Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 17.

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 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. WEARTY, Sec'y.

WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

The toadies of monarchy in this country; the hired contemners of the cause of Freedom in Europe; the *old* politicians, who were taught certain doctrines which their grand-fathers had received without question a hundred years before the American Revolution, and who always speak of "the good old times" as being *the best times*;—all such as these, all the enemies of *progress* in our country, are greatly concerned to know on what grounds the mass of the People expect of Congress a welcome to KOSSUTH. All those editors of newspapers who really fear the People—who would restrain "the turbulence of the Democracy"—and who are constantly sounding the note of non-intervention, are denying the right of Congress to offer a welcome to the great Hungarian; and denounce him in no measured terms, because he has dared, in this free country, to tell those who have kindly treated him, and manifested sympathy for the cause of his country, that he would have hesitated about coming here at all, if he had understood the resolution of Congress to be an unmeaning document, or a virtual insult to himself and his countrymen. Some of these wise, and prudent, and *patriotic* gentlemen think it is a pity that KOSSUTH had not understood the terms of the resolution, in virtue of which he came to our country; or that some one had not properly explained it to him. They would have been better satisfied, probably, if Congress, after authorizing the President to send a vessel of the United States for him and his companions in exile, had also declared that, as a portion of the people of this country were fearful of giving offence to Russia and Austria, the President, through some of the petty aristocrats of the Navy, or other officials, should subject the exiles to degrading conditions.

There can be no doubt, in the mind of any well-meaning man, possessed of common sense, in relation to the terms of the invitation to KOSSUTH and his compatriots to visit our country. The preamble to the resolution recites that "the People of the United States sincerely sympathize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating these noble exiles with kindness and hospitality;" and that "it is the wish of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions." In consequence of this sympathy on the part of *the People* of the United States, "the President of the United States was requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean, to receive and carry to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity."

This is the plain unequivocal language of the preamble and resolution, that was passed by both Houses of Congress, in virtue of which the President ordered the steamship Mississippi to be held in readiness to receive the exiles, and in view of which they came to America. There were no degrading terms annexed to their acceptance of the invitation extended to them; they were not required to be brought as speedily and directly to the United States as the powers of wind and steam would bring them. In case the ship, on board of which they might embark for our shores, should stop at various ports, on her way home, they were not, by the resolution of Congress, forbidden to speak; or, if the inhabitants of different countries where they might stop, should seem disposed to honor them, no petty tyrant, in the shape of a United States' officer, was either required or authorized, directly or indirectly, to insult them, or in any manner restrain them in the expression of the joy they felt in being thus honored. KOSSUTH, the great leader of Hungary, and all the most notable of his associates, who had suffered with him for Liberty's sake, were to be released from bondage, and all the people, wherever they might go, would be expected to honor them. The People of the United States had sanctioned the act of their representatives; and while they expected all to honor the noble exiles, they were prepared to give them a brother's welcome; and expected the action of their representatives to be nothing short of their own.

Then, is it not singular, in view of the action of Congress and the President, that any intelligent man should rise up at this day, and assert, with the expectation of being believed, that the action of Congress embodied no invitation; although a vessel of war had been sent for these brave and patriotic men? It must be regarded as strange, as unaccountable, by every honest mind; and yet there are such in our country.—However, the Senate have decided that the country *will* honor KOSSUTH, as the great representative of European Liberty; and the House has with great unanimity sanctioned the resolution. The President will now have another opportunity of anticipating the action of Congress, *in his extraordinary zeal to honor the cause of Liberty, even in the face of the Russian and Austrian representatives!* We cannot determine whether those charged by Mr. Fillmore with the mission of making known the action of Congress, will be privately instructed to warn KOSSUTH, while at Washington, not to say anything that might be regarded as offensive to either Russia or Austria, but we hope that, if any hints of the kind shall be given, he will manifest as much contempt for the official popinjays here, as he did towards those who sought to dictate to him, while on board the Mississippi, and which may properly be felt for all, of whatever country, who would sport with the feelings of the struggling and oppressed Peoples of Europe.

A REVOLUTIONARY FUND.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* recommends that Triple Hall, in that City, shall be engaged for the purpose of holding a meeting of citizens, with a view to start a fund for the benefit of the Hungarians. He proposes that KOSSUTH shall address the assembly on the subject of Hungarian affairs; and that each person entering the Hall shall pay at least Five Dollars. This would certainly be a good movement; and it should be followed up in a similar manner, in every city and town in the Union. By the way, we would mention that one of our highly valued Democratic friends, (Mr. JAMES WATSON,) some weeks since suggested to us a similar plan to be adopted here, with a view to raise money to aid the cause of Hungary. Cannot the plan be adopted? We doubt not that some able and patriotic lecturer could be found in our midst, who would gladly devote a portion of his time to this object; and, by securing a proper room, and fixing upon a price of admission commensurate with the noble object in hand, we think that at least one thousand dollars, and perhaps a greater sum, could be raised in our city to be forwarded to the committee in less than one month from this date.

Another plan is proposed by the New York *Tribune*, which is a good one,—and which would work well. This is, the organization of a Central Association, with branches throughout the country "to assist in raising a great Democratic Loan to aid the republican agitation and eventual revolutionary movements of Europe." These associations might be organized in such a manner as to make each member pledged to contribute such sum per week or month as might accord with his ability to pay; and with a provision that whenever one hundred dollars might be in the Treasury, that sum should be sent to the Central Association: Through such an instrumentality, even if the sum contributed were only ten cents a month, great good would unquestionably be done; and the free millions of Europe will in after years bless the People of our land as their friends and their deliverers.

The Democracy of Missouri.

It is well understood that ever since 1849, there has been a difference of opinion among our political friends in Missouri. This difference of opinion did not originate as to any *principle* of the party, but merely as to *men* who are passing away, and local questions that are long since forgotten.

But, we are now gratified to observe that an effort is being made in the party to harmonize former difficulties, and that all shall unite once more on the true principles of the party. We find in a late number of the St. Louis *Union*, the following propositions, which if adopted by the party, will bring Missouri back to her high position in the Democratic ranks:

1st. Let it be understood, he observed, that inasmuch as the "Jackson resolutions," pledging the State of Missouri to disunion, was the first and great firebrand that spread a conflagration throughout the state—they shall be repudiated in all due form by every Democrat, at every political meeting, and also at the same time let the doctrines of Nullification, Secession, and Disunion, be disavowed, and declared as forming no part of the creed of the Missouri Democracy.

2d. Let the election of that violent whig, Mr. Geyer, to the United States Senate be denounced, and let every man who voted for him, or helped to bring his election about, be repudiated by the Democracy henceforth and forever.

3d. Let the Baltimore Platform be reiterated, and made the test of every man's Democracy.

4th. Let Democrats not introduce into the party idle abstractions to quarrel about, but require only from such other practical principles, to be faithfully lived up to and acted on.

5th. Let man persecution be avoided—cease the designation of "Benton men" or "Anti-Benton Men," as they are senseless terms—and lessen much the dignity of a party that adopts them. But stick tenaciously to the good, and sure name of Democrat, and meet and act on such a platform, with as liberal a feeling as the party good requires.

Now, it is well understood that the "Jackson Resolutions" was the origin of the "Benton" and "Anti Benton" war in the State. But as the ideas of the Resolutions are now obsolete, and Mr. BENTON's powerful mind has no longer scope in the Senate Chamber, we cannot see that there is further ground for difference in the party. We want Missouri with us in the next contest, and we hope most sincerely, that they will settle their local difficulties, and wheel into the Democratic column with their wonted energy.

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from the City of Washington, on the 9th instant, says that—"the Equestrian Statue of Jackson, which has been a topic of Washington conversation for some two years past, will soon be finished and submitted to the admiration of the public. Mr. Mills, the artist, commenced melting for the body of the horse to-day, and during the current week, one-half of the body will probably be cast. All but the body is now ready. I have seen the head of the hero, and the head of the horse, and it is safe to say that the horse will divide the admiration of the public, with his rider.

"It is generally conceded here that there is no finer horse's head upon any equestrian statue in the world.

"The General's head is very characteristic, and by his most intimate friends here, especially by Mr. Blair, is esteemed satisfactory. When raised upon the horse, the aggregate elevation will be between fifteen and sixteen feet. It is to be placed in the centre of the Park, in the rear of the President's house.

"As Americans never do anything precisely as other people do, your readers may be curious to know what novelty has been introduced into *the first piece* of bronze casting of any size ever made in this country, and into *the first equestrian statue ever cast on this continent.*

"This will be the first and only equestrian statue in the world which is supported solely by the hind legs of the horse. In most cases, one of the fore legs has a rest. The famous statue of Peter the Great comes nearest to an absolute poise, but that is supported by the tail, which gives the horse a constrained appearance as if he were trying to pull himself away.

"What adds somewhat to the interest which this work is naturally calculated to inspire, is the fact that two years ago, Mr. Mills was an obscure worker in plaster in South Carolina, without name or experience. He never saw an equestrian statue made in his life; he never before attempted a piece of casting, and has constructed his own furnaces and machinery without the models, or even the advice of any master of the art. This entire self-reliance, when it leads to such success, is evidence of genius."

☞ A California letter published in the New York Times of the 12th, states distinctly that the object of the large company of emigrants who recently left San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands, is to establish a Republican State there. To this end a constitution had been formed in San Francisco prior to their departure, containing a clause providing for the introduction of slavery. The Times says its correspondent is a gentleman of experience and judgment,—an old Californian, mingling in and possessing the confidence of the communities of San Francisco and Sacramento, and likely to be in the confidence of parties to the movement in question.

MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATE.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Mobile papers state that Governor Whitefield has appointed the Hon. John J. McRee Senator to Congress from Miss., in place of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, resigned. He is of the Southern Rights party.

It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cass, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Van Buren were each born in the same year 1782.

Steubenville Railroad Convention.

We have already acquainted our readers with the fact that a portion of delegates to the above convention, withdrew after the majority, in violation of the spirit of the call, had determined to consider no other question but the construction of a Railroad from Wellsville to Bridgeport. The gentlemen who withdrew, organized themselves into a meeting, by electing JESSE ENGMOTON, of Holliday's Cove, Va., Chairman, and appointing Campbell Tarr, Jr., of Wellsburgh, Secretary.—Thereupon the following resolutions, offered by Dr. John Andrews, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the adoption of a resolution excluding from the consideration of the meeting, and intended for that purpose, a part of the objects for which the Convention was called, as set forth in the call itself, is in effect an exclusion of a portion of the delegates from any participation in the proceedings of the meeting, and that self-respect left no other course for such delegates to pursue than to withdraw from said meeting.

Resolved, That this body now assembled is the only convention assembled in pursuance of the original call.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the adoption of such measures as will harmonize all local interests embraced in the general objects of the convention.

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of the proposed connection of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio road in such manner as the interests of the respective companies may indicate; provided the narrow, selfish and illiberal course pursued by Wheeling towards the connecting of Pittsburgh with Steubenville and Wellsburgh by railroad be abandoned, and not otherwise.

JESSE EDGINGTON, Ch'n.

CAMPBELL TARR, Jr., Sec'y.

The Great Kossuth Banquet in New York.

NEW YORK, December 11—p. m.—At six o'clock this evening a large number of invited guests assembled at the Irving House, to partake of the dinner given by the corporation to Kossuth.

Mayor Kingsland presided, and Judge Edmonds acted as vice president. Kossuth sat on the right of the chairman. There were about three hundred persons present, and the dinner, for magnificence, has never been surpassed, if equalled, in this city. At the hour appointed, Kossuth, accompanied by the Mayor, entered the room, the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

After the cloth had been removed a complimentary toast to the illustrious stranger was proposed, and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

As soon as the feeling subsided, Kossuth arose and said: In returning my humble thanks for the honor which you did me by your toast, and by coupling my humble name with that cause which is the sidereal aim of my life, I confess to be so overwhelmed with emotion by all it was my prodigious lot to experience since I have arrived on your glorious shores, that I am unable to find words to express my feelings, and knowing that all the honor I meet with has the highest meaning of principles, I at once beg leave to fall back to my duties, which are the lasting topics of my reflections, sorrows, and my hopes. I must, therefore, humbly embrace the opportunity to claim your indulgence for a pretty long, plain, and in no case eloquent development of my humble views to the benefit of that cause which the citizens of the United States, and you particularly, honor with generous sympathy.

Kossuth then alluded to the sympathy which was felt by the people of the United States for Hungary, but said that his hopes were checked by the ruling and lasting principles of the non-interference policy of the United States. He said that for the wise principles left us by our forefathers, we naturally felt an instinctive fear to touch, even with improving hands. He hoped that our glorious Constitution would long endure. He thought, however, that the United States should not be altogether guided by the principles laid down and established by the founders of the Union, but, having become strong enough, they should assist the nations struggling for freedom, and that they were now in a position to do so, without fear from any nation.

WASHINGTON never even recommended non-interference or indifference to the fate of other nations. He only recommended neutrality—and the difference is mighty between these two ideas.

Kossuth then proceeded at some length to state his ideas on the subject, quoting from Washington's Farewell Address to sustain his position.

Kossuth then said, I stand before you to plead the cause of my country—the cause of your unfortunate brethren—the cause of humanity. I may succeed or I may fail; but I will go on pleading with the force of the martyrs, by which communions were moved. I may, perhaps, displease you, but I will say, with Luther, "May God help me, I can do no otherwise."

In continuation, he quoted the words of Washington to Lafayette: "Let us only have twenty years of peace and our country will come to such a degree of power and wealth that we will be able, in a just cause, to defy any power on earth."

He said that never had a country been more foully, sacrilegiously attacked than Hungary. All the sufferings of your country, which drove your forefathers to take up arms, are but slight in comparison with the immense wrongs which we have suffered. If that cause is not sufficient to increase the support of good, willing men, then will justice fly the earth, and only the Cains of humanity walk proudly with impervious brow about the ruins of liberty on the earth.

He next alluded to the doctrine established, blessed by Mr. Monroe, and his views upon national matters. He said that the United States could not remain indifferent to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

He spoke of the Greek struggle, and alluded to Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and also to his reception by the people of New York, and said that the opinion of the people generally is already an avowed principle of the policy of the Government.

Kossuth spoke for several hours. Upon conclusion, on motion of Alderman Shaw, the propositions and sentiments expressed by himself were unanimously declared to be the sentiments of the assembly, amid great cheering.

Judge Edmonds followed, in reply to the third toast:

"The Guest of the Nation—The man of the age: Exile tried his age—misfortune tests his greatness—his glory waits upon the deliverance of his country."

W. B. Bishop, Esq., district attorney, followed Judge Edmonds in a warm endorsement of the sentiments expressed, and an enthusiastic appeal in behalf of Kossuth's mission to the country. Mr. Blunt, during the delivery of his address, was loudly and most enthusiastically applauded.

When he had concluded, the following sentiments were given by his honor the mayor, all of which were eloquently and appropriately responded to by the gentlemen present:

"The Governor of the State of New York—Constitutional Freedom—The triumph of privilege over prerogative: It finds its origin in the intelligence of the people—its bulwark in the judicial power."

"The Press—The organized voice of freedom: It whispers hope to the oppressed—thunders defiance to the tyrant."

In reply to the toast to the Press, H. J. Raymond rose by appointment. At the same moment Col. Webb rose. Mr. Raymond explained that he rose in obedience to appointment, and Col. Webb attempted a speech. Loud cries of "Webb"—"Raymond"—rose from different parts of the room, but principally for Raymond; who kept the floor until Webb was hissed down.

Mr. Raymond then made his speech, when Webb again rose and was again and permanently hissed down. We shall not pretend to criticise this remarkable episode to day. Col. Webb exhibited pluck in bearding the lion in his den, and his friends who appeared to be gathered around him, claimed that if he or the Courier were attacked, he should defend himself. But they were not attacked, nor alluded to, which, Mr. Raymond was appointed to speak to the toast, rendered Col. Webb's action a very unjustifiable interference. M. Kossuth expressed his desire to hear Webb, but the audience were decided not to hear him under the circumstances.

"The Militia—the Navy—the Army—The extraordinary discipline secures success, and humanity tempers its victories."

"Madame Kossuth—the heroic wife. She leaves her husband to the defence of his country's rights, and gathers her glories from the endearments of home."

Kossuth's speech occupied three hours in its delivery, and will make six or eight columns or more. He was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic bursts of applause, and his remarks made a lasting impression on all who heard them.

Several other speeches were delivered, and the banquet terminated about two o'clock A. M.

Infidelity is the effusion of weak minds, and the resource of guilty ones. Like the desolating simoon of the desert, it withers everything with its reach; and as soon as it has prostrated the morality of the individual, it invades the civil rights of Society.

Democratic Sentiment at the South.

That sound and able democratic journal, the Nashville (Tenn.) *Union*, which has of late been under the editorial charge of the Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, formerly a Representative in Congress, has changed hands. Mr. Watterson retires from its editorial chair, and is succeeded by Mr. Marling, formerly of the Nashville *Gazette*. We subjoin a portion of Mr. Watterson's Valedictory:—

The South has deliberately resolved to stand by the Compromise as a final settlement of the sectional question; and if danger still threatens our Union, it must come from a forfeiture of the plighted faith of the North. Whether such danger exists or not, will soon become manifest in the Presidential contest. I shall not undertake to prophecy as to the position which the whig party at the North will occupy in that contest; but as to the democratic party, from Maine to California, from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern lakes, there will be but one voice, and that voice will be. The Constitution, the Union, the *finality* of the Compromise! Whether their candidate shall be General Cass, to whose world-wide fame the Presidency would add nothing, or Mr. Buchanan, whose statesmanship in the Senate and in the Cabinet has won for him an imperishable renown, or Governor Marcy, whose sterling integrity and profound wisdom have made him the pride of the Empire State, or Judge Douglas, whose short but brilliant career has already dazzled the nation, or General Houston, whose valor has won an empire for this country—no matter who may be the democratic nominees, he will stand solemnly pledged to the Compromise, as a final adjustment of our sectional troubles. To this end I have looked and laboured in my editorial career; and the absolute certainty that the democratic party is firmly planted upon this immovable basis removes any regret that I might feel in surrendering up the helm of the Nashville *Union*.

To the People of the United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1851.

Having come to the United States to avail myself for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent before the great republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference; that I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything in respect to myself, that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me in difficulties in respect to that mile which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix, and not to be mixed up in any manner with domestic concerns or party questions.

L. KOSSUTH.

A Strange Elopement.

The European Times of a late date says:

On the evening of the 10th inst., a respectable farmer, turning the sear of life, made his exit to the land of freedom with a lovely fair one, aged about nineteen years, leaving a wife and two children bewailing his loss. The following is a verbatim copy of a letter which the wife received on the 16th ult.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13, 1851.

My Dear Margaret:—I have arrived in Liverpool safe, on Board the Iron Duke, in Company with Miss——, after a very violent and stormy passage of forty-eight hours, destined for the land of freedom. I hope you are not angry with me my dear Margaret; as I have left you as my "better part" behind, I trust it will make ample provision for its own offspring. As for my part, as soon as I am united to my young, fair one, at the other side of the Atlantic, I shall have a sweet paradise of my own for the remainder of my days, and shall labor most strenuously to endeavor to please and support her. Be assured, my dear Margaret, when God sends me anything, I will not forget you and the children. Give my love and best respects to all inquiring friends, and tell them that he will always kindly remember them when far away. I remain, not yours, &c.

* * *

This is decidedly a cool leave-taking.

☞ A correspondent of the Lebanon Packet writes from Pikeville, Tenn., gives an account of the sinking down of a portion of Walden's Ridge. He says that it sunk with a noise resembling deep toned thunder, and adds that upon examining the spot he noticed a huge gap in the timber that fringes the side of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top. The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about sixty or a hundred feet in width, and the fissure in the earth reached to an unknown depth, in which trees of the largest size were torn up, and enormous rocks, which had probably lain concealed for ages, were rent from their primitive bedding and laid bare.

There seems to be a struggle (continues the writer) no convulsive throe of nature to relieve herself of the expansive force of confined elements, but, simply the giving way of a part of the foundation on which the mountain rests, and the sinking or settling down of the unsupported part on a new basis. But how far this supposition may be correct, I am unable to say, having only learned these facts from the citizens along the road, and my own very hasty investigation.—The facts are perfectly reliable.—*Nashville Banner.*

☞ Sixty-nine years ago, on the 4th of November, a party of adventurers from the Eastern States, after a long and tedious journey, decended the Ohio river, and encamped upon the spot where Newport Barracks now stands. They were separated for the several "stations in Kentucky, and turned their steps through the wilderness, first pledging each other, in a spirit that may be termed as prophetically romantic, to meet upon the same spot, or such of them as might survive, in *fifty years from this day.* This agreement was made on the 4th day of Nov. 1782.

In the year 1832, on the 4th day of November, precisely fifty years after the time of the agreement, *four of the old band met upon the spot*, to fulfill the promise! One of them was over ninety years of age; the rest were under three score and ten. After remaining a few days, they turned their steps homeward—not through a wilderness as they did a half a century before, but through scenes of busy life, and the hum of industrial millions; nor did they promise another meeting, as *that* was an event fixed by a higher will; and it has taken place!—they are all dead!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LAWRENCEBURG.—We are indebted to a private letter of a friend for the particulars of a disastrous fire which occurred at Lawrenceburg on the 6th inst. The fire originated, the letter says, in the office of the *Middle Tennessean*, located in the brick row on the west side of the square, owned by Lee M. Bently, Esq., which building was entirely consumed, together with all the stock and materials of the office, and stock of Messrs. Lucas & Miller, merchants in the building. The loss is estimated at about $6,000. The building is an entire loss to Mr. Bently, there being no insurance.—*Nashville Whig.*

SMOKING AND SALLOWNESS.—The Home Journal justly remarks:

The next generation of "American men" promises to be more sallow, more puny and dyspeptic than the one now laughed at by foreign travellers for their peculiarities. Reason why: smoking has become a positive vice among the schoolboys and urchins, and every second little villain you see in the street, particularly if well dressed, has a cigar in his mouth.

We have boys in our city who may be benefited by this admonition, if they will but receive it; and parents who would be honored, if they would but enforce it.

☞ A French paper says: "The Duchess of Sutherland is said to have been the heaviest purchaser of articles on exhibition. Her enormous revenues equalling, perhaps the privy purse of the Queen, have been for once fairly tested."

The fact is that the Duke and not the Duchess of Sutherland possesses revenues from landed property not only equalling the privy purse of the Queen, but equaling the whole amount granted to her to defray the expenses of her office. The Queen's whole income is £400,000 per annum, besides a private purse of £60,000. The private income of the Duke of Sutherland is nearly £400,000 per annum.

A WOMAN OF FASHION.—To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer thus describes it: Buy everything you don't want; pay for nothing you do; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; adore Paris; neglect your children; nurse lapdogs; and go to church every time you get a new shawl.

Scribblings and Clippings.

Sergeant Dayy was once accused of having disgraced the bar by taking silver from a client—"I took silver," he replied, "because I could not get gold; but I took every farthing the poor fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

The length of the railroad from Zanesville to Wheeling, will be about twenty-two miles—eight or nine miles longer than the National road.

From 9,000 to 10 000 persons are estimated to have passed over the railroad between this city and Newark on Saturday last—a greater number than ever passed over on a single day before. The 'Kossuth' fever was the exciting cause.

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Whig, of the 11th inst., says on interesting case now on trial before Judge Bernard, involving the value of three dogs killed by the defendant. The character of the dogs are violently attacked in the pleadings, but are most faithfully defended by their bereaved master and his lawyer. Damages claimed $100.

A genius down east has invented a new kind of dwelling. They are made of India-rubber, and are so portable that you can carry a row of three-story houses in your hat.

A citizen of Licking county, Ohio, lately had two daughters elope in one day. One went off with her lover, and while the father pursued her, the other went off also. Both succeeded in getting married.

One of the worst things to fat on is envy. In our opinion it is as difficult for a gormandizing man to raise a double chin as it is for a bankrupt to raise a loan. Plumpness comes not from roast beef, but from a good heart and a cheerful disposition.

America beats the world on cataracts. A perpendicular water fall has been discovered on the Sonoma river, Oregon, some distance above where it empties into Pugets Sound, of 360 feet.

☞ In any adversity that happens to us in the world, we ought to consider that misery and affliction are not less natural than snow or hail, storm or tempest, and that it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter, as for a life without trouble. Do well whilst thou livest, but regard not what is said of it. The humble current of little kindnesses, which, though but a creeping streamlet, incessantly flows, although it glides in silent secrecy within the domestic walls, and along the walks of private life, and makes neither noise nor appearances in the world, yet pours in the end a more bountiful tribute into the store of human comfort and felicity than any sudden and transient flood of detached bounty, however ample, that may rush into it with a mighty sound.

William Lassell, of Starfield, Liverpool, announces in the English papers, that he has discovered two new satellites to the planet Uranus. They are interior to the innermost of the two bright satellites generally known as the second and fourth. They are very faint objects—certainly not half the brightness of the two conspicuous ones; but all the four were steadily visible in the quieter moments of the air, with a magnifying power of 778 on the 20-foot equitorial.

The inertness of the mind is often taken for its peace.

BLOOMERS IN EUROPE.—Bayard Taylor, who is on a tour to Asia, Egypt, &c., writes to the New York Tribune, that the Corinthian women, near the head of the Adriatic, were ahead of the American Bloomers in adopting short dresses. Their skirts just reach the knee, but they have not yet got so far as the Turkish trowsers. They either go bare legged, or wear hussar boots. The people, he says, are a starved looking race, kin to the Croats, and speak what is called the Wendish dialect.

☞ **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**—We would call the attention of our readers to this excellent medicine, the attention one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted by the serious effects of a cold seated on the lungs, and found relief and cure from its use, we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mastery over disease. If ever medicine before the community can be relied on to cure affections of the throat and lungs, it is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—*Christian Observer.* [dec17

THE CHAMPION VOCALISTS OF THE AGE!
KUNKEL'S Nightingale Ethiopian Opera Troupe,
Of Philadelphia, Pa.—Organized 1845

AFTER a tour through the Western and South-Western States, the "Nightingales" have returned to their own native Pennsylvania, and will appear for the first time in Pittsburgh, at MASONIC HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, December 22d, and continue on during the next week.

They would respectfully announce that their execution of Music, Vocal or Instrumental, of Burlesques, Dances and Ethiopian imitations, differ widely and materially from all those who have previously visited this city. Their success has been immense throughout the Southern and Western country, owing to the new and splendid style they have introduced.

For further particulars see programme.

Admission 25 cents. Cards of admission can be procured at the various Hotels, Book and Music Stores.

An Usher will be in attendance to provide Ladies with appropriate and comfortable seats.

JOHN T. FORD, Agent.
dec17tif

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1852. The meeting will take place at 10 A. M., and the Election between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. J. J. BROOKS, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1851. dec17:2

HOMINY, Oil Meal, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Rice Flour, Hulled Barley, Chopped Feed, and all kinds of Spices, constantly on hand, at the Mustard and Spice Plantation of M'KEE & ALCORN,
dec17 117 Third street.

BEAVER COUNTY.—FOR SALE—A well improved FARM of 7½ acres, all under good fence and well arranged; situated three miles from the Railroad Depot at Rochester; sixty six acres are in a high state of cultivation, and the rest is upland meadow. A young Orchard of choice grafted Fruit, equal to the best. A good two story Farm House, two other Dwellings, Stables, &c. Good durable Springs, and first rate mill timber. The land is new and lays well

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
dec17 50 Smithfield street.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE is removed to No 30 Fourth street. They are receiving daily from Philadelphia in thirty hours, and sending to Philadelphia in forty hours.

BAKER & FORSYTH, Agents.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Company
BRANCH OFFICE, 54 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH,
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1851.

THE best evidence of the success of the Directors in the management of the affairs of the "STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" meet the wants of the community, is the unparalleled amount of business transacted, amounting to 5,900 Policies during the past year, thereby adding over $130,000 to the funds of the company. Nearly all the property of the safest kind, in small risks, and a large proportion insured for only one year.

Whole No. Policies issued	7,900	
do do expired, terminated & canceled	92	
do do in force	7,808	$7,896,419
Amount of Property insured		
do Canceled, terminated and expired	201,728	
do do in force		$7,694,691
do Premium Notes	79,676,87	
do Canceled, terminated, exp'd,	637,10	
do in force		$79,037,77
do Cash Premiums received	$51,557,14	
do do canceled	321,24	
		$51,235,90
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	23,411,45	
Balance in favor of the Co., in cash,		$27,824,45

To all country merchants, and owners of dwellings, and isolated or country property, it is believed this company affords advantages in point of cheapness, safety and security, inferior to no Insurance Company in this country.

Conducted on the equitable and greatly improved system of Classification of Risks, excluding all special hazards, insuring only a limited amount in any one locality, thus precluding the frequency and concurrence of large fires, and also, on both the Stock and Mutual plan, it not only possesses the cheapness and accommodation of both methods, but entitles the insured to a participation in the profits.

It is under the control of the following Directors:—P. Rutherford, A. J. Gillett, John B. Packer, Samuel T. Jones, Alonzo A. Carrier, Philo C. Sedgwick, Robert Klotz, Samuel Jones, John P. Rutherford.

J. P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.
A. J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

N. B.—A Scrip Dividend of fifteen per cent. on expiring policies has been declared by the Directors, and is now receivable at this Office for renewals, or redeemable in cash at the end of ninety days.

my17:ddw A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER is authorized to sell the following described MILL PROPERTY, situated in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa., one mile from the City of Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville turnpike, viz:—A lot one hundred feet on the pike, and running back one hundred and sixty (160) feet to a 20 foot street; on which there is erected a large new Mill House, 30 feet by 60 feet, 4 stories high, with a first-rate engine and 4 run of stones—one a French Burr, of the best quality; one for Chopping; one for Barley; one for Oat-Meal with Corn Smasher and Smut Mill. Together, with all the other fixings necessary to carry on the Flouring, Chopping, Oat and Barley Meal making successfully.

Also—A large Engine and Coal House, and a Dry House; and Coal cheaper than it can be had in the country. This would be a desirable situation for any one wishing to go into the Milling business, as it is in; one of the best neighborhoods for the business in the county. This property would not be in the market only that the owners are about to remove to the far west. Persons wishing to purchase a property of this description, and get into a profitable business, would do well to call soon, as we are determined to sell cheap.

For further particulars see the owners, Messrs. McCormick & Phillips, on the premises, or

JAMES C. HURLEY, Agent.
aug24:d&wtf

Executor's Sale.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AND A HALF of first rate LAND, in Upper St. Clair township; with a two story frame house, having three rooms on each floor, and a kitchen; a pump with excellent water at the kitchen door; together with a frame stable and cooper's shop, a number of fine fruit trees; and the lots all well set in timothy. This property lies on the Washington turnpike road, nine miles from Pittsburgh; is bounded on one side by lands of Dr. Kalleham, and on the other by Chartiers creek; and is offered at private sale until the 1st of March next, when, if not previously sold, it will be sold at public auction. Enquire of FRANCIS COLDINS, tavern keeper, near the premises, or of PATRICK DUNLEVY, on the Washington road.
nov22:wMtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 societial fraternal benificence, which humanity and Christianity both must approve. Respectfully yours, &c.

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

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

☞ Whole amount of Property at risk up to October 31st $19,078,604 00
Premium Notes in force 153,996 37
Losses incurred and paid since last report, (May 1st) 20,370 34
Cash surplus on hand 29,503 26

Designed only for the safer classes of property, has an ample capital, and affords superior advantages in point of cheapness, safety and accommodation, to City and Country Merchants and owners of Dwellings and Isolated or Country Property.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.
nov18 Branch Office, 54 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.

Capital Stock,	$300,000 00
Assets,	444,268 34
	$744,268 34

☞ Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Store Room of M'Curdy & Loomis, No. 59 Wood street.

R. H. BEESON, Agent.
nov17tf

Orleans Insurance Company,
ALBION, N. Y.
CAPITAL $150,000.
Secured in accordance with the General Insurance Law of the State.

THE above prosperous and responsible Company, having complied with the requisitions of the law of this State, is now issuing policies by their Agent on the most favorable terms, consistent with prudence and safety. O. NICHOSON, President.

H. M. N'COLLUM, Secretary.
Office, No 54 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
oct27tf A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL $100,000.
☞ OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH STREET. ☜
OFFICERS:

President—James S. Hoon.
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan.
Treasurer—Joseph