The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1848.

IN THIS PAPER.—THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. TREATIES. RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. The must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

A HIGH SCHOOL.—We have the promise of an article on the subject of a High School, from a gentleman eminently qualified to enlighten the public mind on that interesting topic. We find public attention awakened; and severe intelligent and influential persons ready to co-operate with the School Directors of the city, should those gentlemen choose to take hold of the subject. It has been suggested to us, that the High School might be united with our University, with great advantage to our citizens. We have no scheme of our own; but feel the interest, which every good citizen should feel, on the proper mental training of our youth; and throw our columns open on the subject.

"A No-Party President."—Gen. Taylor.

The Editor of the Gazette, in writing from Washington city, treats his readers to a long chapter on the subject of a "No-party President," the substance of which may be stated in a few words; that all attempts to administer the government on no-party principles have proved to be failures. Mr. BROOKS concludes in these words:

"We have been led to these few remarks from the anticipations which seem to be indulged in by many that "a no party President" can be elected and that, if elected he may call around him men equally independent of all party considerations. With these views some have anticipated the election of Gen. Taylor. But we have no such a belief. Gen. Taylor has avowed himself a Whig, and if elected he has said he shall call around him a Whig cabinet. We have shown that he could not do differently, if elected, and any attempt to revive the experiment tried by Washington would only result disastrously to the public service and in great disappointment to himself, and party organization."

We are to infer plainly from this extract that the federal party intend playing their old game of deception for the future, as in times past. Gen. Taylor, as every reader well knows, has over and overagain avowed that he would not consent to be a candidate for the Presidency, unless the people, irrespective of party, thought proper to confer the office upon him. He has declared in scores of letters to his friends, which have been published, that he was no politician, has taken no interest whatever in party politics, and would not allow his name to go before a National Convention as a party candidate for nomination. But it seems that some of the federal leaders, who appear to know more about Gen. TAYLOR's political opinions than the General himself, now declare to the people that he is "*a whig, and if elected will call around him a whig cabinet.*" It must be evident from this that General TAYLOR is attempting to deceive the people in regard to his political opinions, or else the federal leaders, who profess to be his friends, are taking an unwarrantable liberty with his name and practising a fraud upon the country. We do not say that the editor of the Gazette is more culpable in this respect, than the rest of his political brethren. It seems to be the great steady of the leaders of the party, throughout the country, to overthrow the democratic party, at all hazards, and place the reins of government in federal hands, in order to secure for themselves the loaves and fishes of office. To accomplish this result, no means, however disreputable, are left untried. Their consciences will stop at nothing, since they passed through the hard cider carousals of 1840.

A NEW "WHIG" MOVE!

A Whig paper asserts that "ladies' kisses denote generally a more correct judgment on the fitness of candidates than mens' votes." A Democratic contemporary advises, "As Harrison was sung into the Presidency, we propose that Clay be kissed into it. All other means have failed." We opine that this means will be unavailing; as the ladies are, in general, chary in bestowing these "silent messenger of love;" and they are not willing to give them, unless *for a consideration!*

It would seem, however, that one of the "Whig" toadies, writing for the New York Tribune, has started a plan of this kind. He says, (referring to Mr. Clay's sojourn in the city of Washington:)

"One lady has just taken off her white glove, *because* it was pressed by the hand of Henry Clay; and *no other hand shall ever press it again.* It is sacred to that patriotic grasp. Nor indeed has the *hand of* beauty been the only thing pressed to-night; for lips which might have won an angel's kiss, have felt themselves *too highly honored by being pressed by his.* This may almost appear like trifling; yet it is true, and marks the deep devotion of the more patriotic sex for the great patriot and statesman. *What a legacy Mr. Clay would bestow if he could only bequeath those lips of his.*"

There were a *few* disgusting scenes in 1840, in which ladies were induced to participate; but we can scarcely believe, that the ladies of our country are ready to sanction the proposition alluded to. Just think of a convocation of all the beauty, female virtue, and female intelligence of any one of our large cities, *for the purpose* of being kissed by Mr. Clay!

JUST LIKE THEM.

The American Democrat, printed at Carlisle, says, that "petitions signed by more than six thousand ladies, have been presented to the Legislature of this State, praying for the abolition of the death penalty. The dear creatures!—the only hanging in the world *ought to be about their necks.*"

Such has always been the case. When there is a work of mercy, or of true benevolence to be performed, WOMAN is sure to be the most active and prominent agent in its accomplishment.

CRITTENDEN FOR TAYLOR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, says, that "Senator Crittenden has expressed the opinion, *publicly*, on more than one occasion, lately, that General Taylor should be nominated by the Whigs, and that he is *as good a Whig as himself.*"

It would seem that Balie Peyton, Gen. Duff Green, James Watson Webb, and all the other broken down and disappointed politicians, and would-be leaders, are of the same opinion.

Hon. Arnold Plumer

Arrived in this city on yesterday morning, and took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel. We learn that he will leave to-day for Harrisburgh. He is in most excellent spirits, and has entirely recovered from his late illness. We believe Mr. P. has not yet decided whether he will accept of the office of State Treasurer, to which he was elected by our Legislature a short time since. One thing is certain, he was not an applicant for the office, and indeed did not desire it. It was voluntarily tendered to him by the representatives of Pennsylvania's democracy; and if he concludes to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office, it will be solely with the view of gratifying the wishes of his personal and political friends.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR COLQUITT.—The Milledgeville (Georgia) Union, of the 31st ult., announces the resignation of Hon. W. T. Colquitt, as United States Senator. As the Governor of Georgia is absent in Virginia, where he was called by the illness of his father-in-law, Hon. J. W. Jones, which has since terminated fatally, no successor has yet been appointed.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democracy of Mercer county, met in Convention on Monday, the 31st ultimo, with a view to the expression of their sentiments upon matters of public importance; and to appoint delegates to the Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March.

The meeting seems to have been conducted with great harmony and unanimity of action; and the resolutions adopted are of the most patriotic character. Joseph Kerr, Esq., was elected President; the Hon. Thomas Wilson, and Samuel Hull, Esq., Vice Presidents; and William Church and David C. Cossitt, Esq'rs., were chosen Secretaries. B. F. Baskin, G. W. Tenbroeck, James Lock, and Wm. Maxwell, Esqs., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, John HOGE, Esq., addressed the assembly in a very eloquent and argumentative style, sustaining the policy of the general administration on the subject of the war, and all the other points now at issue between the two parties.

The following are among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by our worthy President, James K. Polk; that the efficacy and ability with which the affairs of our government have been conducted by him, evidence to the country and to the world statesmanship of the highest degree. That the zeal with which he has sustained the honor of our country has evinced patriotism of the purest and highest order, and the care and fidelity with which he has guarded and advanced all he great interests of the country manifests his sincere desire to promote the general welfare of the whole country.

Resolved, That the tariff of 1846, by its equal operations upon every class and interests of the community, and the increase of revenues accruing to the government, has fully satisfied us that it is founded upon correct principles and should be the settled policy of this country, and meet with our decided approbation.

Resolved, That the Constitutional Treasury, so much denounced by the whigs, is the true and only safe method of conducting the financial affairs of the government, and this is fully demonstrated by the facts that whilst our government has been engaged in a foreign war, national loans have been obtained without any depreciation. That whilst the financial affairs of the old world have been deranged in a most extraordinary manner, the financial affairs of this country have been unaffected; and that the transmission of funds have been made at less expense than by any other means, and without any loss to the government.

Resolved, That we still continue to approve of the present war with Mexico, originating as it did in the wrongs and aggressions of the Mexican government upon our citizens and our government, and that we are of the opinion the same should be ended only by obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That our confidence in our worthy governor, Francis R. Shunk, continues unabated, and we hail his continuance in the Gubernatorial chair as the harbinger of good to the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified in being able to bear testimony to the integrity, ability and statesmanship of the Hon. James Buchanan, and as being a firm supporter of the principles of the democratic party. That in him, Pennsylvania possesses a son of whom she may be proud, and whom she can offer to the American people, as in every respect worthy to fill the highest office in the gift of a free people. That he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that our delegates to the 4th of March convention be instructed to support him for the Presidency—but that we will cheerfully and cordially support the nominee of the National convention.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to support the nomination of Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

Maj. A. A. DOUGLASS, of Mercer county, was recommended as a candidate for Canal Commissioner; and a number of other resolutions were adopted by the meeting.

Cumberland County.

The Democracy of "Old Mother Cumberland," met in County Convention on the 2d inst., and selected A. SMITH MCKINNEY and WM. R. GORGAS, representative delegates to the 4th of March Convention. They were unanimously instructed for JAMES BUCHANAN, as the Democratic candidate for President. Amongst the many excellent resolutions passed by the Convention, we find the following:

Resolved, That Congress should vote men and means to the President, so that he may prosecute the war with increased energy and vigor, and until Mexico, humbled at our feet, is brought to sue for peace on our own terms; and that hostilities ought not to cease, until our government has obtained, in the language of an eminent republican statesman, full "indemnity for the past, and security for the future;"

Resolved, That Pennsylvania, by her position, resources, population and unwavering devotion to Democratic principles, deserves the high honor of furnishing the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and we feel confident that her undoubted claims will not be disregarded; any longer by the Democracy of the Union, particularly when she presents to the National Convention so talented and eminent a statesman as Hon. James Buchanan.

Resolved, That we consider the tariff of 1846 vastly better and infinitely more Democratic than the tariff of 1842—that the Constitution of the United States gives no authority to enact laws for the purpose of taxing the people, other than to raise revenue to meet the demands of the government, and that all legislation for the purpose of protection to particular branches of industry,—protection for protection'—is an infraction of the Constitution, and opposed to the Democratic spirit which should be manifest in our National Legislature.

The Carlisle Volunteer, a paper which has heretofore been recognized as unfriendly to Mr. BUCHANAN, speaks as follows in reference to the Cumberland demonstration. The remarks do credit to the head and heart of the Editor:

In our paper of this morning will be found the official proceedings of our County Convention. It will be seen that the delegates appointed to represent this county in the State Convention, are instructed to support the claims of the Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency. The resolutions, we understand, were passed without a dissenting voice, although some ten or twelve of the delegates are warm friendly to George M. Dallas. This was right and magnanimous on the part of those Delegates, who had been elected as Dallas men. Finding themselves in the minority in the County Convention, they, like good and faithful Democrats, voted with the majority, in favor of the resolutions adopted. We are glad to have it in our power to state that the best of feeling prevailed during the deliberations of the Convention.

From the "signs of the times," it is now almost reduced to a certainty, that Mr. Buchanan will receive the vote of this State, in the National Convention, for the Presidency. So far as we are concerned, it matters little who is selected as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the great contest next fall. Let the nominee be Buchanan, Dallas, or any other capable, trust-worthy, unflinching Democrat, and he shall have our zealous support. Should Mr. Buchanan be the choice of the Convention, we shall do battle for him with a zeal surpassed by none. Or, on the other hand, should Mr. Dallas, Gen. Cass, Mr. Woodbury, or any other good and true man, be selected, his name shall float at our mast-head, and we shall use our every energy in his behalf. "Principles, not men," should be the motto of every lover of his country at this time.

The Vice Presidency.

The Washington correspondent of the Nashville Union, writing under date of January 24th, pays the following just tribute to the merits of the Hon. AARON V. BROWN, late Governor of the State of Tennessee:

"The notice taken of Ex-Governor A. V. Brown, in presenting his name and claims to the consideration of the National Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency—a nomination by your convention wholly unsought, by that eminent statesman—was and is well merited. In long and faithful devotion to democratic principles—in the able and faithful performance of every duty which has ever been confided to him by his countrymen—in the distinguished talents he has ever displayed, in his career from the date of his famous resolutions in your State Senate, in 1827, in relation to the Clay and Adams "bargain; intrigue and management;" in his distinguished zeal and services in relation to the annexation of Texas in 1844—45; and in his late Executive administration of your State government, he has proved himself to be a statesman of the soundest republican principles, of the most commanding abilities, and ever faithful to his country. Long may he live to enjoy the honors he has achieved, and wear the new honors his country may have in reserve for him."

☞ We are pleased to learn, through a letter received from a friend at Harrisburg, that Governor SHUNK has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to ride out.

Cause of Federal Success.

We have been told that one of the orators, on the occasion of the late Clay meeting in this city, very plainly told his political friends, that the great reason why the Whigs did not succeed in the last presidential election, and in our recent State election, was, on account of the prosperity of the country; and that he urged upon his *compatriots* to resort to the plan of trying to make the People believe the country is fast approaching a condition of entire ruin.

The editor of the New York Miror, an opponent of the present administration, who sustains the claims of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency in a recent letter from the City of Washington, says:—

"It seems to be the policy of the whigs, at the present crisis, to make the affairs of the nation look as dark as possible. I heard a leader of this party say, the other day, *that he hoped all the banks would have to suspend specie payments within six weeks.* It was said in private, but with great earnestness, and I did not "promise not to tell" "

These Federal politicians know the value, to their party, of *actual* distress and ruin in the country; they know it to be true (as MATHEW CAREY wrote, more than thirty years ago,) that "your party rises as the country sinks, and sinks as your country rises." And, failing to carry through their schemes, in a time of prosperity, they think to deceive the people by starting the cry of *ruin*. But it will not take. They have not the power at this time, through the agency of a national bank, to make "money" scarce at their pleasure; and, while the salutary acts of the last Democratic Congress shall remain unrepealed, they will not be able to ruin the country.

Magnetism in Louisville.

The last Louisville Democrat contains twenty eight certificates, of persons who have been cured, or very sensibly benefitted, at the hands of Mr. I. KELLY, who has been for some time lecturing on, and experimenting in the phenomena of Human Magnetism, in that city. He has been giving instructions to a large and most intelligent class; and, at the close of the term for which they had engaged him, a committee was appointed by the Class, to inquire into and report upon the cases of disease, &c., which he had under his care. The cases reported on by them, consisted of persons who had been long suffering with rheumatism, deafness, neuralgia, paralysis, partial blindness, scrofulous affection, nervous debility, or other affections; and the cure, or manifest improvement in their condition, is several instances, certified to by the Physicians who had been previously attending them. The committee who made this report, consisted of Doctors T. L. Caldwell, Wm. J. C. Baum, C. Pirtle, and J. W. Bright, the Rev. Samuel D. Baldwin A. M., and George D. Prentice, Esq. Editor of the Louisville Journal.

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER:—Your correspondent Z. thinks that I do injustice to the wealthy portion of the community, in the position which I took in my last article; and invites me to visit the schools in some of the old Wards, where I will find the children of the "rich and poor side by side;" &c. Z. is a School Director, and he assumes that I am ignorant of the character of the schools in the city. If I have written without a knowledge of the subject, I am glad that an *intelligent* gentleman has stepped forward to set me right. But I am not sure that Z. is better acquainted with the condition of the schools in the city than myself; nor do I think him possessed of as much candor, as an ordinary reader of his article would suppose. Let me ask him a question or two: When the School Directors in the North Ward resolved to recommend to the citizens an increase of the school tax, at the time Z refers to, (I may be wrong as to date, but not as to the fact,) did they not employ a person to go round and tear down the legal notices which had been pasted up in prominent places in the ward, within an hour afterwards, in order that the heavy tax payers should not see them? Were they fearful that men in moderate circumstances would vote against the tax? Certainly not. Were they under the apprehension that the "wealthy men," who send their children to the Common Schools (?) would throw in their ballots against the tax? That would seem to be impossible. Who then did they fear? I could answer this question; but I have no desire to get into a controversy with Z., as I am sure he and I agree in the main; and I hope that he will co-operate with an humble individual, like myself, in calling public attention to the subject of our schools, and particularly to a High School. I shall write again on the subject of the tax being general.

BURRITT.

☞ MR. FERRIERE, a member of the Louisiana Legislature, was sent to prison for twelve hours, a few days since, for striking Mr. Brewer, a fellow member, with his glove.

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—As all families are not provided with scales and weights, referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, Dr. Browne subjoins a list—as follows:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Wheat flour, 1 pound is one quart.
Indian meal, 1 lb 2 ozs. is one quart.
Butter, when soft, 1 lb is one quart.
Loaf-sugar, broken, 1 pound is one quart.
White sugar, powdered, 1 lb 1 oz, is one quart.
Best brown sugar, 1 lb. 2 oz. is one quart.
Eggs, average size, 10 eggs are one pound.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Sixteen large table spoonfuls, are 1 a pint.
Eight table spoonfuls are 1 gill.
Four table spoonfuls are 1 a gill.
A common sized wine glass holds 1 a gill.

☞ The Cumberland Valley Sentinel, of the 7th instant, comes to us with the name of Gen. LEWIS CASS at the head of its columns, as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Baltimore Convention in May next.

Justice to Gov. Dorr from an Opponent.—In the argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the two cases of Martin Luther and Rachael Luther against Borden and others, *Mr. Whipple*, of Rhode Island, who boasted that he had never read John Locke and never should, at one stage of his argument seemed to forget that he was not on the stump, and in speaking of the difficulties in Rhode Island, said they would never have happened, if it had not been for the obstinacy of Tom Dorr.

Mr. Hallett, who sat near him, here said, in an undertone—you *know* Governor Dorr, Mr. Whipple. He is not here to defend himself. I do know Mr. Dorr, replied Mr. Whipple, emphatically. He was my student in law, and I have rarely found a man so well versed in history and none more thoroughly acquainted with the institutions and principles of government, ancient and modern. He is a fine scholar and a gentleman.

In my whole intercourse with him I never knew him to disguise the truth or to utter a falsehood. But his fault was, that he gave himself up to theories. He always asked my advice and never followed it.

An eulogy like this, thus wrested as it were from an opponent, in the midst of an attack, is equally honorable to its subject and to the author; who, in the expansive atmosphere of the supreme court of the United States, threw off the local prejudices fostered within the narrow circle of Rhode Island, and spoke of a man as a man should speak.

Boston Post.

A NOBLE STORY.

"I will show you a man wornspent; the body outline of a human thing, with toil and want cut, as with an iron tool, upon him; a man to whom the common pleasures of this our mortal heritage are unknown as the joys of Paradise. This man toils and starves, and starves and toils, even as the markets vary. Well, he keeps a heart, sound as oak in his bosom. In the sanctity of his soul, he bestows the kiss of peace upon a grudging world; he compels the homage of respect, and champions himself against the hardness of fortune. In his wretched homestead he is throned in the majesty of the affections. His suffering, patient, loving wife—his pale faced, ill-clad children—are his queen and subjects. He is a king in heart, guarding and ruling the iron hours; unseen spirits of love and goodness anoint him—and sir," said the hermit in a solemn voice, "as surely as the kingdom of God is more than a fairy tale, so surely do God's angels sing that poor man's jubilate."

The Interior of the Earth.

A fact of great interest, says Professor Silliman, has been proved by the borings for artesian wells in the suburbs of Paris, namely, that as we go towards the centre of the earth, the temperature increases at the rate of about one degree for every fifty feet. That the whole interior portion of the earth, or at least a great part of it, is an igneous portion of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eruptions have been ascertained and placed beyond dispute. How, then, are they to be accounted for? The theory prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal-beds, is perfectly puerile, and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world would never afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius. We must look higher than this; and I have little doubt that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles, which are constantly in the earth. We know that when certain metals are brought together, powerful electric action is evolved, and a light is produced, superior even in effulgence to the light of the sun.—Now, if a small arrangement produces such results, what may we not expect from the combinations of those immense beds of metal to be found in the earth? Here we have the key to all the grand phenomena of volcanic action. An illustration on a small scale may be seen in the thermoelectric battery made of zinc, bismuth, and antimony, packed in a box and varnished. In this, heat is evolved below, while the top is cold; and here we have the very case of the volcano—in the interior of a fiery ocean is heaving its surges, while its peak is capped with everlasting snows.

From the Botanico Medical Reporter.

Human Magnetism.

An Important Cure.—Nathaniel Coleman, of Ripley, about sixteen years ago received an injury upon his brain, which produced complete insanity that lasted for more than a year. Under medical treatment he became partially relieved—but from that time onward he was subject to return of derangement, every month, that would usually disqualify him for business from one to two weeks.

One year ago, last August, Prof. Smith, of Jeffersonville, Ind., was delivering a course of lectures in Ripley, on Human Magnetism. Mr. C., prompted by curiosity, merely, presented himself, with others, to be magnetized. At the third sitting he painfully into the magnetic state, and soon became quite susceptible to the influence; before the course of lectures was concluded in had one of his periodical returns of derangement. From what had been said in the lectures about the healing properties of magnetism, some of the friends of the afflicted were curious to have a trial made in this case—Mr. Smith was sent for, and on his arrival found Mr. C. perfectly insane and speechless—his pulses were feeble and less than twenty beats to the minute—his hands and feet were as cold as icicles and his whole body resembled a statue of ice. Mr. Smith, thirty or forty persons were gathered around, much alarmed, and some in tears. A number of physicians were present, just ready to exhibit the "life giving effects" of the lancet.

Prof. Smith requested them to suspend operations, and the patient should be cured in a few minutes, without torture, and without medicine. All withdrew from the room except the physicians, and a few relatives and friends. Immediately, Mr. Smith put into the magnetic sleep, and in a few minutes his whole system was calm and free from pain. The physicians were then requested to examine his pulse, which were still faint and slow, but in two minutes more they were raised by the operator to *one hundred and forty-five beats to the minute.* The good doctors examined over and over to see if there might not possibly be some mistake or collusion.

The pulse was reduced to seventy-four in the minute, and the doors were opened to large collections of men, women, and children, anxious to witness the triumph or downfall of magnetism in Ripley. After a few appropriate remarks, he put in from *thirty minutes* from the time Mr. Smith commenced his operations he restored Mr. C. to the waketul state, completely cured. The next day he was at his work, and from that day to this he has not had one symptom of his usual returns of insanity. His health in other respects has been better than at any other time during the previous fifteen years. He has, however, occasionally been magnetized during the past year.

THE ONION.

The ancient Egyptians paid religious homage to the heavenly bodies, at the same time reserving superior tokens of adoration for the sun, which was their arch idol, and to whose worship, as well as for the purpose of observing the motions of the body, the Egyptian pyramids were built and devoted. It was under the reverentially repeated name of ON—the being—that the same Deity, the sun, was known by the duplicated title on-*ion*—the Being, the One, the Being. This has given occasion to those who affect to enquire into the real meaning of things as little as possible, to accuse the Egyptians of worshipping onions, whereas they only regarded these as perfect types of the solar system which they revered and prized. The onion received that Egyptian name from the curious analogy, that if you cut it through horizontally, each section presents a resemblance of the solar system—the sun in the centre, and the orbits of the planets revolving round it, making up the substance of the root. Thus, whenever we mention the name of this little bulb, we express the duplicated ineffable charmwood of the ancient Egyptians, esteemed by them in its simple form on (of which, to the Hindoo AUM or OM may be a variation) as the most sacred imaginable.

A BIT OF HUMOR.

We do not relish truth the less for being occasionally spiced with a little humor. The following extract from the report of a committee on Hogs, read before an Agricultural Society "down east," contains some excellent hits:

"Again: Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits, and negligent in their personal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, is, it seems to me, merely a matter of taste and prejudice, about which pigs and men may honestly differ. They ought, then, to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. And as to their personal appearance, we don't exactly like playing the dandy, nor the females among them picking their way up this muddy village, after a rain, in kid slippers.

Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, hogs have some excellent traits of character. If one chances to wallow a little deeper in some mire hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of this earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on the strength of it, and then are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it. Their only question seems to be, is he still a hog? If he is, they treat him as such.

And when a hog has an abundance of his own, he never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connections; and yet some Hogs have descended from very ancient families. They understand, full well, the common sense maxim, "every tub must stand upon its own bottom."

Crushed Affections.

How many suffer unrequited affection! They are attached strongly to those who return them cold words, indifferent looks, and even avoid their presence. A word that might not otherwise be noticed, often sinks deeply in the heart of one whose life is bound up in another. Where an object it cherished, each motion is watched with solicitude, and a smile gives exquisite pleasure, while a frown sends a dagger to the heart. There is no greater sin than to crush those warm affections gushing freely from a generous heart. It dries up the fountain of the soul—fades the smile on the cheek, and casts a shadow over every bright and glorious prospect. Draw near to the heart that loves you, return the favors received, and if you cannot love in return, be careful not to bruise it or break it by a carefess word an—unkind expression or an air of indifference.

Curious Statistical Record.

Ohio County was organized in 1777, and soon after the county of Kentucky. In 1779 the western emigrants suffered from a famine of the most serious kind. Even after the price of corn had *fallen (!)* to thirty dollars per bushel, continental currency; the tavern rates in Ohio, as we are told, were established by the county Courts:

1. Breakfast or supper,	$4 00
2. Half a pint of whiskey,	6 00
3. Dinner,	6 00
4. Lodging, with clean sheets,	3 00
5. Horses to hay over night,	3.00
7. One gallon oats,	4 00
8. Half a pint of whiskey, with sugar,	8 00
9. One quart of strong beer,	4 00

The currency, continental money, continued to diminish in value until 1781, when the charge for dinner was fixed by the court at twenty dollars; and breakfast and supper at fifteen dollars.

Fraud in putting up Sugar.—We were shown yesterday some rather strong illustrations of fraud in putting up sugar, by some not very conscientious planters. It consisted of the headings of a hogshead, which were 4½ inches thick, and weighed 68 pounds. It is not only a serious loss to the party purchasing sugar put up in this manner, but a still more serious injury to the planters, who are made to suffer in the general by the dishonesty of one of their class. These frauds cause the high rate of tare on sugars, by which the fair and honest planters are sacrificed to the fraudulent and dishonest.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY REVIEWS.—Our Reviews of the Markets will be as near correct as it is possible to make them. We will make our quotations from actual sales, when we hear of them; and when no sales are reported, we will depend upon the most reliable and extensive merchants. Country friends may depend upon our figures, as a general thing; though we make no pretensions to infallibility.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—This is a movement in which our citizens, without respect to sect, party, or speculative opinions, must unite. It is too late to argue in favor of the advantages of combing Labor, Science, Art and Literature, in one grand system of Education. On this subject, there are no dissenting voices.

We will state that the effort has been commenced, and we believe, before another year, the school will be organized and established. Some gentlemen have met and drafted a charter, which will no doubt be passed by the Legislature. It is to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of $50,000—the Governor to issue letters patent on $10,000, being subscribed. With the latter sum, the institution can be started, upon good circumstances. It is proposed to establish it a few miles from the city. A farm will be bought, buildings erected, stock, implements, &c., &c., furnished, suitable for the gratification of the industrial instincts of children of both sexes. A physician will be resident there, to care for the health of all. Bath houses will be furnished; the food will be of the most wholesome selection from the markets of the world. Languages will be taught orally. Families of French, German, Italian, &c., will be put into the buildings, whose business it will be to teach the living languages, by speaking to children only in those tongues.

We have the authority of experienced teachers in saying that at the age of sixteen, a boy or a girl may be made perfect in a half a dozen languages, all the sciences, the arts, congenial to his or her tastes, and have good healthy bodies, by a few years residence in such an institution.

The grand object will be to develope, and bring out, all that is in man—to make portions, at least, of the next generation, healthy, rounded characters, free from physical deformities and diseases, with the social and intellectual passions, trained to tend to the respective destinies each one is to fulfill in the world. There is nothing visionary in all this. It can be accomplished in any country, by any people; only give them the means and a knowledge of the correct systems. The plan belonging to no sect, or party, a school of philosophy; *all* who study education advocate it, and the aid and encouragement of people of every degree in society have been promised in the present effort to establish such a school in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh.

On Friday evening, there was quite a respectable meeting in Temperance Hall, of persons who came together to carry out the great measure. Mr. Allen gave his views in a popular manner. He was followed by Mr. Forward, in a very energetic little speech, in which he asserted that there was no such thing as education now—"we have no educated men." He was satisfied that the plan of the proposed Industrial School was the only one by which whole men could be made; we are now all fragments of men; none suited for the duties which devolve upon us. Industry is the first branch of education; languages should be taught orally, &c.—His remarks were received with great applause.

Other meetings will be called soon, to which the public, ladies particularly, are invited to attend.

"MEMOIR OF WM. ELLERY CHANNING, with Extracts from his correspondence and manuscripts, in three volumes.

This is the title of a forthcoming work, from the pen of Wm. Henry Channing, (nephew of the great Doctor,) which is bound to create a stir in the walks of literature. The life of no man of the present age, is more worthy of the pen of the biographer than that of the distinguished philosopher who is the subject of the work noticed above. The name is familiar to us all. The name of the biographer is well known to fame.

That the work will be popular, and much sought for in this city, by men of mind, we know. The price will be three dollars for the three volumes. Cheap enough certainly.

An agent will call upon those of our citizens who *should* take the work, in a few days, and it is hoped that he will not be turned off without subscriptions.

FALSE ALARMS.—The evil of false alarms was experienced during the fire at the French store on Tuesday evening. The bells had been ringing, boys shouting "fire," and the engines turned out, about half an hour before the fire was discovered. The firemen of the two cities did not heed the continued ringing, so that but one engine, the Allegheny, which was near at hand, was present, and it arrived too late to prevent loss. We cannot think of any remedy for false alarms; but if some citizen would devise a plan to prevent the occurrence, he would be a public benefactor.

CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Scott, Dentist, Fourth street, near Market, will administer the Chloroform to patients who desire it. He is one of the most successful Dentists in the city; and, on his skill, those who are afflicted with bad teeth, may rely with confidence.

The following is the mode of administering the chloroform:—"It is dropped on a sponge or handkerchief, which is applied to the mouth; and in a minute or two it takes effect, and entire insensibility to pain seems to be superinduced.

ARREST, AND ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AN OFFICER.—Yesterday, while officer Scott, of Allegheny city, was attempting to make an arrest of a man named Matson, charged with larceny, the fellow drew a pistol and banged away at him; but, fortunately, missed. He was taken into custody, and is now in a position where it will not be practicable to play so with fire arms.

☞ We saw a number of military gentlemen on the New England No. 2, yesterday. We presume they are the persons noticed by the Gazette as having arrived, viz:

Col. Taylor, U. S. A., a brother of old Rough and Ready, and looking extremely like him; Gen. Brook, late President of the Fremont Court Martial, and Col. Long, U. S. A.

☞ Mr. Isaac Harris makes another appeal to public sympathy through the Dispatch of yesterday. He urges that he has sacrificed much; and we notice that the editor contrasts his labors with those of Father Mathew.

☞ The American makes a characteristic attack upon the Brownsville Packets. We presume Mr. Meckenner, the agent of the line, refused to give the fellow an advertisement. "His praise is censure," most times; and he never injured any body yet, that we know of.

☞ The Chronicle says that Manager Porter left Vicksburgh, for Jackson, immediately after the fire. Our correspondent, Swankey, indicated nothing of this kind; and so we think the old Governor will show his face in this city before many days. But the Chronicle's statement may be correct, after all.

☞ Mr. Allen left for Cincinnati yesterday on the steamer New England, No. 2. He expects to be in this city again in May.

☞ Dr. Delany is one of the editors of the North Star, Frederick Douglass's paper, published in Rochester.

☞ The store room of Sloan, which was burnt out some time ago, and which caused so much excitement, is still in its desolate and black condition.

☞ Officer Hague, of the Independents, returned from Cincinnati on Tuesday, having succeeded partially in the object of his visit.

☞ The crowd before the Mayor yesterday morning was incongruous and unharmonic in the extreme, according to the judgment of the eye witnesses. There was one entire family—father, mother, daughter and sons; old and young. They were old and experienced offenders, and have been for years a tax upon the public. They are now living on the Hill, at the expense of the people of the county. The Ghardians of the Poor desired to take away the youngest child; but the mother manifested a parentnl fondness, and resisted. We understand that, notwithstanding, the child will be taken away from the Jail. It should not be permitted to remain with such subverted characters. It is said to be a smart boy, over a year old. With proper care and education, this little one might be made a man of men.

While in the Tombs, on Tuesday night, the family fought among themselves; yelled, and mangled each other most cruelly.

There were other cases on hand before the Mayor, yesterday morning, for drunkenness, vagrancy, &c.

THE PITT TOWNSHIP AFFAIR.—No arrests will be made, we are informed, as the persons complained of by the woman are above suspicion, and the officers—the justice particularly—refuses to take further notice of it. Mrs. Mill water is recovering from her injuries. It is supposed that the real perpetrators, whoever they are (for they are unknown to the woman) will escape. Her suspicions were excited against four persons without sufficient cause.

☞ Barney Williams appears again in the Atheneum this evening.

☞ Mr. Spencer's Class will probably be organized on Monday. Due notice will be given of the first meeting.

Woman's Love.—We would not give a straw for the love of a fashionable, novel-reading young woman. What is her love? Idle nothingness. She never dreams of anything but rosy cheeks, bright eyes and splendid forms. The heart, the character, the disposition, have nothing to do with her opinion. She loves the outward appearance—the foppish dress, and the fashionable ball-room manners. Not so is the pure love of the industrious, timid girl. Her love emanates from the heart, and when her affections are drawn out you will find the object worthy of them. You will not be dazzled by dress or books—the heart alone will convince you that her love is not thrown away. Give us the respect and love of such woman—timid, gentle, kind and industrious—and you are welcome to the tinsel and glare, the admiration and praise, of the ball room coquette.

Co-operation of the Wife.—There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in life, without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors to reward his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or his farm, fly over land s, sail on the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man who toils and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathising partner is prepared.

MARRIED—On the 23d of Dec., 1847, by Rev. Williams, (Pastor of the 1st Baptist church) Mr. GEORGE REED, to MISS MARY THORNHILL, all of the city.

ATHENÆUM.

C. J. SMITH,.....Acting and Stage Manager.

☞ Second night of the engagement of Mr. Barney Williams.

☞ This evening, February 10th, will be presented the favorite Farce of

RUN FROM A BAILIFF.

After which the laughable Burletta of the

IRISH TUTOR.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the

SPRIGS OF IRELAND:

VICTIM OF SCIENCE.

Jerry Murphy,.....Barney Williams.
With the song of "Billy O'Rourke."

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE subscriber, having assumed the management of this long established and popular Hotel, respectfully announces to travellers and the public generally, that he will be at all times prepared to accommodate them in all things desirable in a well regulated Hotel. The House is now being thoroughly repaired throughout, and new furniture added; and no pains will be spared to make the EXCHANGE one of the VERY BEST Hotels in the country. The undersigned very respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage which the House has heretofore received.

THOMAS OWSTON,
feb10-1m Proprietor.

ALLEGHENY—*Attention*—At the annual election of the Allegheny Fire Company, held on Monday evening, February 7th, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Edward Gregg.
Vice President—C. S. Syster.
Treasurer—David Holmes.
Secretary—H. Chignell.
Captain—Michael Steine.
First Lieutenant—Wm. Trovillo.
Second " —F. Vanhorn.
First Engineer—Isaac Wright.
Second " —Richard Spiane.
Third " —R. B. Beale.
Fourth " —G. Hanfmann.
First Hose Director—