# Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 21.


## 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.*

☞ Our citizens were much disappointed on account of the non-arrival of Gov. KOSSUTH and suite, yesterday. The deep snow on the mountains completely put a stop to their movements at Hollidaysburgh, where they remained over from Saturday until yesterday morning. Finding it impossible to proceed further west by railroad, the Legislative Committee, we are advised by telegraph, procured sleighs at Hollidaysburgh, and yesterday conveyed Gov. KOSSUTH and suite to Blairsville, to which place a number of sleighs were sent from this city yesterday morning, under the charge of a Committee of our citizens. It is expected that the Committee will have KOSSUTH in Pittsburgh this evening or early to-morrow morning.

### Failure of the Mails.

There has been a total failure of the mails for the last two days, owing to the great depth of snow upon the mountains. The cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad were not running on Monday and Tuesday, on account of the heavy beds of snow on the track. The cars on the Western road were about six hours in coming up from Rochester on Monday. When will this cold weather end? Who can tell?

### The Election of City Officers.

The great event is over, as will be seen by referring to another column. The "ins" are out and the "outs" are in. Thus wags new whiggery. Our old acquaintance and fellow craftman, S. R. JOHNSTON, late Treasurer, on whose private character or official capacity, there is not a blemish, has been displaced to make way for the aspiring blood of the McMaster, who now enjoys a portion of the embodiment of the Laws of Pennsylvania, in the Third Ward. Mr. McMaster is a good citizen, and a competent officer; and in his new position as Treasurer, we have not the slightest doubt but that his appointment will give full satisfaction to all parties when the fact is so very obvious that a Democrat could not beat him in the race. We are willing to bear the ills with which we are afflicted, as they are only political, and have no hesitation to endorse Mr. McMaster as an excellent choice on the part of the whig party.

### THE UNITED STATES—HUNGARY.

A great many persons, especially the conductors of the Austrian press, assert that should LOUIS KOSSUTH succeed in effecting the independence of Hungary, he will establish a military or monarchical government, with himself at the head. Every man of common sense knows that all such charges are totally false, and can only originate with men who are destitute of all honor. The whole history of Governor Kossuth proves him to be a pure patriot, who wishes to establish for his country what George Washington established for the United States.

In his great speech delivered to the workingmen of London, on an occasion when it is computed there were 150,000 persons present, after referring to the struggles for freedom in Hungary, Gov. Kossuth said: "There are new doctrines agitated in certain countries, which, by what right it is not mine to investigate, are considered by many to be incompatible with social order and with the principle of security of property. Now, Hungary has, and will have, with these doctrines nothing to do, for the most simple and most decisive reason, because in Hungary there is no occasion, there is not the slightest opportunity for them. We have not the disease, so we want no medical speculations about the remedy. We want freedom and independence, and we will be rescued from the evil—the Austrian dynasty. But we want no theoretical speculations about property—we want them as little as the citizens of the *United States, whose institutions we wish to have established in our country.*"

Again, at the conclusion of the same address, he said—"My nation will never accept and acknowledge the perjured house of Hapsburg to become again the lawful sovereign of Hungary—never will it enter into any transactions whatever with that perjured family, but will avail itself of every opportunity to shake off its yoke, and though the people of Hungary were monarchical for 1000 years, yet the continued perjury of the Hapsburgs during 300 years, the sacrilegious faithlessness by which it destroyed its own historical existence, with the historical existence of my nation, as also my country's present intolerable oppression, *have so entirely plucked out of the heart of my nation every faith, belief, and attachment to monarchy, that, there is no power on earth to knit the broken tie again*; and, therefore, Hungary wills and wishes to be a free and independent republic; but a republic founded on the rule of law, security to person and to property, and the moral development as well as the material welfare of the people—*in a word*, 'A REPUBLIC LIKE THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.'"

Those who oppose Kossuth and his mission, and seize every opportunity that presents itself to slander and misrepresent the pure-minded and true-hearted representative of European Republicanism, are monarchists in disguise—men who are opposed to human progress and mental freedom.

### The Public Printing.

There is considerable wrangling in Congress in regard to the public printing, and we observe that it is likely to become mixed up with the question of the next Presidency. The manner in which the printing has been executed for the last few years under the contract system, is disgraceful to the country. The meanest country office in the west can turn out neater printing than that which now comes from Washington. It would be better for Congress to pay a little more for printing, so as to insure the work well done, and prevent the contractors from coming in at the end of the session, and boring for extra allowance. The printing of the census returns especially, should be well executed.

ILLINOIS.—The Whig State Convention, recently in session at Springfield, chose the following delegates to the Whig National Convention:

*At Large.*—E. B. Washburn, of Joe Daviess county, (alternate;) Peter Neff, of Edgar county; Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county, and Benjamin S. Edwards, of Sangamon county, (alternate.)

The following are the names of the District Delegates—

1st—E. F. Wingate. 5th—Geo. C. Bestor.
2d—L. D. Plant. 5th—N. Belcher.
3d—Thos. A. Marshall. 7th—Wm. Jane.
4th—Geo. W. Meeker.

CAPTURE OF SUPPOSED PIRATES.—Capt. Disney, of the schooner Mary C. Ames, from Porto Rico, reports that a Havana brig had been captured off Cape Rogue, on suspicion of being engaged in piracy, and that the crew were taken to Mayguez and there put in irons. The captain of the supposed pirates escaped, and the mate attempted to commit suicide.

### Election of City Officers.

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh met yesterday in Convention in the United States Court Room, for the purpose of electing City Officers for the ensuing year.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., President of the Common Council, before the election commenced, announced the following

JOINT COMMITTEES.

*Finance*—Messrs. Lorenz, Kier and Allen, S. C., and McAuley, Mackey, Bissell and Riddle, C. C.

*Water Works*—Messrs. Kincaid, Cordell and Speer, S. C., and Lowry, Smith, Kennedy and Little, C. C.

*Streets*—Messrs. Wilson and Morrow, S. C., and Young, Gribben and Kennedy, C. C.

*Police*—Messrs. Bruce and Cassell, S. C., and Scott, Curling and Shore, C. C.

*Fire Engine and Hose*—Messrs. Kier and McCutcheon, S. C., and Howard, Stanger and Bissell, C. C.

*Claims and Accounts*—Messrs. Armstrong and McClowry, S. C., and Rea, Long and Anshutz, C. C.

*City Property*—Messrs. Allen and Mackey, S. C., and Dithridge, Black and Reis, C. C.

*Aqueduct and Canal*—Messrs. Cassell and Wilson, S. C., and Montooth, Bailes and Day, C. C.

*Markets*—Messrs. Cordell and Cassell, S. C., and Mackey, Meyers and Black, C. C.

*City Printing*—Messrs. Armstrong and Edwards, S. C., and Reis, Getty and Taylor, C. C.

*Wooden Buildings*—Messrs. Bailey and Kent, S. C., and Shore, Spaulding and Gribben, C. C.

*Appeals from Assessments*—Messrs. Mackey and Kent, S. C., and Bailey, Scott and Lowry, C. C.

*Gas Lighting*—Messrs. Edwards and Morrow, S. C., and Day, Taylor and Young, C. C.

*Monongahela Wharf*—Messrs. McCutcheon and Kincaid, S. C., and Anshutz, Dithridge and ——, C. C.

*Allegheny Wharf*—Messrs. McCutcheon and ——, S. C., and McAuley and Little, C. C.

*Ordinances*—Messrs. Bruce and McClowry, S. C., and Howard, Riddle and ——, C. C.

The following is the result of the election for

CITY OFFICERS.

*City Treasurer* — A. McMaster received 37 votes; S. R. Johnston, 3 votes.

*City Solicitor*—O. H. Rippey, elected by acclamation.

*Superintendent of Water Works*—James Nelson, elected by acclamation.

*City Assessor*—Geo. S. Anshutz, elected by acclamation.

*Street Commissioner*—First district, Henry Chignell 4, Geo. Hamilton 39; Second district, Fleming Morrow, elected by acclamation.

*Clerk of Committees*—John Major 1, Charles A. Bryan 38, Jas. Franklin.

*Monongahela Wharf Master*—Wm. Forsyth 34, John Owen 10.

*Allegheny Wharf Master*—Henry Earl, elected by acclamation.

*Messenger*—Capt. E. F. Pratt, elected by acclamation.

*Collector at Aqueduct*—John Beck, elected by acclamation.

*City Gauger*—Northam, elected by acclamation.

*Weighmaster at Hay Scales*—David Drennen 8, P. Fleeger 36.

*Weighmaster at Markets*—Jesse W. Young, elected by acclamation.

*Recording Regulator*—R. E. McGwin, elected by acclamation.

*Assistant do.*—C. McGwin 41, F. Hattam 43, D. McGwin 6. [The names of considerable merriment among the "City Fathers," growing out of the election of this officer. Some said that Mr. McGwin's Christian name was "Dorsett," while others contended that it was "Condorsett," and that he was called "Dorse" for short. It was finally agreed to run Mr. McG. by both prefixes, and the result we have given.]

*Clerk of Markets*—Allen Dunn 41, Col. Wm. Diehl 5. [The gallant Colonel has been "slewed" again—too bad!]

*Salt Inspector*—Jacob Fetter, elected by acclamation.

*Inspector of Pearl Ash.*—C. D. Kammerer 30, J. P. Pears 15.

*Tobacco Inspector*—John Fullerton, elected by acclamation.

*Board Measurers*—1st ward, J. L. Bridge: 2d, David McClelland; 3d, James McMasters; 4th, Rowan M'Clure, 5th, Wm. McGregor; 6th, John Scott; 7th, James Little 30, Lewis Cork 15; 8th, John R. Shore, 33. Samuel Martin 12; 9th, John Paisley 34, J. P. Poor 11.

It is proper to add that all the whig caucus nominees were elected.

A resolution was adopted postponing the election of city Collectors until the 1st Monday of April, so as to allow the present incumbents time to make returns and settlements.

The Convention then accordingly adjourned until the first Monday of April.

### The Product of Whiskey.

The Baltimore "Prices Current" states that theree distilleries in that city are in operation the year round, capable of manufacturing at least two hundred barrels per day; and another establishment upon a large scale is about to commence business. The whole amount manufactured during the past year must have reached, at the lowest calculation, forty thousand barrels; and the quantity received from the country is estimated at sixty thousand barrels; making a total, in round numbers, of one hundred thousand barrels. This, at twenty five cents per gallon, comes to $787,500; but they who drink it pay from four to eight times that price! Then if we add the waste of time it occasions, the positive crime to which it incites, the property destroyed through its influence, and some other items, we have a tolerably good array of effects proceeding from the business of making whiskey. It is to be hoped the new establishment, upon a large scale, will be hastened up! Baltimore gives monuments to her friends and graves to her enemies. She supplies graves and monuments to many!

### Steamboat Disasters in 1851.

The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a list of steamboat disasters on the Western Rivers, in 1851. The whole number of accidents of a serious character is forty eight. Of these twenty six were caused by striking snags and other obstructions in the river. Eight were the result of explosions, six of collisions, five of fire, and the remaining two boats were sunk in a storm. The aggregate loss of life in the forty six disasters is computed 227. Of these nine were the result of sinking, two of fire, sixty eight of collisions, and one hundred and forty eight of explosions. The greatest loss of life in any single instance, was at the time of the explosion of the Oregon, in March last, at Island Eighty-Five in the lower Mississippi, when from forty five to fifty souls perished. The destruction of property we have no means of ascertaining with any degree of correctness, but including all minor accidents, it cannot fall short of a million of dollars.

Twenty six of these disasters it will be seen, were from snags! If a small portion of the money that has been wasted in Washington annually, had been expended in the West, these disasters would not have happened.

☞ The WEEKLY JUBILEE is the title of a new paper just commenced in Philadelphia, devoted to Industry, Progress, and the rights of Labor. It is edited and published by Geo. F. Gordon, at $1,00 per annum.

☞ Notwithstanding the tough winter, the Dover (N. H.) *Gazette* has two live and kicking grasshoppers, found December 30, in a field in Durham.

### CHICAGO.

There is no city in the Union that has advanced more rapidly in its march to greatness than Chicago. The following will give the reader an idea of the immense increase of its population during the last five years:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1847 the population was | | 16,850 |
| 1848 | " | 19,724 |
| 1849 | " | 23,047 |
| 1850 | " | 28,620 |
| 1851 | " | 35,000 |

Chicago is still in its infancy. The enterprise of its citizens is just beginning to be developed, and the great advantages of its unrivalled position to astonish the whole mercantile community of the Union. We remember it well, some fifteen years since, as a small village in Illinois; considered to be a first rate field for speculators and "land sharks," as the people call them in the west, but never expected to be the emporium of a great State. How wonderful is the change! The humble village is now a magnificent city, possessed of all the luxuries and improvements of the oldest cities of the Union, and ahead of any of them in natural and artificial advantages, and future prospects of prosperity.

The completion of the Michigan and Illinois Canal was the commencement of her certain march to greatness, and when the various improvements, some of which are now in progress, and others that are contemplated, all verging to Chicago, shall be completed, that city may well claim to be the Queen of the West. With her progress to prosperity, the state of Illinois will advance in a proper ratio. Her citizens have taken the right *schute* to let out her great energies, and to make herself the greatest State of the west. Her rich prairies and wide spread forests, are unequalled; the energy of her industrious, enterprising, and indomitable people is without parallel, and we sincerely believe that ten years hence, the state which is her nearest neighbor, will be a mere colony compared to her.

### Banks in Pennsylvania.

The "*Banker's Magazine*" for January, is full of useful matter. The statistical department is particularly rich. One of the tables gives the number of Banks in Pennsylvania, with the amount of capital, thus

| | No of Banks | Capital. |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 15 | $10,518,800 |
| Bristol | 1 | 92,220 |
| Brownsville | 1 | 175,000 |
| Carlisle | 1 | 225,500 |
| Chambersburg | 1 | 205,470 |
| Chester | 1 | 155,640 |
| Columbia | 1 | 307,300 |
| Danville | 1 | 165,770 |
| Doylestown | 1 | 60,000 |
| Easton | 2 | 550,000 |
| Erie | 1 | 101,890 |
| Greensburgh | 1 | 152,000 |
| Gettysburg | 1 | 122,873 |
| Hanover | 1 | 30,000 |
| Harrisburg | 2 | 550,000 |
| Honesdale | 1 | 100,000 |
| Lancaster | 4 | 965,618 |
| Lebanon | 1 | 80,320 |
| Middletown | 1 | 100,000 |
| Norristown | 1 | 364,995 |
| Northumberland | 1 | 160,000 |
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 2,018,545 |
| Pottsville | 1 | 199,920 |
| Reading | 1 | 300,360 |
| Schuylkill Haven | 1 | 100,000 |
| Washington | 1 | 120,000 |
| Waynesburg | 1 | 100,000 |
| Westchester | 1 | 225,000 |
| Wilkesbarre | 1 | 85,380 |
| Williamsport | 1 | 100,000 |
| York | 2 | 320,000 |
| Total | 54 | $18,966,351 |

☞ The British foreign secretary who succeeded the able Palmerston, Lord Granville, is about 37 years old. He is a graduate of Oxford, was once attached to the British embassy at Paris; under secretary of state for foreign affairs: a railway commissioner in 1846; master of the queen's buckhounds, July, 1846; vice president of the board of trade, May, 1846; was P. M. for Morpeth from February, 1837, to February, 1840, and sat for Lichfield from September, 1841, to January, 1846; was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Salop, 1846; second major, Staffordshire yeomanry, 1848. Earl Granville was, it must be remembered, chairman of the council of the royal commission of the great exhibition of 1851. The first earl was a distinguished diplomatist: he was uncle to the second duke of Sutherland, and was long known as Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

☞ Of the twenty seven delegates to the Baltimore Convention in New York, of whose election we have received returns, their Presidential preferences are reported to be as follows: For Marcy, 18; for Cass, 7; for Douglass, 1; for Wool, 1; Cass men of '48, 19; Van Buren men of do., 9.

These distinctions (says the Rochester Advertiser) are not made for the purpose of invidious comparison, but simply as a matter of intelligence, which all our readers desire to understand.

### A Sketch from French History.

THE 18TH OF BRUMAIRE—Previous to the 9th of November, 1799, the French Government consisted of *Five Directors*—Sieyes, Ducos, Barras, Roubier, Moulins; *A Council of Ancients*; *A Chamber of Five Hundred*. On the 9th of November, Sieyes and Ducos made a report to the Council, intended to awaken the attention and excite the alarm of the French people. Paris, they said, was filled with enemies of public order—persons dangerous to the welfare of the Republic. The Council readered a decree transferring the seat of the legislative body to St. Cloud, charged Bonnparte with the execution of this decree, and placed the whole military force at his disposal. On receiving these orders, the General thus addressed the Council:

"The Republic was about to perish: you foresaw it and saved it by your decree. We beride those who threaten it with trouble and discord! Aided by Gen. Lefebvre, Gen. Berthier, and all my faithful companions-in-arms, I will defeat their designs. They need not search the past for precedents by which our action may be arrested. Nothing in history resembles the close of the present century. Nothing in the close of this century resembles the present moment. Your wisdom conceived this decree; our arms will know how to execute it. We want a republic founded on real liberty. We *will* have it. I swear it! I swear it!"

After this Bonaparte reviewed ten thousand troops at the Tuilleries. The three Directors, who perceived they were about to be displaced, then sent an agent to offer terms to him; his reply is well known. It was concluded in the most indignant terms:

"What have you done," he cried, "with that France which I left so glorious in your hands: I left you peace; I find you at war. I left you victories: I find nothing but disasters. I left you millions of the treasures of Italy: and I find on all sides extortion and wretchedness. What have you done with the hundred thousand Frenchmen, companions of my glory, all of whom I knew? They are in their graves. This state of things must cease; it would lead us all to despotism. What we want is the Republic, the Republic seated firmly upon the foundations of equality and liberty."

On the next day he suddenly appeared in the Chambers of the Five Hundred at St. Cloud, with a chosen body of armed grenadiers. At his presence, the Deputies rose in tumult, and filled the hall with cries of Dictator! Cromwell! Cæsar! down with him! So energetic was their resistance at first, a resistance only in words, that the Conquerer of the Pyramids faltered in his design.

He turned back from the Assembly and retired from the hall.

It was upon this occasion that his brother Lucien, who occupied the chair as President of the Assembly, decided the fate of France.—Stepping over the threshold of the hill, he gave instant orders to a batallion of grenadiers to enter the Assembly with bayonets fixed. They cleared the room; the deputies rushed out in wild dismay, and many escaping through the windows. The same night the two councils were called together by Lucien. The Bonapartists appeared in force; decreed the abolition of the Directory; the institution of a provisional consular government, and a legislative committee of fifty, and France became a Consulate, with Napoleon Bonaparte for her Chief Magistrate, and thus entered upon the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

The conduct of Louis Napoleon, at the beginning of the second half of the nineteenth century, is intended as a close imitation of the part played by his uncle in this affair.—*New York Post.*

*For the Morning Post.*

### PITTSBURGH—ITS PROSPECTS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the advocate for the general prosperity of Pittsburgh, I do maintain that it is high time to arouse from our lethargy to a due consideration of the relative position we now occupy, in relation to the several railroad improvements that are now in the course of construction; designed as great thoroughfares from the West to the East. For, disguise it as we may, the fact to all reflecting men is apparent, that, unless we by a united effort, contribute our aid in bringing one of those roads to our City, that now converge at Columbus, Ohio, we, as a manufacturing and commercial people are doomed to retrogade.

One fatal delusion we have too long labored under, is the assumption that the trade and travel to any extent could never be diverted from the Ohio river, and that we were thus secure in being at the head of navigation of this stream. But times and circumstances have changed. Last summer's business should convince us that the Ohio was no security to our general prosperity. By a railroad from Cincinnati to Sandusky, and to Cleveland, three-fourths of the trade and travel was, and is carried across the State of Ohio, to the Lake Shore, and thence by this northern route, to New York. And it now becomes a question whether we, by a bold and decided effort, will unite in constructing a railroad from Steubenville to Pittsburgh, by which we may recover a great portion of that trade and travel, which to us otherwise is lost.

It is true that we have one railroad leading West, through the Northern counties of Ohio, by which we have an outlet even to the lake, for trade and travel. For that purpose, this road may answer, but it is very clear that it can never be relied upon for the securing of the trade and travel from the more Southern counties of Ohio; nor that of Indiana and Illinois. This route is manifestly too far North for any such purpose; as the distance by it, in reaching the East, is several miles longer, the grades higher, and the curves shorter, than those roads in the central or more southern part of Ohio, ever to come in successful competion therewith. Of which fact, a glance at the map, from Indianapolis to Baltimore, and to Philadelphia, with a knowledge of the country over which the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road passes, the observer must be convinced.

With this view of the bearing of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, we now come to the Southern routes, of which there may be said to be two main trunks of railroads, with several lateral or cross roads, intersecting therewith. The first of which is, that from Indianapolis to Columbus, thence to Newark; at which point the Steubenville and Indiana road starts out via Coshocton to Steubenville; and from which point the Ohio Central road starts via Zanesville to Wheeling.

The second main route of railroads is that from Cincinnati via Chillicothe to Parkersburg, and thence to Baltimore. As to this last route, it is clear that with it we can have no connection. Nor is a connection likely to be had with the Ohio Central road at Wheeling. The trade and travel from that road having arrived at Wheeling, going East, will either take the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, or go by the Hempfield Road to Greensburg, and thence to the East. It is therefore clear that for securing the trade with central and southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, our connection must be with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad; as being the shortest and most direct line for an Eastern connection, by way of Pittsburgh, that can probably be had. And as possessing advantages for speed over all roads running parallel therewith; there being no grade of higher elevation than 394 feet to the mile, and no curve less than 1900 feet radius:—while in distance by a connection with Pittsburgh, from Newark to Greensburg, it will be 12 miles shorter than the route from Newark via Zanesville, Wheeling and Hempfield, to Greensburg.

To secure this connection with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, we have some 42 miles of road to construct; or all advantage to us, by means of that road, is cut off; by reason of a connection that the Steubenville and Indiana road can have with other routes, up or down the Ohio, in a reach of 19 and 20 miles.

I have now shown the relative position that Pittsburgh occupies for the receiving of any portion of the trade and travel from the West, going East, or return therefrom. It is, therefore, for our monied and business men to determine whether they are prepared to see the trade and travel pass on the south and north, going to or returning from the east, without an effort to direct a portion of it through our own city. For I maintain that, unless there is a speedy and united action, of these interested to connect with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, the opportunity for retaining a portion of the trade and travel passing from east to west, and west to east will be cut off, by the constructions of other Railroads.

If, by means of the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleaveland road, a large portion of the freight, trade and travel, has been diverted from us, what may we expect, when the road from Cincinnati, via Parkersburgh to Baltimore, and that, by way of Zanesville, Wheeling, and Hempfield to Greensburgh is completed? At this time, many of our most enterprising business men, possess a large amount of capital, invested in steamers within the lakes. Are they conscientious, are likely to prove unproductive. May it not be good policy for such to dispose of their interests, and invest in the Pennsylvania and Steubenville Railroad, as the means of securing the trade and travel, that is likely to be diverted from steamboat conveyance?

In conclusion, I would remark, that we have mainly to look to our own resources for the completing of the Ohio and Steubenville Railroad. It is true that along the line of this road a respectable subscription can be had, but comparatively speaking, it will come far short of the amount that will be required for the completion of it. As to looking to Philadelphia, so long as the Hempfield route stands as a rival, that is out of the question. Let us go to work then, with a full determination to apply our energies and our own resources, and the road may speedily be completed. PITTSBURGH.

HORRIBLE DEATH IN THE ICE.—The Berks County Press of the 13th gives the following particulars of a horrible death in the ice:

We are pained to record a heart-rending occurrence on Sunday last, in Berne township, some seven miles above Reading, by which a young lady named Miss Miller, aged about twenty years met with an untimely death. Wishing to visit a neighbor on the opposite side of the Schuylkill, at Koenig's ferry, Miss Miller walked on the ice until she had reached the middle of the river, when the ice broke, immersing her in water up to the arms, and seizing hold of the edge of the ice, kept from sinking altogether. Her cries brought the neighbors to the shore, and a boat was obtained for her relief, but alas, none had the courage to enter it for her rescue. Those on shore looked on for more than an hour, when the poor girl, becoming exhausted and frozen, slipped off and disappeared under the ice. Even after she had given up her hold on the ice, she swam on the surface for some time, and yet no effort was made to save her life.

CASE OF NATHANIEL CHILDS, JR.—At a recent meeting of the St. 'Louis Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church South, Nathaniel Childs, Jr., was reinstated in the position he had so long occupied, as recording steward of that church, prior to the period when charges of bank defalcation were instituted against him. He has also been fully reinstated as superintendent of the Sabbath School attached to the church.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—The Eastern (Me.) Argus publishes a letter from Mr. Appleton, addressed to Mr. Webster, with the proceedings of the meeting held at Portland, asking the influence of our government with that of Great Britain for the release of the Irish State Prisoners. Mr. Webster says that he has already addressed a letter to the American Minister in England, and hopes for success.

LIBERAL.—Mr. Barnum has presented Mr. Spooner, proprietor of the Philadelphia Museum, lately destroyed by fire, with $5,000, and cancelled several bills held against Mr. S. This is an act of liberal generosity which deserves the highest applause, and the friends of Mr. Spooner in that city, will always remember it as such.

### WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream.
'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which tireless now and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel—
Or but a page upon the book
Which death must shortly seal.
'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er,
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath
From Time's old conch blown,
As rushing onward o'er the earth
We hear his weary moan.
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,
Or dew upon the lawn,
As transient as the mists of morn
Beneath the summer sun.

What is a year? 'Tis but a type
Of life's oft changing scene.
Youth's happy morn comes gaily on
With hills and valleys green
Next, Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,
Then Autumn with a tear.
Then comes old Winter—death, and all
Must find their level here.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* is urging the citizens of that place, to aid in bringing forward to completion the Canadian Railroad.

### DIED.

At Beaver, MARY ANNA WILSON, wife of Wm. Davidson, in the 25th year of her age.

On Monday night, at 10 o'clock, EMMA, daughter of William Carvill.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock from the residence of her parent, on Liberty street, near Sixth. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ **Kossuth Festival**—A large number of tickets to the "KOSSUTH FESTIVAL" have been disposed of, though many eligible seats remain yet unsold. During to-day, tickets may be procured at the office of Gen. LARNED, on Fourth street; and on to-morrow (Thursday), forenoon, at 9 o'clock, the tickets then remaining unsold, will be disposed of without reserve, at Fimo Hall.

The Festival will take place at 3 o'clock, of the afternoon of the day succeeding the arrival of Governor KOSSUTH.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ja21

### HEALTH OFFICE.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH

*From the 12th of January, to the 19th January, 1852*

| | Adults. | Children. |
|---|---|---|
| Child Birth | 1 | 0 |
| Disease of Lungs | 0 | 0 |
| Delirium Tremens | 1 | 0 |
| Hydrocephalus | 0 | 1 |
| Measles | 0 | 1 |
| Pulmonary Apoplexy | 1 | 0 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis | 1 | 0 |
| Old Age | 1 | 0 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0 | 1 |
| Still Born | 0 | 2 |
| | 4 | 6 |
| Age not given | 0 | 1 |
| Total | | —11 |

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 3 | From 30 to 40 | 0 |
| From 1 to 2 | 3 | " 40 to 50 | 0 |
| " 2 to 5 | 1 | " 50 to 60 | 0 |
| " 5 to 10 | 0 | " 60 to 70 | 0 |
| " 10 to 15 | 0 | " 70 to 80 | 0 |
| " 15 to 20 | 0 | " 80 to 90 | 0 |
| " 20 to 30 | 1 | " 90 to 100 | 1 |

By order of the Board of Health.

A. M. FOLLOCK,
Physician to the Board of Health.

ja21

### To Coal Proprietors, &c.

A THOROUGHLY graduated Land and Mineral Surveyor, who for the last fifteen years has been incessantly engaged in taking surveys and making first-class finished plans of the subterranean workings of Coal Mines; and, also, superintending Collieries—is open to an engagement as a Colliery, or in a Surveyor's Office, where he will be found to be a faithful and trustworthy servant, and will make himself generally useful.

Respectable references in Boston and vicinity will be furnished, and security given, if required.

Address, JOHN HOLCROFT,
*Quincy, Massachusetts.*

ja21:3t*

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—The Semi-Annual sale of W. A. MASON & Co. still continues at No. 62 and 64 Market street, where every description of Dry Goods, Domestic and Foreign, are selling at about one half the usual prices ja21

### Apprentice Wanted.

AN Apprentice is wanted to learn the business of a Plumber. A boy from 14 to 16 years old, of good character, is desired. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire of GEORGE BAILEY,
ja21:3tdaw No. 120 Fourth street.

SAFE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE.—A Ground Rent of Eighty Dollars a year, secured on saleable city property. Also, a Ground Rent of Forty Dollars a year, equally well secured. They will be sold separately, if desired. Persons wanting a safe investment of funds should attend without delay.

S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
ja21 50 Smithfield street.

JUNO CORDIAL, *or Procreative Elixir*—is a combination unequalled. Only Agency in this city.
ja21 NO. 50 SMITHFIELD ST.

BURGESS' & Co's Roach, Rat and Mouse Exterminator, prepared by a skilfull and practical chemist. Price 25 cents a box
ja21 NO. 50 SMITHFIELD ST.

THE Desire for Strong Drink is cured by the use of Dr. Cheek's Remedy for Intemperance.
One Dollar a bottle.
ja21 NO. 50 SMITHFIELD ST.

BLOOMS—20 tons Bedford Forge and Juniata Blooms, on consignment and for sale by
ja21 KING & MOORHEAD.

COFFEE—Pr me Rio and Java Coffee in store and for sale by KING & MOORHEAD.
ja21 [ja21]

REFINED SUGARS—Powdered, Crushed, Clarified, and Loaf, in store and for sale by
ja21 KING & MOORHEAD.

N. O. SUGAR—A few hhds. good, in store and for sale by [ja20] KING & MOORHEAD.

MOLASSES—A good art cle of Plantation and Sugar House, for sale by
ja21 KING & MOORHEAD.

FEATHERS—10 sacks prime Kentucky Feathers, for sale by [ja21] KING & MOORHEAD.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Persons about to change their residence on the 1st of April, are hereby informed that some very desirable properties are offered for sale and for rent. Also, a variety of unimproved lots, from $300 and upwards and from 20 feet to 7 acres, at prices and terms to suit the ability of purchasers, many in choice locations. No charge for information.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Ag't,
jan21 50 Smithfield st.

### A Card.

THE undersigned having had his property (destroyed by the recent fire at Sewickleyville,) partially insured in the State Mutual Insurance Company, A. A. Mason, Agent, No. 64 Smithfield street, feels it his duty to state to the Company have fairly and honorably arrured the amount due him on his policy, and paid the same promptly, though not bound to do so for some months to come. JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI.

*Sewickley, Pa., January 12, 1852*—jan17:tw

### New Books!

JUST RECEIVED AT MINER & CO.'S, No. 32 Smithfield Street—

Godey's Lady's Book for February;
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine for February;
No 19 Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
No's 16 and 17 London Labor and the London Poor;
Ann Lawrence, or the Freemason's Daughter, by the author of the Stanfield Hall;
Authentic Life of his excellency, Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary. His progress from his childhood to the present time by the combined armies of Austria and Russia, with a full report of his speeches delivered in England, at Southampton, Winchester, London, Manchester and Birmingham, to which is added, his address to the people of the United States of America. Dedicated to M. Kossuth. Published in London by Bradbury & Evans. ja20

MUSIC.—CHARLOTTE BLUMS. No. 118 Wood street, has just received—

Love (one bit for thee;
Change not thou; Orphan's Lament;
Katy, Darling; Bachelor's Song;
Columbia! the Land of the Brave;
Pamborine Waltz—by V. Stark;
Allan Percy; Soldier's Wedding;
Bird of the Green Wood;
Uncle Sam's Quadrille;
Midnight Waltz—by W. V. Wallace;
Fidelia Waltz, &c., &c. [ja20

J. W. STERLE.....R. S OFFICER.

### Steele & Officer,

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Trunk and Packing Boxes Dillworth's Planing Mill, Grant street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Orders made and delivered at the shortest notice. ja20

STOCKS—

Pittsburgh Gas Company;
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.
Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh;
Marine Railway and Dry Dock;
North American Mining Company;
Minnesota do do;
For sale by A. WILKINS & CO.
ja19 Stock and Exchange Brokers.

SAP SAGO CHEESE.—500 lbs. superior Sap Sago Cheese, on hand and for sale by
W. A. M'CLURG & Co.,
ja6 256 Liberty street.

BURGESS & CO'S Improved *Roach, Rat and Mouse Exterminator*, prepared by a skilful and practical Chemist. This article has now been before the public for the last 2 years, during which time, not a *single* instance has come to the knowledge of the Proprietors, where the directions are followed, it has failed to give entire satisfaction. Price, 25 cents a box. For sale at 56 Smithfield street. ja21

KOSSUTH, the Hungarian Patriot, will be in our midst in a few days. It is proposed to give him the sinews of war, MONEY. Those desiring to purchase their winter clothing and call promote the great cause, can save from 15 to 20 per ct. by calling at CHESTERS EMPORIUM, of Men's and Boys' Clothing. Stock full and complete. Work warranted. The largest stock of Boys clothing in the city. We study to please.
ja14 71 Smithfield st., near Diamond alley.

BUCHA LEAVES—2 bbls., for sale by
KEYSER & M'DOWELL.
ja19 140 Wood street.

FIFTY GROSS MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT—for sale by [ja19] KEYSER & M'DOWELL.

SHOULDER BRACES—Of all sorts and sizes, for sale by [ja19] KEYSER & M'DOWELL.

TRUSSES—For the radical cure of Hernia or Rupture, for sale by
KEYSER & M'DOWELL.
ja19

HOWE'S COUGH CANDY—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices, by
ja19 KEYSER & M'DOWELL.

3 DOZ. THOMPSON'S EYE WATER—For sale by
ja19 KEYSER & M'DOWELL.

BRANDY AND WINES—For medical purposes, for sale by [ja19] KEYSER & M'DOWELL.

LONG SHAWLS.—A. A. MASON & Co. are closing out the balance of their $8 and $9 shawls as low as $4.50 and $5.00. ja16

MERINOS AND PARAMATTAS.—A. A. MASON & Co. are closing out all their stock of French Merinos, Parmamatas, Alpaccas, &c. &c. ja16

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.
OFFICE, 84 WATER STREET,
*between Market and Wood streets,*
*On the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.*

☞ Insures Hull and Cargo Risks,

INSURES against Loss or Damage by Fire.
ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. G. Hussey, | Wm Larimer, Jr., |
| William Eagsley, | Saml M. Kier, |
| Hugh D. Ely, | William Bingham, |
| Robert Dunlap, Jr., | D. Dehaven, |
| S. Harbaugh, | Francis Sellers, |
| Edward Heazleton, | J. Schoonmaker. |
| Walter Bryant, | Samuel Ren. |
| | Isaac M. Pennock. [ja5 |

### STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARRISBURG, PA.
CAPITAL, 200,000 DOLLARS.

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. C. CARRIER, Actuary,
nov12 Branch Office, 54 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

### Mutual Life Insurance.

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