the prominent Whigs, according to the Whig letter writers of Washington, and we expect that their oninions will be fully corroborated by the Whig Press throughout the country. Besides attending to the interests of the Whig party, we observe that the Washington letter writers have kindly condescended to attend to writers have kindly condescended to attend to city are to meet in private assemblages, to nom-They suggest various good names, but, from Guthrie is again before them for nomination—their Whig proclivities they are induced to Can there be a single reason, immediate or present those who have not the slightest chance of a nomination; but who, if nominated, would receive a warm support from the Democratic Politicians may act as they please, but there is no use in those of either party attempting to disguise the fact that James Buchanan is the

choice of the Democracy of the country; and that he will be the next President of the United States we have not a doubt. His career as a Statesman, and his position as a citizen, are too well known, and have been too often referred to by us, to need repetition; and swe feel confident that he is to be our candias we feel confident that he is to be our candias we feel confident that he is to be our candias in 1852 and our President when the votes other gentlemen who are aspiring to the Mayorlate in 1852, and our President when the votes alty, I have nothing to say, more, than in my are counted, we have no reason to quarrel with the Washington letter writers, who make Presidents every day on paper. They may do as they please; but when the contest comes, they will find that the voice of the People is omnipotent THE MAYORALTY.

This question has been settled by the Whigs, nomination of Mr. Sawyee. He is an estimable citizen and strait-laced Whig, but that he would make as efficient a chief magistrate as either of the gentlemen proposed for the Democratic nomination, is doubtful. Mr. Gurnnes, the present incumbent, and Mr. DAVID CAMPBELL are the gentlemen between whom the Democracy have to choose. The contest thus far, among

are perfectly satisfied, and feel confident that a large majority of our citizens will cheerfully confide to either of them the chief magistracy of on the subject. the city for the next twelve months, with a feeling of confidence that they will do their duty faithfully, without personal considerations.

Portits of Insurance Offices. The official stafement of one of the many life insurance offices in the city of New York, will their support. The Party of Stagnation may serve to exemplify the profitable business of such well be excused from cultivating or caring about The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Compan

of New York made the following expose: The net premiums received during the year propriate. 1850 were \$488,804 75, which, with the interest accruing to the office on the investment of this sum, made an aggregate of receipts of \$588,

The losses and expenses of every kind for the year amounted to \$168,651 19, leaving a balance of profits for the year of \$369,719 86. The accumulated fund, after having made several large dividends by the Company, now smounts to \$1,192,441 66,

In connection with the above we may here state that a branch of the Empire State Health Association, of Rome, N. Y., will probably soon be established in Pittsburgh.

Fires in Medina County Oblo. We learn from the Cleveland Herald that the dwelling house of Mr. Erastus Munson, in Ho mer, was burned a few days ago, and two children, one four and the other two years of age perished in the flames. The father was in a field at work when the flames caught, and the mother had gone to a neighbor's house. It is supposed the fire took in a basket of shavings.

The house of Mr. D. Amsworth, in Medina village, occupied by Mr. H. Armstrong, and Mr.

Vinginia Election.—Johnson's majority, as have elected twenty five Senators, and the Whige great speech at the New York ban twelve thriteen to hear from; and to the House of Delegates thirty-seven Whigs have been elected, and fifty-four Democrats.

Braddock's Field Plank Hoad Finished | Kossuth's Address to the Baltimore Dele- what church a man prays in or what tongue he We are rejoiced to have it in our power to anounce that the Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Plank Road is at length completed. The work would have been finished in last July, but the Company durignot then obtains sufficient amount of good plank. Now, however, all difculties have been overcome, and the entire ength of the road, from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek, a distance of 111 miles, is ready for and the same of th

We predict that this road will do a large and friends. The local travel alone will make it creasing travel and trade between our city, and the counties of Westmoreland, Somerset,

In this inclement season, the heading to this ory, in my present condition of health has not hort paragraph; is an appropriate admonition to short paragraph, is an appropriate admonition to all who have a charitable feeling, to aid the Sisters of Mercy, and the Ladies who assist them in their noble enterprise, to succor the poor and

and protect description of the free to be to the The Supper comes off this evening, and it will

Por the Morning Post MESSES. EDITORS :- The subject of the Mayoralty is, again, attracting the attention of our itizens, and it is incumbent upon them to give

it all the consideration which its magnitude demands. The Mayor of our city is the immediate guardian of the people's peace, elected by them to guard their property and protect their persons. He is not the representative of a party, or a faction; but the complete and perfect emtherefore, the people should exercise cool reflection and sound discrimination.

Wo all remember. Messrs. Editors, the condi-We all remember, Messrs. Editors, the condition of this city twelve months ago, occasioned by the election of a bold, unprincipled man to to the Mayoralty. During his administration there, was no security for either person or property; our houses were burnt down with impunity, by the torch of the incendiary, and our citizens were way-laid, knocked down, and robbed in the very heart of the city. Our street corners nightly exhibited crowds of daring, profane blackguards, whose brazen and terrible conduct awed the night watch into submission. Audiences at public places were distubed with impunity, while watchmen, through fear, winked at the outrage. The mere mention of these things will remind the public of the terrible state of insubordination with which our citizens were cursed

during the administration alluded to. Let me now direct attention to Mayor Guthric and his dministration.
When Capt. Guthrie took the roins of our member how the newspapers teemed with ac-counts of citizens, while quietly walking home to their families, being prostrated with murderous weapons, and robbed in the public streets? In three months, Messrs. Editors, Mayor Guthrie, by his untiring energy, detected the principal scoundrels who had committed these outrages,

inate a candidate for the Mayoralty, and Mayor remote, urged against his nomination? What single act has he committed since he became Mayor to arouse opposition to his re-election?
The people, not only of the Democratic party, but of all other parties, are loud in praise of his administration, and no one can point to a single ciolation of the city ordinances having been committed by him. He and the Councils have seted in admirable concert. No one goes to the Mayor's office and finds the Mayor absent from his duties; carly and late he is at his post, doing all that a man could do to discharge faithfully and efficiently to discharge the duties incumbent

upon his office.
Let us, Messrs. Editors, discard all private opinion it is asking too much, to ask the people order to gratify personal gratification, or personal vanity. The Mayoralty of this city should not it unless he has given the people some evidence of the capacity required to discharge its onerous so far as their preference is concerned, by the and very important duties. Mayor Guthrie has it and feel it, and it is for them to say whether he shall be discarded at the coming contest,

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS .- The Boston Commonwealth truly remarks that the Press is the vitality of Progress. The Party of Progress must and will support it. It is our duty to present them a daily newspaper that is worthy of the press. Old news is just as good for them as new. We wonder at their having newspapers at all. Books bound in calf would be more ap-

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS .- The clergy of Harrisburg are delivering a series of lectures on the subject of Temperance, with a view to awaken such an interest as will enlist the power of the Legislature, in order to effect a change in the existing license laws of the State. It is understood that an attempt will be made to prohibit entirely the sale of liquor in small quantities within the State.

The proprietor of the Louisville Courier intends to enlarge his sheet on the first of January. We are pleased to learn that the Caurier has a sufficient support to justify the expense of the enlargement. Aside from its "various" political opinions, we regard it as a first rate paper, and one of the most interesting we re ceive at our office.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO BALLBOAD Co. -The rev enue of the above company for the month of November is stated at \$118,029 70, of which \$95,106 67 was from the main stem; and \$22,-928 08 from the Washington branch. CANAL COMMISSIONER, The Harrisburgh

Union has an article from the Easton Argus

gation thorities, the judiciary, and the citizens of Bal-

timore, having walted on Kossurn at New York on Wednesday, and addressed him in behalf of the respective interests they represented, the distinguished Hungarian replied: GENTLEMEN: Since my liberation from captiv ty in Turkey, it has been my lot to be subject id to the continual exercise of speaking public y so much; that my weak health has become so rofitable business, and that it will more than injured that every moment now the condition of my chest looks, somewhat alarming. You will neet the expectations of its most sanguing excuse me, therefore, if I do not give you such friends. The local travel alone will make it an answer as I would have wished and hoped.

profitable; but in addition to this the constantly Besides; in the address you have delivered me on the part of the people and of the constitutional authorities of the glorious City of Monu and the counties of Westmoreland Somerset, there is contained such principles, such ments, and the such ments are such as a su

and you will permit me to make, therefore, only some few unconnected remarks. If I am not mistaken, gentlemen, both in their noble enterprise; to succor the poor and your personal expression as well as in the con-unfortunate, whom they have undertaken to feed tents of the resolutions of the citizens of Baltimore, you speak of some glorious advantages attached to my name, and of some merits attributed to my. Allow me to remark that I contributed to me. be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind sider that the word glary ought to be blotted out that has ever been given in Pittsburgh. We hope from the dictionary, in respect to individuals, that every one who has a charitable feeling, or and only left in respect to nations. Whatever a who can enjoy a good supper, will be present, Providence may accord to him, with the strongnanity, can never be even so much as duty calls; still less can it to enough to merit the plory. Therefore, once more I repeat, let to man be attached the duty, and the word glory reserved to nations: the more because it is happy period of the development of mankind's destiny to which we are now arrived. It is a time when individual greatness must disappear like a vain shadow before the greatness of tha public spirit of nations which is called to attain and to insure that lot to humanity, which is the destiny assigned to me by God. I may have done something in the press of duty of bodiment of the authority and dignity of our riot; but if the light of a candle spreads throug community. In the selection of such an officer, a room, is it the merit of the candlestick? have been only the candlestick; the light which shines forth was only the principle of liberty and whatever in my life there may be worthy any attention, it is not due to me, but to the light which is not destined by Divine Providence o burn only in one corner of this great globe out which is to spread over all parts of it. me, with humble acknowledgment of the kind-ness which the people of the United States wish

me, freely confess that I come not hither to seek an asylum. I come not hither to look for a hap-py home. It is no compliment, gentlemen, (I never make compliments,) it is truth, that I con sider, according to the present condition of the world, the circumstances to be a born citizen of the United States the greatest happiness, the most proud lot which a man can declare to b his own. But yet, not being myself in the happy condition to have been born a citizen of this
glorious land, you will not feel offended when I
declare that my poor country, though poor,
though oppressed, though doomed to sufferings,
is still a country that I love (crossing his arms upon his breast) more than yours. It may be perhaps, a fault in me, a weak feeble man; bu I know that there is a God in Heaven who is the this common father, every member of this grea so sure is it than when an honest man endeavor

to accomplish the duties towards his own country as a patriot, he acts in behalf of all human ity, because, as there is a common Father in Heaven, so there is a brotherly tie in the destinies of all mankind. Again I say, I come not hither to seek an asylum or the happiness of such a glorious home. I come hither to look for some assistance to obtain the victory of the principle of freedom in my own native land, which is now trodden down, but, I hope, not broken. I come hither to seek assistance, such broken. I come hither to seek assistance, such as is due to those principles upon which your own existence reposes, being firmly convinced that the interest of such a great people as yours can never be opposite and contrary to those principles upon which your greatness reposes. I shall have opportunities to express more freely and more in detail the practical meaning of these words—that I came hither for prestical essistance to the great principle of

practical assistance to the great principle which we will struggle once more. I feel ex tremely happy to have the highly gratifying i telligence, by your addresses, that in the city there is a meaning attached to that sympathya meaning which I hoped and expected to find when I came to your shores. And I am high-ly gratified, also, that I have the honor to see from these addresses that you, gentlemen, and to discard a competent and faithful officer, in your fellow-citizens, have bestowed so much at-order to gratify personal gratification, or personal tention to the cause of Hungary as not to be subjected to misunderstandings, but so as to be able readily to understand me. That is a gres be a prize to be clutched at by every individual who can control a few noisy friends. No! it is an honorable and responsible position, and no man should exhibit so much vanity as to ask for versally a more just and exact knowledge of the versally a more just and exact knowledge of the still I am astonished to find that there are some debates yesterday in the Senate of the United

when every consideration of public duty demands his re-election.

Tariff Meeting in Montgoment.—The Democracy of Montgomery county have held a manoient charter. Now this is an entire mismeeting in relation to the duties on Iron. The representation of the nature of our cause. There their friends, has been conducted in an amicable resolutions favor a modification of the existing manner, and nothing discourteous to either has been uttered; and we feel confident that this been uttered; and we feel confident that this kindly feeling will continue until the nomination is made, and become more strong during the contest.

With either Mr. Guynnie or Mr. Campezll, we specially existed and so a struggle for ancient right of Hungary [Applause.] It was no new acquisition to our revolution; it was an ancient right of a thousand years. Now we have specially existed and feel existing the something in the struggle of Hungary which ons, the resolution adopted being the almost thirty kings, every one of whom was committed, unanimous sentiment of the party in that county in swearing, to a scacrilegious perjury, is not now enjoyed, but has become a dead letter in our book of laws. And therefore in our revo lution, and before the revolution, in a peaceful and lawful manner of legislation, in 1848 we struggled and we achieved to get some practical tees to this ancient right of Hungarysuch guarantees as were considered necessar to insure that ancient right to be a practical benefit and not a mere dead letter in our book of laws. In so much we have struggled for our ancient rights, but in no other respect, because we have seen that though this ancient right of self-government was registered in ndred laws and was guaranteed by thirty coro ecause the whole people were not interested in aintaining the rights of Hungary; because the whole people had no constitutional right only a class of the people of Hungary.

use you understand the nature of the cause of a misrepresentation in regard to facts. Then I say that the rights of Hungary were restricted ancient times not to a race but to a class .- t class of nobles, not to a race properly called Magyars, who came out a thous from Asia; because in the people of the Magyars were men of every race which settled and remained in the Huugarian territory. There were nobles among the Magyars, Sclaves, Germans onal rights were not only Sclaves an of constitutional rights were not only sciaves and create, but Magyars. Therefore it was not a privilege of races but of aristocracy, of hirth, of nobility, to have an interest in the ancient constitutional rights of Hungary. Now that single class of men—a mere handful, to which I by the changes of fate and circumstances, happen belong—could never have been sufficient t achment of the abso ection. Which it is so much in the nature of the couse of Austria to exercise, that during all the enturies of its existence not a single man apared in history, out of the house of Austria village, occupied by Mr. H. Armstrong, and Mr. Union has an article from the Easter Argus, who was not the enemy of freedom and of popular little saved. House insured in the St. Lawrence Col. Gordon F. Mason, of Bradford, for the ofrights. So, having seen that that class of men was not sufficient to maintain the popular rights and chiefly having the conviction that it

what church a man prays in or what tongue he speaks. [Applause.]

I will not enter into further details of the natire of any tent of the property of course, are aware that when I say we have established universal, common and qual liberty for the whole people, there are consequences of these principles which must, of course, accompany this measure—as equality of law, equal representation in the Legislature, equal sharing in taxation to provide for the necessities of the country, et cetera; equal share in the benefits of popular education. equal share in the benefits of popular education, and every other thing which must naturally be derived from the principle of the freedom of the

people : المنافذة المنافذ المنافذة المنافذ المنافذ المنافذ المناف

for abusing your kind attention for entering so far into this subject.

[Chairman of the Delegation: Not at all, sir, ve are highly gratified.] Governor Kossurn continued: Now I have said that I come not to find here an asylum nor a happy home. For the future I levote my life to the insurrection of my nation, nd I will endeavor to restore Hungary to that overeign right which is the fundamental right. of every nation—to dispose of its own do nestic iffnires. In future, should Divine Providence still assign me a place for the accomplishment of

Now, gentlemen, perhaps you will excuse me

practical duty, I shall take good care that no new treason shall endanger the hope of Hunganew treason shall endanger the hope of Hungary. And on this point I beg leave to make a few single remarks. I was, in my life, extremely anxious never to assume upon my humble shoulders any duty which I had not the intimate conviction that I could perform. Accordingly, tho' I saw the imminent peril of the struggle, still I had not the boldness to take the tactical and strategetical direction of the military operations in all the country into my own hands, because I had not the conviction in my conscience that I could answer as fully to this duty as others; I could answer as fully to this duty as others; and I was also extremely afraid of the idea, that should snything happen aniss, not only my peo-ple, and not only history, but my consolence would charge me with the eternal torturing feel-ing that, perhaps, had I not have taken in my own hands the thing which I did not sufficiently understand, the result would have been happier. This was the cause why I did not take into my hands the practical and strategetical command of all the armies of Hungary. I was induced from necessity, there, to give my confidence up-on some man or other. But, alas! I have seen that man can never penetrate the secrets of the heart of his fellow-man. I have seen that am-

heart of his fellow-man. I have seen that ambition very often sweeps away-every guarantee which we have had to the character of man; which we have had to the character of man; and, therefore, since I have been an exile, I have employed my time in improving and extending the capacity of this part of my humble intellights and declared that, claiming as he did for his own recovery which were various to main the past. And gence which was wanting to me in the past. And now; relying upo the confidence of my good people, which is neither shaken by misfortune people, which is neither shaken by misfortune nor broken by calumny—relying upon this confidence, I freely declare that in the future I will have the thing in my own hands; because for myself I am sure. I will become neither a Monck nor a Napoleon, nor such a man as to take the confidence of the people as means of personal ambition. I am sure that in my hands the conduct of the struggles for freedom and liberty of the struggles for the duct of the struggles for freedom and liberty of states he was addressing every man who, proud of his own freedom, feels a sympathy for those one man, I am sure that I shall not be deceived who are oppressed. He believed that there was

one man, I am sure that I shall not be deceived who are oppressed. He believed that there was ever more. [Applause.] Therefore, in that circumstance, I find some hope that our future struggles will not be frustrated by treason.

But there is another danger to the hope of words were comprised all which concerned his the Hungarian struggle; and that danger is mission here. (Applause.) He knew no Anglo Russian interference. I beg not to be misun- Saxon, no Irishman, no German, as such, on this derstood; Russia is not such a giant as is commonly accorded to it to be. [Applause.] It is a huge inflated body standing upon very weak and feeble feet. But there is a prestige of its greatness. Now that prestige will be broken, and so much the more because I consider the people of Russia are members of the great human brotherhood, and are moving towards the man brotherhood, and are moving cowards the common dostiny of every nation. The sun of freedom must rise alike over them, and the forsuth and his cause, and promise pecuniary suptune of that people is as dear to my heart as that of any other. I consider them to be my ambition of an arrogant mortal who dared to banst that he has received the calling of heaven to put his impious foot upon the hopes of man-kind. Now, there is danger of Russian interference—danger, not because Russia is mighty, but because she is mean. The army of Russia,

which is now only distant thirty hours from Hungary, can rush upon us before our nation has had time to develop and organize its forces.— There is danger, and therefore I come hither, gentlemen, humbly to ask the people of the United States to take such a stand as will not have the consequence of entangling you in a war, but which will prevent Russian interference. And why have I this hope here? I believe if there is any thing to which the people of the United States are attached it is their constitutional principles, upon which your independence reposes: those doctrines which the founders of your great Republic have taught you, not as exigencies of momentary policy, but as everlasting principles. And I find among these great principles of your Washington—among the funda-mental principles of your Constitution—that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose

of itself; to alter its government and its insti-tutions according as it seems best and most expedient for them, and that no power on earth has the right to interfere with this sovereign faculty in regard to any people whatever. could compile a book by recalling only the words out of the message of your Presidents, out of the writings and correspondence of your greatest men, out of your Declaration of Inde-pendence, out of the instructions of your Govpendence, out of the instructions of your covernment, given on several occasions, and at different times, to diplomatic agents, ministers plenipotentiary, all uniting in the declaration of this great principle. Now, I ask you, gentlemen, in the name of all that is sacred, what

is a principle worth when there is nobody to pro-tect it—when the world is ready at every moment to violate that principle, and there is no people on earth to protect it? I shall have an opportunity to point out some statements of your greatest and most renowned statesmen, who have recognized on several occasions this principle—that the people of the United States have precisely that concern in the maintenance of in-ternational law of all humanity, which every single citizen of your country has in the main-tenance of your private laws; that the nation of the United States is, in respect to other nations, precisely in that situation in which every citizen of the United States is in respect to the laws of his country. on this ground I tread. We want not your ar mies, we want not your fleets, to fight our bat tles for independence; we will fight them our-selves. Let us only have fair play. [Great applause and laughter.] But I claim that you may take such an attitude as will prevent intervention. Nor would it be the first time you have done so. When the Spanish colonies ros here on the continent of America to achiev their independence, the United States declared that, should Europe, in a holy or unholy alliance, interfere with the independence of these nations, you would oppose it. And I beg leave to remark that at that instant England itself united with you. Now, England is as far distant from America as America is distant from the continent of Europe; and while monarchical England is just as convenient for the maintenance of the great international law of nutions—of the sovereign right of a nation to dispose of itself—as ever, will republican America—the United

States—not prepare to do, will it not do, what it has done before? Surely, I cannot see why: cannot find even an argument why it would not do it But, gentlemen, your own territory has parts again to be permitted to make a remark which I have made elsewhere—not for your sake, bedition of human science and navigation, is not a separation—it is a connexion—such a connexio as has entangled your public and private interest. I once more repeat that no place in Europe is more distant from New York than Buenos Ayres in South America, and far more are the people of the United States interested in the affairs of Hungary, out of public considerations as well as private interests, than in the empires of the South American continent, which are far more distant from you than Europe. Just let me ask you an humble question. Suppose that the inhabitants of Cuba should rise to-morrow—I speak not of an invasion—and change its form of government, whereupon a power-England, or France, or Portugal, if you please, or any other power—should resolve to send down its fleet to aid and support Spain against the revolution of the inhabitants of that island: would the United States admit the interference with the people of Cuba? [Cries of no, no.] Now, what is the difference between Cuba and Hungary? The difference is that Cuba is six days distant from New York, and a part of Hungary is ciphten days distant. Is that principle—is that circumstance to regulate the conduct, behavior, and policy of

such a great people as you are? Surely it is not—it dannot be a principle. Six days and eighteen days—that is the difference. which pommates in yery companionates in the popular it is advisable in case and success in my greates at the end of ninety days. They companion in the popular it is advisable in the control that it is not advantageous to have liberty and constitution. It was such an agree, and important opportunity to address the popular in my greater in my greates the control that it is not advantageous to have liberty and constitution. It was such an agree, and the end of ninety days. The members are requisited to maintain the popular in my greates the end of ninety days. The members are requisited to my produces the new Brighton Mills, in 50.35 and 125 the myllowing the control that it is not advantageous to have liberty and constitution. It was such an agree, and the end of ninety days and agree in the solution. It was such an agree, and the end of ninety days and agree in the control that it is not advantageous to have liberty and constitution. It was such an agree, and the end of ninety days and the end of ninety days. The members are requisited to the substitution. It was such an agree, and the end of ninety days and the end of ninety days. The members are requisited to the substitution. It was such an agree in the control

to excuse. But I must take care somewhat for

fect harmony which should prevent of what country between the constituted bodies, of what ever made, and the people. Because every power, every public condition, can be derived only from the people, and therefore must represent the spirit of the people themselves. I am happy to see that this is the case in respect to sympathy for the cause I have the honor to represent. I have the honor to state that, if it will be possible, I will go to Ballimore; but I will go there, not to enjoy your hospitality, because you will excuse me when I tell you that I came not hither to be feasted. I came hither humbly to intreat the people of the United States to give uch assistance to the cause of my country as is lue to principles, and convenient to the citizens of the United States. Let me hope that I may

take these sentiments and assurances, which I find expressed in your addresses and speeches, for a previous boon that when I go to Baltimore I will find the practical spirit; of its citizens ready, and as efficient in deeds as they are in words. That is my hope—my wish. I am not egotistical for myself, but I am extremely so for the sale of the control of the control of the control of the control the sake of the great principles which constitute your glory and your fame—which give you the great privilege not only to remain great, glorious, and free, but also to become the glorious protectors of your less fortunate brethren and huma-ity. [Great applause:] Kossuth on Ireland

At the great corporation banquet, which was given to Kossuth, in New York, last week, Mr. W. E. Robinson complained that in all the speeches made during the evening, no allusion had been made to Ireland or to Irishmen. He reminded Kossuth of the numerical strength of the people in this country, and closed with some reference to the Irish exiles in Van Dieman's Land.

Gov. Kossuth rose and thanked the gentle for the personal compliments he had paid him. But as he was pleased to remark that he (Koscountry, the sovereign right of every nation dispose of its domestic concerns, while I staid in the United States that principle I Saxon, no Irishman, no German, as such, on this soil. But he knew the people of the United States, and would address them all for their gen erous support on behalf of his own unprote (Great Applause.) Hungary. Michael Doheny, in a letter, over two solid columns long, in the Tribune, and John B. Dillon

MADAME KOSSUTH'S APPEARANCE. Kossuth is more like a Magyar than her distinguished husband. She is rather smaller in er frame. She appears to be

She is a brunette, with good complexion, fine, dark, lustrous eyes. Good sense the pre-vailing idea suggested by her countenance. Molesty and quietness are also there. She is plain d in her manner, and looks like a matron wo The following is old, but it is none th rse for that:

"Tween women and wine, sir, Man's lot is to smart; For wine makes his head ache, And woman his heart."

TY resolution of the WAPER COMMITTEE, tified that they will be required to sottle their Du exters on the list instant. Also, all perkuns having coucis against the Water Works, are notified to prehe same for settlement on or before the 31st ins ant. FERD E. VOLZ, decis:31 Clerk to Committee (American, Chronicle and Gazette copy) The Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field Plank Road Finished!

The Pittsburgh and Braddock's Field
Plank Road Finished!

The Plank Road Finished!

The Plank Road Finished!

The Plank Road Finished!

The Road was completed on the 17th insunt. The Road is new open for travel through from the Turnpike at Tartle creek to the City of Pittsburgh (Ht miles), afording a ready, rapid, easy and pleasant communication for wagons and carriages of every deactipitod.

Republican, intelligencer and Argus, Greensburgh, whig and Visiter, Sourerset, copy above to the amount of \$1 and kend bill to this Office.

Now is the Time to Call at
WHITE'S CAI RIAGE REPOSITORY, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike, thirteen miles west of Pittsburgh Having justreturned from the East, after selecting a lorge assortment of Vehicles et all descriptions, to spit the market, which he will self at extra harguans, provided he can do so in time to replace them before spring—for this is the time for White to buy Carriages in the East, and the summer for Sleighs. His pre-ent stock cousists of—two choice Carriages, both two and three sented, light two souted Rocksways and Barouenes; Ruggies, of all kinds; Sulkies and Sleighs. Address.

Birland, Allegheny county. Patterney of the Monongahela Bridge, or at the Dispared Courtee (decl Sit worms of the finest quality of COAL, by team, from 50 to 100 buseels, in the city and borough. Having several teams constantly engaged, he will promptly fill, on the most accommoduring terms, all orders lof at the Tol. Overice of the Monongahela Bridge, or at the Dispared

Orrick (decisar)

SUNDRIES—Linum bus. Bran;
300 do Shorts;
50 do Middlings;
1,000 do Oats,
100 bls. Flour;
50 doz Brooms;
On consignment and for sale by
T. WOODS & SON,
decils No 61 Water street PRESH ORANGES 50 boxes Orangea, just re-and for sale at \$4,25, single box, or 374c, per dox MORRIS FEA MART, in the Diamon MORRIS' TEA MART, in the Diamond.

Monongaheia Navigation Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—An Annual Meet.

Ing of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigations of the Chatter of Incorporation, at their Office, on Grant street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, A. D., 1832, (being the first Monday in the mouth), for the election of officers for the ensuing year. [dec5:id] VM BAKEWELL, Serby Waynesburg Messenger, Uniontowa Genius of Liberty, Waynesburg Messenger, Uniontowa Genius of Liberty, Washington Reporter and Brownsville Press, copy util day, and send a copy marked to Sercicary.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Compages

BRANCH OFFICE, 54 SMITHRIELD ST, PITTSBURG,

PHEBURGA, May 1st, 1861.

THE bestavidence of the success of the Director in endeavoring to make the "STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE, COMPANY" meet the wants of the Community, is the unparalleled amount of the pull community, is the unparalleled amount of busine which has been done—having issued 7,900 P.

tof Property and the Control of Property and Property an --23,411,45 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 occurrence of large fires, and also, on both the Stock and Mutual plan. large free, and also, on both the Stock and manuarpaning it not only possesses the cheappeas and accommodation of both methods, but entitles the insured to a participation in the profits.

It is under the control of the following Directore: —J P. Rutherford. A. J. Gillatt, John B. Packer, Samue. T. Jones, Alonzo A. Carrier, Philo. C. Sedgwick, Rob 21 Klotz, Samuel Jones, John P. Rutherford.

A. J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

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

my17:daw

A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A Sard-Life insurance.

UP Mr. C. A. Colron, Seely - Dear, Sir-As a mer of common justice, I deem it my duty, to sekno edge the very prompt and obliging manner in which claim of a Policy secently effected by me amounting (\$5,000), we thousand dollars has been paid.

The liberal principles upon which the affairs of "Pittaburgh Life Insurance Company" are conducted in the conduction of the policy of the pol The principle of prudential benevolence in the mi STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Whole amount of Property at tak up to October 31st 812,679,004 W

Sist. 12,078,04 Q
Premium Notes in force. 124,998 Q
Losses incurred and paid since last report, (May Ist). 20,370 7
Cash surplus on hand. 25,008;
Designed only for the safer classes of property, hes a
ample capital, and affords, superior advantages in polof cheapness; safety and accommodation; to City 22
County Merchants and owners of Dwellings and hal ed or Country Property

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary,

novi2 Branch Office, 54 Smithfield at, Pittabargh ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital Stock \$300,000 to Assats 442,86.37 8742,286 34

Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Stove Room of M'Cordy & Loomis, No. 59 Wood street nov4:tf. R. H. BEESON, Agent, Orleans Insurance Company, CAPITAL \$150,000, accordance with the Gen rance Law of the State. The above prosperous and responsible Company having compiled with the requisitions of the law of this State. Is now issuing policies by their Agent on the most favorable terms, consistent with prudence an safety.

O. NICHOSON, President.

H. S. Micollum, Secretary Office, No. 54 Smithfield street, Pintsburgh, A. A. CARRIER, Agent oct27nf A. A. CARRIER, Ascan.

Pitesburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL \$100,000.

[] Office No. 75 Fourth Sterke. []

President—James S. Hoon;
Vice President—Samuel di Clurkan.

Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.

Secretary—C. A. Colton.

J. Sandgerlisement in another part of this pape.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Comp-ny of the City of Pittsburgh. W. W. DALLAS, Prest—ROBERT FINNEY, Secty. I.T. Will insure against PIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Offics in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 125 Water it. W. W. Dallas, Rody Patterson, R. H. Havitey, R. B-Simpson, Joshua Bhodes, C. H. Paulson, Wm. M. Ed. gar, Edward Gregg, A. P. Anshutz, Wm. Collingwood, B. C. Sawyer, Chas. Rent. Wm. Gorman ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS. CITIZERS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTED LGH.

3. G. HUSSEY, Prest. A. W. MARKS. Sec't Office. No. 41 Water st., in Warehouse of O. H. Grant. This Company is now prepared to insure all kind of risks, on Houses, Manufactories, Goods, Merchan of risks, on Housea, Manufactories, Goods, Merchan dize in Store, and in Transitu Vessels, &c. An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Director who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorable known to the community for their prudence, intelligence nd integrity. Винестоне—С. G. Hussey, Wm. Baga'ey, Wm. Laris

Nelson's Daguerrectypes,

Post, Office Buildings, Third Street.

[IKENESSES taken in all weathers, from 8 A.M. 10]

[A.P. M., giving an accurate artist and animate likeness, unlike and vastly superior to the 'common cheap daguerrectypes" at the following cheup and cheap daguerrectypes " at the following cheup. cheap daguerreotypes " at the following cheus: = \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00 and apward, ac ording to the size and quality of case or frame.

IF Hours for children, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

N.B.—Likenesses of sick or diseased persons take
n any part of the city.

[nov25:1y] Hodgkinson's "Matchiess Blacking." Hodgkinson's "anchesses Blacking," superior n
Dill's "Celebrated Matchless Blacking," superior n
Dilliancy to any ever offered to the public. The
proprietors challenge one viral, which swill prose the fact
Manufactured by Hodgkinson's Co., Quarry street
North Third, Philedalphia; and sold at
S. N. WICKERSHAM'S

S. N. WICKERSHAM'S

Wholesale Drug and Seed Warehouse, No. 164 and 166 Wood at, corner of Sixth, Plutaburgh

evening.
Iron City Lodge, No. 182, ments every Mouday eving.
Iron City Lodge, No. 380, ments every Monday
evening, at Union Hail, corner of Fith and Smithfield.
Zocco Lodge, No. 385, meets every Thursday evening,
at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.
Twin City Lodge, No. 241, meets severy Triday evening. Hall, corner of Leacock and Sandusky streets, Alleghens City. IT Angerona Lodge, L. O. of O. F. The lagerona Lodge, No. 230, L. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hail, Wood street is 4415. wednesday evening in twashington that, washington in the very last of the line, washington in the very last of the very last Motice.—The JOURNAYMEN TAILORS Society, of Pitts burgh and Allegheny, meets on the second Monday of every mouth at the Florida House, Market 1, u67y]

Collecting, Bill Posting, &c. IT Attends to Collecting Bill Posting, Distributing Bards and Circulars for Parties, &c., &c.

IT Orders left at the Office of the Morning Post; of the Morn Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.-We would cal [] Ayer's Cherry Rectoral. We would us the attention of our readers to this excellent medicine, with the satisfactions one feels in praising a benefactor. Having been afflicted by the serious effects of a cold seated on the lungs, and found relief and care from its uso, we can add our testimony to the much already given to prove its singular mastery over disease. If any medicine before the community can be relied on to care affections of the throat and lungs, it is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.—Christian Observer. [dec17]

which once restored to academic to the discount discount of the effectually removed.

DR. RADCLIFFS ALKALINE DIGESTIVE BITTERS is a remedy of inestimable value in all those cases, and will cure the most stubborn cases of Dyspepais or want of indigestion Try it, and you will not be disappointed. appointed.
For sale wholesale and retail by KEYSER & Me-DOWELL, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. decid. III In calling attention to Dr GUYZOTT'S Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarapparilla, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be afficited with Scrofulous and other disorders originating in hereditary taint, or from impurity of the blood. We have known instances within the sphere of our acquainance, where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Guyzot's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarapparilla alone.

HJ DEAFNESS, noises in the nead, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear; speedily and permanently removed without pain or inconvenience, by Dr. HART-LEY, Principal Aurist of the N. Y. Ear Surgory, who may be consulted at 99 ARCH street, Philadelphia, from may be consulted attwarded states.

Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the must confirmed and obstinute cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

[30] "I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until last September, (1850), the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made amplication to several of the most me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most cominent medical men, who informed me that "my eyes would never get well." At this time I couldmot distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight cultivally. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case.

Pinburgs, September 17, 1831.

Pinburgs, September 17, 1831.

For sale by KEYSER & M'DOWELL, 140 Wood st. R. E. SELLERS, 57, Wood street, and by the Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS. SABE AND MANAGES..... JOSEPH C. POSTER:

Prices of Adminion—First Tier and Parquette 50c; Second and Third Tiers 25c; Reserved seats in Dress Circle, 75 Cents, large Private Boxes; entire, 25,00; small Paivate Boxes entire, 25,00
Doors open at 65 o'clock, Curisin rises at?
Notice, 70. THE PRILLE.—The Theatre is rendered warm and comfortable, by the introduction of stoves and related formates. Benefit of Mr. W. Millan, of which ollowing auracuve bill will be presented: THUKBDAY EVENING, December 18th, 1831, the Galeb Balderstone, Mr. Mullian Lucy Ashion, Mrs. Vickery, Dancing by Lie Belle Oceans; Mrs. Vickery, he whole to conclude with the celebrated Seguial

THE BOSE OF ETTRICK VALE Labette, (The Rose of Enrick Valo), Mrs. Place
THE CHAMPION VOCALISTS OF THE AGE;
KUNK & L'S

Nighting ale Ethiopism Opera Troups.
Of Philadephio. Pa. Organizat 1845.
A FTER a nor invest he Western and Somb Western
of States, the Nightingsies have returned to
their own native, Pennsylvania, and will sprear for the
first time in Philaderica at MASONIC HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, December 2021, and opining of the

ppropriate and comfortable seats

deci7:if JOHN T. FORD, Agent G. L. HOOD, G. L. HOOD,

DEFORMER, WINDLESSER AND REFAIL DEALER, IN FINE OF WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY,

DURE SILVER WARE, PLAITEL GOODS, ac.—
All kinds of Watches und Lewelry, carefully repaired. No. 51. Market, street, two, doors, from Third, Ideal. BO HUMBUG!

GRAND CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY SALE OF
FALL AND WINTER DEY GOODS,

AT JEFFERIS!

ONE PRICE CASH STORE
No. 76 Market st., between Fourth and the Diamand!
THE subscriber will countinees a closhing out sale of this entire will countinees a closhing out sale of this entire stock of PALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, on Monday, December 16th and will continue one month, preparatory to the reception of Spring toods, on which occasion dur Whôlesale Rooms will be thrown order to the Retail Trade. Perchaser was

per French dierinos Best high Lustre Alpacas, Second quality
Third ight yards of good Alpacs for \$1,00 one Long Shawls; 26 "Square" Blanker Long Phawls, ay State Long Shawls, ed Flannels, all wool,

A managenty second name observed decide.

West Sewton Plank Road Route FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILABELPHIA!

TEAMERS leave twice a day, morning and evening, texcept Sunday).

Morning Boat will leave inc. Wharf Boar, above the Monongahela Bridge, avery morning; at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ belock, A. Mi. Evening Boat leaves every evening (except Sandays). it 50 clock, P. M.

Fare to Rhinadelphia \$11. To Baltimore \$10.

For tickets, call at the Plank Road, Office; Monongahela Bridge, Water street,

in House, Water street. Notice

Notice

COAL TRACT—68 series and 9 perches strict meas-

decisiondis Allest, A. GRAHAM Clerk.

HOMINY. Oil Meal, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Rice Flour, Helled Barley, Chopped Feed, and all kinds of Splees, constantly on hand, at the Mustard and Epice Factory of MYSES ALCORN.

DEAVER COUNTY.—For Salk—A well improved the Factory of the County.

DEAVER COUNTY.—For Salk—A well improved DFARM of 72 acres; all indust good fouce and well arranged; siluated three mile from the Railcoad Depor at Rochester, early six zeres are in a high stand of cultivation, twenty of which is upland meadow. A young Orchard of whice grafted Fruit, count to the best. A good two story Farm House, two other Dwellings, Stable, &c. Good durable Springs; and first rate rail timber. The land is new and lays well.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent, dec17

A DAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS OFFICE is removed to two miles of the street. They are receiving Goods from Philadelphia in forty kours.

THE public are informed that the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH of the City of Fittaburgh In at No. 69, Grant street; between Fourth and Dismond streets, where all Notices and Communications for the Board must be left. CHARLES NAYLOR, 1912 Secretary.

WOLASSES—30 bbis.new plantation Moissees, per discovered bisseen and Columbian for sale by M siegmers Diadem and Columbian, for sale by decita CARSON & MAKNIGHT

UGAR—ve hads prime new Supar;

75 bbls. new plantation. Molasses, to grrive d for sale low by CARSON & MPKNIGHT. decis
T ARD S kees new No. 1 Lard, for sale by CARSON & NEW GHT. of our friends and the public to our assortment of Toys, Work Boxes and Fancy Godda how opening for the Holldays Persons wishing to make selections for Christmas presents have now an opportunity. Goodssent to any part of the city or vicinity. decif KENNEDY & HASLETT. deels.

RECORDED AND JEWELRY - We have a large growth was running assortment of the above Goods N. B.—All kinds of Watchers, Clorks and Jeweltz, carefully and nearly repaired.

KENNEDY & HASLETY, decids.

No. 31 Market street.

No. 32 Market street.

No. 32 Market street.

New COMMANTS—Received and for sale by decid.

New PRUNES—Put up in jury and handsome inner the command of the com PRESH FIGS Received and for sale by decid WM. A MCLURG & Co. STRAINED HONEY—For sale by decid WM A MPCLURG & Co. (Chronicle copy.)

DOCKET PLASES—100 of these superior involling companions for sale by JACOB WEAVER, Ir.; decis. Market street, earner Front. dec16 Market street; eerser Front.

CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNES,—Et Meet and
Mumm't Silleng and Anchof Winer, quarte for saleby [dec16] J. WKAVER, Jr. OLD PORT WINES—For medicinal use. Ten of the most desirable and popular soris; including the "Grape Yuice" ("Proc Particular," # Pure 1340 ". Ow & Forrence's Queen's," "Sanderman's," and "Gould, Campbell & Cos, for sale by the bottle or demicoha by the state of the control of the cost of the c The Annual Festival Support Monday evening 254 five at the St. Clair Hotel, on Monday evening 254 five at the St. Clair Hotel, on Monday evening 254 five at the St. Clair Hotel, on Monday evening 254 five at the St. Clair Hotel, on Monday evening 254 for a state of the St. Clair Hotel, on Monday evening 254 for a state of the St. Clair Hotel, or a state of the St.