; and by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,
Corn Exchange Store, Penn st.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No 129 Wood Street,

Beg to call the attention of Merchants and others to their

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

SUPPLIED BY EITHER PARTIES—and which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ Merchants are requested to examine our stock before purchasing, as we are determined to sell cheap.

☞ Dr. McLANE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR THE LIVER COMPLAINT. The proprietors of this celebrated medicine, have just received a fresh supply of the most fashionable kinds, and are prepared to sell it on the most reasonable terms. Dr. McLane's liver pill is one which has long given us an opportunity of speaking in terms of the highest commendation of its wonderful effects. The proprietors have been published, and have been accompanied with the most unmistakable fact that McLane's liver Pills are the best ever offered for the cure of Hepatic diseases, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, &c. We believe, therefore, we shall not suffer under that worst of scourges, the Liver Complaint, but hasten to purchase and use these Pills.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

☞ Mr. H. G. FERRETT.—We have seen your testimonial to hand, and are exceedingly glad to hear of such good qualities. We are selling a great deal, and it gives universal satisfaction; it has cured bad cases of sore legs or sores, and is highly esteemed as a remedy for bad cuts and bruises.

SANNON & FENWICK.

London Fire and Life Insurance.

The reputable Fire Insurance Company of London,
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

INSURES AGAINST FIRE, Buildings, Merchandise, Wares and Merchandise.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London,
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.

Insures the Lives of persons between the ages of 1 and 70.

☞ Premiums paid to the company in the usual time, will be received at the Banking House of

WM. A. HILL & CO.,
No. 71 Smithfield st., near Second st.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. H. RUSSEL, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE, Lake, River, Canal, Navigation on the OHIO and INLAND NAVIGATION of the TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Hunter, Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Backofen, S. M. Kier,
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Robert Dunlap, Jr., B. Bennett,
Harbaugh Leech, James Marshall,
Edward Heselton, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Brown, Jonathan Jones.

Isaac M. Pennock. 1:25

French Empire, (new edition.)

WE ARE NOW to have a new edition of the French Empire, without abridgement, just received in sheets, and will be ready in a few days, to be sought for. In these troublesome times it is a great satisfaction to know where;—buy *CLOTHING* and *Boots* and *Clothing*? Why at CHEESE'S POPULAR HALL, 84 Wood st. Yes, we are selling off our stock of ready Clothing at Cost and Carriage. Call and examine.

☞ *WE STOP TO THANK* the public for the liberal patronage we received during the past year, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the same during the present year.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c

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SANNON & FENWICK.

Western Hotel, Baltimore.

THE subscriber, (late of the American Railroad Hotel, Harrisburg,) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that old and well known stand, the WESTERN HOTEL, situated in Calvert street, BALTIMORE, which he has refitted and furnished with entirely new furniture, and where he will endeavor to accomodate his old friends and others who may give him a call, to their entire satisfaction.

There is a large stable attached to the Hotel, and other conveniences for the accommodation of people from the country who visit Baltimore with their own conveyances, and no pains will be spared to render the stay of all who visit the Western Hotel agreeable.

ja29:3t:tf JACOB SANDERS.

Duquesne Iron Store.

COLEMAN, HAILMAN & CO. have removed to the warehouse, No. 121 Water street, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., and next door to the Monongahela House, where they offer for sale on liberal terms the various manufactured articles, among which may be found all sizes of Juniata and Common Iron, Springs and Axles, Slab Springs and Am. B. Steel, Rivets, Patent Pressed Spikes, Cut Nails and Spikes, Nuts and Washers, Crow Bars, Sledges, &c.

ja29:1m

LOAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR—
5 boxes Lowering's Loaf,
5 bbls. Crushed,
6 " Pulverized, for sale by
ja29 JOHN WATT & CO.

EXTRA NOVELTIES AT
R. WINTER'S
UNRIVALLED EXHIBITION,
NEW CHEMICAL DIORAMAS,
NEW
Dissolving Views, Chromatrope Views, &c.
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

THE EXHIBITION will commence with a series of new DISSOLVING VIEWS, SCENES ON THE RIVER RHINE, representing Ruins, Moonlights, Cities, Fire Views, &c., the numerous to mention (the localities in an adjacent).

After which a magnificent 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, suitable to all the changes peculiar to the natural, representing nature in all its brilliancy.

For the first time, the historical subject—FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON, as it appeared in the Hospital of Invalides at Paris. And a view of the GRAND CANAL OF VENICE. Also, the DRUMMOND LIGHT, with many interesting and amusing Views.

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

A DAY EXHIBITION.

On Saturday Afternoon, at 8 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.

ja28:3t:tf

PINE APPLE CHEESE—20 bxs. for sale by S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

Removal.

TAYLOR & ODIORNE, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 48 Front street, opposite the Pittsburgh and Louis