Daily Morning Post

LEROY HARPER.....EDITORS & PROPRIETORS. THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Harper & Phillips'

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::::DECEMBER 30.

☞ For News, on South, by Mail, on West, under the Constitution; but a mixture of Whig Principles with Democratic Rule, and true devotion to the Democratic Brotherhood. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

JOHN B. GUTHRIE.

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THE MAYORALTY.

In our first page to-day, will be found an article from the Saturday *Visiter* in reply to the *Dispatch*, on the subject of the Mayoralty. We publish this article of Mrs. Swisshelm's in obedience to an application which we at first refused, and have only acceded to when the propriety of placing in this paper matter so dealing with its editor, has become unquestionable.

The *Journal* has been a spiked gun so far in this campaign, but we shall scarcely be permitted to repress its conduct to the neutral and negative line hitherto observed, if all our neighbors of the whig press continue obliged to eliminate in regard to the Whig nominations. As yet there has been little need for native interference, but a show of hands would have a salutary effect in consolidating or displaying the Whig strength. We are not at all sorry to acknowledge, that the first vigorous and telling lift offered to the Whig nomination, falls from the pen of Mrs. Swisshelm, of the Free Democracy.—*Journal of yesterday.*

This is all right and proper. Mrs. Swisshelm should "puff" Mr. Biddle for the Mayoralty; it is merely a reciprocity of favors, for Mr. Biddle has often "puffed" her and her paper.

But the modesty of the editor in advocating the claims of the whig candidate for Mayor is amusing. He will not quote what Biddle and White have said in favor of the whig candidate, but he falls back upon Mrs. Swisshelm to prove that he is a very proper candidate for Mayor.

Now, how is it that the first "telling lift" the whig candidate should receive comes from a woman? If he should be elected, is Bloomerism to rule, and are we to pass under petticoat government? We desire the Journal man to enlighten us on this subject. If he does not speak, will the editors of the American and Gazette give the public the required information.

We agree with the editor of the Journal that there has not been a good show of hands in favor of the whig candidate, and we think that Biddle and White have treated him scurrilly.

☞ The editor of the *Jounal*, who is devotedly attached to the whig candidate for Mayor, is still attempting to prove that Mr. Sawyer attempted to get a nomination by fraud. The editor's favorite has got the nomination, and we think he should be contented with it. But that will not satisfy him; he is still after Mr. Sawyer. In his paper of Wednesday, he says:

> The Post again announces that Mr. Sawyer having been beaten for the nomination by the whig convention will come out as a volunteer candidate for Mayor.
>
> The extract for this breach of faith is alleged fraunds in the Fifth and Eighth wards. So the Post informs us.
>
> In regard to the Eighth ward we have already given the facts in yesterday's Journal.
>
> The charge of fraud in the Fifth ward is new and more absurd. The vote in that ward stood:
>
> Biddle, ... 192
> Glenn, ... 124
> Sawyer, ... 100
>
> Showing Mr. S. to have been the lowest of the three candidates. The Post and the rest of the Democratic must find for circumventing the whig convention.

Mr. Biddle does an injury to the Whig candidate for Mayor, in publishing the poll in the Fifth ward. We all know how he got a majority in that part of the city. He does not owe his success to his own popularity, but on the contrary, it is due to the fancy speculations of some sporting gentlemen, who, for their own amusement, bet that they would carry the ward for him. They did carry it for him—not because they loved him, but, because they wished to *win their bets*. So, Mr. Biddle got the Fifth ward by gambling; and he cannot make anything else out of it, but an empty nomination.

Completion of the B. and O. Railroad.

We learn from the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Tuesday, that the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Cumberland, under the superintendent of Mr. Rosberry Carr, and that from Wheeling, directed by Mr. R. Carr, jr., were joined on the evening of the 24th inst., at five minutes after 6 o'clock.

The junction took place upon the 188th section, about 2¼ miles east of the Grave Creek Station.

After the last rail had been fixed in its place, Mr. Carr made the following short address to his men:

"We have now laid the last bar of the long link of Railroad which connects the Chesapeake Bay and the waters of the Ohio; and I call upon all to give three hearty cheers for our President, Thomas Swan, and three more for our Chief Engineer, Benjamin H. Latrobe. May they both live to make many more connexions of the western waters and the sea-board."

The cheers were most heartily given by the large united parties of tracklayers, and then the hills once more resounded to "three more for Rosberry Carr, Sr."

This done, the men, tired with a hard day's service, retired to their camp.

The Wheeling Bridge—Conflict between the Supreme Court and Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows, under date of December 25th. So it seems the worst feature of the Wheeling Bridge Case is yet to be decided.

We shall look with anxiety for the result:

Public attention will soon be called to the remarkable conflict between the United States Supreme Court and the legislative branch of the government, in the Wheeling Bridge case. The Court, by a decree at its late session, after a rehearing of the case, decreed that the bridge should be remodeled as an obstruction to navigation, or elevated to a certain height, and they allowed a certain time within which the bridge company should comply with the terms of the decree. Congress, at the late session, and after the adjournment of the Court, constituted the bridge a post road, with a view to save the bridge and evade the decree. They undertake to legalize what the Judiciary has decided to be a nuisance.

In February, the U. S. Marshal will proceed to execute the decree, and summon a posse, and, if need be, call upon the President for military aid. The Governor of Virginia, on the other hand, will resist the execution of the decree and employ the militia for that purpose. There is a clash of authority between co-ordinate branches of the government and in which States are deeply interested on one side and the other. Whether Congress or the Court is to yield is the question.

Webster and Hayne's Speeches.

Redding & Co., Boston, have just issued a neat edition of Webster's great Speech, together with the Speech of Gen. Hayne. If our readers will bear in mind that in Mr. Webster's published works General Hayne's Speech is omitted, and that one great and marked character of Webster's Speech was the skilful manner in which he turned all his enemy's defences, even unto the "ghost of the murdered coalition," they will see the importance of forthwith securing a copy, in order that they may preserve, side by side, and compare for themselves these master pieces of forensic eloquence. 84 pages; price 25 cents. It can be sent by mail.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO.

These flourishing cities on Lake Erie are now united by Railroad; and Pittsburgh at the same time is of course united with Toledo. The Cleveland *True Democrat* of Tuesday thus notices the union:

TOLEDO.—We greet you, sister city! It is pleasant to be iron-linked with you. Now, nor ice, nor cold, nor rain, can stay our daily union, and on to Chicago, into the far west beyond, and on, on to the sea-board, our citizens can sweep together. Joy be in our union! The cold iron shall be a conductor of joyous feeling, and generous rivalry between our brave cities.

☞ We refer our readers to the advertisement of Barnum & Beach's new paper, the *Illustrated News*, which will be found in our columns to-day. As we have not yet seen the new paper, of course, we are not prepared to give it a "first rate notice" in the *Morning Post*.

CYRUS ORLANDO LOOMIS, Esq.—This gentleman was admitted on Friday last, as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington City.

The Growth of Chicago.

It is not quite twenty years since Chicago was first dotted upon the map of our country. Now it contains about 38,000 souls, and there are more miles of Railroads centering there than run into London. The Railroads which now centre there, and are now being constructed, which will centre there within the next three years, may be summed up as follows:—

	Miles.
Boston, via Albany, Niagara, Detroit	1,000
New-York, via Dunkirk, Toledo	900
Philadelphia, via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne	500
Baltimore, via Wheeling, Columbus	750
Norfolk, via Cincinnati, Chicago	500
Charleston and Savanna, via Louisville, Indianopolis, Nashville, Evansville	1,000
Mobile, via Cairo	900
St. Louis, Alton, Springfield, and Bloomington	250
Quincy and Military Tract	250
Rock Island, Peru, and Joliet	200
Dubuque, Galena and Chicago	200
Illinois and Wisconsin, via Fon du Lac to Lake Superior	200
Lake Shore, Milwaukie and Green Bay	200
Grand total	7,650

Chicago is the great emporium of Lake Michigan and will show, in 1860, a population as large as New York contained in 1820. Twenty years ago the ground on which Chicago now stands was occupied by the Pottawatomie Indians. In 1833 this tribe removed, by treaty, to lands in Missouri. In 1834 the first white men took up their position on the site. In 1835, its population was a little over 600. In 1840 this number had increased to 4,479; in 1850 to 28,269, and in 1852 to 38,733.

Statistics of the Presidential Election.

The New York Journal of Commerce says the Whig vote at the recent election is greater than at any previous one; though the gain over 1848 is only 11,699; 71,292 over 1844, and 98,592 over 1840. The Democratic vote is 855,246 greater than in 1848; 246,598 greater than in 1844, and 458,478 greater than in 1840. The abolition vote is 136,880 less than in 1848, and 93,756 greater than in 1844.

Vermont is the banner State on the Whig side, as is New York on the Democratic; the latter having given Pierce a plurality of 27,260, and a majority over both whig and abolition of 1836. But in proportion to the whole number of votes polled, Texas is the banner State on the Democratic side, having given nearly three times as many to Pierce as to Scott. Georgia comes next, having given Pierce more than twice as many as Scott; then Arkansas and Florida. The least plurality in any State is 25 in Delaware for Pierce. The States polling the highest aggregate vote, are New York, 622,426; Pennsylvania, 380,272; Ohio, 353,368. The State polling the fewest votes is Florida—7,161. Delaware comes next—12,655.

The largest abolition vote given by any State is 21,782 in Ohio. Next comes Massachusetts with 28,623, and New York with 25,438. In proportion to the whole number of votes, Vermont is the greatest hot-bed of abolitionism.

EXTRAVAGANT SPEECH.—The late Bishop Hedding used to tell an incident in his episcopal career strikingly illustrative of the despotic power of long-indulged habit. At one of the conferences where he presided, a young preacher was charged with indulging too great coarseness in exaggeration. He was not said to be guilty of positive falsehood: but superlatives flowed so freely from his tongue, that truth had all the semblance, and frequently did all the mischief of a lie. The young man was sentenced to be publicly admonished by the chair. He stood up in the presence of his brethren, and the Bishop, with the greatest kindness, pointed out the evil resulting from the habit. After hearing him through, the accused, bathed in tears, requested permission to say a few words. He commenced by a candid acknowledgment of his fault, and thanked the Bishop for his admonition. Turning to his brethren in the ministry, he assured them of his determination to conquer his besetting propensity. "I regret it, as much as any of you, I have struggled against it. I have wept on account of it, and I can truly say, it has already caused me to shed barrels of tears."

Bores—when they *are*, boys, are queer enough. How many ridiculous notion they have, and what singular desires, which in after life change and shape themselves into characteristics! Who remembers when he would have sold his birthright for a rocking horse, and his new suit of clothes for a monkey? Who forgets the sweet faced girl, older than himself, against whose golden hair he leaned and wept his griefs away! Who recollects when the thought of being a circus-rider appeared greater than to be President; and how jealously he watched the little fellows that wore spangled jackets, and turned summersets, and prayed to become like them? If memory preserve not these caprices, or something similar, the boy is lost in the man. Happy visions, they come but once and go quickly, leaving us even to sigh for a return of what can never be again.

SHOEMAKING BY MACHINERY.—A Bridgewater correspondent of the Plymouth Memorial gives the following account of the progress of stitching by machinery:

"Last week we saw in operation what we never happened to meet with before—a sewing machine. The one we saw has lately been bro't into the place, and is used for stitching shoes. We understand that these machines are becoming quite common, one shoe establishment in Abington making use of no less than six. It said that an operator with the machine, will stitch a day ten times the amount usually accomplished by a "stitcher" and that the cost is very materially reduced. The machine did the work very neatly, and so far as we see very thoroughly."

A FATHER'S ADVICE.—Col. George Mason, of Virginia, made the following remarks in his will, which ought to be considered a legacy to the nation:—"I recommend to my sons, from my own experience in life, to prefer the happiness of independence and a private station, to the trouble and vexations of public business; but if either their own inclinations, or the necessity of the times, should engage them in public affairs, I charge them on a fathers blessing, never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induce them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgrace, or of death, deter them from asserting the liberty of their country, and endeavor to transmit to their posterity, those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

THE CALCOLO SHIP.—Again we are enabled to state, for the gratification of the public, says the New York Courier of Tuesday, that the machinery of the caloric ship Ericsson has been in motion. It was worked yesterday during ten consecutive hours—making over six revolutions per minute. The furnaces were intentionally worked upon a checked draft. Only 250 pounds of coal was put into them during each hour, and upon this trifling quantity of fuel the fires continued to augment constantly during the day.—We understand that the machinery will be worked for several days to come, and that the trial trip will not be made until the engines are in complete working order.

THE GRAVE.—What a resting place for the weary! There are no cares to corrode, no cold unfeeling world to step in and mar the peace of its inmates. All the faults of the dead are forgotten, and their virtues sweetly cherished and remembered.

Reader, if thou art an orphan—if thy parents lie in the silent tomb, go to their graves, think of their virtues, think of the lessons they have tried to implant in thy heart. Think they have only gone before thee, and try to meet them beyond the grave. Death will have no terror to those who are prepared to meet it; he is welcome as a messenger of mercy, sent to free them from their bondage.

☞ Leap year is near its close—and remember it only comes once in a long while. Young Ladies, you who have not yet *"embraced* the—(opportunity,)" had better hurry up the cakes. They had better select husbands soon, or they will be compelled to sing—

> Leap year is come, and here I am,
> Without a husband or a beau,
> *Why did'nt I* select a man?
> I can't endure this state of woe.

POTATO BUSINESS SOUTH.—The trade in potatoes at New Orleans is very extensive. One firm at Louisville has shipped 60,000 barrels to New Orleans since the 1st July. The additional shipments reach 75,000 barrels from Louisville for the same market, the net value of which amounts to $112,500. The average price of potatoes at Louisville has been $1 per barrel, and the freight to New Orleans about 50 cents.

A WOMAN'S MAN.—Gerrit Smith says, "Were you to ask who elected me, I would answer, the women. The women plead and prayed for me, and I am elected. Thanks to the women for such a result."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

KENTUCKY—OFFICIAL.

	1852—		1848—	
Counties.	*Scott.*	*Pierce.*	*Taylor.*	*Cass*
Adair	457	597	568	549
Allen	280	454	428	558
Anderson	202	606	334	547
Ballard	260	328	277	281
Barren	1119	967	1402	1048
Bath	537	765	724	762
Boone	800	769	935	769
Bourbon	978	528	1172	486
Boyle	603	823	773	847
Bracken	688	517	795	472
Breathitt	96	235	143	161
Breckenridge	842	440	1008	422
Bullitt	403	446	499	399
Butler	812	269	849	204
Caldwell	731	874	826	841
Calloway	189	815	227	664
Campbell	477	1098	511	814
Carroll	446	473	483	428
Carter	180	497	248	510
Casey	474	230	529	196
Christian	973	806	1132	786
Clark	842	822	1045	819
Clay	278	185	377	125
Clinton	276	318	286	294
Crittenden	396	486	342	399
Cumberland	501	157	642	158
Davies	1027	711	986	605
Edmonson	208	218	249	209
Estill	358	322	485	288
Fayette	1876	809	1541	781
Fleming	883	698	1159	700
Floyd	165	222	280	225
Franklin	633	750	926	664
Fulton	152	238	no return.	
Gallatin	372	411	360	368
Garrard	863	236	1187	191
Grant	437	572	485	523
Graves	446	971	468	772
Grayson	438	394	507	346
Greene	422	487	517	512
Greenup	592	660	640	516
Hancock	249	205	304	466
Hardin	1007	819	1289	631
Harlan	327	65	350	56
Harrison	802	947	891	890
Hart	455	578	686	528
Henderson	616	935	731	556
Henry	744	973	872	1022
Hickman	155	389	169	353
Hopkins	787	809	896	766
Jefferson	3075	3791	1161	970
Jessamine	556	476	792	439
Johnson	64	299	106	214
Kenton	976	1884	935	1228
Knox	487	164	648	159
Larue	317	348	478	340
Laurel	472	187	488	145
Lawrence	385	362	414	318
Letcher	63	78	no return.	
Lewis	400	503	521	566
Lincoln	674	338	832	325
Livingston	312	267	403	265
Logan	1294	1202	1402	858
Louisville City, with Jefferson co		2836	2020	
Madison	976	541	1814	564
Marion	782	768	765	629
Marshall	91	425	120	496
Mason	1837	896	1631	968
McCracken	385	416	497	353
Meade	647	230	713	225
Mercer	694	914	784	1088
Montgomery	518	889	688	548
Morgan	377	850	586	379
Monroe	316	509	418	490
Muhlenburg	814	658	746	437
Nelson	958	487	1149	464
Nicholas	593	721	673	704
Ohio	701	624	718	542
Oldham	388	486	476	488
Owen	595	1186	638	810
Owsley	294	326	330	243
Pendleton	262	570	376	599
Perry	180	77	no return.	
Pike	221	194	225	140
Powell	111	138	new county.	
Pulaski	707	622	947	734
Rockcastle	326	97	497	95
Russell	438	195	519	180
Scott	729	888	797	734
Shelby	1184	763	1494	716
Simpson	389	380	448	428
Spencer	331	340	460	351
Taylor	264	527	new county.	
Todd	652	422	808	409
Trigg	590	620	688	692
Trimble	260	491	361	458
Union	992	612	1401	603
Warren	937	600	1226	608
Washington	637	680	872	405
Wayne	463	342	689	386
Whitley	no return.		684	93
Woodford	706	410	778	837
Total	57,068	53,806	67,141	49,720
	55,806		49,720	
			17,421	
Whig majority	3,262		3,262	
Democratic gain since 1848		4,159		
Total vote in 1848				116,861
Total vote in 1852				110,874
Decrease in four years				5,987

BULWER.

MISCELLANY AND GOSSIP.—This sketch of a principal literary celebrity of the age, (and from the Age, London,) is so pertinent and well stated that we think our readers will be pleased to see it at length:

Bulwer Lytton's great effort is to unite in himself the gentleman of fashion and high breeding with the author of first-rate literary reputation; and, like most other extravagant attempts, it would appear ridiculous were his literary triumphs less complete. Upon one work, poet, novel, or play and novels, and orator, he would incontestably be owner of Knebworth Park, dispensing county hospitalities, and the man of fashion in London, receiving only wits at his table. He has striven through life to effect this combination, and in a great measure he has succeeded. The sumptuous confectioner of Trinity Hall, with winning the University prize for the best English poem. The gentry of Herefordshire were not long ago invited to our Marcons's country seat, and the entertainment included a theatrical representation of his own play, just as it was also acted by his amateur literary friends before the Queen, at Devonshire House. Feeling a sincere sympathy for the trials of artistic life, he would express it like a feudal chieftain, and so he appropriates from his domain a site for an hospital for decayed men of letters and art.

"When he has a few friends to dine with him in London, the party might consist of Talfourd, Macready, Dickens, D'Orsay, (but that he is dead) and perhaps a young American author, who has been introduced, and is there upon trial. Essentially refined and fastidious, you will probably find that he has furnished the rooms of his house in accordance with the tastes of the Tudor, the Louis Quatorze, and other historical eras; and, being fully indulgent to his imagination in the effort of composition, he has been said to write in appropriate costume, and even enough the fumes of opiate. In the country houses of his acquaintance you may possibly be shown some secured apartment, in which the confession of 'Aubrey,' in 'Devereux,' was written at midnight, in a cowl, with a skull on the table; or the black-bogted bed-curtains, within which the author of 'Richilieu' rested his inspired head.

"In estimating both the intellectual character and writings of Bulwer Lytton, it is impossible to avoid a comparison betwixt him and Byron.—Even the circumstance of their private lives are strikingly similar. Their aristocratic lineage; their great dependence in early years upon a mother; their unfortunate matrimonial connexion; their attachment to a daughter in both cases, though from different causes, frustrated; their personal vanity, warm temper, and egotism; even their nonentity in Parliament; also, sundry high and generous qualities and feelings which have undoubtedly distinguished them both. And these peculiarities of life and disposition have tinctured the prose of the one and the poetry of the other. Each has shown a morbid desire to put on dress, and be the hero of poem or tale. 'Childe Harold,' 'the Corsair,' &c., were vehicles for the personal confessions of their author; 'Pelham,' 'the Student,' &c., are self-likenesses of their artist. This habit is incompatible with attaining the last highest step which genius is entitled to reach. It is attributable, no doubt, in these two cases to that self-exaggeration which the hereditary privileges of wealth and station are apt to engender, and which only experience and self-examination can which only experience and self-examination can which only experience and self-examination can