Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

LECKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 20.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA;
Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA;
Subject to the same decision.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The Presidents of the United States, have been chosen from six States, viz. From Virginia 5; Massachusetts 2; New York, 2; Tennessee 2; Louisiana, 1; Ohio 1;—in all thirteen. The great State of Pennsylvania, which contributes as much as almost any other State to the support of the government; and which is behind no other in devotion to the Union, has not yet been called upon to furnish for that Union a Chief Executive officer. This state of things has resulted, in part, from her own real modesty, in urging the claims of her own distinguished statesmen; but more particularly, as we think, from neglect on the part of her sister States. However, it is useless to spend our time in vain regrets about the past. The dictates of wisdom are to look well to the future.—The circumstances that have surrounded our State and her statesmen in past years, may not have been such as to give to either of their names the impetus, which would carry it triumphantly through the Union; and others, no more meritorious than they, have consequently been called to fill a station unequalled in honor by any upon the earth. But, whatever may have been the circumstances surrounding us in years gone by; however bright the halo surrounding other names; those circumstances no longer affect us; and no name now stands higher in the ranks of statesmen; no one can be pointed to, around which is encircled a brighter and purer circle of glory, than that which gives radiance to the name of BUCHANAN;—at once admitted to be one of the ablest statesmen of the country and the world,—a model gentleman,—a kind and generous neighbor,—and a citizen whose youthful impulses were warm for his country, and whose powerful energies in mature age have all been directed to the promotion of her interests, to an extent not exceeded by any one now upon this stage of action.

We have said that modesty has heretofore prevented the assertion of the claims of Pennsylvania upon her sister States, for the elevation of one of her sons to the Presidency. It is well known that, with two exceptions only in the last half century, she has uniformly sustained the Democratic nominee for that office; and it is equally well known that, while possessing statesmen of distinguished abilities, her influence has been freely extended to aid in elevating others, who, if they possessed not more commanding talents, were at least backed by more clamorous adherents; and who have been thus thrown before the country as the magnates of their party. It cannot longer be urged that a similar policy should mark our action as members of the great Democratic party of the Union: for none can deny the claims of our State, based upon her devotion to the Union, at every moment when an opportunity has been presented for proving that devotion. In peace in war; in the council or in the field; in public and in private, our people have sustained the plain and simple doctrines of the Constitution, regardless of all merely selfish considerations—looking alone to the peace, prosperity, and concord of all parts of our great confederacy. Other States, it is true, have done all this, from as pure motives too as we; but this only proves that our great extent of territory; our great and rapidly increasing population; and our wonderful resources, when added to so high a claim on the score of patriotism, may be well regarded as fully entitling us to have the honor of the Presidency conferred upon one of our own fellow-citizens.

The office of President, we admit, is not one to be claimed upon any merely local or sectional considerations; nor is it to be regarded as a reward for any merely personal merit. It is an office for our wide-spread Union; requiring a mind as expansive as that Union itself; and should be esteemed as the highest honor that can be conferred by a free People, upon a public servant who has distinguished himself in their service by his wisdom as a counsellor, his profound statesman like qualities, his virtues as a man, and his deep devotion to the Constitution and laws. Without in any manner seeking to disparage the character and services of distinguished citizens of other States, or instituting a comparison between him and any other true friend of his country, we may say that we regard our only choice for the Presidency as being the foremost man in the affections of the People; and we therefore contend for him with all the ardor and sincerity of our natures. We contend for him because he is emphatically the favorite son of the Commonwealth; because he is distinguished above all others for his powerful mental capacity; because all the true and unwavering Democrats of the State favor his pretensions; because all the *shaky* politicians who hang upon the skirts of the Democracy are continually seeking to disparage his claims and are heaping abuse upon him; because for more than forty years he has steadfastly adhered to the Democratic faith; because he is politically obnoxious to all fanatics in every part of the country; and because our brethren in every section of the Union can be more certainly rallied to sustain him than any other Northern Democrat.

The new constitution of Virginia denies the right of voting to "non-commissioned officers in the service of the United States."

☞ We cannot understand the ground on which either non-commissioned officers or common soldiers should be deprived of the privilege that is most highly esteemed by an American citizen. We have always thought that the men who risk their lives in defence of our liberties on the battlefield, have a prior right to protect them at the ballot box.

☞ We learn from the Erie *Observer*, that a most shocking homicide was committed in Fairview township, on Friday, the 7th instant, by an old brute named Stone, who murdered a woman living with him named Consuller. The old man's jealousy was aroused on coming home and finding two other men with the woman, and after their departure he knocked her into the fire, and choked and beat her so cruelly that she died the next day. Stone was arrested.

☞ The Madison Banner, of the 14th inst., says:—Rev. Dr. Wylie, President of Bloomington College, died on Tuesday afternoon last, after a short illness. We have not the facts at hand to speak of Dr. Wylie, as, at his death, he deserves to be spoken of. Learning, piety, and intellect were his. A life of usefulness made him honored of all, and the whole State will feel the loss of a great and good man.

WEBSTER MEETING AT BOSTON.—A large meeting was held in Boston on Friday evening, and 300 delegates, among them several democrats, chosen to the State convention, to assemble in Faneuil Hall on the 25th, to nominate Daniel Webster for President. The Hon. Benjamin Seaver presided.

☞ The *Journal* of Tuesday made a most lame and impotent attempt to depreciate the propriety of nominating Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency. The article is mere words. It comes from the mouth, not the heart, of the editor. While he feels conscious that there is no other man in the Union more competent for the office, or one who would discharge its duties more honestly, he feels it incumbent upon him to throw a tub to the Whig whale to save the party oil that his amiable neighbor of the *Gazette* might otherwise appropriate to himself.

The *Journal* does not like to abuse Mr. BUCHANAN directly, but the force of circumstances compels it to do so by innuendo. It argues gravely the differences between the North and the South; defines the position of other Whig organs; but after inflicting more than a column of nicely turned sentences upon its readers, it leaves them to discover, by the aid of their own faculties, what the editor has been talking about, and to decide

"Whether the snake that made the track
Was going South or coming back"

The talk about the Democracy courting the favors of the Disunionists, is the merest twattle, and could only have originated as a funny vagary in the brain of a Whig editor. It is yet to be shown that the Democracy ever gave countenance to the principles of Disunion, and we defy the Whigs to point to a single accredited organ of the party, that has advocated it. No,—in the preservation of the Union the Democracy knows neither North nor South. On this question, the language of the revered JACKSON is their watchword—"*The Union must be preserved*," and with a full reliance on the patriotism of our party North and South, we would warn the cabals with which the *Journal* appears to be willing to tamper, not to breathe a word against, much less touch, the ark of our country's safety.

There is nothing in the policy of the Democratic party on this question that can be distorted or perverted. Their position as friends of the Constitution is fixed and immutable. BUCHANAN is their standard bearer; the principles of the party are displayed on the banner he unfurls.—Will some Whig journal inform the public what will be the opinions of the Whig candidate when he makes his appearance? If the volubility of the *Commercial Journal* does not answer, we will have to "pause for a reply."

MADAM ABLAMOWIZC.

We learn that a complimentary Concert was given last evening in Louisville, to this distinguished vocalist, in which all the amateurs of the city volunteered their aid. It was regarded as the greatest concert of the season; and was a merited tribute to an accomplished lady, and one of the sweetest singers of the country. We hope that Madame A. will visit our city: as she has many friends here who regard her as second only to Jenny Lind,—and that is a compliment of no ordinary character. Her *name* is not so euphonious as that of *the Lind*; but when we recollect that it once was Phillips, we already have the key her great musical taste and skill.

THE GERMAN CONCERT.

We would remind our readers that there will take place to-night, at Lafayette Hall, a grand Vocal and Instrumental Musical Entertainment, by the various German singing Societies of this city. The nett proceeds are to be appropriated to the German Library and Reading-room Fund, out which we wrote some time since. All who have an ear for music, and who are willing to aid in so praiseworthy an object, would do well to attend. The price of tickets is only twenty-five cents; and we are sure that no one will leave the Hall dissatisfied. We have often listened with intense delight to the performances of similar societies; and though we do not understand the German language, there is a charm about their songs that is irresistable.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.

There was a meeting of the Commissioners of this Railroad yesterday, for the purpose of organization, of which Col. J. R. SNOWDEN was chosen President; GEO. R. WHITE, Secretary; and ROBERT S. HAYS, Treasurer. The books were opened in the forenoon, at the St. Clair Hotel; and in one hour there were subscribed $190,000, besides a considerable amount that was subscribed in the afternoon. The books will be kept open at the office of D. Leech & Co. in this City until the necessary amount of stock shall be subscribed. We shall be able shortly to speak more in detail on the subject of this road.

The Christine Rioters.

Indictments for Treason, &c.—The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, on Friday, returned true bills against Jacob Townsend, one of the Christiana prisoners, charging him with obstructing the officers of the United States in arresting fugitive slaves, and aiding fugitives to escape. There are seven counts in each indictment or bill. A true bill was also returned against him for treason, and also against George Williams and forty others, charging them with the same offence, treason, growing out of the same transactions. A true bill, was also returned against Castner Hanaway, Elijah Lewis and Joseph Scarlet, for treason.—The jury, in returning these indictments, accompany them with the following remarks:—

Although the Grand Jury have felt no hesitation in performing the duty imposed on them by the laws of the United States, in presenting these serious accusations for trial, yet they cannot but profoundly regret the necessity which has led to it.

At a period like the present, in the mild influence of a national constitution, predicated on the principle of recognizing, respecting and vindicating the rights and institutions of every member of the confederacy, our country has gone on increasing in great prosperity and happiness, it is painful to the heart of the patriot that such an outrage upon the dignity of the nation and its laws, should have been perpetrated, as that which has led to the indictments found by us.

It is to be feared that the immediate actors in this drama of blood, have if not directly stimulated, been encouraged by those from whose social and public position, and intellectual culture, better things might have been expected.

From such sources we should expect to be taught that obedience to the laws of the United States, enacted by the constitutional authorities, was the first of obligations imposed on an American citizen; and that any other resistance to them than the constitutional resistance by a change of law gives, was among the political heresies most to be repudiated by an American patriot.

It is, however, to be ardently hoped that the bloody tragedy of Christiana, may have a wholesome and abiding influence on our future national career; that it may impart moderation to political zealots, impress a lasting lesson of the necessity of obedience to the public laws, while they remain unrepealed on the Statue Book, and manifest that there is but one remedy for grievances, real or supposed, under which the nation may suffer—the remedy prescribed by the Constitution.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Journal of Commerce reports, from information derived from a reliable source, that the imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, were $210,000,000, and the exports from the country for the same period were $188,000,000.—showing an excess of imports over exports of $22,000,000. The exports as stated, we presume, include those of specie, of which, from the port of New York alone, more than thirty-five millions have gone forward since January last to this date.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE IRISH EXILES.—A large meeting was held in Portland, Me., on Friday night, on the subject of memorializing the President to use his good offices with England in favor of the liberation of the Irish exiles in Australia. Neal Dow, the mayor, presided. The address of the Irish citizens of Baltimore was adopted, and speeches were made by Messrs. McGee and Young, of Boston.

THE BARKING DOGS.

Translated from the "West Pennsylvanische Staats Zeitung
BY WM. J. ROSE.

Any one who, after the toil and weary of the day, has entered a village frequented by hungry and vicious dogs, or has ridden rapidly through the same on horseback, knows well enough what the four legged barkers are. They would fasten on his heels or follow the feet of his horse with their vile yelping and with gnashing teeth. The traveler has but two ways of quieting them—either to throw them a bone (if he happens to have one), or to wait patiently until they have yelled themselves tired and hoarse; and then, resume his journey. The impatient rider who cuts the curs with his whip has reason to fear that they may run between his horse's legs and so bring him to the ground: the imprudent traveller who pelts and irritates them will only have to listen to their howling the longer.

But there are also two legged barkers just as hungry and just as vicious, just as noisy and just as cowardly as the four legged breed. These creatures sniff and sneer at every one who does not belong to their species, their "house" or even to their particular clan, or who does not "throw them a bone."

In Europe the flayer often brings the existence of these four legged nuisances to a speedy end, as the police disturbs the manœuvres of the two legged fraternity. America, the Continent of Republics, grants them much larger liberty.—Here, the death dealing club but seldom reaches the four legged and two legged barkers. America, the land of fresh and youthful vigor, along with the advantages, must bear the disadvantages of freedom.

Like the four legged, the two legged barkers belong to the meanest and lowest portion of their race. They cannot raise themselves to any kind of creative activity. They are unable to write creatively or to exert any organizing, or inspiring influence in actual life. Their efforts are not devoted to the battle but the broil, not to the ideal but to the lowest materialism, not to a fairer future but to the sombre present.

These two legged barkers deserve our compassion. For unpleasant as they are to others, they are wretched themselves. Many of them have "seen better days," have occupied a higher position. They could not withstand the bitter need which pressed upon them, and sank because their strength failed them. They broke with themselves and with the world. They lost the thread which should have led them through the labyrinth of life; and, because they have lost it, it they cannot believe that others, less unlucky men, possess one. They wander about without hope, and fancy to themselves that hopelessness is the highest wisdom. They endeavor to scoff at world before them, and teach that it is folly to feel any desire to look more than a span beyond your nose. As they cannot find the exit from their labyarinth, they preach this doctrine that beyond it lies nothingness, and that it is ridiculous superstition to meddle with a region which rested on the other side of the labyrinth.

Strong men are only steeled more and more by misfortune; nobler men are lifted higher by the blows of Fate. But men who have only the strength of the passions, whose hearts' insatiable ambition, restless avarice, or longing sensuality, gnawed into second consumption, grow dot harsher by suffering. Thus they lose the source of natural, healthy emotion, and with it also the sober understanding. The world around them catches its unclean and gloomy hue. They can no longer form clear and accurate conceptions of anything. They struggle no longer with their passions, but with the distorted and disfigured shadows of them, as represented by their perverted intellects. The more impotent their spirits, the more obtuse their wits, the weaker their principle, *the more extravagant are the words which they employ, the coarser are the expressions of abuse with which they besprinkle their antagonists, the baser are the calumnies which they circulate.*

But like the four-legged barkers, so the two-legged animals of that ilk, at last, become hoarse. In the end they lose even the voice by the help of which they so long annoyed the world around them. The barkers are all unfortunate. They live without friends and die without consolation.

The "Weser Zeitung" says that the liberation of Kossuth has awakened the populace of Hungary to a new life. Displeasure and sullen discontent with the Austrian circumstances are daily becoming more and more alarming, and open disregard of the Imperial orders is anything but a novelty. In Pesth, where the effigies of Kossuth and his companions still dangle from the gallows, not an hour in the day passes that the place of execution is not visited by *hundreds* and not a Hungarian omits uncovering his head, with reverential awe, before the abused figures of his country's and freedom's heroes.

Prince Henry, the Seventy-second of Reuz-Greiz-Schleiz-Lobenstein-Ebersbach has called his Diet together,—only deputy appears from every village, and these, with the Burgomasters of his four towns, make up the Chambers, consisting in all of 28 members. As no war with any foreign nation is imminent, as the State business is carried on by a magistrate to the contentment of the Reuz-Greiz-Schleiz-Lobenstein-Ebersbach, it is supposed that the Prince will now give his faithful subjects some information regarding his last trip to Baden.

Oct. 17th—The Press law goes into operation here, in Coburg, to-day. It contains 101 *articles for a State of* 44,000 inhabitants, in which there exists but *one printing office*, and *not a single political paper appears.* The Coburg Daily Sheet is issued in its last number *to-day*.

The Austrian deficit for the 2d quarter is, by official accounts, 18½ millions The soldiery have cost, during this period, only 50 millions. Go ahead! and the dull Austrian will, at length, lose patience! Food is one-half dearer than formerly.

The Vienna Medical Weekly Magazine contains an interesting article on "the Poison Eaters," which relates that in some regions of the Lower Rhine and Stenermark particularly in those districts bordering upon Hungary, a habit prevails of using *arsenic* in the same way as opium is chewed or smoked. The arsenic eaters are remarkable for a blooming color in the countenance, and become possessed of almost inexhaustible health. The article attracts great notice, from the fact that inquiry is made in the case of a Lieutenant who has died of poison, as to whether he were not one of the famous "poison-eaters."

HAMBURG.—The news of Kossuth's liberation and anticipated arrival in England has caused great numbers of Hungarians, who were on garrison in Holstein, to desert.

LONDON.—Letters from Constantinople for Kossuth and his companions, have been received at Southampton. They had been opened; the Parisian Post Office had violated them! What do Americans think of this?

On Oct. 20th, a great Chartist meeting was held for Kossuth, and addressed by O'Connell.—Radical cheers were given for the Hungarian hero, and groans for the Times. From 200,000 to 300,000 *workmen* were to march with music and banners to Kossuth's quarters in London.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.—The grand jury of the U. S. District Court, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, in their presentment to the Court, mentions that the frequent reported cases of embezzlement in the post-office in that city, led them to examine the building used for it, which they think not at all adapted to the use it is put to. Col. Florence, stated that they had drafted a resolution, to be sent to each member of Congress from that city and county, calling their attention to the necessity of enlarging the post-office accomodations.

DO GIRLS DRAW LIGHTNING.—A down east paper publishes the following:

"The house of Mr. Boyce, in Plainfield, Ct., was recently struck by lightning. There were twenty-six girls in the house at the time, but not one of them was injured. The house was never struck before. Do girls draw lightning?"

Of course they do, and sparks also.

SOMETHING FOR TYPOS.—"* of my existence give mean },," said a printer to his sweet-heart. She immediately made a ——— at him, and plantedher ☞ between his i i's, nearly putting a . to his existence. "Such an outrage," was the ! of Faust, looking †† at her, "is probably without a ¶ in this ¿ of the country, and is a good subject for a ¶."

The meeting in honor of Gen. Joseph Lane, at Indianapolis, on the 8th, was very large, worthy of the occasion. No man stands higher with the people of his State than Gen. Lane. They know and appreciate his merits.

Kossuth's Southampton Speech.

At the Banquet given by the Mayor, Kossuth delivered a speech as follows:

"No man who is aware of the importance of his destiny can live satisfied without freedom; but he to whom God has granted freedom has got everything. If he has got the mind and the will to use his freedom to the development of his own and his fellow creatures' happiness with such consistency of purpose as the English people have exhibited. [Cheers.] That is the basis upon which England has grown into the Paradise she now is, upon which my sad heart rests with joy, and which cannot fail to increase the desire of every foreigner to become also free and so endowed with the capability of changing his own part of the world into a paradise like England. [Loud Cheers.] During all my life I have had one single leading idea—liberty. [Loud Cheers.] The aim of my existence was to secure the blessings of that liberty to my people although I know those blessings but instinctively. [Hear, hear.]Now, when I behold England and see how liberty enables me to beautify nature, how should I not feel doubled in my determination to endure, to work, to struggle, and if it must be to die, that my people may become free—that people of whom I say there are none who better deserve to become free? [Loud Cheers].

But, besides the blessings of freedom, it is also a glory allotted to you, your proud position is to be able not only to bear good will to those who do not enjoy the happiness of freedom, but also to have a helping hand always ready for your more unfortunate brethren. [Cheers.] That is the glory of England, and, in your national capacity you have illustrated the words of our Savior, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." [Cheers.] It is only so I can explain the great phenomenon that I see around me, where so many different of rank and station, but all united in the love of liberty, join to express their sympathy for that principle of liberty of which they chose to consider me the humble representative... [Cheers.] It is only thus I can explain the great phenomenon that even that honorable class whose entire capital is the labor of their hands stop in their work, and sacrifice their time, to say, with that noble internal instinct of a people before whom every individual purpose must bow, that the great principle of liberty can reckon on the people of England. [Cheers.] And well may the working classes of England be identified with the great principle of liberty, because without liberty there is no lasting social order. It is indispensable that every man should in full security enjoy the fruits of his own labor. It is not without reason that the people of England unite in expressing their sympathy with that principle which, under the different forms of Government, but under similar institutions is the blessing, the glory, and the happiness of the English race on both hemispheres. [Loud cheers.] The blessings of this liberty may be allotted to other nations, to enjoy it under such government as may suit their wants and wishes. It is not without reason this sympathy with liberty; not only because there is a moral solid rity in the destinies of the world, but also when the productive labor of a country produces more than it can consume, such a country must have free intercourse and uninterrupted communication with other countries. [Hear.] This free intercourse, this uninterrupted interchange of products, is summed up in the words —free trade. [Hear, hear.] Now, I beg to ask the question, is this idea of free commerce realized by the fact of free imports into England? I believe there is yet another part to the idea, very important, very vital, and that is the free exportation of that which the industry of England produces. [Hear, hear.]

But free export has no meaning, if that which is exported cannot find a free market in other parts of the world. Therefore I say that, not without reason, the people of England sympathise with the principles of liberty, because without the liberty of Europe there can be no free trade. [Hear, hear.] All despots fear free trade, because liberty of commerce is the most powerful vehicle for the extension of civilization. [Cheers.] Free trade to England, as to every nation, is only well if it be Europe possible. [Hear, hear.] I hope, Mr. Mayor and other gentlemen, I did not do wrong in touching upon this matter there. [No, no.] I feel that it is glorious when the material interests of a great nation are identified with the freedom of that nation. This is a provident combination of single community our enjoy welfare and happiness except on the condition that the interests of the community are in harmony with the interests of individuals.

* * *

We are in the neighborhood of a great nation, which mourns enough as it not enjoying the fruits of its many sorrows and sufferings. There is a party there which is called—I don't know with what right—the Jesuitical party, and you all know that that party threatens France with the Cossacks. And even here, in this glorious country, it is not long since there was a question much agitated on the subject of an opinion in Parliament. I know what is convenient in this place and due to you. I will not enter into the question, but will only state one curious coincidence. I am a Protestant—[Cheers]—not only a Protestant by birth but by conviction. [Cheers.] But I am the humble member of a nation, the majority of which is composed of Catholics. Now it is one of the least glories of my nation that in all times, in the present day as well as in former times, when our fathers bled for liberty in religion and freedom of conscience, there have been Hungarian Catholics who have taken the lead in struggling in a peaceful manner as well as on the field of battle, for religious liberty and freedom of conscience. In that way the freedom and the rights of Protestantism, always opposed by the House of Hapsburg, who were ever strongly united with the principle of Jesuitism, and the freedom, the rights, were established by treaties, by pacific means, by the victorious swords of Hungarians fighting for freedom of conscience. It is true that as soon as freedom was obtained the sword was laid aside; for Hungary has been a land of loyalty in all time. It may suffice to say that the freedom of Protestantism in Hungary was secured by laws, was secured by treaties, on the maintenance of which the existence of the Hapsburg dynasty was made to depend. In 1848 this was included among other reforms; and scarcely had Russia raised the fallen house of Austria, by putting its foot on the neck of Hungary, when the first deed of the restored house was to destroy the rights of Protestant liberty in Hungary. And then, gentlemen, this is connected with another fact with respect to the Catholic Church. The Kings of Hungary, in former times, were always anxious not to allow any power to meddle, and they took care to allow the Court of Rome to meddle with the temporal affairs of the Catholic Church in Hungary, so much so that one of our most glorious kings, Matthius Corvinses, a Hungarian by birth, seeing the encroachments of the Court of Rome on his rights, said to one of the Popes, 'Play your Holiness remember that Hungary, which bears a double cross on her banners, has never endured that the court of Rome should interfere with the liberty of the Hungarian people."

So anxious were the Hungarians in former times to secure their independence. And when the Emperor of Russia had succeeded in crushing Hungary, one of the first things that he did was to give the Jesuits of Rome full power to feed on Hungary—[Hear, hear;—and with this he united the destruction of the autonomy of the Protestant Church. [Hear, hear.] Now, gentlemen, these are the things which have caused so great an agitation in this land. Jesuitism was established by the satellite of the House of Austria; and I do not respect I am entitled to say that the principle of every evil in Europe is the despotic and encroaching spirit of Russia, upon which leans every man who will do that which is wrong to the many. You know, gentlemen, that this is the power which England meets at the Bosphorus, at the Nile, and all over Europe. This identity of the interests of England with the interests of the freedom of Europe, makes me hope that the generous sympathy which we meet here will not remain an empty sound—[Hear, hear]—that it will not remain without some practical results to my poor country and to humanity. [Much cheering.] There is my confidence, my hope. [Hear, hear.]

No party in England, I believe, will deny that the armed interference of Russia in Hungarian affairs has increased beyond measure the preponderance of Russia on the European continent. [Hear, hear.] Russia having violated the independence of nations, and taken upon herself to dispose of their domestic councils, it can scarcely be denied that so long as Hungary is not restored to its liberty and independence, the preponderance of Russia in Europe will not only not retire, not only not subside, but will increase. [Hear, hear.] And what I request in the name of my poor country, and in the interests of all the oppressed nations in Europe, is not that England may draw its sword for the restoration of Hungary! Gentlemen, all I humly request, wish and hope, is that England may not abandon that right which in Europe is due to her—[Hear, hear]—that England may not give a charter to the Czar to dispose of the destiny of Europe! [Hear, hear.]

Public opinion in England can make it a living principle in acknowledging the natural right of every nation to dispose of itself—not to allow the Czar to interfere with the domestic concerns of whatever nation in Europe he sees fit. [Hear, hear.] People of the mighty Albion, that is all; there is nothing else that oppressed humanity expects, entreats and hopes for. As to the rest, leave it to the nations of Europe. [Cheers.] Austria—but no, not Austria—I love, I esteem the people of Austria as my own brethren. [Cheers.] I feel their sufferings as much as the sufferings of my own people; I have wishes and hopes for the people of Austria as fervent as for my own people. [Cheers.] I have a right to say this. My life is an open book. It is history which will pronounce its judgment upon me, and neither Austrian hirelings, nor party spirit, nor blind passion, nor those base and absurd calumnies which, in my position, could not fail to be launched at me; though I am almost surprised to see these calumnies find their way into certain places, in which I should not have expected to see them. [Hear, hear.]

It may be that, relying on the fact that my people is a moral people—a people which never can be charged with having given its confidence or its love to a man who was not an honest man—it may be that, relying upon the testimony of my people, I shall not consider these calumnies It may be that I shall entreat the protection of the law of England. [Loud cheers.] I will consider the matter so soon as my duties to my fatherland shall leave me a single moment to sacrifice to myself. Still I must say that I sincerely regret to see that these calumnies have spread in England, not for my own self, because I believe they can but enhance the generous affection of generous men, it being natural to generous men to feel indignation at such calumnies; but I regret this, because it is no pleasing prospect for our humanity to see our fellow-creatures delighting in such matters. But still it is history which will pronounce its verdict upon my life. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Humble as I am, I have had a public life, and perhaps I may have one yet. (Loud cheers.) In respect to Austria, I had a right to say what I did, because I can declare that the people of Austria have never had, and have not now, a more faithful friend than myself.

It is, therefore, not in respect to the people of Austria, but in relation to the house of Hapsburg, that I am going to say a few words. And all I am willing to say is this, that the house of Hapsburg, because of its perjury, because it has violated every right of every one of its nations, is doomed to destruction. (Cheers.) There is a God in heaven, and there must be justice on earth. (Cheers.) The house of Hapsburg having forfeited even the possibility of the love of its nations, has no more basis for its existence. [Hear, hear.] Bayonets are no basis, because the soldier always belongs to the people. The soldier also thinks. There is a great example of this in the past struggles of Hungary, and there will be, if God grants it, another. Every citizen of Hungary was and may be—he will be—a soldier, and every soldier is a true citizen. From soldiers belonging to England I have heard the most generous sentiments; this was the case at Gibraltar; and therefore I say that bayonets alone are no basis for the existence of despotic power. On what basis then rests Austria? On nothing else than her being an obedient satellite. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But while the house of Austria cannot have a future, Hungary has a future. (Loud cheers.) It has a future because it deserves to live; it has a future because it has vitality; it has a future because its independence is necessary to the liberty of Europe. (Great cheering.) * * * My liberation is due, in the first place, to the noble sentiments of the Sultan, who, from the beginning, in spite of all the menacing threats of Russia and Austria, preserved and protected my life and the life of my associates. For a time, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, he surrounded his hospitality with the appearance of detention; and at last, raising himself by his own noble inspiration, and by respect for the rights of humanity, he restored me in the most dignified manner to liberty. (Cheers.)

If I were to live a thousand years I would never forget any wrong done to my people—to my country; but as to my own self, it is part of my nature that I do not like to look at the past for griefs, but only for instruction for the future; and partly on this account, partly because I have the knowledge of the conviction that the people of Turkey has a vitality yet, because I have the conviction that the future of the Turkish empire is in no contradiction whatever to any political interest in Europe, but rather in very strong and intimate connection with the interests of some nations, especially with the interests of England, and the interests of Hungary; it is by these considerations that I am led to declare that Turkey will ever find in me a faithful friend.—But while I acknowledge the conduct of the Sultan, I must also return my most heartfelt thanks for the magnanimous interference of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in so high and generous a manner, supported by the public opinion of both countries, and even sanctioned by the Congress of the United States. It is, therefore, in somewhat broken strains, owing to the state of my chest, but with the deepest feelings of a grateful heart, that I propose the toast, "England, Turkey and the United States." (Loud cheering.)

Mr. Secretary Walker's Speech.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker responded. He said he rejoiced in the privilege of speaking in the town of Southampton, endeared, as it was, to Americans by its reception of Kossuth. As an American, he felt no miserable jealousy that Kossuth had first landed on British soil, nor would any such jealousy be entertained by his countrymen. That was due to a country which had exerted itself so much for his liberation.—Most of the great fundamental principles of the free government of England were embodied in the constitution of the United States; and he would declare his conviction that if their municipal institutions were overthrown, the result would be anarchy or despotism. That a republic was not, under all circumstances, favorable to freedom, was shown by the example of a neighboring land, where half a million bayonets were employed to sustain the government against the people. The Americans had never indulged in the visions which had dazzled so many in Europe. They had never supposed that laborers would be benefitted by the destruction of that capital without which wages could not be paid. [Hear, hear.] He was delighted to hear their illustrious friend allude to free trade. The United States struck off half the shackles from commerce, and, God be thanked, intended to strike off all the rest. [Cheers.] The people of the United States had always maintained, as their able representative at that port had set forth in an address which he had read with peculiar pleasure, the doctrine of non-intervention. It is but a few years since they were an infant State; they were now probably approaching manhood, and they still held sacred the doctrine that no government had any right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country. [Hear, hear.] If the people of other countries desired to wear the chains of a despot, let them draw the shackles round their limbs, but if they desired freedom, let no despotic power be permitted to impose shackles on them. They were in favor, then, of the doctrine of non-intervention, and hoped that every nation in the world would establish for itself whatever institutions it might think best calculated to promote its material and other interests. Nor were the Americans propagandists, except so far as propagandism might arise from the success of their own example.—But he desired now to endorse the sentiment of the American consul—and the people of America would be ready to endorse it too—that whilst they were opposed to any intervention in the concerns of other countries, the time might come when, if despots should combine to overthrow the liberties of any nation, the people of the United States would unite with their ancestors. [Loud cheers, amidst which Kossuth rose and gratefully acknowledged the tone of the speaker's remarks. These islands were, from their remarkable insular position, a sort of breakwater of liberty between the American and the European continents, and the Americans felt that if the surges of despotism were ever to break on their own shore they must first overwhelm this country. [Hear, hear.] If, then, this alliance of despots, headed by Russia, which was the soul and body of the whole, [hear, hear] should attempt to make war upon free governments; if it should intimate to England, as it did to Hungary, that it must give up its free institutions; if it should say to England, "Abandon your queen, give up your throne, give up your Parliament, give up your trial by jury, give up your habeas corpus, give up all those great fundamental principles which mark you as a free people;" if these tyrannous demands, he said, should ever be made, and the people of England should say to their relatives—for they felt that they were related to them in blood and in language, and by a thousand endearing recollections of the glories of the past, [cheers] and they would be related, too, as he believed, looking at those two flags, (pointing to the flags of the two nations in the room) by the still brighter glories of the future—and if this country should ever say to the United States, "The time is come when the great conflict must commence between the principles of despotism and those of liberty"—a conflict which he believed was close at hand—[hear, hear]—there were millions of his countrymen who would delight to flock to the shores of Great Britain, and under its and their standard to overthrow despotism. [Immense cheering.] Why should England and America, united, fear the world in arms? [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Was not the ocean theirs? Did not their commercial and naval marine amount to nine-tenths of the commercial and naval marine of the whole world? [Hear, hear.] But he would not boast of their power. All he would say was, that in America there were four millions of militia, and he believed that if the day he had indicated should come, the vessels now built, and those which would be created by such an occasion, would not contain the millions who would rush to the rescue of liberty at the call of their forefathers. [Loud cheers.] As to the welcome which awaited Kossuth in America, he believed it would be a welcome from every heart and every lip; welcome would beam from every eye. [Cheers.] They would take him to their hearts, and give him such a welcome as had never before been extended to any one except their illustrious benefactor, Lafayette. [Cheers.] His reception would be even more tender. This illustrious man came to them as an exile. He came to them as a man who, for the present, had been struck down in the cause of liberty. Like Lafayette, he had been in Austrian dungeons, and like Lafayette he had suffered for liberty. Every party would strive to do honor to a man who had done more, they believed, for the cause of liberty than any other man of the present century. He would conclude by proposing the following sentiment—"Louis Kossuth, without wealth or office, but more feared by the despots of the world than an army with banners."

The sentiment was enthusiastically responded to.

At Dayton, Ohio, on the 12th inst., Judge Crane, an eminent citizen, departed this life, in the 70th year of his age. The Empire says he took up his residence in that city in 1805. He was among the oldest members of the bar in the State of Ohio, a man of enlarged and highly cultivated intellect, an eminent scholar and jurist, and a bright ornament to the legal profession.

On the 13th inst., the Directors of the Madison Branch Bank of the State Bank of Indiana, declared the usual dividend of five per cent., and a special dividend of one per cent., which makes a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months.

☞ **Neptune Soiree.**—The Managers for the Soiree for the Benefit of the NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY, take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that their Sixth Annual Soiree will take place at the LAFAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, on Friday evening, December 5th, 1851. [nov19

$10 Reward.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—On last Monday evening, corner of Penn and Locust streets, near the Ninth Ward, a large Pocket Book, containing $16, in large and small bills.

Any person leaving the same at E. J. BURKE'S Grocery Store, corner of Penn and Locust streets, or at this Office, will receive the above reward. [nov20:2t*

Dissolution.

THE firm of BAKER & FORSYTH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. E. Forsyth withdrawing from the firm.

L. E. FORSYTH,
ROBERT FORSYTH,
JOHN F. HOPKINS.

The subscribers will continue the business under the same style of Baker & Forsyth. R. FORSYTH,
nov20:2t JOHN F. HOPKINS.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—
Allegheny County, ss:

In the Orphans' Court of said County.

In the matter of the partition of the Real Estate of Arthur Meegan, dec'd. No. —, December Term, 1850.

And now, November 11th, 1851, on motion of John A. Wills, Esq., the Court confirm the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said Arthur Meegan, dec'd, according to the return of the Sheriff, made the first day of March, 1851, and it is considered and adjudged by the Court, that the same be and remain firm and stable forever.

And the Court do further grant a Rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of the said Arthur Meegan, dec'd, viz: 1. Catharine Meegan, widow and relict of the said dec'd., of township, Allegheny county. 2. Charles Meegan, now in California, and his alinee, James Gibson, Esq., Pine township, Allegheny county. 3. Adiba Meegan, widow of Michael Meegan, dec'd; and Arthur Franklin and Margaret Meegan, children and heirs of the said Michael Meegan, dec'd., residing in the State of Alabama. 4. Mrs. Sarah Smith, late widow of Thomas Meegan, dec'd., and Thomas Meegan, son and heir of the said Thomas Meegan, dec'd., now under guardianship of James M'Shane—ll of the city of Pittsburgh. 5. Richard Meegan, of Franklin township, Allegheny county. 6. Hugh Meegan, of New Castle, Pa. 7. Margaret Meegan Godd, now a widow, residing in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pa. 8. Catharine Meegan, intermarried with Isaac Buchanan, living in or near Lowell, Ohio. 9. Isabella Meegan, intermarried with Ganem Moorehead, of New Castle, Pa.—requiring them to appear at Orphans' Court, to be held in the City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 27th day of December next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of the said Arthur Meegan, dec'd, at its valuation; or, in default thereof, to show cause, if any they have, why the said premises should not be sold according to law.

The Court direct service of notice of this Rule to be made upon all the heirs and legal representatives of the said Arthur Meegan, dec'd., residing out of the county of Allegheny, to be made by publication of this Rule in the Pittsburgh "Post," and "Commercial Journal,"—once a week, for three weeks prior to the return day thereof. By the Court.

DANIEL M'CURDY, Clerk.
nov20:w3t

Allegheny Railroad.

IN Pursuance of the directions of an Act of Assembly of the 4th of April, 1847, and Supplement thereto of the 15th of April, 1851, entitled an "Act for the incorporation of the Pittsburgh, Kittanning and War