Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

LEONARD HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING::::::::DECEMBER 23.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Subject to decision of the Democratic National 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.*

The Disturbances in France.

The news which we gave by telegraph yesterday morning, is of a character at once interesting and exciting. We find that almost every one looks upon this outbreak in France as a "beginning of the end." We are led to think that the movement is rather premature to result in lasting good; but a brief space of time will give us more light on the subject. Of one thing, however, we are certain: that any thing Louis Napoleon may do, should be, and we doubt not will be, looked upon with suspicion. He has deceived the republicans of the world in almost every thing, and we believe than he now aims at nothing short of his first great object—being crowned Emperor! But he is behind the times. *The last Emperor has been already crowned in the civilized world!*

Kossuth Coming West.

On Thursday last, a delegation from Cincinnati, accompanied by the Mayor of the city, waited upon Governor Kossuth, and invited him to visit the "Queen City of the West." In reply to an address delivered by Mr. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, the distinguished Magyar announced that he would go to Cincinnati in a few days.

We are really glad to hear this. As it is probable Kossuth will pass through Pittsburgh, we would respectfully suggest to our citizens the propriety of making arrangements to give him a cordial and enthusiastic greeting. In a movement of this description all parties and all patriots can unite.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

Shortly after the publication of the preliminary report of the Engineers on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, an article over the signature of "X. X.," appeared in the Philadelphia *North American*, commenting on the report and the prospects of the Road generally.—From the general tone of the first paragraph, it *might* be inferred that the writer was friendly to the project, though on a close inspection, even that seems to contain a spice of gentle, harmless sarcasm; but the succeeding portions exhibit rather an unfriendly feeling. We now propose to reply to that article, commencing with the concluding sentence of the first paragraph, which runs thus:

"There are both capital and enterprise at Pittsburgh to carry it through; and we understand it to be the fixed determination to accomplish it, with or without a charter from Virginia."

It would be presumed from this, if it was correct, that the Company had resolved to make a Railroad across Virginia territory, in spite of the State of Virginia. But this does not place the Company in a fair attitude before the public. They have adopted no such resolution. It is true, that they have heretofore endeavored, without success, to obtain charter through the few miles of Virginia territory to be occupied by the Road; and they have also obtained from the individual owners of lands, deeds for the right of way; and some legal gentlemen have expressed the opinion that they *could* construct it without a charter from Virginia; but the Company certainly yet look for, and expect to obtain chartered rights from the State of Virginia, not only for the right of way, but for the construction of the Steubenville Bridge.

The second paragraph says: "The report of the Engineers proves most conclusively that there is no physical impossibility either in the construction of the Road or that of a bridge over the Ohio at Steubenville. We never supposed, indeed, that any such difficulty existed. The only doubt on the subject of the practicability of this scheme which has ever been entertained in Philadelphia, arises from the fact that the Road must pass over some six or seven miles of Virginia territory, and will require a bridge across the Ohio, which must rest on Virginia soil—*while no charter has been granted by that State either for the Road or bridge.* The report does not discuss this particular difficulty, and we suppose, therefore, that the Company attach no importance to the sovereign pretensions of Virginia." The italics are in the original article.

In this paragraph, the unfriendly bias of the writer's mind is unmistakeable. But it is not *that*, chiefly, to which we would call attention. The assertion, that no doubt existed in Philadelphia, except on the moral ground stated, may coincide with X. X.'s own views, but it does not correspond at all, with those which have been expressed by other Philadelphians before the publication of the Engineer's report referred to. On this very point, a writer in the North American over the signature of "T," claiming also to represent the views of Philadelphians, speaking of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road, says: "But the surface of the country to be traversed would seem to forbid the hope that such a route could be obtained with moderate gradients; while the heavy cost that it must encounter in crossing the Ohio and Monongahela rivers, to connect with the Pennsylvania and Central Ohio Railroads, must make it, in comparison with other routes, a doubtful investment; and without such connections, any competition with the river route would be hopeless." Here is not one word about the *moral* difficulty—the charter from Virginia. It is entirely *physical*, and pecuniary. And yet even in this same article by "T," in the very next paragraph, the writer refers most complacently to the connection with Cincinnati by the *Hempfield* route, without a word about the heavy cost of encountering not only the Ohio and Monongahela, but in addition thereto, the Youghiogheny. These are inconsistencies, certainly, and only go to show how the minds of the writers happened to be *leaning* at the time they wrote. So much for the statement, that Philadelphians only dreaded the moral difficulties.

In the second paragraph of X. X., it cannot but be observed that the writer seems to *exult* in the idea that "no charter has been granted by Virginia either for the road or the bridge," which he italicised. Now it does not follow, that because it has not been, that it may not be obtained, or that it is not to be obtained. Nor is it a matter of the least consequence, that the Engineers, in their preliminary report, did not think proper to discuss that subject. But it is fair to conclude, "therefore," as does X. X., "that the Company attach no importance to the sovereign pretensions of Virginia" as he is pleased ironically to term them, "of Virginia." It is an unwarrantable assumption on the part of X. X. and no argument.

The third paragraph says:—"The report gives us but little information touching the mode of bridging the Ohio at Steubenville, or the Monongahela at Pittsburgh." Was it necessary in such a preliminary document? "But it is very full and satisfactory on the imperfections of the Hempfield road and the Wheeling bridge, to both of which it would seem to be rather hostile. We regret this very much. Works possessing such merit as is claimed, (and, we doubt not, justly,) for the Steubenville road, and the Steubenville bridge, have no cause to be jealous of the prosperity of a neighboring enterprize. There is room in the West for both these works. Philadelphia has an interest in both." Very true, there may be room for both; but the friends of the Hempfield line have thus far tried hard, by fair and unfair statements and means, to prostrate the hopes of the Steubenville road, and in our opinion, in the Engineer's report referred to, in the comparison of the physical advantages and disadvantages of the two lines, the friends of the Hempfield route have no just reason to complain. But the writer goes on to say:—"Philadelphia has an interest in the Hempfield road and Wheeling bridge, because they are intended to lead travel to her doors and trade to her wharves, *and because they are chartered works*, and therefore under the protection of the laws of the State where they are found. She will have an interest also in the success of the Steubenville road and Wheeling bridge, whenever Virginia authorizes their construction." The italics again belong to X. X. By this time we think it is pretty clear that X. X. is a Hempfield route *advocate*, and it was scarcely worth his article, or their article, (for the plural *we* is used throughout,) to endeavor to create the impression that he was some disinterested Philadelphian. It looks too much of a piece with all that has been going on in opposition to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, from the Hempfield quarter, for months past.

"Cost what it may, the Hempfield road must be built. We cannot contest the trade of the Southwest and Baltimore without it." Here are two bold assumptions. The first, that it must be built *at any cost*, we leave to take care of itself. The second, that "Philadelphia cannot contest the trade of the Southwest with Baltimore without it," is disproved in the very report X. X. was commenting on, and which constitutes one of its strongest points. That point is, that the route from Philadelphia through Pittsburgh and Steubenville to Columbus, Ohio; is better cheaper and shorter, than by the Wheeling route; and patronises Philadelphia's own road from Greensburg to Pittsburgh.

The last paragraph of X. X. is follows: "The Steubenville road and Steubenville bridge can be cheaply built; and, therefore, doubtless, will be built by Pittsburgh without a charter for either."

Another *small* thing:—But it would never do for Philadelphia to rest her claim to the commerce of the West exclusively upon works unauthorized by the state in which they lie. We have a chartered line through Wheeling, and across the Ohio by the Wheeling bridge. We must hold on to that. If, in addition, we can get the line to Steubenville, that will be so much clear gain. We want both."

Still harping on my *daughter*. But is it so clear, that they have a charter for a railroad bridge at Wheeling at all? Is it clear, that even if the Supreme Court should decide that the present common road bridge may stand at its present height, that the bridge from the island to the Ohio side may not be declared a nuisance? It would be well for X. X. to look into this point a little. If he is a resident of Philadelphia, he had better inquire into the terms of the *Ohio Charter*, granting that bridge, and see whether they have been complied with. There are two sides to the Ohio river, as well as two sides to the Railroad question, and if there are to be Railroad bridges across the Ohio river, the States concerned must work in harmony.

One of the most important districts of Ohio wants a railroad bridge at Steubenville, and a railroad connection with Pittsburgh, and with Philadelphia and Baltimore. If that district to be told, that it must first go down to Wheeling, and then up to Pittsburgh? Or that to get to Philadelphia it must go 27 miles further round to pass through Wheeling, and Hempfield Township. It is ridiculous.

It matters not what all the carpers at the Steubenville route may say, there *will be* a financial question of cost, to stand alongside of the moral question of right of way, which in the end may ensure largely to the benefit of the Steubenville route.

The discussion of the question can do no harm at all events, if it gives the public a fair insight into the merits of all the lines proposed.

EMANCIPATION IN TENNESSEE.—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.

LEGISLATING FOR RAILROADS.—The Vermont Legislature are willing that the *cars* shall go by *steam*, but not the *conductors*. So they passed an act at the late session which forbids the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," and the employment of such a person exposes the company to a fine of $200 to $3000, besides being liable for damages that may result.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MAN.—The Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Sec retary of War under Mr. Van Buren, died at his residence at Statesburg, S. C., on the 12th inst., in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Poinsett was a native of Charleston, and served in the South Carolina Legislature and in Congress, and subsequently as Minister to Mexico, where, on a memorable occasion, he so boldly upheld our national flag, that the art of painting has perpetuated the incident. During the days of nullification, he was the leader of the Union party in South Carolina.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The Imperial Gazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the number that emigrate annually at 80,000; and considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year.

FAMINE IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER REGION.—Accounts from the copper mining region confirm the fears that great distress would be felt there in consequence of the early closing of navigation. Many mines have been abandoned for want of food. Marquette was supplied after having been six weeks out of flour, &c., and actually suffering from famine.

☞ Kossuth is evidently weak in health, being affected with either debility or disease of the chest. He stated to a deputation, a few days since, that he had organic disease of the lungs, and that spitting of blood was a frequent occurrence with him. His strength is already overtasked, and on Wednesday he was really ill.

Kossuth's Family—His Mother.

Among the many noble women who immortalized themselves in connection with the War of Liberation in Hungary, was the Baroness Von Beck. Throughout the contest, she proved one of the ablest emissaries of the revolutionary government; now penetrating in disguise to the Court of Vienna and into the very Palace of Schwartzenburg; and now entering the camp of Simorich and Windischgratz, measuring the means, and ascertaining the instructions of the imperial generals. Her exertions in the good cause were not confined to diplomacy. In the ball-room and the battle-field she appeared equally at home; equally useful as well as ornamental; and her services were warmly acknowledged by Kossuth, the true, and Georgy, the traitor. In a pair of volumes, published in London last winter, and containing her memoirs, we find some passage of unusual interest, relating to the family of her idol, the great leader of the revolution. Her interview, for instance, with Haynau, after the catastrophe.

"I felt emboldened to present a petition which Kossuth's mother had intrusted to me, praying that his children might be placed with herself. He took the paper and read it, and his natural character returned; he was Haynau once more; a dark frown, like a thunder cloud, gathered upon his brow. "What!" said he, in a voice hoarse with passion, "what! do you want the children to receive the same revolutionary training as their father? The women of Hungary have the devil in their hearts, and are guilty of infinite mischief. No, I tell you; the girl shall be placed in a convent, and the boys brought up in Vienna, under surveillance. Go, that is the will of his Majesty." He asked me how I had become acquainted with Kossuth and his mother. I told him what I thought proper, and he left me with a volly of filthy abuse against the illustrious exile and his family. These were bad tidings to bring to the aged mother. I tried to comfort her as well as I could, and after this visited her much more frequently than I did before.

"I devoted myself now to the accomplishment of this plan, and was encouraged by one passing gleam of sunshine, which broke through the sorrowful shades which had so long surrounded me. Kossuth's family were set at liberty, that is to say, his mother and his three sisters. His children were still in prison, and continued in captivity till the following year. They were three in number:—Wilma, a beautiful little maiden of ten; and two boys, Ferenz, aged eight, and Lajos, six years. The father's bright spirit animated them all.

"When Haynau visited them, he addressed them in German, and they, to his great embarrassment, answered in Hungarian, of which he was totally ingnorant. The eldest lad then said to him in German—'What, so renowed a man as you not understand Hungarian!' Haynau scarcely knew what to say to this; it was evident that the boy looked upon the Magyar language as the natural speech of all soldiers. I visited them myself afterwards at Presburg, when little Wilma said to me: 'What do you think, Baroness? Haynau has been to see us, and promised us that we should soon leave this nasty prison. But indeed,' added she with a proud look, which reminded me of her father, 'I assure you we did not ask him to let us out; for he is papa's enemy.'

"With the exceptions of being in captivity, and separated from their parents, they were as comfortable as their friends could desire. They had a tutor and servants, and were very carefully attended to. The citizens of Presburg were never weary of showing their affection for them. Their rooms were strewed with toys, and everything likely to please children. The slightest wish of the little creatures was instantly gratified by the good people of Presburg, regardless of expense or trouble, and it was well for the children that they did not continue long the objects of such affectionate, almost idolatrous, homage. It might have effectually spoiled them. As for the mother of the children, whether she had concealed herself or fled, whether she was dead or living, nobody knew.

"I have been led into this long digression by the mention of Kossuth's family, which I had now the consolation of seeing as happy as they could be, whilst he was in sorrow and exile. I had the further satisfaction, during those days, of seeing my efforts on behalf of the imprisoned Danielis crowned with the most successful results. He was set at liberty.

"He came to me immediately to thank me for what I had done, and went together to pay a visit to the Kossuth ladies. We found them in great joy at their recovered liberty. Their house presented the appearance of a royal reception. The streets were thronged with the carriages of the nobility and gentry hastening to congratulate them. It was with much difficulty we approached the door. I rejoice exceedingly that this manifestation of public feeling took place, in spite of the suspicions which attached to every one who dared to admire the great man, who was thus honored in his relatives. But it was not mere feeling, it was a deeper principle of love and devotion.

"This principle took expression in the least questionable form, for many of the richest of the Magyar nobility offered their houses and lands to the family of Kossuth, and would truly have deemed it an honor to have supplied them with everything in their possession, even to the impoverishing of themselves. Kossuth had left the country poor as he was born. The wealth of a nation had passed through his hands, but they were clean from any soil. Even his relatives, who were thus caressed and honored, had no earthly means of subsistence; but the poorest peasant in Hungary would have gladly curtailed his scanty meal to contribute to the ease and happiness of that name which was the object of his highest admiration.

"When I told the venerable mother that I was about to leave the country, and would probably see her son in his exile, she wept upon my neck long and bitterly; she kissed me and blessed me in the old patriarchal manner 'Greet my son,' said she, 'with all the love of a mother's heart; tell him from me to seek under the palms of the East that repose which he must not hope for in his fatherland; tell him that, though he has not been able to save it, there is a righteous and merciful Providence, which, in its own time, will bring us peace and freedom. Go, my daughter, and may God be ever with you!'

"With this farewell, I parted from the mother of the greatest and loftiest of men. She was a small woman, with white hair and black sparkling eyes. In her youth she had been beautiful, and had preserved considerable remains of her early grace till within the last two years; but continued anxiety on account of her son, with her recent trouble, had entirely banished her good looks, and reduced her to a mere skeleton. Her lively manner was subdued; every word she spoke was accompanied with tears. Her voice had a touching tremor, which no one could hear unmoved."

The Insulter of Kossuth.

We mentioned the circumstance the other day of Smith, one of the Congressmen from Alabama, insulting, in the grossest manner, the illustrious exile from Hungary, by calling upon the Secretary of State to provide that great apostle of liberty with all the authorities defining *treason*.—The telegraph didn't do him justice; therefore *we* didn't do him justice. The regular report of the proceedings being now before us, we see very clearly that he is a bigger "small potato" than we supposed, and therefore we hasten to set him right. The resolutions which he offered were as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to furnish Louis Kossuth with copies of the acts of Congress defining treason and misdemeanors against the United States.

Resolved, further, That if the said Louis Kossuth, after reading the said laws, shall still persist in making such speeches as he has made since his arrival in New York, inciting the young men of the country to take up arms against a nation with which the United States is at peace, it shall be the solemn duty of the President of the United States to have him arrested and detained until satisfactory assurances be given that he will cease his efforts to enlist the co-operation, the aid, and armed interference of the people of these States in favor of Hungary.

Now don't they exhibit a most delicate sensibility? And, such a *high* sense of *manliness!*

We move the reconsideration of those "*three groans for Smith*," which the big meeting for Kossuth gave on Saturday night, and that they may now be given, like Pollock's—

"Long, loud, deep piercing,
Dolorous, immense!"

[*Cincinnati Eng.*

☞ The Cork *Examiner* contains the following remarkable statement:—"We are informed, no later than yesterday, even on the authority of the clergyman himself, that several thousands of the people of an extensive district within ten or twelve miles of the city have expressed their determination to quit the country, and have earnestly implored their parish priest to lead them to a new habitation. If he will consent to go with them, they will march in a body with all the poverty which they possess—money, or stock, or labor, as the case may be—and build for themselves a town in some country where the rights of industry are held as sacred as the rights of property are in this. The parish is that known as Tracton, which is composed of as many as seven small parishes, and the clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Corkran, a distinguished member of the tenant League."

STATE TREASURER—A CARD.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22, 1851.

Messrs. Harper & Phillips:

GENTLEMEN,—Whilst I thank my friends for their kind suggestion of my name as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, I beg leave respectfully to decline being a candidate for the same. I have fixed my residence in this City for the purpose of practising law, and design to confine myself to that business. The respectful and complimentary terms in which you, and other gentlemen of the public Press, have adverted to my former labors whilst holding the office in question, will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

It will be seen, from the above, that Col. Snowden declines being a candidate for the office of State Treasurer,—to which post he has been nominated by a large number of admiring friends, Although, from his high character both as a public officer and a private citizen, we would be pleased to hear of his appointment to any station congenial with his feelings; yet we may be permitted also to say, that, so far as it respects the gratification of our personal wishes as citizens, and the valuable aid which he will render to the Democracy of Allegheny county, we are truly pleased to hear that he has concluded to remain in Pittsburgh. We are inclined to believe that the high talents of Col. S., and his great legal erudition, will insure to him, ere long, a most valuable practice;—and he is so well known in the State, that his political standing cannot be injuriously effected by his present location.

For the Morning Post.

Speaker of the Senate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time for the meeting of the State Legislature is approaching, the friends of numerous gentlemen are mentioning their names in connection with the different positions of honor and profit that are to be filled. In this connection, allow me, as a reader of your valuable paper, to suggest the name of Hon. John W. Guernsey, of Tioga County, as a suitable person for Speaker of the Senate. His legislative experience—his unflinching adherence to principle—his suavity of manner,—all combine to make him the man for the place. He hails too, from a section of the State that is entitled to some consideration, on account of its radical democracy. Should he be elected, the Speaker's chair would be filled with honor to the occupant and credit to his constituents.

A DEMOCRAT.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Post:

SIRS—As a member of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, I feel highly gratified in seeing the Pittsburgh press so ready and willing, at all times, to publish all matters relating to the said Society, as well as other matters relative to the science of Agriculture, and as our annual election takes place on the 7th of January, 1852, in the Court House, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and a Board of Managers of thirteen members; as our citizens, manufacturers and farmers seem to have taken an interest in the welfare of this Society, it is but right that public notice should be given of said election, so that all members, and those wishing to become members, should attend, as it is of the utmost importance that suitable persons be elected for all those offices. I will venture to predict that, if we elect energetic officers for the ensuing year, that our next Annual Fair will be second to none in the United States.

I am not officially authorized to lay this before you;—it is a desire to forward the interests of the Society that makes me do so. And if you will give this an insertion in your daily paper, and also one in your weekly, you will greatly oblige.

Yours, respectfully,
A FARMER.

For the Morning Post

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The public of late have been somewhat amused, though not in the least enlightened, with regard to the merit or demerit of the contending parties; each one going in for the whole prey and nothing less. Mr. Duff asserts that Mr. Chamberlain is incompetent to teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic, &c. But supposing this to be the case, Mr. Duff has no right to say that he himself is the only man in the city who is competent to teach *these abstruse sciences!* On the other hand, Mr. O. K. Chamberlain, in reference to a certain man, says, that it was in his College he acquired the knowledge which places him in his present position. Both these assertions I positively deny. As to Mr. O. K. Chamberlain's assertion, the young man to whom he alludes, was taken from my school, and in a few days after, was installed Professor of Mercantile Computation, and Arithmetic, &c. As to Mr. Duff, his language is too insulting to pass unnoticed. He ought to be content with his share of the prey; and it may be that he is getting more than he is entitled to. Now, to give the community an opportunity of judging for themselves, I take this opportunity of informing Mr. Duff and Mr. O. K. Chamberlain, that they have offered gross insults to their professional brethren; and I, as one of the injured party, do hereby require Mr. Duff or Mr. O. K. Chamberlain to substantiate their claims to superme dominion, by meeting me at a public period time, and place in the presence of competent, disinterested judges, where it will be proven to the public whether either of the above named gentlemen, or I, am more competent to teach Arithmetic and Book-keeping, &c. The vanquished party to pay to his opponent any sum agreed on—from ten to one hundred dollars. Time and place of meeting to be appointed by the judges, who are to be named by us. An answer is required in a day or two.

JOHN BARRY,
Wylie street—Select School Teacher.

December 22, '51. 1t

Sound Sentiments.

While we condemn the conduct of those whig papers that are doing all they can to injure the cause of freedom, by assailing Kossuth, we hold it to be no more than justice to note particularly all acts of a contrary character by the whig press. We were right glad to read the following, which occurs in a letter from Washington written by the editor of the Boston Atlas:

We live in a remarkable age, and are fast becoming the leading nation of the Earth; and are we to withhold an expression of sympathy from those, who in lands bound down by the chains of despotism, rise up to assert the rights of man, and sanctify by their blood, on the battle field and on the scaffold, if needs be, their love of liberty and their abhorrence of tyranny? Perish the thought! I do not go for interference with European politics, to an unlimited extent, but I do go for the adoption of a policy which will do something for the great cause of Universal Liberty. We are bound to do it, and it is our destiny. Let America and England speak, as the people of those lands think and feel, and before many years the miserable tyrants of Austria and Naples, and even Russia, will be forced to pay some regard to popular rights. There are men who may sneer at these doctrines, and who hide themselves like a tortoise in their shell, but they know little of the pulsations of the popular heart of America, if they suppose that a cold indifference to the efforts of men in other lands, wishing to be free, and who stand forth as the patriots who peril all for Liberty, is to be maintained in this Republic.

THE NATIONAL WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.—Wm. Hunter, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Department of State, was despatched to New York on Tuesday, bearing to Louis Kossuth the resolution giving to him, in behalf of the people of the United States, a cordial welcome to the capitol of the country.

STEAMER LOST.—The Louisville papers of Monday had the following despatch:

Memphis, Dec. 12.—The steamer Clermont sunk in White river. Twenty-three lives lost. Total loss.

THE IRISH PATRIOTS.—Resolutions are before the common council of Brooklyn, urging the interposition of our government for the release of Smith O'Brien and his fellow exiles.

☞ Small pox is very prevalent in the western section of Philadelphia, where sixty cases were reported on Thursday.

The Kossuth Resolution.

The President has approved the Kossuth resolution of Congress, and it is published officially in the Intelligencer as follows:

A LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress of the United States of America.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

A Resolution of Welcome to Louis Kossuth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress, in the name and behalf of the President of the United States, give to Louis Kossuth a cordial welcome to the capitol of the country; and that a copy of the resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

LINN BOYD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, Dec. 15, 1851.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Forest Divorce Case.

This case is progressing in the Superior Court in New York city. The testimony in behalf of the lady had all been submitted in the course of Wednesday, the 17th, and Mr. Van Buren opened for Mr. Forrest. The attempt to prove numerous acts on the part of the husband seems to have failed altogether. And now is to be witnessed the no less humiliating spectacle of the husband attempting to prove the infidelity of the wife. Verily the whole thing is most disgraceful, and could never have occurred but by the force of circumstances, which has impelled both on. In the opening of Mr. Van Buren, he went over the whole ground of Mr. Forrest's grievances as contained in his petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The intimacy of Mrs. F. with Mr. Jamieson was referred to, and the Consuelo letter was particularly dwelt upon to show the lady's falsity to her lord. The counsel spoke of the doings at the house of Mr. F. in New York, during his absence, by a certain literary coterie, &c.

The Presidency—Meeting of the Free Soil Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

The Free Soil General Committee met last evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching Presidential campaign.

They agreed to recommend the holding of a National Convention at Pittsburgh, after the conventions of the Whig and Democratic parties had taken place, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

Among the most prominent named for that office are Messrs. Dix, of New York; Hale, of New Hampshire; and Giddings, of Ohio.

A NUT FOR THE GEOLOGISTS.—Hiram De Witt, of this town, who has recently returned from California, brought with him a piece of the auriferous quartz rock, of about the size of a man's fist. On Thanksgiving day it was brought out for exhibition to a friend, when it accidentally dropped upon the floor, and split open. Near the center of the mass was discovered, firmly imbedded in the quartz and slightly corroded, a *cut iron nail*, of the size of a six-penny nail. It was entirely straight, and had a perfect head. By whom was that nail made? At what period was it planted in the yet uncrystalized quartz? How came it in California? If the head of the nail could talk, we should know something more of American history than we are ever likely to know.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

☞ The best account that we have seen of the speeches made by the Nullifiers in the late State Convention, and of their reception by the Union Democrats, is contained in a letter published in the Brandon Republican. It is embodied in a short speech made the Rev. John A. Butler, an eminent preacher, and one of the Union Democratic representatives from Monroe. In reply to a Nullifying delegate, who was claiming to be a Democrat, he observed:

"You talk like Jacob, but you are hairy like Esau; and, until I am as blind as Isaac, you cannot cheat me out of my birthright." A more telling reply we have not heard of lately.

THE ARMAMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—It appears by the report of the Ordnance Department to the South Carolina Legislature, that the State contracted for 32 twenty-four pounders, 8 ten-inch mortars, and 8 four-inch seige howitzers. Most of these have been finished and inspected, and all were to be ready by the 15th of December. The contract for small arms, was for 6,000 muskets, 1,000 rifles, 1,000 pairs of pistols, 1,000 sabres, and 1,000 artillery swords. The delivery of these arms in January, 1852, and to be completed by the 1st of January, 1853. Besides these, there are 17,000 projectiles, infantry, cavalry, and artillery accoutrements, and all the other "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

DIED:

On Sunday evening, JAMES C. MAGUIRE, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, on Coal Hill. The friends of the family are invited to attend. [dec22d*

Yesterday morning, December 22d, MARGARET JANE, consort of John Beck, jr., and daughter of Col. F. and Susannah Yost, aged 20 years.

Her funeral will take place THIS DAY, (23d inst.) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 15 Market street, to proceed to the Lutheran Cemetery. All friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Circular.

☞ The undersigned, in the midst of the distressing circumstance in which he is placed by the fire of this morning, which has laid prostrate his Academy as in a moment, is thankful to be able to say, for the information of parents and friends at a distance, that his pupils, teachers and entire family escaped without a single injury. He feels it due to his neighbors, his pupils and teachers, to say, that they did all that could be done to save the building, furniture, &c., and in the most judicious manner, in the absence of water their efforts were all unavailing. He is looking around now to see what arrangements can be made for resuming the operations of his school, and hopes in a few days that he will be able to announce the precise day when he will be ready for his pupils—probably, Monday, the 5th day of January.

JOS S. GRAVELLA.

SEWICKLEY, PA., *Saturday Evening*, Dec. 20. [dec22

☞ **Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis** and the various diseases of the air passages are readily cured by Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. A lady of the highest respectability states to us that she was cured of a harrassing cough, from which she had suffered for long time, had taken various remedies, and had run the gauntlet of several medical advisers without any benefit, by the use of four table spoonful doses; with the remainder of the bottle, she cured several cases of bad coughs.

This Syrup, when used according to the directions around each bottle, cannot fail to cure the worst cases of recent coughs and colds, as the ingredients it contains allay all irritation of the throat and air tubes, dissolves the super abundant secretion of the mucous membrane, the various secreting organs, and enables them to throw off the acrid particles which collect around and hinder them in their various offices. "For proof of these assertions try it and you will not be disappointed."

For sale wholesale and retail by KEYSER & McDOWELL, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. dec22

Hotel for Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to lease for a term of years, to a first-rate man, his large and splendid new HOTEL, at Turtle Creek, about 12 miles from Pittsburgh. This Hotel contains forty-three fine large rooms, which are finished in style equal to the first-class Hotels of the cities. The Stabling and other accommodations are of the best description. This Hotel is situated at the termination of the Braddock's Field Plank Road, on the old Philadelphia turnpike, and immediately adjoining the Central Railroad. It will be one of the most delightful summer retreats in the country. For terms, &c., apply to the subscriber, or to Mr Hill, on the premises [dec23:1m] ALLEN BROWN.

Notice—Railroad Election.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE R. R. CO.

THE first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company will be held on the 12th day of January A. D. 1852, at the Engineer's office of said Company, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at which time and place an election will be held, for a President and Directors of said Company.—The election will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m.

CHARLES NAYLOR, Sec'y.

dec23

CHRISTMAS GOODS.—JAMES A. MCKNIGHT, No. 62 Fourth street, has a large stock of Fancy Goods, suitable for Christmas Presents; such as—Fancy Work Boxes, Gents Dressing Cases, Dressing Gowns, Crochet and Bead Bags and Purses; French Embroideries, consisting of Wrought Collars, Chemizettes, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. French and English Calintzes, Mousline De Laines, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at reduced prices. [dec23

MELODEONS—Made by Carhardt, the original inventor. Just received, a fresh supply of the celebrated Melodeons, made by the original inventor, Carhardt, New York. These instruments are unquestionably the very best of the kind manufactured any where, having several improvements not possessed by any others, such as double swell, &c. Persons desirous of purchasing a genuine Carhardt Melodeon, will please call and examine the same, and convince themselves of its great superiority. H. KLEBER,

dec23 No 91 Third street,
Sign of the Golden Harp.

THE DAY SIDE OF NATURE.—There are now thousands of persons in this city alone, who can only see "the night side," that would give thousands of dollars for one bottle of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, did they know what it would do for them.

W. M. CUTHBERT,
50 Smithfield street.

dec23

P. & F.—Quit your spreaing and become a sober man, by using a bottle of Dr. Cook's Remedy for Intemperance, which has cured many. It can be had, with full directions for use, at the Medical Depot of

W. M. CUTHBERT,
50 Smithfield street.

dec23

ELECTION.—An Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company on the first Tuesday of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. [dec22:td] R. FINNEY, Sec'y.

Christmas and New Years' Gifts.

LOUIS REINEMAN & CO., Importers and Dealers in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, etc., have just received from Europe, and from the best manufacturers in America, the largest assortment of JEWELRY that has ever been brought to this city, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, such as Gold and Silver Watches of the best make, Gold Guard and Fob Chains, Keys, Breast pins, Brooches, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pencils, etc., which they offer at unprecedented low prices. *Cheaper* than the *cheapest* in this city. Please call, and judge for yourselves, at No. 84 Fifth street, next door to Wood. dec22

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 $12,076,294 00
Premium Notes in force 124,996 27
Losses incurred and paid since last report, (May 1st) 20,370 74
Cash surplus on hand 32,505 93
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, ... $300,000 00
Assets, ... 442,856 34
$742,856 34

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

nov4:tf R. H. BEESON, Agent.

Orleans Insurance Company,

ALBION, N. Y.

CAPITAL $150,000,

Secured in accordance with the General Insurance Law of the State.

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

O. NICHOSON, President.
H. S. M'COLLUM, Secretary.
Office, No 54 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

oct27:tf A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company,

CAPITAL, $100,000.

☞ OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH STREET. ☜

OFFICERS:

President—James S. Hoon;
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan.
Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.
Secretary—C. A. Colton.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper

my22

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.

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

☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds.

Office in Monongahela House, Nos. 123 and 125 Water st.

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Dallas, Robt. Patterson, R. H. Harley, R. B. Simpson, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Paulson, Wm. M. Edgar, Edward Greeg, A. P. Ansbutz, Wm. Collingwood, B. C. Sawyer, Chas. Kent, Wm. Gorman. feb20

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTION