Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

LECKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 10.

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.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

Also, to elect delegates to represent the State in the next Democratic National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and nominate an Electoral ticket to be supported at the ensuing Presidential election. The respective counties throughout the State will elect the usual number of delegates to said Convention

WM. BOCK, *Chairman.*

☞ A meeting of the Democratic City Committee of Correspondence was held on the 6th inst., when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Democrats of the First Ward hold their primary meeting at the Napoleon House, west side of the Diamond.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Democrats of the several Wards be requested to assemble at their usual places of meeting on Saturday the 20th instant, between the hours of 3 and 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing five delegates from each Ward, to meet in convention on the following Wednesday to nominate a suitable person for the Mayoralty.

A. McCAMMON, Ch'mn.

D. WEARTZ, Sec'y.

Opening of the Penna. Railroad.

This day at 11 o'clock, the first train of cars will leave this city on the new Central Pennsylvania Railroad. For the present the cars will run only to Turtle Creek, a distance of 12 miles. From that place to "Beatty's Station," a distance of 28 miles, passengers will be carried in splendid coaches, where they will again take the Railroad to Philadelphia. Passengers will be carried through in 24 hours.

The excursion to-day will only be to Braddock's Field. Three cars will go out, capable of accommodating 150 persons. Invitations have been extended to the Mayor and Councils of the two cities, the Commissioners and Treasurer of the county, the Officers and Directors of the O. and P. and Steubenville Railroads, the Stockholders of the Penna. Railroad, the officers of the Board of Trade and Corps Editorial. We shall probably give our readers some account of the excursion to-morrow.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Our readers will find, in this day's paper, a very interesting and truly able and dignified communication on this subject, which we most cordially recommend to their perusal. It was written by a citizen of Illinois, who has long been identified with the Democratic party; and is, on this account, entitled to much more than ordinary consideration. We are well assured that his opportunities for arriving at a correct conclusion, in relation to the state of public sentiment in Illinois, have been many: and that they have been well employed.

That Judge DOUGLASS should be the favorite of the Democracy of Illinois, we do not wonder. He is one of the most promising men of his years in our country; and one in whom the Democrats of the entire Union have great confidence: yet, without saying aught against him, we can say that it is well known he has not rendered such distinguished services to our country, and to the Democratic party, as to place him upon a footing with Mr. BUCHANAN, and we are well assured that his warmest friends will concede this. Indiana prefers the brave LANE—who has been aptly termed the Marion of the Mexican War; and we really honor her distinguished preference. We no less honor the able and distinguished citizen of our sister Michigan (Gen. CASS); and we hesitate not to say that the Democrats of Pennsylvania will sustain the nominee of our General Convention, whoever he may be: but we at the same time say, that the mass of her People believe there is no man in the Union so well qualified for discharging the duties of this exalted station, as is our own honored fellow-citizen; that there is no State of the Union which has more steadily and uniformly sustained the Constitution of our country, and the great constitutional party; that there is, consequently, no State more eminently entitled to consideration in this matter than ours; and that, as we now present one of her own sons, whose distinction as a statesman is co-extensive with our world, we have a right to ask that concession from our fellow Democrats of other States which we have so uniformly extended to them, when we have been called on, by a majority of their suffrages, to do so.

There is one ground on which, above all others, we claim a favorable consideration for Mr. BUCHANAN, and incidentally for Pennsylvania, and that is—because no friend of Mr. B., either in or out of Pennsylvania, (so far as we have either seen or heard,) has in any manner abused, or offered to detract from the merits of, any member of the Democratic party, who has been named in connection with the next Presidency. There are reasons for this, which in themselves, must commend our choice to the thinking men of *all* parties,—whether they can act with us or not,—and which will ensure to our cause the united and untiring exertions of all who are sincere in their support of Democratic measures. We do not and cannot regard the success of our principles as depending upon the success of any man; we regard our principles as holy, and religiously true;—we sustain no man who does not uniformly, thoroughly, and zealously support the principles of our party;—we are ever willing to relinquish our personal preference to the will of the majority, legitimately expressed;—and therefore no paper, over which we may have any control, shall be made the vehicle for disseminating abuse of a true and trusty, tried and faithful Democrat. That a contrary course has long been pursued by a portion of the Press of this State, that pretends to sustain the leading measures of the Democratic party, is only too apparent; but that their course can in any manner materially affect the great interests of the party in Pennsylvania, we have never for a moment believed. We are perfectly satisfied that the great mass of the voters are sincere in sustaining the Democratic cause; and therefore they will conform to the expressed will of the majority of their party,—leaving the corrupt, and factious, and dishonest mere political trimmers, whose course is dictated by personal considerations alone, to go over to our party enemies, for whose triumph they are now contending, by whom they are sustained, and with whom and for whose doctrines we doubt not, all their sympathies are enlisted.

Intolerance is no part of the Democratic creed: it belongs not to the Democratic practice: it is what we have never in any manner sanctioned:—and, therefore, we can as warmly regard and as truly respect the opinions of a fair and honest friend of Judge DOUGLASS, Gen. CASS, Gen. HOUSTON, Gen. LANE, Gen. BUTLER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. DICKINSON, or of any other sterling Democrat, as any other man; but when the avowed friends of either of these gentlemen take ground against any other of our party, who may have been named as a candidate, such as only our bitterest party foes are pleased with, we must regard them as among the worst enemies of the Democratic party; because, unwilling to concede to others what they exact as their own due. With an open and avowed enemy we always know how to act, and how to contend; and we are ever willing to contend with such in every honorable way: but when we meet with those who profess to be friends, but who are, nevertheless, always heaping abuse upon the most prominent advocates of the great cause in which we are engaged, we feel disposed at once to hand them over to our enemies—because we believe that they properly belong among them.

THE MAYORALTY.

Our citizens of all parties are turning their attention to the all-important question of the Mayoralty. The Whigs have a legion of candidates in the field, and all of them expect to be nominated and elected. There are also a number of the "outsiders" of that party who claim the office, and will present themselves as some of the "best boys out of jail."

The struggles of the Whigs have nothing to do with the arrangements of the Democracy, and while their opponents are smelling after the loaves and fishes, we hope that *our* friends will endeavor to present a man to the voters who will do his duty faithfully, irrespective of party.

Two such men have already been mentioned in our paper, with either of whom, we feel confident, the citizens will be satisfied as Chief Magistrate. That whichever one of the two mentioned is nominated, will be elected, we have no doubt, and it will give us much pleasure to support either of them, when they come properly before the public.

When the Whigs make their nomination, and our cotemporary, the *Journal*, expresses an opinion on the important question, it will be time enough for the Democrats to look around and see what they have to expect. Until then, they had better stand back, and await the "consequences of circumstances."

THE KOSSUTH DEBATE.

The debate in the Senate at Washington, on Wednesday last, on the resolution of the Hon. H. S. FOOTE, providing for the reception of Louis KOSSUTH, developes some facts which will be interesting and instructive to the country.—The proposition of Mr. FOOTE was supported by himself and Gen. CASS, both Democrats, and was opposed by Mr. DAWSON of Georgia and Mr. UNDERWOOD of Kentucky, both Whigs. The speeches of these latter gentlemen reflected no credit on either their heads or hearts. We do not wish to hold the Whig party responsible for the unpatriotic, illiberal and unjust remarks of these Senators—it would not be fair to do so; but it is a fact worthy of being placed upon record that the only members of the American Senate who oppose a measure so unobjectionable in all respects, are leaders "bright particular stars"—in the ranks of Whiggery. We know that there are many Whigs who admire and honor the distinguished Hungarian, and who will heartily unite with the Democracy in paying him all the respect that is due to his illustrious character. In a matter of this kind there should be no division of sentiment—there should be no party feeling—there should be no opposition. Whigs and Democrats should co-operate, as a band of brothers, in honoring one who is in all respects the greatest man of this wonderful age. And while private citizens join in paying their respects to KOSSUTH, our Senators and Representatives at Washington should not be hesitating about the matter. Already by order of Congress, an American ship was despatched to Turkey to receive the patriotic Hungarian exiles and convey them to our shores; and now when the glorious leader of that noble band has stepped upon the free soil of America, it is but right that our Representatives at Washington should without any unnecessary delay make him the *guest of the nation.*

The following eloquent extract from the remarks of Senator FOOTE, delivered in the course of the debate above alluded to, will, we feel confident, prove highly acceptable to our readers.—After mentioning the fact that he introduced the resolutions in the Senate at the special request of Secretary WEBSTER, Mr. FOOTE says:

I must say that I am surprised that, under the circumstances mentioned, gentlemen who are the peculiar friends, avowedly, of this same administration, should rise up and present the stern and bending opposition which it has been my fate to experience, to a simple and unavoidable act of national courtesy. Yet I am not so much surprised as I might have been a few days ago, and the same development been then made; for I discover in certain quarters that hints have been already given that it would be a dangerous thing for Kossuth to be allowed to come to this country and deliver such bold and stirring harangues in favor of the great principles of which he is the champion, from the fear that his eloquence, might have the effect of unduly liberalizing the minds of the people of America, and might impart a still more republican cast to the intellects of the thinking millions of this country. I know very well that political bigotry in several quarters has already undertaken to sneer at all attempts even to do simple justice to the character of this distinguished man. I know that base an unprincipled calumniators—who will, I trust, be very soon exposed to the unmitigated indignation and scorn of the civilized world—in advance of the landing of Governor Kossuth upon our shores, have undertaken to asperse him seriously in regard to certain delicate circumstances connected with his leaving the steamer Mississippi at Gibraltar. I have looked into the charges which have been brought and the evidence adduced in support of them, and I thank God that I have seen already, in advance of his coming into our midst, a triumphant vindication of all these heartless allegations. I beg leave to declare here, that the attempt which has been made to poison the public mind of America towards this excellent personage—to instil undue prejudice into the minds of the enlightened people of this country in regard to this illustrious victim of oppression—is in my judgment, altogether the most disgraceful act of the kind that has yet marked our annals as a nation. When I first saw the insidious and fiendish epistle which was sent across the briny deep for the purpose of awakening prejudice in the American mind in regard to this long suffering patriot and true republican, I was full of grief, of disgust, and of indignation: and I rejoice that this opportunity has been unexpectedly afforded me of pouring forth the deep and I might almost say, inexpressible indignation which I feel at the great wrong done to this noble personage by the corrupt and mercenary scribblers of faction. I had hoped, sir, that in the American Senate—a body heretofore noted for its courtesy, respected for its liberality, and which was once distinguished above all other legislative assemblies in the world for its true and inflexible devotion to the great principles of civil and religious liberty—no such ungenerous opposition would have been presented as that which I have been fated to encounter; which opposition, I must say, derives all its importance from the fact that it has originated in a quarter of unequivocal respectability.

Sir, the gentleman from Georgia seems to overlook the fact that there is a great struggle going on at this moment, in all parts of the civilized world, between the principles of freedom and the principles of slavery.—The tyrants of the earth have combined for the overthrow of liberty. In some instances open attempts are made to break down political and religious freedom; in others the means employed by the enemies of freedom are more disguised and insidious, but not at all less dangerous.—At such a moment does it behoove the American people to join the side of despotism, or to stand by the cause of freedom? We must do one or the other. We cannot avoid the solemn alternative presented. Those who are not for us are against us. Those who are not for freedom are for slavery.

☞ From the Cleveland Plaindealer we learn that between $1,200 and $1,500 have been collected in that city towards the German loan.—There are strong hopes, however, that the sum will ultimately reach $2,000 or more.

WORKING ON THE SABBATH.

The Journeymen Printers of this city and its vicinity are making exertions with a view to abrogate the custom of working on Sundays,—which is now and has long been looked upon, in nearly all daily newspaper offices, as a thing inevitable, especially in the publication of morning papers. On the one hand it has been contended, that, in order to do away with this practice, we must print a Sunday morning paper—as is now done at the Union office, in the City of Washington, in the Cincinnati Enquirer office, and one or two others in this country. This mode of publication is liable to as great objection as that which we now pursue: for independent of the objection urged by some, on account of reading newspapers on the Sabbath, there is a still stronger objection on account of the newsboys being obliged to carry around their papers on Sunday morning; and thus setting them and others to buying and selling on that day:—which is surely at least as criminal as quietly setting up types, or even the more noisy operations of a steam press. We can therefore see no good that is to result from changing the day of publication from Sunday, and thus let Editors, Compositors, Pressmen, &c. rest on Sunday, while the newsboys will be necessarily employed at least half the day in delivering and selling the papers.—But there is one course which can be pursued, that will obviate all this Sunday work. It is this. Let all the mail matter, telegraphic news, &c., of Saturday be set up on that day; let the news, whether local or other of Sunday, be passed until Tuesday's paper; and let the Pressmen, packers, &c. all take an early start, immediately after twelve o'clock on Sunday night. By this means all who wish to do so can rest on Sunday; the Sunday paper will be avoided; and a portion of the force of every morning newspaper office will be obliged to commence work *very early on Monday morning.*

INDIANA AND THE UNION.

Indiana, which is in almost all cases true to the Democratic party, is ever true to the Constitution and the Union. No fact, that has transpired for several years past, more clearly demonstrates this position than the result of the last Congressional election, in which the only Democrat who tried to gain Free Soil Abolition votes was defeated in one district; and a staunch Whig was elected in another district over an Abolitionist who voted against the Compromise laws. The following extract from the late Message of Gov. WRIGHT speaks the language of the Indiana Democracy:—

"Throughout the past year, peace and harmony between the various sections of the Union, have been gradually and firmly established.—The great disturbing questions which for a time threatened results of the ultimate issue of which no man could foresee, have been put to rest, and with it, the heart-burnings and sectional recriminations which it brought in its train. Our present tranquility is the best evidence of the wisdom and prudence of the measures of adjustment adopted by the last Congress.

"The high conservative ground maintained by our State, is shown in the fact, that we support no man who favors agitation. Our people want peace, and they esteem no sacrifice, short of that of principle, too great to secure it.

"Indiana holds him an enemy to the well-being of this Republic, who pursues any course tending to widen the breach between the North and the South. These questions sink into insignificance compared to the great paramount duty of every American citizen, the preservation of the integrity of the Union.

"Each and all of the laws constituting that Compromise, which has been so cut upon the troubled waters, are assented to, and have been carried out, so far as they apply to us, in word and letter, according to the strictest judicial construction, by the citizens of our State. This has been done cordially, and with as near an approach to hearty unanimity, as any measure enacted to reconcile similar sectional differences, can ever be expected to receive.

"Indiana desires to see the Compromise measures made under the Constitution, and expressly framed to carry into effect its provisions, remain undisturbed. She says to the South, as well as to the North, that these measures must stand—that this sectional controversy must not again be opened up—that time as an element which enters into every thing that is valuable, must test their wisdom and efficacy—that from whatever quarter of the Union, efforts shall be made to revive this sectional agitation, Indiana is against it.

"She favors not, nor will she, by her votes countenance those who favor, the opening afresh, in any manner, under any pretence, the questions so recently and so happily disposed of, let us hope forever. Our duty is plain, *abide by the past—sustain the measures faithfully—cease agitation—and trust for the future to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, under the guidance of Providence.*"

Another Railroad to Pittsburgh!

Meetings have recently been held in various towns in Mahoning county, Ohio, for the purpose of bringing about a more direct Railroad connection between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, by the way of Warren, Trumbull county. At a meeting held in Youngstown, on the 4th inst., Mr. Jacob Perkins stated that "the proposed route will be the most direct from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, being about nine miles nearer than by Alliance, and about twenty miles nearer than by Wellsville. Arrangements can be made with the central road to make this road a connecting link for all the through travel and business between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. When the great central road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is completed, Philadelphia from Cleveland will be 146 miles nearer, by this route, than New York is by the Dunkirk route; and the route to New York via Philadelphia would be 52 miles nearer from Cleveland than by the Dunkirk road; consequently an immense western business would be drawn through this channel, which could not otherwise but make our road a profitable investment of capital."

Kentucky Penitentiary.

The late report of the keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary presents some interesting statistics.

Larceny, horse stealing and burglary are the leading offences.

Forty-nine of the whole number of convicts are natives of Kentucky. Of the remainder thirty-four are foreign born.

There are none of the convicts who have received a classical or scientific education; nine who have received a general English education; forty-one who can read write and cypher; sixty-eight who can spell and read only; and forty-eight who are entirely destitute of education.

As to the previous habits of the convicts, forty were habitually intemperate; fifty-six occasionally intemperate; and seventy temperate.

Their social relations are thus designated: Single ninety-eight; married fifty-eight; widowers eight; separated two.

Ignorance, intemperance and an unmarried life would seem, from that showing, to be the main source of crime; and we have no doubt they are. Education, temperance, and the married state are three great conservators of the peace, order and rights of individuals and organized society. They, should, therefore, be each and all properly regarded and encouraged.

☞ The New York (German) Times, which was edited by an infamous renegade, and more infamous contemner and scoffer at the Christian religion and its author, was sold at auction (as we are informed) on Saturday last. This is a concern that has been slandering the patriot KINKEL, ever since it was announced that he would visit this country; which has also been foremost in slandering KOSSUTH; and the impious wretch now dares to associate his black-hearted name with that of JESUS CHRIST and Socrates, as a martyr to the cause of Truth! The name of this wretch is *Carl Heinzen.*

THE EUROPEAN SPIES.

We stated, some time since, on the authority of correspondents of the German Press of our country, that the despots of Europe had employed certain individuals, in whom they could place confidence, to visit this country, with a view to obtain all the information in their power respecting the movements of KINKEL and KOSSUTH; and also to note everything of any consequence transpiring in our country, in relation to the contemplated revolutionary movements in Europe. Intelligence, received within the last day or two, would seem to direct the public mind unerringly to *one* of these paid agents of despotism; and it will not be very astonishing to us, if the individual shall prove to be one who has held a very important post under the government of the United States. If such a personage as this could be convicted of an offence of this kind, we should like to hear of his visiting Germany under the republican sway to commence in 1852.

Rumored Death of Mr. Clay.

There was a rumor through the city last evening, that the Hon. HENRY CLAY died yesterday, at Washington. This news, it is said, came over the Western line of Telegraph, by way of Buffalo and Cleveland. As both the O'Reilly and Morse lines to the east, were not working last night at 9 o'clock, (when this paragraph was written,) we are unable to give any positive information on the subject.

State Treasurer.

We are authorized and requested to announce that Gen. JOHN M. BIGELER, the present able, efficient and accommodating State Treasurer, will be a candidate for re-election.

Loss of Ohio Emigrants.

The thirty or thirty five emigrants who were lost by the collision of the *Die Vernon* and *Archer*, near the mouth of the Illinois, a few days since, were principally from Ohio and Indiana, and were on their way to Iowa and Illinois.—The names are not yet know, and probably will not be known, until friends at home make the discovery of their non-arrival at their destination.

Wisconsin Election.

The election in Wisconsin for State officers and members of the Legislature, it is now ascertained, resulted as follows:

L. J. Farwell (Whig) Governor by less than 300 majority.

Timothy Burns (Democrat) Lieutenant Governor.

Charles D. Robinson (Democrat) Secretary of State.

Edward H. Jaunsen (Democrat) Treasurer of State.

E. Eastbrook (Democrat) Attorney General.

A. P. Ladd (Democrat) Superintendent of Common Schools.

	Dem.	Whig.	Abo.
Senate	13	5	1
House	29	31	5
	42	36	6

There is one vacancy in Dodge county, where the vote was tied. The Democrats will probably carry that district at the next trial.

Farwell got the full abolition vote; but even with that he could not have been elected had not Democratic divisions lost his opponent, Upham, many Democratic votes.

☞ Mr. THOMAS F. MARSHALL publishes a letter in the Lexington *Observer and Reporter*, in which he argues strongly in favor of postponing the election of Senators in United States Senator until the session of the Legislature, "and, in the meantime, running Crittenden himself for the Senate, before the people, the whole people."—If the Whigs should agree to this, it can result in nothing else than the overwhelming defeat of their party. It will be a firebrand hurled into the midst that will be fatal in its effects.—*Louisville Courier.*

This shows that the Whigs of Kentucky are in a difficulty, and don't know where to go. Of course they don't know. Their proudest ambition for the last quarter of a century has been to form the *tail* of Henry Clay, but as that has been growing during the whole period mentioned, like a cow's tail—downwards,—Mr. Marshall and others, who have hold of the tip end of it, desire to catch something which will elevate them from the slough in which they are now deposited. But we think, they will have to remain where they are. The *old regime* has passed away in Kentucky, and the dawn of more liberal principles is now more apparent.

☞ In the late account, says the Ohio State Journal of a Revolution in North Mexico, the name of Carvajal figures somewhat conspicuously. In 1828, we were acquainted with a slim, and somewhat effeminate young man of about 20, of a nervous temperament, and very gentle disposition, at Bethany, Virginia, the home of Bishop Alex. Campbell—who was a kind of student and worked for insight about Mr. Campbell's Printing Office and Bindery. He had come there from Kentucky, where he had been at School. He was strong in Campbell's faith. He was a native of Northern Mexico, and wrote his name Jose Maria De Jesus Carvajal, (pronounced, Hose Maria-de Hesus Carvahal.) He is the present hero of the Siera Madre war.

☞ We learn from a circular published in the Washington *Union* that it is proposed to make an effort to have the equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, with which it is designed to ornament one of the squares in Washington city, finished and placed in its appropriate position on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The amount subscribed for the statue has reached $12,500, all of which is expended, and $7000 additional are needed.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.—The receipts of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad for the week ending 29th November, 1851, were....$7,824 58

Corresponding week in 1850,..... 5,500 81

Excess,.....2,323 72

Since John Brough, Esq., became President, this has been one of the best managed Railroads in the United States. It pays handsome dividends.

MISS CUSHMAN AND MRS. FORREST.—Miss Cushman publishes a card in the New York papers, denying that she has been giving "regular lessons on histrionics to Mrs. Forrest," and adds, "as far as I am concerned, a woman's earnest sympathy is the sole claim I can lay to the advancement of Mrs. Forrest's plans for the future."

☞ The editor of the Cincinnati *Times* reproves Mr. Fillmore for his misapplication of a term in his late message. When the President reads it, he will no doubt say, "God knows I was wrong; I did not." He notices it thus:

Misapplication of the word Infinite.—Infinite, infinitely, &c., is frequently used in ordinary conversation, but having noted it in the late President's Message, we thought we would just remark, that it is only applicable to God. It is a desecration, as well as a foolish use of the word, to apply it in any other connection.—It is inexcusable in the mouth of a President, and in a state paper of a christian people. We wish there could be a general correction of the misapplication and abuse of the word Infinite.

☞ The Steubenville *Herald* of Saturday has the following:

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Engineers were in this city on yesterday morning, and commenced the final survey and permanent location of the road between the two cities. They locate the route across the country, and over the "seven miles of Virginia Territory." Those interested in contending interests, will keep cool. The impression that some have, that the "Circumbendibus route" is the most practical—the easiest made, and the most accessible, is a grand mistake. The cross-cut is the shortest by nearly one-half, and the territory to be run over much the best—so we have been informed by those who make the location of Railroads their business.

Hon. Henry A. Wise is stumping it in the Eastern Shore of Virginia, in favor of Colonel Johnston, the democratic nominee for Governor.

Views in the West of the next Presidency.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

BELLEVILLE, Illinois, Nov. 28, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE POST:—

An old friend of mine, of your State, has, in a recent letter, requested me to inform him what feeling, if any, there was in my section of the Western country, towards his esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, the Hon. James Buchanan, for the nominee of the democratic party, in the ensuing Presidential election. And as my friend has deigned to speak in the highest estimation, Mr. Editor, of the *Post*, as a paper with which, since it came into your hands, he was specially and particularly well pleased, I shall do myself the honor, with your permission, to answer him through your columns; inasmuch, as what I shall have to say upon the subject of his inquiry, may, possibly, be of some interest to many others of your readers.

There is not much excitement about the next Presidency, among the democrats of this city or elsewhere in this State, where I have recently visited. Judge Douglass is so well known, and appreciated by the democrats of Illinois, that it needed but the bare announcement of his name to secure him their support. There remains no labor for his friends, or for the Press, to arouse the democracy of this State in his behalf: even those of them who had doubts of the expediency of proposing him at this time, (and there were such among his most ardent well-wishers,) refrained from interposing objections, so as to avoid even the appearance of opposition to the candidate of their own State. But while the democrats of Illinois are thus united in opinion of the man, and unanimous in their wishes to confer the nomination upon him, they have not overlooked the contingent event that their delegates, however anxious to carry out the will of their immediate constituents, may find themselves in a minority which, while its number would make success hopeless, could, nevertheless, exert a controlling influence in selecting a nominee from the several other candidates before the convention. It is in this view, at least, that I interpret the fact of having everywhere found the prominent men of the democratic party speak quite as anxiously in reference to the merits and position of other candidates, than of their own chosen favorite.

And this feeling has been deemed sufficiently important and appropriate, as to be made the subject of action and consideration of various county meetings, and, to some extent, has received the notice of the Press. I have been surprised to find this "second choice" expression so uniformly and strongly in favor of your own favorite—the old Conestoga saddle-horse of the Keystone democratic team. I am well convinced, from a recent general intercourse with the active men of the democratic party of Illinois, that, if Judge Douglass had not been brought into the field, as a candidate for the Presidency, there would have been a strong move made in this State, in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, than has as yet been made in any State, aside from Pennsylvania, strong as are the expressions in his behalf in Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and other states.

The true sentiment of the democracy of Illinois, I doubt not, was well expressed by the *Sun*, of this city, an ably conducted democratic paper, which has recently been united with the *Advocate*, the old party organ of St. Clair county, under date of Sept. 17, the *Sun* has for its leader the explanation following:

"Although we have reason to know that there is scarcely a democrat to be found in this section of Illinois, that does not agree with us in preferring the nomination of Judge Douglas before any other man, as democratic candidate for President in 1852, yet we also know, that Judge Douglas aside, many of our democratic readers have other preferences among the several distinguished statesman named for that high office, and of these, many, and among them some of our best citizens and most zealous democrats, look with favor to the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

"Our attention was directed by one our citizens a few weeks since, to an able article in the St. Louis *Times*, the writer of which brought in review the superior claims and qualifications of Mr. Buchanan as specially compared with Mr. Woodbury. We should have given it publicity, as designed by our friend, but for the crowded state of our columns with the recent exciting news. We now find in the St. Louis *Union* another communication in reference to the "Union of the democratic party" under the nomination of Mr. Buchanan; and, as this is but one of the numerous evidences we have seen, coming from various sections of the Union, showing that Mr. Buchanan will be prominently brought before the National Convention, we transfer the article to our columns so that our readers may see what his friends have to say in his behalf."

At a more recent date, the *State Register*, the popular and able organ of the democratic party of the State, at Springfield, in an article referring to the movements in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, in Missouri, and in reply to what the *Register* deemed too exclusive a claim to that gentleman, the merits and position of Judge Douglas are thus presented; but still, with due deference to the worth of Mr. Buchanan, and closing by saying:

"Both are faithful members of the democratic party, and alike distinguished for ability and patriotism. We prefer the former, but stand ready to give the latter an honest and hearty support, if nominated by the Baltimore convention."

This, after a careful survey, I take to be the feeling and the position of the Illinois democracy.

The truth is, notwithstanding their high esteem for Judge Douglass, and their great confidence in his integrity, they, like their Democratic brethren throughout the Union, *feel* the necessity of looking to the *certainty* of success in the next campaign. "*The democratic party cannot afford to be defeated in 1852,*" is an oft-repeated expression, which is full of momentous meaning. In view of this, all eyes are turned towards Pennsylvania! Never has the democratic heart of the Union throbbed with equal anxiety over an event, than during the pendency of the recent election in your State. Mr. Editor; and as a consequence, the triumphant election of Col. Bigler has sent a thrill of joy and of hope among the democrats in every State.

It is not, therefore, alone because James Buchanan, as a Senator, has won a fame which places him in the highest rank of orators; that, as a diplomatist, his genius and talent have been acknowledged by all nations, and made his name familiar is the history of the civilized world; that, as a cabinet officer, his giant intellect and lofty patriotism have been a tower of strength to the administration, and of transcendent benefit to the best interests of our common country; not, I say, because that these virtues and patriotic services are exclusively his, or that he is even thus peculiarly endowed with merits and with qualifications for the Presidency, among the several democratic candidates named for that high station, that so many of the democratic party, from every section of the Union, look to him as *their choice* for a leader in 1852. But it is, also, in view of the fact—to use the expressive language of the editor of the *Daily Wisconsin*—"that Pennsylvania presents him and claims his nomination for her claim's sake; remembering, that the great State that now lays claim to the honor of furnishing the democratic candidate, has never had that honor awarded to her before."

It would seem, then, that it rests with the democracy of Pennsylvania to decide that the democratic nominee shall be one of her sons, and that decision will scarcely fail of meeting with a triumphant response in the National Convention. Let but the noble democrats of the Keystone State remain true and just to their old and gallant favorite, and victory will crown their praiseworthy efforts to reward him with the highest honors known to our land and nation.

My friend limited his inquiry to the feeling in the West, but it is pertinent for me to speak of the South also. And, though I cannot, in this case, speak from personal intercourse with the people, as I can of the West generally, yet, if I may judge from the innumerable newspaper and public meeting expressions which reach us from the Southern States, it would seem as if the entire South will come into the democratic National Convention with an eye fixed upon Pennsylvania for the nominee. In this, indeed, Mr. Buchanan seems to be singular among all the candidates named for nomination: that he has the warm and general support of the democrats of the Southern States, without laboring under any (for that reason) opposition from those of the Western and Eastern States. In this state of things, and with these facts pointing to him as the standard bearer, I cannot see that his nomination should be at all problematic.

Very respectfully,

A UNION DEMOCRAT.

My friend Forrest has been offered fifteen thousand dollars for four weeks performance in San Francisco, California, but declines. Mrs. F. has postponed her appearance on the stage to Dec. 15th.

☞ We have seen in several papers a mutilated reply to a lady who requested a gentleman's cypher. The correct rejoinder reads:

You O my O, but I O thee;
O O no O, but O O me;
Then let my O fly O be,
And give 9 O, I O thee!

And the solution:

You sigh for my cypher, but I sigh for thee;
O, sigh for no cypher, but O sigh for me!
Then let my cypher fly cypher be,
And give sigh for sigh, for I sigh for thee!

MARRIED:

On the 6th instant, by Rev. A. M. Bryan, Miss MARIETTA, (daughter of the late Johnston Marsh,) to Mr. JOHN M. KING—all of this city.

☞ EDITORS OF THE POST:—Please announce the name of JAMES MATTHEWS, of the Fourth Ward, as a candidate for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.

nov10:tc MANY CITIZENS.

A Card—Life Insurance.

☞ MR. C. A. COLTON, Sec'y.—*Dear Sir*—As a matter of common justice, I deem it my duty to acknowledge the very prompt and obliging manner in which the claim of a Policy recently effected by me amounting to ($5,000), five thousand dollars has been paid.

The liberal principles upon which the affairs of the "Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company" are conducted, entitles it to the consideration and patronage of the public.

The principle of prudential benevolence in the mutual arrangement of your organization, is the true socialist fraternal benificence, which humanity and Christianity both must approve. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Pastor
nov25:6w of First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Medical Notice.

DR. BLANCHARD, (from Boston, Mass.) has arrived in Pittsburgh, and taken rooms at No. 68 Smithfield street. Dr. B. during a ten years' practice in Boston enjoyed the highest reputation for the cure of old Chronic Complaints, such as complaints of the liver, spinal complaints, old chronic rhumatism, spasmodic asthma, &c., &c. Dr. B. being obliged to remove from the sea coast in regard for his health, has chosen Pittsburgh as his permanent residence, will be happy to attend all those afflicted with disease, who may give him a call.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NO. 68 SMITHFIELD St.
dec10

$50 REWARD.

DR. BLANCHARD, (from Boston,) proclaims to the afflicted far and near, that he has discovered the most certain, speedy, and efficacious remedy for

GONNORRHŒA AND SYPHILIS,

ever presented to the world. By his treatment founded on observations made in the hospitals of Europe and America, he will insure a perfect cure in from two to five days, if applied to early.

Office No. 68 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

A CERTAIN CURE.—When the misguided votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of the horrid diseases make their appearance, inflicting the head, throat, nose, skin, &c., ending in decay and death.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. B. addresses those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgence, that secret and solitary habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting them for either business or society.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs; Pain in the Head, Dimness of Sight; Loss of Muscular Power; Palpitation of the Heart; Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Consumption, &c., &c.

Mentally the fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded, loss of memory, confusions of ideas, depressions of spirits, evil forbodings, aversion to society, self distrust, love of solitude, timidity, &c.; these are some of the evils produced. Such persons should before contemplating

MARRIAGE

consult Dr. B., and be at once restored. Let not false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from the dreadful and awful consequences of this terrible malady.

Weakness immediately cured and full vigor restored.

Office No. 68 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Hours from 8 A M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Medicine sent to any part of the country, secure of observation, by addressing (post paid) Dr. E. BLANCHARD, and describing case. dec10

French Periodical Drops.

THESE DRUGS are always invariably certain to regulate the Female system. They were discovered by the renowned Ricord, while practicing in the hospitals of Paris, and are always warranted to cure all cases of SUPPRESSIONS, IRREGULARITIES, &c., from cold or other causes. They have been used in thousands of cases and NEVER FAILED to produce the desired effect. These drops are perfectly harmless, and it needs but one trial to convince the most skeptical of their astonishing efficacy. Wherever they fail to cure after a fair trial, the MONEY WILL BE RETURNED. They are the only genuine and safe remedy for all

SUPPRESSIONS AND IRREGULARITIES,

and no one after trying them once, can ever be induced to try any other.

The Drops are for sale at the office of DR. BLANCHARD, No. 68 Smithfield st. Full directions accompany each bottle. They can be sent to any part of the country, secure of observation, by enclosing the price in a letter addressed to Dr. E. Blanchard Pittsburgh, Pa. FIVE DOLLARS.

Office hours from 8 A. M., to 9 P. M.—Sundays not excepted. dec10:tf

NUMERAL METHOD SINGING BOOKS. The subscribers have just received a full supply of Day & Beal's popular Singing Books, in the Numeral Method, comprising—

Boston Numeral Harmony, Nos. 1 and 2;
The One Line Psalmist, containing a great variety of the best Church Music
The Sight Singing Manual, for Common Schools and Sight Singing Classes.

H. KLEBER,
161 Third st., sign of the Golden Harp

P. S.—A full supply of the above popular works will constantly kept for sale. [dec10

John H. Roberts,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

DESIRES to inform the public that he has opened a Workshop, at No. 16 Fifth street, two doors from Market, where he purposes devoting his entire attention to the repairing and refitting of fine Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

At this establishment, any and every part of the finest Watches or Time Pieces, that may have become worn out, or otherwise injured, can be replaced with new, in a style and finish entirely equal to the original.

All work done at this shop will be warranted to give entire satisfaction.

References—Messrs. John Harper, Joseph Woodwell, Wm. B. Scaife, Joshua Rhodes, James A. and Robert H. Hartley.

N. B.—A limited but carefully selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, &c., constantly on hand, which will be sold very low for cash. [dec1:ly

1852. NOW IS THE TIME to subscribe for the Magazines for 1852. We continue to take subscriptions for any of the $3,00 Magazines, at $2,50, free of postage, viz:

Godey's Lady's Book; Graham's Magazine; Sartain's Union Magazine.

We have received specimen copies of all the Magazines for January.

Aims and Obstacles. A Romance—by G. P. R. James, Esq.

Life in New York, In Doors and Out of Doors. Illustrated with 45 engravings.

The Nile-Boat, or Glimpses of the Land of Egypt. By William H. Bartlett. With engravings on ste