A SINGULAR DREAM

Some ninety years ago there flourished in Glasgow a club of young men, which from the extreme profligacy of its members, and the licentiousness of their orgies, was commonly called the Hell Club. Besides their nightly or weekly meetings they held one grand annual saturnalia, in which each one tried to excel the other in drunkenness and blasphemy; and on these occasions there was no star amongst them whose lurid light was more conspicuous than that of young Mr. Archibald B., who endowed with brilliant talents and a handsome person, had held out great promise in his boyhood, and raised hopes which had been completely frustrated by his subsequent reckless dissipation.

One morning after returning from the annual festival, Mr. Archibald B., having retired to bed dreamed the following dream:

He fancied that he himself was mounted on a favorite black horse that he always rode, and he was proceeding towards his own house—then a country seat embowered with trees, and forming part of the city—when a stranger whom the darkness of the night prevented his distinctly discerning, suddenly seized his horse's rein, saying, "You must go with me!"

"And who are you?" exclaimed the young man, with a volley of oaths, while he struggled to free himself.

"That you will see by-and-by," returned the other, in a tone that excited unaccountable terror in the youth, who, plunging his spurs into his horse attempted to fly, but in vain. However fast the animal flew, the stranger was beside him, till at length, in his desperate efforts to escape, the rider was thrown; but instead of being dashed to the earth as he expected, he found himself still falling, falling—falling still, as it sinking in the bowels of the earth.

At length a period being put to this mysterious descent, he found breath to inquire of his companion, who was still beside him, whither they were going. "Where am I? Where are you taking me?" he exclaimed.

"To hell!" replied the stranger; and immediately interminate echoes repeated the fearful sound, "to hell! to hell! to hell!"

At length a light appeared, which soon increased to a blaze but instead of the cries, the groans, and lamentations which the terrified traveler expected, nothing met his ear but sounds of music, mirth and jollity; and he found himself at the entrance of a superb building, far exceeding any he had seen constructed by human hands. Within, too, what a scene! No amusement, employment, or pursuit of man on earth but there was being carried on with a vehemence that excited his unutterable amazement. There the young and lovely still swarm through the maze of the giddy dance! There the painting steed still bore his brutal rider through the excitement of the goaded race! There, over the midnight bowl, the intemperate still drawled out the wanton song or maud in blasphemy! The gambler plied forever his endless game, and the slaves of mammon toiled through eternity their bitter task; whilst all the magnificence of earth paled before that which now met his view.

He soon perceived that he was among old acquaintances, whom he knew to be dead, and each, he observed, was pursuing the object, whatever it was, that had formerly engrossed him; when, finding himself relieved of the presence of his unwelcome conductor, he ventured to address his former friend, Mrs. ——, whom he saw sitting as he had been her wont on earth absorbed at loo—requested her to rest from the game, and introduce him to the pleasures of the place, which appeared to to be very unlike what he had expected, and indeed an extremely agreeable one. But, with the cry of agony, she answered that there was no rest in hell; that they must ever toil on at those very pleasures: and innumerable voices echoed through the interminable vaults, "There is no rest in hell!" whilst throwing open their vests, each disclosed in his bosom an ever-burning flame. These, they said, were the pleasures of hell; their choice on earth was now their inevitable doom. In the midst of the horror this scene inspired, his conductor returned, and, at his earnest entreaty, restored him again to earth; but, as he quitted him, he said, "Remember, in a year and a day we meet again."

At this crisis of his dream, the sleeper awoke, feverish and ill; and, whether from the effect of the dream or of his preceding orgies, he was so unwell as to be obliged to keep his bed for several days; during which period he had time for many serious reflections, which terminated in a resolution to abandon the club and his licentious companions altogether.

He was no sooner well, however, than they flocked around him, bent on recovering so valuable a member of their society; and having wrung from him a confession of the cause of his defection, which, as may be supposed, appeared to them eminently ridiculous, they soon contrived to make him ashamed of his good resolutions. He joined them again; and resumed his former course of life; and when the annual saturnalia came round, he found himself with his glass in his hand at the table, when the president, rising to make the accustomed speech, began with saying, "Gentlemen, this being leap year, it is a year and a day since our last anniversary, &c." The words struck upon the young man's ear like a knell; but ashamed to expose his weakness to the jeers of his comrades, he sat out the feast, plying himself with wine even more liberally than usual, in order to drown his intrusive thoughts; till, in the gloom of a winter's morning he mounted his horse to ride home. Some hours afterwards, the horse was found with his saddle and bridle on, quietly grazing by the roadside, about half-way between the city and Mr. B's house, whilst a few yards off lay the corpse of his master.

This is a true story and no fiction; the circumstances happened as here related. An account of it was published at the time, but the copies were bought up by the family. Two or three, however, were preserved, and the narrative was reprinted.—*Mrs. Crow's Nightside of Nature.*

Congress.—Senate—Friday.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter presented the memorial of thirty-six members of the Pennsylvania legislature, asking Congress to interfere for the protection of the Wheeling bridge.

Mr. Brodhead submitted a joint resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania on the same subject, expressing the determination of the State to persist in the suit.

The private calendar was taken up; and, after debate on various bills, the Senate adjourned over until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The session was devoted principally to the consideration of private bills in Committee of the Whole, of which none were finally disposed of. Afterwards the business on the Speaker's table was taken up, and various executive messages and executive department communications were appropriately referred or otherwise disposed of.—In the course of these proceedings, the President's message, transmitting to the House the "Long and Kossuth" correspondence, was laid on the table, and, with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed. The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from Louis Kossuth, which was not read. Pending the question on laying it on the table and printing it, the House adjourned until Tuesday next—Monday being the day to be generally celebrated here as the anniversary of Washington's birth.

American Tea.

From the result of the experiments made by Dr. Junius Smith, of South Carolina, there seems to be a strong probability that the tea plant can be successfully and profitably cultivated in the Southern portion of the United States. It is not the tender and fragile production that it has generally been supposed to be, and, in fact, there is little doubt that it is capable of being brought to perfection even in the latitude of New Jersey. The price paid for teas in this country, and in fact everywhere, except in the regions where they are produced, are enormous. Good tea is grown and prepared for use in China, for seven cents per pound, and in Assam for two or three cents. The article is subsequently adulterated, and then sold in this country for from 62½ cents to $1 a pound, and in England for nearly double those prices. There is no doubt that the best Hyson we drink here is to some extent a spurious commodity, and it is also true that the importations get worse and worse every year.—*N. Y. Morning Star.*

LOLA MONTEZ.—The editor of the Richmond Enquirer has had an interview with Lola Montez, whose position touching several important governmental matters he defines. Doubtless the reader will consider the country safe for awhile after reading the following announcement:

"She is sound on the intervention question, and seems to belong to the southern school in her advocacy of the conservative system of checks and balances. She commended, with much animation, Mr. Calhoun's work, just published, which she has sent to Eugene Sue, to have translated into French. She speaks in the highest terms of the destinies of this country, and predicts that we shall have two Presidents, or executive heads, as recommended by Mr. Calhoun."

A bill has passed the Senate of Georgia to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons.

Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 25.

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.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, June 1, 1852.

☞ THE SCOTT MEN appear to be all astray as to the popularity and chances of their candidate. The editors who think they can get "pap" or "soup," by puffing him, fix themselves on their stool, and indite an article in favor of him. The politicians and office hunters who think they can use him to their own advantage, flatter him; but what is curious, the people, who would have to elect him if ever he become President, do not appear to care much about him. This is strange, but it is nevertheless very significant.

GREELEY, the editor of the New York *Tribune*, has always been considered a good Whig prophet, and judging from the many political falsehoods he has told, we have no doubt but that he is "the son of a prophet" of the same sort.—Just listen to him in a short paragraph. He says:—

"We do not believe there need be any Whig National Convention held: we believe that any one which may be held will be productive of mischief alone. All the States which are likely to go whig at all—including Kentucky and Tennessee—will nominate Winfield Scott by State Conventions, if necessary, and choose electors to vote for him. And no matter how the delegates to a Whig National Convention may be chosen, it will nominate Gen. Scott for President. Such a convention may do sundry foolish and mischievous things—things calculated to embarrass the party in the canvass, and reduce Gen. Scott's majority—but no convention can be got together of which a majority will vote to run the ship on the rocks when they might just as well carry her gallantly into port with the signal of triumph streaming at the mast head.

This is the advise given by one of the oracles of the party—he desires to go it "blind," for the Whig cause, in the next contest, and is opposed to a National Convention, being apprehensive that they would make fools of themselves if they would meet together. In this view, there is sense in Greely's objection to a Convention, but in his recommendation to his party, he shows himself to be as destitute of the predilections of his party as he believes it to be of common sense. To illustrate: on the very day that he predicted and published, that Tennessee would, in its State Convention, go for SCOTT, the Convention of that State nominated unanimously, Mr. FILLMORE. His prediction about Kentucky will be equally unfortunate. The State that reverees Henry Clay, will never go for SCOTT. If there were not old remembrances to prevent the retiring victim of Whiggery to countenance such a measure, we believe that his attachment to the welfare of his country, is too devout to permit him to sanction, in the "last counsel he may ever give," the safety of our nation's weal to a man without the experience to direct it in a proper manner.

We are pleased that the *Tribune* has thus early developed its opposition to a National Convention, and expressed a decided preference for the man who cannot carry a single State it has promised. It gives us a cheering indication of an easy victory. When the returns are coming in after the next election, the question will be: who's ahead? Answer—BUCHANAN. Who's next? Nobody. Where's Greely? Writing an article to prove to the people that the Whig candidate would have been elected, if he had received a majority of the votes.

We hope, notwithstanding Mr. Greely's prediction, that the Whigs would do "foolish and mischievous things," in their Convention, that they will hold one. They are disposed to be mischievous, anyhow, and why not permit them to act "foolish" with a Convention, as well as without one? It will all amount to the same thing; for they are bound to be defeated, and before they get the beating that is in store for them, we desire that they should have the privilege of playing their fantastic tricks in the usual manner. If they get permission, we are certain that they will not hurt anybody, and we hope that Mr. Greely will permit them to have the fun of going through the motions of a National Convention.

No Soul for Music!

The beautiful Marseillaise Hymn which inspires the glorious sentiment of democratic liberty in every bosom capable of sympathising with down-trodden humanity, was sung by the enthusiastic French people in their boats around the steam ship Mississippi, in honor of Kossuth and the American flag which protected him. One man on board that noble ship seemed to have "no soul for music," and that was Captain Long. The Captain has pronounced the Marseillaise "*trash!*" Shakspeare says "The man that hath not music, &c.

☞ The Spiritual Rappers have, we believe, concluded their labors in Cleveland, and the only result of their convention, so far as we can learn from the papers, tend to develop them as a set of arrant humbugs, and the committee who attended upon them a parcel of full-grown babies, whose mothers should never have permitted them to go out after night, and, most especially, not to allow them to go into a dark room with "Spiritual Rappers." The "mediums" might have astonished, and perhaps delighted them; but there was danger of the children being frightened. Their mothers should be more careful of them hereafter.

☞ The Maine liquor law, with several modifications, has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature, with a provision submitting it to the popular vote. Liquor may be manufactured under it, but not for sale, and it can only be sold by persons appointed for the purpose, for medicinal and mechanical uses. Unauthorized persons are fined $10 for the first, and $20 for every subsequent offence. Manufacturers are fined $100 for the first, and $200 for subsequent offences, and a limited imprisonment. Private houses cannot be searched, except on affidavit that there is reason to believe that liquor is sold there. Notes, bonds, &c., given in payment for liquor, are void.

☞ The Madison (Ind.) Courier says that letters from Cass men to the senior editor of that paper, states that Pennsylvania certainly will cast her vote for James Buchanan for President, in the Democratic Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore next spring.

We have no doubt he could receive similar letters from every democratic state in the union, and after the next election he will secure a returns verifying the prudence of the men who went for James Buchanan.

NEW WHIG PAPER IN CLEVELAND.—It appears that a portion of the whig party are dissatisfied with the course of the Herald, and have resolved to have another organ that will advocate what their party may require, on occasions arise. The new organ is to be called "The Cleveland Daily Whig;" and Mr. James Medill, late of the Coshocton Republican, is to turn the crank that will produce the editorial music from the organ.

Washington's Birth Day.

The Celebration at New Brighton.

The spirited and patriotic people of the delightful village of New Brighton, celebrated on Monday evening last, in a very appropriate manner, the anniversary of the birth day of the great and good WASHINGTON.

A supper was prepared at the Merrick House, where over a hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down, and partook of the bountiful feast provided.

The officers of the evening were—B. B. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., President; Thos. Cunningham, A. T. Shallenberger, R. R. Bradford, Benj. Wilde, and John Corns, Esq., Vice Presidents; and Dr. Wm. J. Wilson, Secretary.

After the cloth was removed, the President introduced the more interesting exercises of the evening, with some very appropriate and eloquent remarks, in which he paid a just tribute to the immortal statesman and hero, whose birth day they had met to celebrate.

Letters were read from Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, Judge M'Clure, Judge Williams, and Judge Irwin, of Pittsburgh; and Hon. John Allison, member of Congress from the Beaver district.

The following sentiments were sent by these gentlemen:

By Hon. Wm. F. Johnston—Washington and his works. They annihilated the nicely adjusted machinery of a tyrannical government, for the infliction of human wrongs. Their influence is progressive, and should spread.

Hon. Wm. B. McClure—George Washington—His *name* alone strikes all comparisons and titles *dead.*

Hon. Thos. Irwin—His policy and advice in our relations—upon them the stability of the Union rests, and upon the Union, the dissemination of republic institutions.

Hon. John Allison—Sympathy with oppressed of all nations, entangling alliances with none.

The Secretary then read the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Memory of Washington.

This toast was drank standing, and in silence. The sentiment was responded to in a very elaborate, classical, and eloquent speech, by Rev. G. S. Holmes, in which the great character, genius, and wisdom of General Washington were vividly portrayed. This able speech, we understand, will be published in the Beaver papers.

2. The President of the United States.

3. The Congress of '76, which proclaimed our independence and published man's rights to freedom and revolution—from their Councils fires blazed a light, though glooming in the Eastern, yet illumines a *Western* World.

4. The soldiers of the Revolution—Their devotion and sacrifices, fidelity and prowess, rewarded only by the achievement of *our* liberties.

5. Union—In our colonial trials a refuge, in the Revolution the fortress of our strength, in our confederate Republic the pillar of national independance and greatness.

6. The Constitution of the United States, resulting from conciliatory and patriotic consuels, it was successfully set in motion by the wisdom and determination of Washington. Let none undervalue this heritage of our *Fathers.*

7. The Judiciary—Its integrity and supremacy, the only bulwark against tyrannical encroachment on the one hand, and popular licentiousness on the other.

8. The Army and Navy of the United States.

9. Lafayette, Kosciusko, Pulaski, and De Kalb, volunteer devotees of Liberty from distant lands, may their example and services be imitated in the contests for *Liberty* throughout the world.

10. The Governor of Pennsylvania.

11. Washington's Farewell Address, the last testament to the American people; in political wisdom and prudent counsels, no richer legacy was ever bequeathed to mankind.

Hon. John Dickey being called on, responded to this sentiment in some very effective remarks.

12. The Mother and Wife of Washington, the one devoted a son to patriotic deeds and virtue, the other shared a husband's perils and fortunes in *life*, each consecrated by his affections, in *death* both *cherished* with his name.

13. The Ladies.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

E. P. Oliphant, Esq., of Fayette county, being called on, made some very happy and appropriate remarks, and concluded with the following sentiment:

Fort McIntosh—Though its name is partially lost in the dim recollection of the past, the influence of such early defences of our country should never fade from the memory.

By W. J. Wilson—The Independent Press of the United States—Let the sentinels on the walls, to which the people look for direction and counsel, in the cause of popular rights, liberty, and education.

D. N. White, Esq., of Pittsburgh, responded in a few remarks, principally in reference to the harmony of principles existing between Washington and Kossuth, and concluded with the following toast:

Washington—Eminently wise, just and patriotic—we revere his memory, respect his counsel and imitate his example, may we discharge our responsibilities with the fearlessness and wisdom which mark all his splendid administrative acts.

Mr. White having signified, that he left Mr. Harper, of the Pittsburgh Post, to speak for the press, that gentleman made some remarks in reference to the great advance, power and influence of the press, and offered the following sentiment:

Pittsburgh and New Brighton.—As they are united by bonds of iron, may the hearts of their citizens be ever joined in friendship and love.

By R. R. Bradford.—We celebrate the natal day of the illustrious Champion of Liberty, the profound Statesman and Christian Philanthropist, the father of his country.

By A. T. Shallenberger.—Washington and Liberty—the immortality of the name, secures the perpetuation of the principle.

By H. B. Boisel.—Armed intervention—the sure downfall of our nation.

By J. T. Logan.—Kossuth: The genius of Liberty found him an advocate of Civil Law; threw her mantel on him, and sent him forth the advocate of Civil Liberty.

By M. Weyand.—Washington and Franklin: The brightest stars in the constellation of Revolutionary worthies. The one fought the enemies of freedom with his *sword;* the other did good service with his *pen.*

By J. Cuthbertson, Jr.—The Pulpit of our Land—may it ever be one of the safe guards of those liberties we have received from Washington and his associates.

A song—"Washington's Grave,"—was sung by Mr. David Critchlow.

By the Company.—The Merrick House: May its success equal the merits of its worthy proprietor.

The company then adjourned to the ample and well furnished parlors, of the Hotel, and passed several hours in social intercourse, enlivened by songs and music. We seldom have passed a more pleasant evening, and beg leave to commend the example of the citizens of Brighton to those of other places. These social gatherings, of ladies and gentlemen, on patriotic and public occasions, produce a very beneficial effect, and contribute much to good morals and social happiness.

The Distribution of Offices in Washington.

The following table, compiled from official sources will throw some light upon the subject of the distribution of offices in Washington among the people of the several states. Pennsylvania, it will be seen, figures pretty largely, but Virginia, the "Mother of States," seems also to be the maternal parent of a large majority of the office holders.

Table showing the number of offices in Washington and from what State they are filled.

Maine,	9	Florida,	4
New Hampshire,	17	Alabama,	7
Vermont,	12	Texas,	2
Massachusetts,	28	Arkansas,	5
Rhode Island,	6	Louisiana,	8
Connecticut,	19	Mississippi,	7
New York,	80	Tennessee,	26
New Jersey,	16	Kentucky,	28
Pennsylvania,	90	Ohio,	78
Delaware,	7	Michigan,	9
Maryland,	77	Indiana,	18
District of Columbia,	108	Illinois,	10
Virginia,	241	Missouri,	16
North Carolina,	20	Iowa,	4
South Carolina,	5	Wisconsin,	5
Georgia,	11		
Total			979

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writes that experiments of the application of electro-magnetism to locomotive engines, have been made with complete success.

The St. Louis Republican says, it is computed that about 1,500 persons, mostly clerks and merchants, will leave that city this season for California.

The Louisville Journal quotes freights as follows: To New Orleans 30c for pound freights, 75c for pork and $6@7 for stock.

The Tennessee papers announce the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill, in the House, after a long debate. The bill had previously passed the Senate.

The last rail on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad was laid on Sa turday, the 14th inst. The connection is now complete, and hereafter the cars will run through to Madison.

The Wabash river had 10 feet water in the channel at Vincennes on Thursday.

A considerable amount of incendiarism has been going on in New Albany lately.

Col. Fremont's Mariposa Estate, in California, it appears by an authorised statement published in the New York Courier, has been finally sold to T. Denny Sargent, of Washington, D. C., who goes out to Europe on the Niagara, to make arrangements with his partners in the purchase, for the immediate development of the immense mineral resources of this property, which amounts to about 46,000 acres.

Chevalier Hulsemann was at Charlestown on Tuesday, and informs the Mercury that at the time of the insulting serenade offered him at New Orleans he was absent at the house of a friend, and knew nothing of it until it was all over.

Private letters from California state the shipments of gold, although light in February, will be probably heavy in March and April, especially the latter month.

About the 1st of May next there is to be another prize fight. Two men named Lee and Clave, an Englishman and an Irishman, of New York, are the parties; and the amount is $500 a side.

T. B. Livingston, Esq., U. S. Consul at Halifax, sailed from Boston, on Wednesday, in the Europa.

Six men were arrested, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, charged with uttering counterfeit $10 bills on the Bank of Wyoming.

Mr. Forrest has been quite ill in New York for the last few days.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a bill consolidating the three municipalities of New Orleans into one; also, annexing the city of Lafayette to New Orleans, by a large majority.

The grand jury at N. Orleans have presented the sale of lottery tickets as a nuisance.

England and the Despotic Powers of Europe.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, England, was recently held to give an expression to public feeling in regard to the French *coup d'etat*, and the threatening aspect assumed by the despotic powers of Europe against the independence of England. After several strong speeches, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That an iniquitous system of lawless military despotism now reigns supreme in Europe; that its last triumph, in the person of the unscrupulous and perjured would-be-Emperor of France, brings the question of European liberty home to the immediate interests of all Englishmen; and that England is now bound, more than ever, both for the sake of suffering humanity and her own welfare, to maintain a firm attitude towards all despotic powers, and to assert the right of every nation to the liberties which have been filched from them by fraud, by brute force, and by perjury."

☞ The Bedford *Gazette* is out in plain and strong terms against several of the appointments made by the Canal Board. It states strong facts to justify its course. Our cotemporary of Bedford is seldom wrong in his estimation of what is *honest* Democracy. We remember well his arduous labors in the cause, in all the dark and doubtful struggles of the party, and on every occasion we found him a true and able exponent of democratic principles. From our knowledge of the sterling democratic honesty of the man, we believe that the objections made in the article to which we refer, are correct.

HONOR TO FENIMORE COOPER.—This evening is the time appointed for the public commemoration at New York of the worth and genius of the late James Fenimore Cooper. Mr. Webster is to preside on the occasion, and Mr. William Cullen Bryant is to deliver a discourse on the life and genius of Mr. Cooper. Halleck, Everett, Bancroft, Kennedy, and other eminent literary men will participate.

WHAT A COUNTRY.—Minnesota is about four times the extent of Ohio, and reaches 675 miles from south-east to north-west, and lies between north latitude, 42° 30′ and 50°. The centre of the territory is about 1,200 miles in a direct line from each ocean, 1,000 from the Gulf of Mexico, and 300 from Hudson's Bay.

SUGAR TARE.—The New Orleans Bulletin notices a sale of a crop of sugar at *actual tare.*—this is the first transaction of the kind that has been reported, and the Bulletin says it is satisfactory to both parties, the planter having obtained a better price for his crop than he could have realized at the old commercial tare of ten per cent., and the buyer receiving the full amount that he pays for.

☞ A special meeting of the New Jersey Legislature has presented a bill which allows all persons, licensed or unlicensed practitioners, to practice medicine, being liable only for malpractice.

Diabolical Outrage.

Yesterday, as the train of passenger cars, on the C. C. & C. Rail Road, bound for this city, was passing at full speed, a point five miles below Galion, it barely escaped running over a huge pole placed fairly across the track. The obstruction appeared large enough to have thrown off the entire train. The probable consequences are awful to think of. Fresh tracks were found diverging from the spot to the left. The energetic Conductor, Mr. Horace Pease, with the Engineer and several others, followed up the trail, and in a little one story house, a quarter of a mile from the road, found a fellow whose boots precisely fitted all traces. A responsible person was left to watch him, and the train proceeded in safety to Galion where proper measures were taken to bring the supposed scoundrel to justice.

We could learn no cause leading to the commission of the outrage.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

☞ The French decree against the Louis Phillippe property, appropriates estates to the extent of $40,000,000. Among its provisions are the following:—

"Ten millions to societies of *secours mutuels.* Ten millions to the improvement of the lodgings for the working classes. Ten millions to the establishment of a *credit foncier.* Five millions to a benefit fund for the poorer clergy. All the officers, sub-officers, and soldiers in active service, will receive, according to their rank in the Legion of Honor. The legionary, 250 francs; the officers, 500 francs; commanders, 1,000 francs; grand officers, 2000 francs; grand crosses, 3000.

NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Democrat, at St. Joseph, Mo., says—

"The Mormon editor, Orson Hyde, will knock his types into *pi*, at Kanesville, Iowa, next spring, and establish the 'Frontier Guardian' paper at Salt Lake City. Think of it—a newspaper published in the Rocky Mountains in 1852! Shades of Clark and Lewis—why do we wonder that Jefferson wished to live fifty years longer, to see how the Democracy was going to work. Most of the Mormons in this country are now at Kanesville. They will nearly all go to Lake in the spring.

Thomas Carlyle and the Americans.

My friend, brag not of our cousins! Their quantity of cotton, dollars, industry and resources I believe to be almost unspeakable; but I can by no means worship the like of these. What great human soul, what great thought, what great noble thing that one could worship or legally admire, has yet been produced there? None; the American cousins have yet done none of these things.—*Thomas Carlyle's Latter Day Pamphlet, 2d. Present Time, page 21.*

"We have done no noble thing!"
(At least so says Carlyle;)
This taunt, to most men's lips will bring
The deep sarcastic smile.
We never sent six gallant ships,
Deep freighted o'er the main,
To give to *Ireland's starving lips*
The wealth of Western grain!

"We never did a noble thing!"
The Pilgrim fathers tred
No self denying march to bring
Their children home to God.
Ben Franklin—out! poor printer boy!
How did he dare to teach
Man that Jove's bolts he might destroy,
By power within his reach!

"We never did a noble thing!"
The noblest thing of all,
Was cutting loose from *England's King,*
And his oppressive thrall.
When flinging back his power and might,
Across the stormy sea,
We wrote upon the skies in light,
This land is truly free!

"We never did a noble thing!"
Has Fulton lived in vain?
Shall England's minstrels never sing
Of Washington again?
We scorn, we spurn, your idle taunt—
For still beneath the sun,
Where'er our flag or race we plant,
There noble deeds are done!

U. S. Troops in Jamaica.

The Kingston, Jamaica, *Journal*, of January 24th, received by the steamer United States, says:—

The American steamship Falcon, Captain Rogers, bound for Navy Bay, with 500 United States troops for San Francisco, put into this port early yesterday morning for a supply of coals. She left New York on the 13th instant and was becalmed the greater part of her passage. The presence in this city of no less than 500 men, volunteers for the U. S. Army at San Francisco, caused quite a stir, and at one time it was expected that their doings would occasion some serious disturbance. At about mid-day they got into a dispute with some idle characters, who unfortunately infest the town, and ought to be taken up as vagrants, if the Police properly performed their duty, and many a broken head did each party receive in the *melee;* but we are glad to state that nothing serious occurred.

The men preambulated the streets during the whole day, and having taken a large quantity of drink, committed some very serious assaults, using knives and swords very freely, so much so that the police had to use their arms in putting down any disturbance, and took in custody such of those who had been instrumental in bringing it about. The fire hundred men who have volunteered their services for California, are principally Irishmen, and some of them from their appearance, are not of the best of characters, but of whom it may be said, they had left their country for their country's good. The Cage was filled with these disreputable characters up to a late hour last evening.

We understand that some of the police have received dangerous wounds, in taking into custody some of the men. They are the most unsubdisciplined set of men we have ever seen, and we believe it said that yesterday, when they made application to their commanding officer to come on shore, and were refused, they did him defiance, and it is said, assaulted some of the officers and took scot leave not caring whether it was allowed them or not.

The Proud Duke of Somerset

This inordinately arrogant noblemen seemed little less in his conduct than if vested with regal honors. His servants obeyed by signs. The country roads were cleared that he might pass without obstruction or observation. His second Duchess was Charlotte, daughter of Daniel, Earl of Wilchelsea and Nottingham. He made a vast distinction between a Percy and a Finch. The Duchess once familiarly tapped him on the shoulder with her fan; he turned round and with an indignant, sour countenance said, "My first Duchess was a Percy, and she never dared to take such a liberty." His children obeyed his mandates with profound respect. The two youngest daughters had used to stand alternately, whilst he slept of an afternoon; Lady Charlotte being tired sat down; the Duke awaked; and being displeased, ordered that she would make her remember her want of decorum. By his will he left her £20,000 less than her sister.

The pleasant Sir. James Delaval laid a wager of £1000 that he would make the Duke give him precedency; but that was judged impossible, as his Grace was all eyes and ears on such an occasion. Delaval, however, having one day obtained information of the precise time when the duke was to pass a narrow part of the road on his way to town, stationed himself there in a coach, emblazoned for the day with the arms, and surrounded by many servants in livery of the head of the house of Howard; who called out when Somerset appeared, "The Duke of Norfolk!"

The former, fearful of committing a breach of etiquette, hurried his postillion under a hedge, where he was no sooner safely lodged than Delaval passed, who, leaning out of the carriage, bowed with a familiar air, and wished his Grace a good morning. He indignantly exclaimed, "Is it you, Sir James?" I thought it had been the Duke of Norfolk!"

The wager, thus fairly won, was paid, and the town made merry with the stratagem to gain it.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.—A prominent Democrat of Alabama writes to the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"The Democracy are re-organizing with great rapidity, and, at the next Presidential election, you may look for the right kind of a Democratic majority, 12,000 or so."

☞ There are in the United States, 1,004 cotton factories, and 1559 woolen factories now in operation.

Mercantile Library and Mechanics' INSTITUTE.

Rooms on Fourth st., opposite Merchants' Bank.

Terms of Membership—$1,00 *Initiation Fee, and $1,00 per quarter.*

Advantages to the Library, 2,000; in Reading Room, 26 Newspapers and 21 Magazines.

As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those disposed to aid in rendering the association useful and permanent, are requested to join the members. [feb12:1m

To Contractors, Builders and Others.

☞ THE subscriber is now prepared to take orders for SLATES delivered from his Yard, at Pittsburgh, or contractor for Slating—finding materials, &c.

All work done warranted water tight.

Persons in the Slate Business in this city, house or imported; being from the celebrated Quarries of R Penny, Peach Bottom, York county, Pa., for whom I am Agent: Having the best workmen employed, reference is given by specimens of the various buildings roofed in our city and vicinity the past years. All work, whether new jobs or repairing, done on the most reasonable terms.

ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN, Agent,
corner of Canal and Ross streets,
near the Water Works.
feb9:1m

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:

In the Court of Common Pleas. No. 155 of October Term, 1850. In the matter of Michael Allen, commission de Lunatico Inquirendo.

The petition of the Committee, in the above case, praying for, their discharge, and the allowance of their accounts as filed, having been presented, the Court directed the following entry:

And now, to wit—February 21st, 1852, the petition, schedule and account having been presented, the Court order that the same be confirmed nisi, and that the same be brought up for absolute confirmation on the fourth Monday of March next, and that unless exceptions are filed to said account, on or before said day, the same be confirmed absolutely, and the petitioners be discharged; and that, in the meantime legal notice be given of the pendency of this order.

From the Record
GEORGE S. HAYS, Prothy.

"WINCHELL IS COMING!!"

THE public are respectfully informed that Mr. W. will have the honor of appearing before them in a few days, and introduce a variety of queer, quaint and quizzical characters—original sketches and incidents of travel—Scotch, Irish, French, Dutch and Yankee—French and German Songs—imitations and personations of all nations, &c.

Due notice of which will be given in the bills of the day. [feb25:2t

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Isaac Lytle, of Baldwin township, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dweling house in the tp. aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. ISAAC LYTLE.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the tp. aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

David Cowen, Thomas Varner, Esq., Jacob Sickman, J. N. Stevenson, Joel Fickman, Henry Huffman, James M'Auley, William Davis, James Morrison, Samuel Wilson, A. McBride, Hiram Armstrong, Esq. [feb26:2t
[Chronicle copy and charge Post.]

FOUND—On the morning of the 24th, a new COAT, in which was left behind some barrels. The owner can have it by calling at No. 143 Smithfield street, (in the rear,) and describing the coat and paying for this advertisement. [feb26:1t

DINNERY HOUSE TO RENT, with Orchard and Shrubbery, and from 10 to 30 acres of Ground.—Enquire of A. WILKINS & CO.
feb25:tf

COAL LAND FOR SALE—Sixty acres Coal Privilege, just above the second Dam, on the Youghiogheny river. [feb25:tf] A. WILKINS & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh,

C. G. HUSSEY, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.
OFFICE, 94 WATER STREET,
between Market and Wood streets.

☞ Insures Hull and Cargo Risks, *On the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.*

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 Bagaley,	Sam'l M. Kier,
Hugh D. King,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Dehaven,
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazleton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Issue M Policies. [feb25

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 insulated or Country Property.

A. A. CARRIER, Agent,
nov12 Branch Office, 54 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

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

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

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

Office in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 126 Water st.

DIRECTORS.

W. W. Dallas,	John Anderson,
R. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
Robert Finney,	Charles Kent,
William Gorman,	William Collingwood,
A. P. Anshutz,	Joseph Kaye,
William D. Wrighter.	

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. Lerch.
Secretary—C. A. Colton.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper
my22

Mutual Life Insurance.

THE KENTUCKY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
At Covington, Kentucky.

Guaranty Fund $100,000.

☞ Insures lives upon the Mutual plan, at Joint Stock rates of premium, and it is believed, offers the most simple, reasonable, safe and equitable plan yet devised for Mutual Life Insurance.

Pamphlets furnished, information given, and applications received by J. TURBETT, Agent,
mar4 ... 97 Wood street.

SAMUEL DILWORTH, Medical Examiner. [ja19

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.

H. S. M'COLLUM, Secretary.
O. NICHOSON, President.
Office, No. 54 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
oct27:1f A. A. CARRIER, Agent.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Capital Stock.....$300,000
Assets.....$425,000

☞ Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Store Room of M'Cready & Loomis, No. 59 Wood street.
may14 R. H. BEESON, Agent.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion;

Cured by Dr. Radcliff's Alkaline Digestive Bitters!

☞ *Dyspepsia is the process by which those parts of our food, which may be employed in the formation and repair of the tissues, or in