Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

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

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 12.

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. DOCK, *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 2 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'm.

D. WEARTZ, Sec'y.

☞ We publish this morning a card from Dr. McClintock, in reply to a long article published in our paper a few days since, from Mr. H. P. Laird, of Westmoreland.

The card we refer to, closes the controversy so far as the *Morning Post* is concerned. Mr. Laird and Dr. McClintock have both had a hearing, and, as the matter is growing a little too personal to be either "interesting or instructive," we think it shall stop here.

From our intimate knowledge of Dr McClintock—and we have known him from early boyhood—we cannot conceive the idea that he could be guilty of a falsehood, or a dishonorable act. We appreciate him too highly as a friend and a fellow citizen, to prostitute our columns to the use of those whose malignant feelings may prompt them to assail him in a dishonorable manner, and the malice of his enemies must hereafter find some other channel of attack than the columns of the *Morning Post*.

THE PROGRESS OF KOSSUTH.

From the accounts given in our New York and Philadelphia exchanges, we should judge that the *entree* of Kossuth into New York was one of the most grand and imposing spectacles, ever witnessed; because it was the united offering of homage from hundreds of thousands of free citizens, to a solitary individual—an exile from home and country—without the power of patronage—and seeking for nothing for himself, that may not be equally shared with his countrymen. No monarch on earth could at this moment call forth hosts of exulting freemen;—no man on earth could enlist the sympathies and the most ardent affections of all men, as does Louis Kossuth; and all this is owing to the fact, *the single fact*, that he is at this moment the true embodyment of the great idea of the age—Republican Freedom! His progress in the world, from the moment that he came under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, has been one of glory and triumph only; for the People, wherever he has gone, seemed to look upon his imprisonment as the occultation of the Star of Europe, and his liberation is regarded—and most aptly too—as the glorious beaming of that Star in the zenith of political power for the masses.

While New York has been arrayed in all this splendor of a holiday, in order to honor the great idea in the person of Kossuth, Philadelphia and Baltimore are both stretching out their arms to welcome him. The preparations that have been made in both these cities, are alike creditable to them, and to their country. Philadelphia will receive him with all her patriotic Citizen Soldiers and nearly all her Societies of of every kind. Her German population will unite to a man in honoring the great chieftain; and all that can be offered in demonstration of their devotion to the cause, will be freely offered. Baltimore has made preparations in accordance with her ancient system of true hospitality; and the most honored of all her honored sons have been deputed to take the most active part in declaiming to Kossuth the welcome of the Monumental City.

LIGHTING THE LEVEE.

As citizens desirous of advancing the interests of our beloved city, we deem it our duty, from time to time, to make such suggestions in regard to public and private improvements as may conduce to the comfort and convenience of our people.—We know of no project at this time that will be received with more general favor than the one we are about to discuss—we allude to the lighting of the Monongahela levee

There is no city in the Union—certainly none in the great Mississippi Valley—that can boast of so beautiful a levee as this same Smoky City of Pittsburgh. At present it is very poorly lighted—the only burners being scattered along the Water street pavement. From that pavement down to the waters edge there is not a single gas burner. During dark and foggy nights the levee presents any thing but an attractive appearance, and the steamboats are compelled to hang out torches in order that draymen, shippers and others may see to do business. The darkness of the levee also gives an opportunity for wharf rats and thieves to commit their depredations, and steal without being detected.

What we propose is this—to erect a number of large gas posts in a line along the levee, at high water-mark, from the point to Bakewell's Glass Works, around which there should be neat and strong iron enclosures. There should be at least three brilliant burners to each post, covered over with clear lamps. Such lighters as we propose will not only be of incalculable benefit to those who are compelled to do business on the Monongahela levee after night, but they will also be an honor and an ornament to the city of Pittsburgh.

Of course these burners cannot be erected for nothing; but in our opinion the cost is but a small matter when compared with the advantages arising from the proposed improvement. The revenue to the city derived from the steamboats which land at our wharves, is immense, and we think it is but right that a small portion of that revenue should be set apart for the purpose of making the improvement we suggest. We hope that our City Councils will take some action in the matter as soon as possible.

HIGH PRICE OF ENGLISH CONSOLS.—It will be seen by the foreign news that English Consols, the representatives of the debt of that country, have gone up to 99. It is a long time since a price so near par has been obtained, and the fact indicates that the English brokers are not apprehensive of any immediate outbreaks upon the Continent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

It will be seen that there is no change in the prices of stocks; and the rates of exchange for bank notes has been considerably reduced.—This, we presume, is an indication that money is more abundant than it has been for some weeks past, which is not remarkable, in view of the great change that has taken place in the eastern and foreign markets.

We understand that many of the Banks in the interior of this State design making an effort to procure the repeal of the law imposing a tax of two mills per cent. on their circulation. This effort, we trust, will prove abortive.

The large shipments of specie, that have been the cause of so much alarm to Federal partisans; and which has been so strongly deprecated, even by men of that party who we had thought entitled to the appellation of statesmen, are thus spoken of by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

As long as the present rate or supply from California continues, we cannot expect or wish to see the outgo entirely checked. We do not regard these shipments as a calamity; on the contrary, they tend to keep up a healthy state of business, and restrain undue extravagance in trade.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, adverting to the Free Banking Law, recently sanctioned in Illinois, says:

We learn that already arrangements are talked of for the establishment of free banks in Illinois under the new law. It is confidently said, the Managers of the Great Central Railroad will establish a bank of large capital—the issues of which will be predicated on Illinois State bonds. We have scarcely any doubt but they will do so. If Mr. Robert J. Walker is successful in the object of his mission to London; and that he will be we do not doubt.

The Free Banking Law in Alabama, which was passed last session, has, it appears, never been acted on; and the Governor of the State deems the law a failure.

Ohio will pay off about three millions of dollars of the principal of her debt and interest on the 1st of January, which will nearly all be upon the New York and Philadelphia market for reinvestment.

The New York papers announce the failure of the eminent firm of Hicks & Co., large foreign commission merchants. They were involved in the failure of Thompson & Co. to the amount of $250,000, and Mr. Hicks was elected a trustee to manage the affairs of that manufacturing firm.

The receipts of the New Haven and New York Railroad for November, were as follows:

Passengers	$44,874 59
Commutation	411 91
Freight	7,500 00
Total	$52,786 50
Paid Harlem Road for 42,720 passengers	3,804 23
Net receipts	$48,892 27
November, 1850	43,859 92
Increase	$5,122 35

The following are the receipts on the Cumberland Valley Railroad for the month of November, ultimo, and for the corresponding month of last year:

For the month of Nov., 1851	$8,298 25
" " " 1850	6,504 06
Increase equal to nearly 38 per cent.	$1,794 19

The business of this road, both passenger and freight, is steadily increasing.

Receipts of New York and Harlem Railroad Company for November, 1851 ..... $55,727,62
do 1850 ..... 46,776 82
Increase $9,951 80

Amount of tolls received at the Canal Collector's office at Albany during the season of navigation in 1851 ..... 358,457 69
Same period in 1850 ..... 312,653 68
Increase in 1851 ..... $46,804 01

The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, have declared a dividend of ten per cent.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company (N. Y.,) ten per cent., payable the 8th inst.

The Maryland *Carrolltonian* says that a sale of the stock of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Carroll County, was made last week at $11, a dollar above par. The bank has only been in operation about ten months.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

The Planters' Bank of Savannah has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last six months.

The Northern Railroad Corporation of New Hampshire have declared a dividend of $2,50 per share.

The North American (N. Y.) Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.

The Citizen's (N. Y.) Fire insurance Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. payable on demand.

KOSSUTH'S ELOQUENCE.

We do not think there can be found a specimen of truer and purer eloquence than the following, which we select from one of the speeches of Kossuth as reported in the English papers. When all who have heard him bear the same testimony to his power in this particular, is it at all wonderful that the People of our country, without distinction of party, are becoming unanimous in behalf of the cause of European freedom; and in favor of our doing all that we can do to advance the great cause:

"Three years ago, yonder house of Austria, which had chiefly me to thank for not having been swept away by the revolution of Vienna, in March, 1848, having, in return, answered by the most foul, most sacrilegious conspiracy against the chartered rights, freedom, and national existence of my native land—it became my share, being then member of the ministry, with the undisguised truth to lay before the Parliament of Hungary the immense danger of our bleeding fatherland. (Hear, hear.) Having made the sketch, which, however dreadful, could be but a faint shadow of the horrible reality, I proceeded to explain the alternatives which our terrible destiny left to us, after the failure of all our attempts to avert the evil. Reluctant to present the neck of the realm to the deadly stroke which aimed at its very life, and anxious to bear up against the horrors of fate, and manfully to fight the battle of legitimate defence—scarcely had I spoken the word—scarcely had I added the words that the defence would require 200,000 men and 80,000,000 of florins, when the spirit of freedom moved through the hall, and nearly 400 representatives rose as one man, and lifting their right hand towards God, solemnly said, "We grant it—freedom or death." (The solemnity of gesture and voice with which Kossuth uttered these words produced a powerful effect on the assembly.) Thus they spoke and there they swore, in a calm and silent majesty awaiting what further word might fall from my lips.—And for myself—it was my duty to speak, but the grandeur of the moment and the rushing waves of sentiment benumbed my tongue. A burning tear fell from my eyes—a sigh of adoration to the Almighty Lord fluttered on my lips—and bowing low before the majority of my people, as I now bow before you, gentlemen, I left the tribunal silently, speechless, mute.—(Kossuth here paused for a few moments, overpowered by his emotion, with which the company deeply simpathathized.) Pardon me my emotion—*the shadow of our martyrs passed before my eyes—I heard the millions of my native land once more shouting, Liberty or Death!"*

CLEVELAND COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—We learn from the Cleveland papers that a cash dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock has been declared for the last six months. The business of this road greatly exceeds the anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and the earnings for the past six months are greater than those estimated for the year. The earnings of the road in November were $47,264,11, and the gross receipts for the six months ending December 1st were $343,501,34. The number of passengers carried during the same time was 101,732.

☞ Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, late Minister to China, has been elected Speaker of the Indiana House of Delegates.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.

This project, remarks the Elk County *Advocate*, is awakening a deep interest along the proposed route, as well as at Rochester and Pittsburgh, the two points proposed to be connected by the Road. The Clarion people are wide awake to the importance of the subject. Their papers are filled up with facts and proceedings of meetings relative to it. At a meeting held a few weeks ago at Corsica, Jefferson county, a committee was appointed to make a survey of the route from the mouth of the Mahoning to Ridgway. Mr. James Sloan, jr., an engineer, was employed by that committee to make a survey of the route. He, together with others, went on and examined the route for a part of the distance between those two points, and make a highly favorable report as far as they have gone. The cold weather setting in, prevented the completion of their labors. The act of incorporation under which this road is proposed to be constructed, is called the Pittsburgh, Kittaning and Warren Railroad, yet the charter does not specify any points at which the road must touch, except Pittsburgh, Kittanning and the State line, leaving the Company to choose the most direct and practicable route between the two latter points. According to Mr. Sloan's report, the Clarion route is about one hundred miles shorter than the Warren route, and is in every respect far superior to it. It may therefore be considered as certain that the former route will be selected. Here is the act of incorporation:

A further Supplement to an Act entitled an Act for the incorporation of the "Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad Company," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That "the said Pittsburgh, Kittanning, and Warren Railroad Company" shall have power and authority to locate, make and construct a railroad, with as many tracks as they may deem expedient, with all the fixtures necessary for the regulation, management and well being of the same, from the city of Pittsburgh to Kittanning, and thence by the most direct and eligible route to the New York State line, with all the rights, privileges and immunities, and subject to all the provisions and penalties provided for and enjoined by the said act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. That the time for commencing the construction of said railroad, shall be and is hereby extended the first day of June, 1855, and for completing the same until the first day of June, 1865, and that the 21st section of the said act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
BENJ. MATTHIAS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

For the Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9th, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The tissue of humiliating falsehoods and evasions, over the signature of Harrison P. Laird, that soiled the columns of your paper of last Saturday, failing in their weakness and indocency to reach the dignity of a rejoinder, will be treated by merited silence, reserving the multiplied proofs of the author's infamy for a more appropriate occasion.

His first appearance confirmed my early convictions of his disingenuous character, yet I did not fully appreciate, until recent exposures, the depth of his degradation.

It would, therefore, not only prove a hopeless but a nauseous task to pursue him further, with either *the quill or thong*: as they would alike fail to lash him into the position of *a gentleman or a man of honor.*

The universal expression of digust manifested by your readers, not only at his language, but at the cool, calculating selfishness with which he leads his timid and harmless colleague to violate the sanctity of private confidence, and testify to his own want of veracity, together with the fact, that my friends remain unmoved in their confidence, prompt me to withhold my intended reply. I am, with proper considerations of respect, yours, JONAS R. MCCLINTOCK.

AWFUL MISTAKE.—The wife of Edmund Ray, Esq., of Norwich, on Tuesday last, having occasion for the use of Morphine, sent and purchased some. By mistake, *Strychnine* was sent her, from a dose of which she died in about an hour. She was an influential and active member of the Baptist Church, and had appointed a meeting of the church choir at her house that evening.

☞ At a meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, held in New York, on Thursday, it was, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, resolved that the committee on anniversaries be instructed to consider and report upon the expediency of enrolling the name of Louis Kossuth among the Vice Presidents of the Society.

A CALIFORNIA REVERSE.—We see it stated in one of our California exchanges that BARTON LEE, Esq., once the wealthiest men in Sacramento, whose property was valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars, is now at Sandwich Islands, engaged in his former occupation, as a house carpenter.

☞ Under the head of "*Old Fossils*," the Cleveland Plain Dealer says:—"We see that a meeting of anti-masonic whigs is advertised to be held in Pittsburgh during the present month.—The old fellows are in a fine state of preservation, and bid fair to send their hobby down to the latest whig posterity. Why shouldn't they be conservative? Conservatism is the beginning, middle and end of the party.

BRAGG'S ARTILLERY.—The St. Louis Republican, noticing a drill of Col. Bragg's battery of flying artillery, at Jefferson Barracks, says:

We are not familiar enough with military terms to attempt a description of the various evolutions, but some idea may be formed of the rapidity with which they are executed, by the time occupied, as noted by several gentlemen.—The company came down the parade at full speed, halted, formed in battery, unlimbered, and fired several rounds. The order was given to take the whole to pieces. The cannon were taken off the carriages, the wheels off the axles, the swabs and everything pertaining to the guns scatter over the field in apparent confusion. The cannoniers sat down upon the prostrate wheels and trails, and the horsemen were all dismounted.—The whole of this movement, from the command to halt to the dismounting of the gun carriages, occupied two minutes and five seconds.

Again the word of command was given, the wheels were replaced on the carriages, the guns mounted, everything in its place, the horses attached, and reformed in battery, and fired in fifty-two seconds. The maddening speed with which they drive, no matter how uneven or dangerous the ground, the quickness with which they halt, the rapidity with which the horses wheel to their positions, the celerity and regularity with which every person connected with the guns performs h s special duty, cannot be described.

Such is the perfection of the guns and carriages, that if anything breaks, or is destroyed by an enemy, it can be at once supplied. They even carry extra wheels, and every part of a gun is the counterpart of any other in the battery.

In these manœuvres the horses partake fully in the rider's excitement. With distended nostrils and glowing eyes, they furiously rush on, but soon learn the word of command, and seem to understand what is required of them.

A NEW LINE TO BROWNSTOWN.—We copy the following article from the Chronicle of yesterday, with pleasure:

We take pleasure in announcing the establishment of a new Line of Omnibuses by Lenox Ray, the Hero of Molino del Rey, between this city and Brownstown. A Bus will leave this side of the river every morning at 8½ o'clock, and each afternoon at 2 o'clock, and from Brownstown at 7 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. All who feel desirous of visiting Brownstown, or its vicinity, will be certain of a good conveyance at all times, with obliging drivers. The stand is back of the old court house.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

This is quite a voluminous document much too long for an insertion in our columns. We shall, however, give a few items that may prove of interest to our readers:

The estimates of appropriation of the Department for the year ending 30th of June, 1852, is set down at $7,132,023 47, while the amount for the year ending 30th June, 1853, is $6,695,328 04, showing that the estimates for the next year are less by $1,436,695 43 than those for the present fiscal year.

The estimate for the Department proper next year is $7,577 50—the smallness of the amount resulting from unexpended balances of former appropriations.

For pensions, the estimates for the next year are $1,053,686 31 less than those for the present year.

For the Census, the further sum of $150,000 is asked to complete the work.

The whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls is 19,611, of whom 13,467 were paid during the first two quarters of the present year, the latest periods to which we have reports. The number added to the rolls during the year was 2,287, and the number of deaths reported 765. The whole amount expended for pensions during the year ending 30th September, 1851, exclusive of navy pensions, is about $1,439,848.

Of bounty lands, the Secretary states that in his last report the whole number of warrants issued to soldiers of our last war with Great Britain was stated to be 28,978. Since that time 1 warrant has been issued for 320 acres; 55 have been issued for 160 acres, and 36 for 40 acres each. There are still 450 claims suspended for further evidence.

There have been 90,146 applications filed for bounties under the act of 11th February, 1847, granting lands or scrip to soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico. In all 83,955 claims have been allowed, and warrants or scrip issued to the parties entitled. The warrants and scrips issued since the last annual report are as follows, viz: 3,020 warrants for 160 acres each; 223 warrants for 40 acres each; 63 certificates for $100 each; and 2 certificates for $25 each; and 6,191 cases are suspended for further evidence.

The Bounty Land law of 1850 donates land to probably not less than 250,000 persons, after making proper allowance for those who have died leaving no representative entitled to claim. Between the 28th of September and 5th of November, 1850, 9,418 applications were filed. On the 1st of November, 1851, the whole number received was about 157,000; and, as they are still coming in rapidly, it will only fall far below 170,000 at the commencement of the session of Congress.

The duty of acknowledging, registering, endorsing, filing, investigating, deciding, and issuing warrants for such a vast number of claims, involved great labor and responsibility, and the Pension Office has been greatly straitened for want of a sufficient clerical force. But notwithstanding all these difficulties, of the 157,000 claims which had been filed on the 1st of November, 1851, 76,000 had been examined and 54,000 carried into warrant; 22,000 have been rejected or suspended for further consideration. The number of warrants now issued daily exceeds 400, and by the meeting of Congress the aggregate number of warrants issued will be about 70,000.

The Secretary avers that the invariable rule of the office has been to act on cases in the order of their presentation, and that no case has been laid aside except for some defect or informality.

The Secretary invites attention to valuable suggestions by the Commissioner of Pensions, viz: 1st. Confinement of the Pension laws to those who rendered the military service, and to the widows and *minor* children of such as are dead; 2d. The adoption of more efficient provisions to prevent fraud—citing that, of two hundred and thirty-one recent applications for invalid pensions from two of the Western States, only sixty-one were just; 3d. To make the warrants for bounty land assignable; and, 4th, the enactment of a law making it a felony to forge, utter, or publish as genuine any forged land warrant or other evidence of claim against the United States for land, or any endorsement or assignment thereof.

The Secretary recommends, in view of the great increase of the business of the Pension Office, the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Pensions. He also recommends the graduation of the salaries of the clerks according to the nature and value of the services rendered by them respectively.

Of the public lands, the quantity sold during the last fiscal year was 1,346,847 49-100 acres, for which the sum of $2,370,947 45 was received. The quantity sold during the first quarter of the present fiscal year was 473,140 65-100 acres, producing $601,891. The quantity sold during the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year was 266,879 66-100 acres, the proceeds of which amounted to $337,576 06; thus showing a considerable increase in the sales of the present over those of the last fiscal year. The quantity of land located during the last fiscal year, with bounty land warrants, was 2,454,000 acres, which, added to the quantity sold for cash, makes an aggregate of 4,300,847 49-100 acres. Had the quantity located with warrants during the last fiscal year been disposed of for cash, at the minimum price, the aggregate of revenue from sales of the public lands would have been $5,438,447 45. The whole number of warrants issued up to the 1st of November instant, under the Mexican war bounty land act of 11th of February, 1847, is 80,781. Of these 66,618 have been located and returned to the General Land Office; and of this latter number 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued up to the same period, under the general bounty land law of September 28, 1850, is 54,201; and of the 3,700 which have been located and returned to the General Land Office, 1,950 had been patented on the 1st ultimo.

Abstract of the Report of the Post Master General.

We condense the following facts from the report of the Post Master General:

At the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June last, there were in operation within the United States, 6,170 mail routes; their aggregate length was 196,290 miles; and 5,544 contractors were employed thereon. The annual transportation on these routes was 53,272,252 miles; the annual cost thereof $3,421,754—being about six cents four mills per mile. The annual transportation in California at the close of the fiscal year was 587,576 miles; at an annual cost of $130,270. The annual transportation in Oregon at the close of the last fiscal year was (as near as can be ascertained) 30,498 miles, at an annual cost of $19,988, or about sixty-five cents and four mills per mile. There were on the 30th day of June last, six foreign mail routes, of the estimated aggregate length of 18,849 miles. The number of miles of annual transportation therein is estimated at 615,206. The number of postmasters appointed during the year ending June 30th, 1851, is 5339. Of these 2649 were appointed to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignations: 187 to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of their predecessors; 206 on changing the sites of the offices for which they were appointed, 599 on the removal of the prior incumbents; and 1698 on the establishment of new offices. The whole number of post offices in the United States at the end of that year was 19,796. There were 1608 post offices established, and 256 discontinued during the year.

The gross receipts of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1851, were $6,786,493,22; the amount of ordinary expenditures, during the year were $6,024,566,09—which, deducted from the gross revenue of the year, leaves the balance of revenue over the ordinary expenditures, $703,299,99.

The estimated expenses for the present year, are $7,123,448,68; these expenditures are to be met by the balances now standing to the credit of the Department, the receipts from postages, and the appropriations made by the acts of the 3d of March, 1847, and the 3d of March, 1851. These will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the current fiscal year, but further aid from the Treasury will be required for those of the succeeding year.

The Report says:—

There is a disposition manifested in certain quarters to urge a further reduction in our inland rates of letter postage, before the results of the last reduction are properly ascertained.

Those who take the position that the people of this country should not rest satisfied with any reduction of postage until it be made as cheap as that of Great Britain, seem to forget that our rates of postage are now, in fact, comparatively much cheaper than those of Great Britian; and that the condition of the two countries, in regard to nearly every thing which should influence the rates of postage, is widely different.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has an area of about 120,000 square miles, and a population of twenty-eight millions; while the area of the inhabited portions of the United States may be estimated at more than 1,100,000 square miles, with a population of twenty-four millions.

The results of the cheap postage system in Great Britain and of reduced rates of postage in this country under the act of 1845, are continually referred to as evidence that this Department can sustain itself with a letter postage of two cents the single rate; but these results when carefully considered, admonish us not to attempt a further reduction until justified by our revenues. Some of these results will be stated.

In the year ending January 5, 1839, being the year previous to the adoption in Great Britain on the 5th of December, 1839, of the four-penny rate, (followed January 10, 1840, by the penny rate on pre-paid letters, and the two penny rate on unpaid letters,) the gross revenue from postages in the United Kingdom,

was ..... £2,590,768 10s 11½d.
And the expenditures ..... 756,999 7s 4d.
Leaving a net revenue of ..... £1,633,764 2s 9½d.

In 1850, the gross revenue
was only ..... £2,165,849 17s 9½d.
While the expenditures were ..... 1,324,562 10s 10d.
Leaving a net revenue of ..... £840,787 0s 11½d.

Again the gross revenue for the eight years, from 1832 to 1839, both inclusive, was £18,245,587, 12s. 1½d., and for the eight years next succeeding the reduction, only £13,843,955 6s 9½d—although the franking privilege was abolished on the adoption of the penny postage, and the Government paid postage, at the ordinary rates. The postage paid by the Government in 1847 amounted to £163,855 1s. 7d.

The increasing abuses of the franking privilege render desirable some further legislation in respect thereto. The franking as public documents of matters which are not such; the distributing of franked envelopes to persons not entitled to the franking privilege; the franking as "official" letters which are not such; the use of the frank to cover innumerable circulars for the benefit of others than the parties who frank them, and the franking of letters of other persons, are presented as some of the existing abuses. All these should, in my judgment, be prohibited by severe penalties, and a conviction for such an offence should deprive the offender of his franking privilege. It is also proper that the attention of Congress should be directed to the fact that the penalty of five hundred dollars, imposed by the existing law, is found to be insufficient to prevent the counterfeiting of franks either with or without the assent of the person whose frank is counterfeited.

The "Happy Birdling" Song.

The following are the words of the Song "Happy Birdling," written expressly for Miss HAYES, by C. D. STUART, Esq., of New York: the Music composed by WM VINCENT WALLACE:

I.
Happy birdling of the forest,
Ever singing as thou soarest;
Who hath taught thee, little manion,
Poised upon thy golden pinion,
Thus to warble wild and high,
Half to earth and half to sky?

II.
Happy birdling, free from sorrow,
Never dreaming of the morrow,
Hast thou ever notes of sadness,
Or dost always sing for gladness?
Tell me, birdling, is thy strain
But a gleesome life refrain?

III.
Happy birdling, gaily dwelling,
Ever more thy song repeating;
I would learn thy lesson earth;
Could I on'y learn it purely—
Learn to warble wild and high,
Half to earth and half to sky.

From the Rio Grade.

We have a despatch from New Orleans, dated the 11th inst., which mentions the arrival there of the steamer *Meteor*, in only thirty-two hours from Galveston. From this source we learn that on the 29th ult, 2000 Mexican troops had reached Matamoras and were actively engaged in fortyfying the city, while Caravajal, with his 600 men, still kept his quarters at Camargo, awaiting the return of Capt. Ford and recruits from Texas.

It was rumored that Avalos intended to rally and attack Caravajal before the reinforcements under Capt. Ford could reach him.—*Cincinnati Enq.*

MR. CLAY.—A Washington letter says:—"He comes here now, with no party views, and not as a leader of any party, and entirely unconnected with any projects, personal or political. He will look steadily and solely to the interests of the Union, and the maintenance of the Compromise measures, as a final adjustment of sectional controversies."

DIED:

In the City of Washington, on the 7th instant, Mrs. BRIGIT STEEL, in the 85th year of her age. Mrs. B. had been a resident of the District of Columbia since the year 1800

Fair, Supper and Ball,

☞ FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL LOAN.—At the meeting of the Association of German Ladies it was—

Resolved, That we will hold a Fair for the benefit of our German Fatherland and for the suppression of Despotism, on the 17th and 18th of this month, at Splane's Buildings, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets.

The Association as spared neither labor nor pains to prepare every thing splendidly; and therefore, hope that all those who feel an interest in the liberation of Germany from the hands of tyrants, will assist their undertaking by their zealous visits.

At the conclusion of the Fair, on the evening of the 18th, a Supper and Ball will be given, and all ladies and gentlemen fond of dancing are particularly invited, and the ladies will make it their duty to entertain their esteemed visitors in the most friendly manner

The committee of the young ladies will deliver to the brave Turners the flag made for them, by the sound of music, and with the motto, "Gut Heil," Turners, do not, therefore, forget your duty towards the ladies, and patriotically, toward the object of the undertaking, and make your appearance in large numbers.

The Association will preserve order.

Presents for the Fair please deliver at Mrs. Meinhart's, No 53 8m thfield street. Mrs Backofen, Treasurer receives the money.

dec10 THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

NO HUMBUG;

GRAND CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY SALE OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
AT JEFFERIS'
ONE PRICE CASH STORE,
No 76 Market st., between Fourth and the Diamond.

THE undersigned will commence a closing out sale of his entire stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, on Monday, December 15th, and will continue until Christmas, preparatory to the reception of Spring Goods, on which occasion our Wholesale Rooms will be thrown open to the Retail Trade. Purchasers may rely that the following reductions will be made on the original marked prices, viz:

Genuine French Merinos have been selling at	$1.00,	now at	64c
Super French Merinos,	112½	"	70
Genuine Lupins, best quality,	1.75	"	1.25
French Thibet Cloths,	87½	"	62½
" "	75	"	50
" "	62½	"	45
Best high Lustre Alpacas,	37½	"	25
Second quality "	62½	"	40
Mohairs,	50	"	31
Eight yards of good Alpaca for $1,00.			
Broche Long Shawls,	25.00	"	17.00
" "	10.00	"	6.50
Blanket Long Shawls,	10.00	"	6.00
" "	7.00	"	5.00
Bay State Long Shawls,	5.50	"	3.25
" "	4.00	"	2.25
Red Flannels, all wool,	62	"	32
" "	31	"	25
Twilled " "	37½	"	25
" "	37½	"	23

The above prices are a sample, and the balance of the stock will be sold in proportion. Positively no deviation in prices. [dec12

40 BOXES ROCK CANDY:
30 do Clovers;
30 do Maccaroni;
30 do Vermicelli;
75 do Jujube Paste;
40 do Gum Drops;
25 do Rose and Liquorice;
10 cases small Stick Liquorice;
2 do Calabrice do;
10 do Prunes, in glass jars;
10 do do in fance boxes;
In store and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
dec12 No. 6 Wood street.

LIME—100 bbls. Louisville Lime, per Brigadier, and for sale by [dec12] CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

MOLASSES—30 bbls new plantation Molasses, per Brilliant, for sale by
dec12 CARSON & M'KNIGHT

20 BBLS SUPERIOR S. H. MOLASSES, per Milton, for sale by
dec12 CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

LEAD—300 pigs upper mines Lead, per Milton, for sale by [dec12] CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

SUGAR—5 hhds old Sugar for sale low, to close consignment [dec12] CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

CHEESE—100 bxs. prime Cheese, per Michigan, for sale by [dec12] CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

Important to Females.

DOCTOR LAPROBES FRENCH FEMALE PILLS, an innocent, safe and effectual remedy for Chlorosis or or Green Sickness, Fleur, Albus or Whites, Suppression, Dysmenorrhea, Nervous Debility, general Weakness, Nausea, Pains in the Head and Limbs, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation, Tremors, Disease of Spine, Costiveness, Irritability, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulence or Wind, and all Uterine Complaints. Price 25 cents, or five boxes for $1,00 Sold wholesale and retail by W. G. JACKSON, 240 Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, and by all the Druggists

☞ Full directions enclosed with each box.
dec10:tydew

Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland county, there will be exposed to public vendue or outcry, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1852, as the property of James Nichol's deceased, the following Real Estate, viz:

MANSION FART—146 acres, 115 perches, strict measure; about 100 acres cleared, 30 in meadow, apple orchard, stone dwelling house and kitchen, large double barn, two log dwelling houses, corn crib, carriage house and other out buildings thereon.

MILL PART—127 acres and 40 perches, strict measure, about 50 acres cleared, about 10 acres in meadow, one large grist mill, frame work, saw mill, frame dwelling house and kitchen, frame barn and a log tenant house thereon.

COAL TRACT—63 acres and 9 perches, strict measure, about 35 acres cleared, with one small cabin house and an extensive coal bank thereon, balance timbered.

BOTTOM—90 acres and 13 perches, about 50 acres cleared, and balance in timber—the whole being first-rate bottom land.

Thirteen Acres of Land—known as the Catharine Reed Farm, principally all cleared, with a shingle roof ed log house thereon, being a first-rate piece of land.—Mr. Archibald Fletcher, of the village of Youngstown, will show the premises in the absence of the subscribers, about one mile distant from Latrobe, and nearly adjoining the village of Youngstown.

Sale to take place on the premises, when terms of sale will be made known by John Steel and Robert Graham, Administrators of said Estate. By the Court.
dec6:2cods Attest, A. GRAHAM, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Errors or 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.
nov10tde MANY CITIZENS.

A Card—Life Insurance.

☞ MR. C. A. COLTON, Secy.—*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.

☞ **Ninth Great Semi-Annual Sale of Dry Goods at the One Price Store** of A. A. MASON & CO., Nos. 62 and 64 Market Street, will commence on WEDNESDAY, December 10th, 1851.

The Wholesale Rooms, as usual, will be opened to the Retail Trade. And their immense stock, the most of which having been recently purchased, will all be marked down and sold at fully one fourth less than usual prices, rendering this Sale altogether the most attractive and desirable they have ever held.

The Stock of Silks consisting of more than Five Hundred pieces, will be closed out at an immense discount. Five Hundred Long and Square Shawls, marked down at from 2,00 to 5,00. Rich Cashmeres, as low as 50 and 62½ cts, 700 ps. cotton and wool Cashmeres, 16¾ and 20c; Rich Persian Cloths, 18¾ and 25c; 1500 ps. cotton and wool de Laine, 12½ and 16¾c; 75 do Figured and Plaid Silks as low as 50c; 40 do Black Silks, reduced 30 per cent; 150 do French Merinos, sold as low as 62½c; 300 do Paramettas, Coburgs, and Lyonese, marked down 30 per cent; 400 do Alpaccas all colors as low as 12½c; 3000 yds. Bonnet Ribbons, 8 and 10c; 3500 Linen Handkerchiefs, 6¼c; 400 Wrought Collars, 4 and 5c; 20 Cases fast colored Calicoes, 5c; 100 do best Mader Calicoes, 7 and 8c; 90 do Bleached Muslins, some as low as 3½c; 20 do Cassimets, 20 and 25c; 40 do Jeans and Tweeds,