Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:::::::::::::DECEMBER 19.

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. WEARTZ, Sec'y.

Kossuth and Non-Intervention.

The distinguished Hungarian, at the banquet given him on Thursday evening last, plainly and confidently appealed to the People of the United States, for efficient aid to Hungary, in her efforts to establish a republican form of government; and he very clearly proved that the idea of non-intervention in the affairs of other governments, as it has so much been contended for recently, is one utterly at variance with republicanism, with the duty of every civilized government, and even with the practice of this government, from the administration of Washington down to the present day. In this speech he exhibits a knowledge of our documentary history, and the operations of our institutions, that might put to the blush many men who have been born and reared in our country; and who are even now occupying posts of honor and distinction under our government. He shows us, that, while Washington warned his countrymen against the danger of alliances with foreign nations,—as well because of our own weakness, as on account of the unnaturalness of an alliance between republicans and monarchists,—he also says, in one of his letters to Lafayette, "Let us 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 whatever power on earth." He shows us that, so long ago as 1818, we declared our determination to aid the South American Republics, even to the extent of taking up arms in their behalf: that Great Britain joined us in this declaration: and that so again, in 1826, in the Congress at Panama, (through Messrs. Anderson and Sergeant,) declared that "the United States would have opposed, with their whole force, the interference of Continental Powers with that struggle;" and he shows most clearly that Washington, and the other most eminent men of his day, and of succeeding administrations, regarded even the observance of *neutrality*, by us as a measure of present policy,—not in the light of a principle of our government.

Kossuth argues most powerfully against the assumption of any such doctrine by the United States,—because it is opposed to the progressive principle that led to the formation of our government;—because it would be doing injustice to the character of WASHINGTON to suppose that he referred to the matter in any other point of view than as a question of time;—and because the case of Hungary is one that claims our attention as a People as strongly as any other that has ever been presented to our consideration; that neither the South American Republics, nor classic Greece, nor revolutionary France, nor the calls of any other People, could be more properly listened to than those of Hungary; and that our solemn protest, united with that of England, against the interference by Russia with the right of her People to govern themselves with their own laws, would at once secure to Hungary that independence which she had enjoyed for more than eight hundred years; and which had never been successfully invaded until the union of the Autocrat of Russia with the House of Hapsburg for the purpose of effecting her subjugation.

He quotes the proposition of our revered WASHINGTON—which would seem to be as incontrovertible as the most simple proposition in moral philosophy—that "every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it can live most happy; and that no government ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another." This is a momentous political truth, not dependent on time for its assertion; but to be declared at all times, and for the benefit of every People. It is the language of our own Declaration of Independence; and unless we believe the fathers of our own glorious government uttered a lie before the world, we are bound, by every consideration of duty, to defend that Declaration against the will of every Tyrant and Despot on the Earth. Considerations of policy may well have affected us in the early part of our career as a People; and we may very properly, while weak, have abstained from asserting it as a world-wide principle: but now no such consideration need affect our course. From a widely scattered People of two or three millions, we are now with tolerable compactness a People of many millions; and bound to every nation of the earth by the ties of reciprocal interests, and the still stronger tie of population. Our numbers have been increased by additions from every nation on earth; and therefore the blood running in the veins of our happy and free people, would disgrace humanity if it did not flow in sympathy for the struggling sons of freedom in every land. On this point, too, the great mind of WASHINGTON is invoked, when he says that "*a predominent motive has been, to endeavor to gain time to your country to settle and mature its institutions; and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is necessary to give it the command of its own fortunes.*" Has any truly benevolent mind ever desired strength, or conceived that it could properly be exerted, except for the protection of the weak, and the assertion of doctrines designed to operate for the benefit of every race of mankind? Surely not. What, then, must have been the idea of WASHINGTON when penning those words? We violate every known sentiment of that great and good man, if we for a moment imagine that we, being strong, can rightfully permit any People of the earth to be crushed, deprived of the rights that they have once enjoyed, or prevented from gaining rights which they possess in common with all mankind, but which may have been long withheld from them by the strong arm of power. Here, again, may we invoke our own glorious Declaration of Independence, which declares that "whenever any government becomes destructive of these ends, (securing to the governed the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,) it is the right of the People to alter or abolish it; and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That which we claimed to be our right, and which we have declared is the right of every People, is surely not to be regarded as a mere conventionalism, that may be acted upon or not at pleasure. If our declaration is true, this great doctrine is a part of the fundamental law of nations, which no time nor circumstances can affect; and which every government on earth is bound, by the very laws of its own existence, to see faithfully executed.

Where, then, can we find any warrant for what we have long since designated "the *cowardly* doctrine of non-intervention?" Such warrant cannot be found in the *practice* of any monarchical government of Europe—for they have, with singular uniformity, asserted their right to interfere with other governments, to the full extent of crushing every People who have tried to break the bands of despotism. Shall we, then, who boast of a government more healthful in its operations than any other on earth, quietly and coolly tell the struggling millions of mankind, that we cannot aid them in their efforts to be free?—that WE *feel* we are powerful; but our power is the result of a "masterly inactivity" of a state of *indifference* to the condition of mankind, of a *disregard* for truth, although we profess to be a moral and a Christian People?—There is not, perhaps, in the entire extent of our country, a man who would utter so base a sentiment as this in plain terms; and yet such is actually the doctrine asserted by every man who contends against a plain, positive and direct *intervention* by our government, on behalf of every People on earth who are living under a form of government sanctioned by themselves, against any and all other governments; and our solemn and resolute, and most effective, *protest* against any power on earth, that seeks to overcome the will of a weak People, destroying their form of government, and making them subservient to a more powerful Nation.

☞ We understand that many of our Whig friends are disposed to be displeased at the nomination of Mr. SAWYER for Mayor, a most worthy gentleman, and one who has pursued the office for the last quarter of a century, with the most indefatigable perseverance, and who has at last caught it by the tail, and thus far holds on to it manfully. But, some of the nice Whigs, who do not like the smell of tallow, think Mr. Sawyer's hands are greasy, and that his hold will slip.—We hope it may; in fact, we feel confident that it will; but we do not desire that Mr. Sawyer should be defeated because he has worked his own way to a nomination that the elite of the party could not get, with all the soft soap they could use. The whig journals receive his nomination very coldly, and appear disposed to let him run over the course on his own bottom.

But we are sorry to conclude, that although the whigs have kept the promise of office to Mr. Sawyer's lips for the last twenty-five years, they will break it to his hopes. He can't be elected; and when he is defeated by the opposing candidate, the whig leaders will say, "Now, we are clear of him." As we have said, we are sorry for Mr. Sawyer, but the result cannot be obviated, and the only thing we can do is to sympathize with him in his unfortunate position as a whig candidate.

Interesting and Important Decision.

The St. Louis *Union* contains a report of a case recently decided in the Court of Common Pleas of that city, wherein David B. Hunt was plaintiff, and John Simonds defendant. The suit brought by the plaintiff for damages sustained in consequence of publications made against him as a commander of boats on the Western waters. It appeared from the evidence that an association of the Presidents and Agents of the Insurance Companies, calling themselves the Board of Underwriters, took upon themselves to publish in several newspapers, that no insurance would be taken upon any boat commanded by Captain Hunt, or on which he was an officer, or in any manner concerned in, upon cargo shipped on any such boat. After making the publication, Capt. H. applied to the Board to be reinstated, and offered to prove that the grounds assumed by the Board as justifying the publication were untrue. The officers having control of the Board of Underwriters refused to hear any proof, and persisted in the publication; consequently Capt. H. was thrown out of business, driven from the river, and his property sacrificed. He instituted suit against Simonds, who signed the publication, and laid his damages at $40,000. After a full investigation, the case was submitted to a jury, who rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $27,5000.

THE PITTSBURGH PACKETS.—We regret the competition that exists between the Pittsburgh packets, Clipper and Winchester. They are both excellent boats, as fine as any on the river, but they are now carrying passengers at a losing price, and one must inevitably be run out, and the fare so raised as to make up the loss. They are both commanded by good men and manned with good crews, and both are fast enough boats for any man to travel on.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

We have already expressed our views in regard to the above packets, and we are pleased to find that those views meet the concurrence of our friends of the press and the public generally.—The difficulty between the Clipper and Winchester can be arranged in a quarter of an hour, if the owners of those boats go about it in the right way.

☞ The following statement from the Gazette of yesterday, will prove interesting to our readers:

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The work on this road is progressing with as much rapidity as the weather will permit. The gap of 19 miles between Palestine and Salem is fast filling up. The timber is all down, and the iron laid for half the distance, leaving only about nine miles of iron to lay to finish the road from here to Alliance. This will take but a few days if there is no detention from want of iron, which is delivered but slowly from Cleveland.

Between Alliance and Massilon the sub-sills are all down with exception of about four miles, and the cross ties are down for more than half the whole distance, and the iron is laid for about four miles. It will soon be finished when the gangs from the section between Palestine and Cleveland and transferred to it.

☞ The Fire Alarm Telegraph is approaching completion in Boston. Forty-nine miles of wire have been stretched over the city. There are to be forty signal boxes, and whenever a fire occurs, resort will be had to the nearest box, where, by turning a crank, instantaneous communication will be made at the central office, and from that instant knowledge will be communicated to the seven districts into which the city is divided, by so striking the alarm bells simultaneously that the locality of the fire will be known exactly to all. The success of this project will be a grand achievement of science.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Polly Cleland, wife of Mr. Beriah Cleland, an old citizen of St. Louis, committed suicide at that place by swallowing laudanum, during a temporary fit of insanity.

☞ In an affray at St. Louis on Saturday last, *John Daley*, a hand on the steamer *Saluda*, was so badly stabbed that he died the following evening. The perpetrators of the act escaped.

☞ It is proposed to have a general illumination at Cincinnati on the arrival of Kossuth.

The Hungarian Revolt at Rensburg.

Under our telegraphic head some days since, was an account of an outbreak among the Hungarian solders of the Austrian army, at Rensburg. Foreign papers, received by the Niagara, furnish the following additional particulars, extracted from a letter dated Hamburg, Nov. 28, appearing in the "Independence Belge:"

A grave event has taken place amongst the Austrian *corps d'armes* in Holstein. Many of the regiments composing it consist in great part of Hungarians, and amongst them are many young men of noble families, who are compelled by the Austrian government to serve as simple soldiers. In spite of the disasters drawn down upon unfortunate Hungary by the revolution, these soldiers cannot repress the hatred which animates them, or their desire for a new revolution. The presence in England of the ex-dictator, Kossuth, and his violent diatribes against the Austrian government and dynasty, have greatly contributed of late to excite the sentiments of hatred of the Hungarian soldiers, and an armed revolt, of which the consequences would have been incalculable at the north, has been on the point of breaking out among them: but it has been prevented by the active surveillance of the superior officers of the Austrian battalions. An agent of Kossuth, and of the revolutionary propaganda of London, the Hungarian Count Potocki, who commanded a regiment at Comorn, during the revolution, was arrested the day before yesterday, by the military authorities of Rensburg. He had arrived from London, by way of Paris, under a false name. In his possession were found proclamations inciting the soldiers to revolt, and printed copies of the last public speeches in England by the ex-dictator. It was generally stated in the town, that many officers (the number is said to be nineteen), and a great number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers have also been arrested at Rensburg, for having been accomplices in the projected revolt. These arrests have been principally effected in the Schwarzenburg regiment, which is almost entirely composed of Hungarians, and which is at present in garrison in the fortress of Rensburg. It has been ascertained that the agent of Kossuth, aided by another Hungarian, (Ruschak,) and who has also been arrested, had succeeded in organizing the revolt. In a stratagetic point of view, the spot was well chosen. In possessing themselves of the fortress, the conspirators calculated that they would receive the support of a number of the dismissed officers and soldiers of the army of Holstein. A new insurrection in the two Duchies would have opened a vast field to the revolutionary exploits meditated by the European propaganda at London. During the last three days, the electric telegraph has been exclusively occupied in transmitting to Vienna the dispatches of the Austrian commander in chief; even those of the stock exchange could not be sent. On receipt of this deplorable news at Vienna, Gen. de Baumberg, an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was immediately sent off to examine the affair, and he has already arrived at Altona.

The Coming European Revolution.

KOSSUTH'S NEXT MOVEMENTS.—A London letter states that England is dull indeed, and all Europe appears perfectly quiet. But trouble is daily anticipated in France, and revolutionary movements are threatened in other countries. The crowned heads of Europe appear to be making active preparations for a long and severe political storm. Austria and Prussia are endeavoring to negotiate large loans, whilst the Czar of Russia is urging the completion of railways, and thousands of carriages for the conveyance of his troops. Every movement looks ominous. The bloody scenes of '48, it is believed, are about to be re-enacted. The London letter thus proceeds:

France, as before, will commence the tragedy, Italy will follow, and the people of the different States comprising the Germanic Confederation are expected to watch their opportunity. It is known that a conspiracy exists in Russia, and the revolution is expected to kindled in France, who can predict when and where it will be quenched? Happily, America cannot be disturbed by any of these predicted events, although her regular trade and commerce may suffer somewhat. Liberty of Peoples will be the universal watchword, and the anticipated strife will undoubtedly be a terrible one; but it will probably be the great struggle of peoples for independence. Every successive week discloses the means and the men by which the work will be carried on. The liberation of Kossuth has hastened the day for commencing that work. Kossuth is expected to return to England in two or three months from this date, and proceed to Belgium, from whence he will watch the course of events in Austria, Hungary and France. He is well aware that his presence in Europe will exercise an all-powerful influence upon the cause of liberty.

Be Gentlemen at Home.

There are a few familes, we imagine, any where, in which love is not abused as furnishing license for impoliteness. A husband, a father, or a brother will speak harsh words to those whom he loves the best, and to those who love him the best, simply because the security of love and family keeps him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would dare to any other female, except a low and vicious one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to women in the family circle than the meanest place of society, and that a woman is actually indebted for the kindness of life to those who belong not to her own household. These things ought not so to be. The man who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his spleen and bad temper upon those of his own hearthstone, is a small coward, and a very mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium between true gentlemen and true ladies at home, and no polish exhibited in society, can atone for the harsh language and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.

Good News from Old Ireland.

We have read no item of foreign news during the year with more satisfaction than the following, from a late London paper:

Letters from the west of Ireland are of a decidedly favorable tendency, as showing that, in that quarter of the country at least, the people are recovering from the fearful effects of the three years' successive failure of the staple crop of food, and the crushing poor rates, that, as a consequence, involved all classes of the community in one general ruin. The abundance of this year's harvest, has already effected much towards the readjustment of the relations which had heretofore subsisted between the owner and occupier of the soil.

Rents, according to the authority of these letters, were never more punctually or cheerfully paid than they have been within the last month in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The prices of cattle and live stock of all kinds have not ruled so high for the last twenty years; and the result is that the farmer is enabled to meet all his engagements without trenching on his grain crops, which can thus be held back from market without any inconvenience, until a later period may bring along with it the chance of a rise in the prices of corn. Judging from the tone of the Continental advices, it appears more than probable that these speculations will be fully realized.

Exports and Imports.

The exports of Breadstuffs from the United States from Sept. 30, 1820, to June 30, 1851, amounted to $559,326,578. The largest export was in 1847, when the amount was $68,701,921; the least export was in 1837, namely, 9,588,859. A letter says Mr. Corwin's report is nearly ready, and gives the following statistics of imports:—

"The value of iron imported during the year ending June 30, 1851, was $17,297,009; of this amount there was of bar iron $8,214,433; of pig $787,524, of old and scrap $111,885, making $9,113,862, and of manufactured iron $8,183,147. Value of teas imported during the same period $4,798,005, of which there was re-exported $4,129,864. Value of caffee imported $12,851,070; re-exported $386,000."

Vessels Built in the United States.

From the tables accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, we learn that in 1851 there were built in the United States 211 ships, 65 brigs, 582 schooners, 326 sloops and canal boats, with a total of 298,202 tonnage. Pennsylvania owns tonnage amounting to 284,373, being an increase of 25,000 over the previous year. New York has 1,041,013, being an increase of 96,000. Maryland has 204,444, which is an increase of 11,357. Delaware has 11,880, being a decrease of 4,839. North Carolina has 48,722, being a decrease of 31,490. Virginia has 69,769, being a decrease of 4,497; and the District of Columbia has 22,903, which is an increase of 5,893. The steam tonnage of the United States has increased during the year, 57,760 tons, and now amounts to 583,607 tons.

Scribblings and Clippings.

A steamer, immense in size and novel in construction, is to be built in New York to run on the Hudson river and compete with the railroad. It is to be 500 feet long, with 350 feet length of deck. Both ends of the boat are alike, and her engines are to work both ways. She is not intended to turn round, but to work like a ferry boat. She is to be called the George Washington, and to have accommodations for three thousand passengers.

A bill is before the Tennessee Legislature, which requires the owner of a slave, who desires to emancipate him, to first place at the disposal of the Circuit Court a fund sufficient to transport the slave to Africa and support him six months after he reaches that country; and upon this being done by the owner, or by any negro now free, the Judge is to notify the Governor, who will immediately send him to some seaport to be transported.

A chemist of the city of New York received for examination, a few days ago, a crystal of pure sulphur, the owner of which would give no information about it, except that it was found on the banks of a navigable stream in South America, and that hundreds of tons like it could be got by a little digging.

Pottawatomie County, in Iowa, is offered for sale; that is, all the valuable claims and improvements of that portion of the county owned by the Mormon population. The Mormons are about to make a general move from that place in the spring.

The Blue Ridge Tunnel, in Virginia, will be 4,260 feet long, and about 800 feet have been penetrated. The rock is of the hardest kind, being solid trap or green stone, with veins of flint—and the work is progressing at the rate of about 100 feet per month from the two ends of the mountain.

Col. Kinney, of Corpus Christi, Texas, who seems to have no limit to his energy and enterprise, has completed an establishment for packing Texan beef, having the machinery which has the capacity to pack 30,000 barrels per annum.

The Mobile *Herald*, says that the sudden rise in the rivers had created a large demand for steamboatmen, and deck hands were asking $50 to $60 per month.

The first full load of cotton this season, arrived at Mobile on the 22nd ult.

At a meeting of grocers and sugar buyers of New Orleans, held on the evening of the 22d, it was resolved that, hereafter, the basis of all transactions in sugar should be actual tare, but for purposes of convenience, a conventional tare of 12 per cent. should be allowed, and that the Chamber of Commerce be requested to appoint the 15th day of December next for the establishment of a rule in accordance with this resolution.

The proverb that curses, like young chickens, come home to roost, is exemplified in South Africa, where the Hottentots and Kaffirs have taken to hunting the British troops with bloodhounds.

By a memorial to congress in favor of removing obstructions in the western rivers the amount of commerce floated on them during the last year is estimated at $220,000,000: it is greater than the amount of the total exports of the nation.

A train of twenty freight cars arrived at Savannah on Friday morning with nine hundred bales of cotton, through direct from Chattanooga, Tennessee, shipped at that place, and traversing a distance of 400 miles by rail, without interruption.

Edward Wilson, an overseer in the Stark mills at Manchester, has eloped with Hannah J Tilden, leaving his sick wife and three children entirely destitute. O, the vile wretch!

Michael Connelly was killed on Friday morning last, at Hoboken N. J., by a lot of earth falling upon him, whilst he was engaged in excavating a foundation. Two other men were badly injured.

The vessel seized at Maracaibo is the *brig Horatio*, Capt. Morrill, of New York. She had a cargo of coffee worth nearly $60,000, and was bound to Philadelphia. The difficulty began in the second mate's whipping a black pilot who struck him at Bajo Seco.

The Black Swan sunk at Rochester on Thursday evening last. The papers speak in the highest terms of her genius.

About the year 1684, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member thereof should come to the house *barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.*"

Christian Wanner was murdered by his brother at Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday last. The murderer is in jail.

Three of the children of Mr. Newton were poisoned at Camden, N. J., on Saturday night last by eating molasses candy boiled in an earthen pot, in which quite a piece of copper of blue vitriol had been previously dissolved.

Dr. N. G. Hillbourn was killed by his brother-in-law, Elijah Bird, a few days since at Atalanta, Ga.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at East Weymouth, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Friday night.

Miss Martha G. Fairbank, aged 23 years, was burned to death at Middletown, Pa., on Tuesday last.

Brantz Mayer, Esq., of Baltimore, has been selected by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to deliver the address at the next celebration.

The seven thousand five hundred pupils of the public schools of Baltimore have had a handsome block of marble prepared for the National Washington Monument. Motto—"Let him who bears the palm merit it."

The New Haven Journal perpetrated the following, on or about the 11th inst:—

"Why is next year like last year? Because last year was 1850, and next year is 1850 *too*, (1852.)"

The Flight of Time.

In reference to the flight of time, Dr. Spring once closed a discourse in the following graphic language:

"I shall never address this audience again. I shall never again meet them but at the bar of God. That interview seems indeed far distant. But it will be as soon as Time, with his eagle wings, shall have finished the little remnant of his short career."

"After death the judgement." We die, but intervening ages pass rapidly over those who sleep in the dust. There is no plate there on which to count the hours of time. No longer is it told by days, or months, or years: for the planets which mark these periods are hidden from their sight. Its flight is no longer noticed by the events perceived by the senses, for the ear is deaf and the eye is closed. The busy world of life, which wakes at each morning and ceases at every night, goes on above them, but to them all is silent and unseen. The greetings of joy and the voice of grief. The revolution of Empires and lapse of ages, send no sound within that narrow cell." Generation after generation are brought and laid by their side: the inscription upon their monumental marble tells the centuries that have passed away: but to the sleeping dead, the long internal is unobserved. Like a dream of night, with the quickness of thought, the mind ranges time and space almost without a limit. There is but a moment between the hour when the eye is closed in the grave and when it wakes to the judgement."

Produce from the Ohio.

We learn, from a gentleman who left New Orleans on the 29th ult., that between that point and Cairo, he met four hundred and seventy-five flat boats, loaded with produce—principally flour—all of which come out of the Ohio river. The number of steamers descending was forty-seven! Our informant further states, that the New Orleans market, when he left, was glutted with Western produce, and that current rates were exceedingly low.—*St. Louis Union.*

☞ The following advertisement comes to us, marked in the St. John, (N. B.) News:

The subscriber is desirous of obtaining information of *Frank Gallagher, James Gallagher John Gallagher*, and *John Dunn*, who are supposed to reside in PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) and who have not been heard of in a long time. Should this meet with the attention of either of the above, the subscriber will be thankful to receive a few lines from either of them.

PATRICK GALLAGHER,
Portland, New Brunswick.

☞ Pittsburgh papers will confer a great favor upon a distressed family by copying the above.

CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH CABINET.—It is again rumored that changes will shortly take place in Lord John Russell's Cabinet. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Fox Maule will, it is said, retire into private life, and Sir James Graham will succeed Sir George Grey in the Home Department; the Duke of Newcastle will succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne as President of the Council, and the Hon. Sidney Herbert is to be Secretary of War. —*Balt. Sun.*

Interesting from Texas.

U. S. Officers tried for Murder.—Fatal Affray.—Dr. Campbell, U. S. A., has been tried in Cameron county for manslaughter, charged to have been committed in causing the death of John Holding, and was acquitted, and a nol. pros. was entered in the case of Brevet Major J. H. La Motte, commanding the U. S. forces at Ringgold Barracks, and accused of being a party to the same offence. The venue had been changed from Starr county to Cameron for the trial. The basis of the charge is thus explained by the Rio Bravo:—

"Holding, a private soldier, was arrested for desertion, and returned to camp, at Ringgold Barracks, from which he again deserted, and was again arrested and tried at a general Court Martial, held at Fort Brown. He was sent from this post to that where he belonged, and was taken from the steamer sick, and carried to the guardhouse, with, as usual, a ball and chain attached to one leg.

As soon as it was known to the commanding officer, Major La Motte, that a prisoner was sick in the prison of the guardhouse, he went to see him, and turned him over to Dr. Campbell, who removed him to the outer room of the guard-house, where there was more air, and where he could enjoy more comforts. This, it seems to me, was the full extent of the duties of Major La Motte in the case. From this moment, according to the evidence, he was attended upon by Dr. Campbell, who called several times to see and prescribe for him. At the end of about a week, he grew much worse—he had him removed to the hospital, where he died."

The following is from the same paper:—A fatal affray with pistols occurred at Edinburgh in this county, a few days since, between a Dr. Brevarto and a Captain Ross, which resulted in the death of Ross. From the accounts we have heard of this affair, Ross seems to have been in fault, and the other perfectly justifiable, as it was proved that he was acting in self defence.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A bill has passed one branch of the South Carolina legislature, and will probably pass the other, which exempts, in addition to the property now exempted by law, the dwelling house and houses appurtenant thereto, together with fifty acres of land, one horse, twenty-five dollars' worth of provisions, and one negro slave, to be selected by the debtor from levy and sale. The provisions of the bill, however, do not extend to the inhabitants of a town or city, or to property lying in such, but to the country exclusively.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ The Cleveland True Democrat of Tuesday says:—A new Locomotive for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad came up on the *Empire State.*

☞ A Ball is advertised in the Philadelphia Ledger, in which it is promised that "the devil will be showed to the audience and strict order preserved."

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Only 24 Hours Through!

THE Express mail train will leave the Depot on Liberty street, above the Canal Bridge, every morning at 9½ o'clock.

Passengers will go by the cars to Brintons, where they will find the best of Coaches in readiness to convey them 28 miles over a first rate turnpike road to Beatty's station, and then take the splendid new sleeping cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, direct to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Conductors go with each train of coaches! etween Brintons and Beatty's station.

Passengers for Baltimore take the cars of the York and Cumberland Railroad at Harrisburgh, arriving at Baltimore to breakfast, and to Washington City the same morning.

Passengers who wish to avoid night-travel, can lodge over night at Hollidaysburg and resume their seats by the next morning's o'clock train, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening, as the Railroad Company are running two daily trains from Hollidaysburg to Philadelphia.

Baggage checked through to Philadelphia. Fare through, $11.

The Accommodation Train will leave every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, for East Liberty, Wilkinsburg and Brintons. Returning, trains will leave Brintons at 9 o'clock a. m. and 3½ p m., stopping at Wilkinsburg and East Liberty, and arriving at Pittsburgh at 9½ o'clock, a. m., and at 6 o'clock p. m.

Fare to East Liberty, 15 cts. Fare to Wilkinsburg, 25 cts. Fare to Turtle Creek, 40 cts.

Passengers will procure their tickets at the office in the Monongahela House, (formerly the Canal office) until half an hour before the departure of each train, when the office will open for the sale of tickets at the Depot on Liberty street.

dec19 J. MESSIMER, Ticket Ag't P. R. R.

Dividend.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of *Seventy five cents* per share

dec19:3t R. FINNEY, Sec'y.

Allegheny County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of the said County, GREETING: If Samuel Duff make you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you that you summon by good and lawful summoners, Alexander Duff, Robert May, in right of his late wife Mary Martha May, formerly Mary Martha Duff, Elizabeth May and Mary May, heirs and legal representatives of the said Mary Martha May, deceased, late of your County, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Pittsburgh at our District Court, there to be held on the fourth Monday of January next, to show cause wherefore: Whereas the said Samuel Duff, Alexander Duff, Robert May, Elizabeth May and Mary May together and undivided do hold all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of John Simpson and other lands of the said Samuel Duff and Alexander Duff, containing ten acres and one hundred and five perches; the undivided three-sevenths parts thereof belongs to said Plaintiff, and three-sevenths parts to the said Alexander Duff, and one seventh to the said Robert May for life in right of the said Martha May; and the remainder in fee to the said one-seventh to the said Elizabeth May and Mary May, heirs in law of the said Mary Martha May, deceased, and pretention therefor between them to be made (according to the laws and the customs of the Commonwealth in such case made and provided) do grainsay and the same to be done, do not permit very unjustly and against the same laws and customs, (as it is said) &c.

And have you then and there this writ and the names of these summoners.

Witness the Hon. WILLIAM FORWARD, President Judge at our said Court, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1851.

GEORGE S. HAYS, Proth'y.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:

IN PARTITION No. 12.

Samuel Duff, vs. Alexander Duff, Robert May, Elizabeth May & Mary May.

And now to wit, December 18th, A. D 1851, the Court order that notice be given to parties residing out of the jurisdiction of the Court by publication in a weekly newspaper published in the city of Pittsburgh for six weeks prior to the return day of the writ.

From the Record.

GEO. S. HAYS, Proth'y.

The Defendants above named will take notice of the above writ and order of Court.

dec19:6tw C. CURTIS, Sheriff

Young Men's Library.

MR. F. P. WHIPPLE, the distinguished Lecturer and Author from Boston, will deliver a Course of four Lectures, on these subjects:—1st. Character; 2d. Intellectual Power; 3d. Martin Luther; 3d. The American Mind, or National Power; and 4th, The English Mind. In order to allow those desirous of attending the New England Supper an opportunity of hearing Mr. Whipple, the first Lecture will be delivered on Monday, 22d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth and Sixth; the others respectively on the 23d, 26th and 27th, at 7½ o'clock.

Citizens' tickets, single and course, to be obtained at the principal Book Stores, hotels and at the door. Members' tickets at the Reading Room and from the Committee

CHARLES M'KNIGHT,
ROBERT E. SELLERS,
THOMAS M. HERSH,
ALVIN WILKINS,
Committee.

dec19:3t

CUTHBERT respectfully informs those having property to rent in either of our cities or suburbs, that in addition to his Real Estate and General Agency Business, he has opened a Register for Rented Property. Persons going out of the city, or whose business prevents them giving them their attention to renting, &c., will see the advantage of entering their property on the Rent Register, as persons wanting to rent are invited to examine the Register free of charge. If required, rents will be collected, taxes and insurances paid, and a proper attention had to properties put under his care.

Charges moderate.

dec19 50 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BURGESS & CO'S ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ROACH, RAT AND MOUSE EXTERMINATOR —The cheapest and most effectual article for permanently cleansing your houses of Roaches, &c. Remember, and ask for Burgess & Co.'s Exterminator. Get no other and you will not be deceived. For sale only by

WM. M. CUTHBERT,
No 50 Smithfield street

dec19

THERE is nothing equal to the HERPETIC SOAP for rendering the skin smooth, soft and delicately white, removing sallowness, pimples, tan, cutaneous eruptions and redness of the skin. All chaps, chafes, &c. on the hands are healed by it. It is also the best Shaving Soap in use. Price only 12½ cents. For sale at

NO. 50 SMITHFIELD ST.

dec19

PHILADELPHIA LASTS—60 pairs Men's Fashionable Lasts;
200 Women's do do;
Just received and for sale by

R. BARD & Co

dec19

DOUT TREES—20 sett of Philadelphia Lever and Common in store and for sale by

R. BARD & Co.

dec19

O. K. Chamberlin's Commercial College

Corner of Market and Third streets.

FACULTY.—O. K. Chamberlin, Principal and Professor of the Science of Accounts.

John Fleming, associate in Book-keeping department, and Lecturer on Mercantile Science;

J. M. Phillips, Instructor of Mercantile Computation and Arithmetic;

D. Crouch, Professor of Penmanship;

Alex. M. Watson, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law

E. H. Stowe, Esq., Instructor of Commercial Law;

B. M. Kerr, Professor of Mathematics, (night session);

R. Meeser, Professor of Mathematical Drawing.

This institution has been lately improved and enlarged, and now contains four spacious rooms, conveniently arranged and elegantly furnished, a well selected Library of standard works on Commercial Law, for the benefit of the students. The Mercantile course embraces every variety of transactions that can possibly occur in business. In addition to regular lectures, delivered by Mr. Watson, E H Stowe, Esq., also member of the Pittsburgh Bar, has been employed to instruct the students by a series of exercises and examinations upon this very important branch. College hours both day and evening. All communications addressed to O. K. CHAMBERLIN, will receive prompt attention.

sep19:y

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 socialist fraternal benificence, which humanity and Christianity both must approve.

Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *Pastor*
of First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov25:6w

STATE MUTUAL.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

☞ Whole amount of Property at risk up to October 31st $10,576,024 00
Premium Notes in force 121,966 27
Losses incurred and paid since last report, (May 1st) 20,270 74
Cash surplus on hand 22,669 99

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,
nov12 Branch Office, 54 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.

Capital Stock, ... $200,000 00
Assets, ... 542,286 34
..... $742,286 34

☞ Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Store Room of M'Cardy & Loomis, No. 53 Wood street.

R. H. BENSON, Agent.
nov4:tf

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 for their Agent on the most favorable terms, consistent with prudence and safety.

O. NICHOSON, President.
H. S. M'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. Hogg;
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan,
Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.
Secretary—C. A. Colton.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper
my22

Associated Firemen's Insurance Comp ny of the City of Pittsburgh.

W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.—ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y

☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all k