The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Moral of our Victory.

Our opponents may declaim as much as they please about the smallness of the vote—but the fact is palpable that a correct expression of the opinions of the people of the state was given in the result of the election of Tuesday. Those who entertain opinions voted; those only who occupy neutral ground upon the agitated questions, remained at home. It cannot be said that the Whigs made no efforts. Had they not their travelling bands of electioneerers through every county in the state? The President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and others in high places, were with us, making every effort to stir up a feeling in favor of the whig cause. Their candidate for Canal Commissioner took the stump. On the other hand, the efforts of the Democrats were limited. We made no *desperate* exertions.

One question has been decided. We refer to the *Tariff*. The people have spoken against the protective scheme. The issue was fairly made, and clearly understood. Each vote was deposited with a view to an expression of sentiment on this subject. Let it be noised abroad that the Protective Policy of the Whig party has been condemned in our state.

We trust our opponents will see the folly of continuing to urge such an unjust system upon the people. Years ago there was no opposition to "Protection" in Pennsylvania. Even intelligent Democrats believed that there could be no prosperity without commercial restrictions. But the schoolmaster has been abroad in the land. Men's minds have not been idle. All classes have been studying the subject to its depth. The enormity of the scheme which taxes the many for the benefit of the few has been discovered and laid bare.

The Tariff is now the *only* Whig hobby. It is dead in New England and Pennsylvania, and no where else. Before the end of the present Administration it will be consigned to the tomb of all the old and long cherished measures of the Federalists.

We take it that the people have also decided that there is no honesty in the anti-slavery pretensions of the Taylor men.

And further, has not the conduct of the present Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania been indirectly rebuked? He has wantonly disgraced his office by his lack of dignity on several public occasions, and the eyes of the people have been upon him.

Dr. McClintock Elected!

By the returns which we publish to-day, it will be seen that our esteemed friend Dr. JONAS R. McCLINTOCK, has been elected to the Legislature. This news will no doubt astonish our friends abroad. The result is a well-merited compliment to the integrity and honesty of the Doctor. We do not intend to claim this as an exclusive party triumph.—True, the whole democratic vote was given to the Doctor, and he cannot be otherwise than grateful to his political friends for their ardent and enthusiastic support of him; but if it had not been for the aid given by liberal minded Whigs, who have known him from his boyhood up, and who esteem him for his many amiable qualities, he would not have been elected.

The people with one accord (the old Whig Hunkers out of the question) rejoice at the triumph of our friend—for he may be considered as the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, though none but party issues were presented. We claim no merit in Dr. McClintock, in contrasting him with his colleagues on the Democratic ticket who were defeated; but to the masses every where he was better known, and—"None know him but to love him." If any doubt this, let them point out his enemies.

Caleb Lee, Esq.

We have no personal animosity towards Mr. Lee, however much we rejoice that he is defeated. Had Mr. Swartzwelder been the candidate, as he should have been, the Whigs would not now be lamenting over the loss of a member of the Legislature. Mr. S. stood forth manfully for the Ten Hour Law at a time when even Democrats were denounced and persecuted for advocating it. A man known to be a natural Whig—that is, opposed to every progressive measure—was put in his place and we have heard the result.

When will the Whigs acquire some degree of discretion?

☞ To the true hearted Democracy of Allegheny County, we wish to say one word. The result of the election on Tuesday, is evidence of what you can do, when you have a good ticket, and a fair and honest issue is presented to the people. The platforms of our State and County Conventions were broad and substantial—they were erected upon the rock of TRUTH. Upon those platforms you have fought, and triumphed! But we must not stop here. We must continue our labors, and increase our zeal in the good cause. The Democratic party is a party of progress. Conservatism has been kicked out of our ranks, and it finds a congenial home in thearms of federalism. There let it abide. Hereafter let it be our chief study to preserve the purity and integrity of the Democratic party. If we continue as at present united and harmonious, with honesty and principle for our guide, Allegheny County will ere long be completely revolutionised.

☞ Our candidate for Senator has been, by a distressing oversight, badly used in this county. We think he has lost about 200 votes on account of the omission of his name from some tickets which were distributed through the country districts. In Pine, for instance, he is nearly 100 behind Gamble. The explanation is this: Previous to his nomination tickets for the county offices were printed in this office, and as soon as his name was given us as our nominee we struck off a sufficient number of Senate tickets on seperate sheets, and were particular in having them forwarded to all the Districts. But by some mischance they were not used as they should have been.

☞ It is supposed that when General Taylor hears of the result in this State, he will abandon his contemplated tour through the country. The people of Pennsylvania have furnished evidence that he does not advance the Whig cause much. Gov. Johnston will also—we doubt not—resolved to remain in Harrisburgh, in the peaceful discharge of his functions during the balance of his time.

☞ In Boston last Monday, Mr. Cushing one of the custom house inspectors, in attempting to board a British schooner, was prevented by her shipper, who swore he would shoot him if he persisted. The inspector reported to the collector, the collector spoke a word or two to Captain Sturgis, and with the utmost dispatch the gallant captain placed the bellicose British under the command of the cutter Hamilton's guns, there to await further orders. No one was hurt.

☞ One letter from the Roman States, detailing the conduct of the Spanish troops at present in the territory of His Holiness, recalls the stories of Brutus and of Virginius. Some of these soldiers attempted to carry off a young woman, and her husband, unable to save her, killed her. The peasants attempted to avenge her loss, but were worsted in the conflict. Three of them, it is said, were seized and shot on the spot.

☞ Our venerable countryman, Henry Colman, (the writer on rural matter,) who died within a few weeks, in Islington, England, had a warm friend in Lady Byron, who paid the expenses of a ceremonious English funeral, and ordered a monument to his memory.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The definition of the word Tea, two hundred years ago, was: "A kind of drink used in China made of hearbes, spices, and other comfortable things, very costlie; they drink it warme, and with it welcome their dearest guests and friends."

☞ Punch says that "Rome is the capital of the world, and may be best invested by adding French principle to Austrian interest."

☞ Foreign arrivals for the month of September, 1849, 864, foreign arrivals for September, 1848, 808. Increase 56.

☞ The revolutionary and liberal party in Europe are called, in derision, by the monarchists, *loco focos*.

☞ The following reply to the everlasting inquiry "How do you do?" was made by an original in the West Parish the other day: "Rather slim, thank'ee—I've got the rheumatiz in one leg, and a white-swellin' on t'other knee, besides havin' a leetle touch of the dysentery, and aint very well myself, neither!"

☞ The *Washington* (Arkansas) *Telegraph* learns that Red River had made a break about ten miles above Shreveport, for ming a new channel two hundred yards wide, and from thirty to fifty feet deep. It is said to join the main channel about 100 miles below Shreveport.

Opinions of Washington on Slavery.

He has nevertheless (must I say it?) a numerous crowd of slaves; but they are treated with the greatest humanity; well fed, well clothed, and kept to moderate labor; they bless God without ceasing for having given them so good a master. It is a task worthy of a soul so elevated, so pure, and so disinterested, to begin the revolution in Virginia, to prepare the way for the *emancipation of the negroes. This great man declared to me that he rejoiced at what was doing in other States on this subject; that he sincerely desired the extension of it in his own country*; but he did not dissemble that there were still many difficulties to be overcome; that it was dangerous to strike too vigorously at a prejudice which had begun to diminish; that time, patience and information would not fail to vanquish it. Almost all the Virginians, added he, believe that the liberty of the blacks cannot soon become general. *This is the reason they wish not to form a society* which may give dangerous ideas to their slaves. There is another obstacle, the great plantations of which the State is composed render it necessary for men to live so dispersed, *that frequent meetings of a Society would be difficult.*

I replied that the Virginians were in error, that evidently sooner or later the negroes would obtain their liberties every where. It is then for the interest of your countrymen to prepare the way to such a revolution, by endeavoring to reconcile the restitution of the rights of the blacks with the interest of the whites. *The means necessary to be taken to this effect can only be the work of a* SOCIETY; and it is worthy the Savior of America, to put himself at their head, and to open the door of liberty to three hundred thousand unhappy beings of his own State. *He told me that he desired the formation of a* SOCIETY, *and that he would second it*: but that he did not think the moment favorable."—*Conversation of Washington, in the Travels of Brissot de Warville, in U. S. in* 1788, *translated and published in* 1792.

"I can only say, that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it [Slavery;] but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by *legislative authority*; *and this, as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting.*—*Letter of Washington to Robert Morris, April* 12*th* 1786.

"The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, is so conspicuous upon all occasions, that I never wonder at my fresh proofs of it, but your late purchase of an estate in the Colony of Cayenne, *with a view of emancipating the slaves on it*, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity.—*Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country.*—But I despair of seeing it. Some petitions were presented to the assembly at its last session, for the abolition of slavery, but they could scarcely obtain a reading. To set the slaves afloat at once would, I really believe, be productive of much inconvenience and mischief; *but by degrees it certainly might, and assuredly ought, to be effected; and that too by legislative authority.*"—*Letter to Lafayette, May* 10*th*,

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, *if being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted, by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law.*"—*Letter to John Mercer, Sept.* 9*th*, 1786.

"From what I have said, you will perceive that the present prices of land in Pennsylvania are higher than they are in Maryland and Virginia, although they are not of a superior quality. * * * [among other reasons] because there are *laws here for the gradual abolition of slavery*, which neither of the two States above mentioned have at present, *but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.*"—*Letter to Sir John Sinclair, Dec.* 11*th*, 1796.

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my desire that all the slaves whom I hold in my own right, shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insuperable difficulties on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensation, if not disagreeable consequences to the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor, it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. * * * *And I do, moreover, most pointedly and most solemnly enjoin it upon my executors hereafter named, or the survivors of them, to see that this clause respecting slaves, and every part thereof, be religiously fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evasion, neglect or delay*, after the crops which may then be on the ground are harvested, particularly as it respects the aged and infirm, seeing that a regular and permanent fund be established for their support as long as there are subjects requiring it, not trusting to the uncertain provision made by individuals."—*Washington's Will, dated July* 9*th*, 1790.—(1799)

A Noble hearted Wrecker.

The Salem (N. J.) Standard relates the following of Capt. Joseph Gaskill, a Jersey shoreman, of whom the Newark Daily Advertiser adds, that "he has assisted on various occasions in rescuing *six hundred* persons and millions of property from shipwreck, without having ever received one cent by way of remuneration."

"Capt. G. is as unassuming as he is brave, and it is with the greatest difficulty he can be induced to enter upon a recital of his adventures, which have been sufficiently numerous on our wild and desolate shore to fill a most interesting volume.

"Last April a brig drove ashore near Great Egg Harbor. The night was dark and the storm raged furiously. As usual the fishermen crossed the sound to the beach, but their boats were all too heavy to be carried over, and it was impossible to pass them out the inlet. In the extremity of despair, and while the vessel was momentarily expected to go to pieces, Captain G. arrived with a diminutive gunning-skiff, decked over, except a small space scarcely large enough to seat the rower. The skiff was soon carried across the beach, launched into the surf, and Captain G. seizing the oars, started directly through the breakers for the brig. Every wave, of course, submerged the tiny craft, but drenched and half frozen, he finally arrived alongside. The captain and crew were struck with astonishment at the temerity of the bold sailor, and, forgetting their own peril, hailed her, "Skiff ahoy! where are you bound?" Captain G. received one of the crew from the bowsprit, who, sitting with his back to the stern, formed a breakwater, and by this means was safely landed. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather.—Captain G. continued his trips until every man was saved; and sunrise found him struggling for a full hour, on his last trip, with the captain and his dog. The entire crew would undoubtedly have perished had it not been for the intrepidity of Captain G. in venturing out in his mere egg-shell skiff. No offer of money would have induced him to perform this noble act, but the knowledge that fellow creatures demand his assistance appealed to the h eart, and command the aid of the generous sailor."

Women in Russia.

A gentleman who went out to Russia with Mej. Whistler, on Railroad affairs, and has recently returned, informs the writer, that in a very important branch of education and usefulness, the Russian women are somewhat in advance of the American. They participate in the duties of the Medical profession, by managing the department of obstetric practice—a vocation for which some pretend to think our women are, and must continue to be, incompetent.

The gentleman during his ten years residence there, principally in St. Petersburg, had occasion to employ an attendent for his lady; and, with his American ideas, of what was necessary to safety, he applied to a medical man of eminence to officiate. The physician laughed at him, and remarked that the attendance would be entirely superfluous, and he should feel somewhat out of his sphere; but he would refer him to a professional woman, for whose ability and skill he would be responsible.

Institutions are provided by the government for the qualifications of these females. Their education and practice are under judicious regulations; and they are employed by all, from the Empress to the wife of the serf. The gentleman remarked that having become enlightened in reference to this matter during his residence abroad, he felt a deep interest in the subject, and was very happy to find, on his return, that measures were in progress to supply educated female practioners among us. He accordingly contributed something to the Society for promoting the object.—*Cor. of the Boston Traveler.*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

	Gamble.	Fuller.	Vincent.	Hazlett.
1st Ward, Pittsburgh,	165	254	169	250
2d " "	166	276	167	267
3d " "	496	319	415	305
4th " "	145	276	152	288
5th " "	301	212	303	206
6th " "	168	242	186	224
7th " "	65	72	68	72
8th " "	90	86	95	84
9th " "	46	73	43	69
1st Ward, Allegheny,	95	261	100	241
2d " "	102	179	104	177
3d " "	180	206	183	199
4th " "	195	270	200	269
Lawrenceville	84	62	86	59
Sharpsburgh	46	100	49	90
Manchester	93	54	91	49
Birmingham	167	114	172	168
McKeesport	58	92	59	86
South Pittsburgh	133	97	133	95
Duquesne	000	000	000	000
East Birmingham	27	35	27	35
Pitt	47	64	46	67
Upper St. Clair	88	113	89	114
West Elizabeth	000	000	000	000
Ohio	63	112	59	112
South Fayette	60	103	63	98
Indiana	84	114	85	114
Ross	48	88	50	87
Lower St. Clair	199	197	17	000
Franklin	85	69	85	69
Versailles	40	72	40	71
Mifflin	96	55	99	53
East Deer	82	181	68	177
Plum	82	87	81	89
Wilkins	82	188	77	186
Snowden	48	111	43	112
Jefferson	78	76	77	74
Pine	131	189	41	107
West Deer	30	99	37	96
Moon	114	37	114	37
Reserve	000	000	000	000
Baldwin	000	000	000	000
Robinson	122	99	120	101
North Fayette	106	62	109	56
Findley	140	85	137	85
Peebles	114	165	101	170
West Elizabeth	32	25	31	22
East Elizabeth	152	225	155	203
Elizabeth Bo.	64	69	60	69
Shaler	55	77	55	77
Patton	000	000	000	000

ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICTS.	Democrat. McCLINTOCK.	Buchey.	Moffatt.	Scott.	Whig. Walker.	Miller.	Lee.	Pary.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st Ward	180	164	167	160	237	236	217	237
2d do	195	150	167	165	272	279	240	281
3d do	449	410	411	417	307	306	272	307
4th do	192	146	143	146	270	273	237	274
5th do	355	308	311	310	204	208	155	207
6th do	195	175	179	179	224	222	199	229
7th do	73	64	66	66	78	77	71	76
8th do	108	95	96	95	84	80	72	56
9th do	61	46	47	47	69	69	57	71
1st Ward, Allegheny	108	95	102	95	241	221	241	242
2d do	105	100	127	101	166	174	173	167
3d do	193	166	187	181	197	199	201	196
4th do	217	202	212	204	251	252	213	259
Pitt Tp	53	51	51	50	64	62	64	62
Peebles	167	119	120	121	165	164	147	162
Wilkins	111	89	82	83	188	177	165	184
Plum	85	89	83	83	87	87	87	87
Versailles	43	41	44	41	68	71	70	78
Elizabeth Tp	230	220	225	245	131	152	140	157
Jefferson	81	79	80	77	67	72	72	71
Snowden	49	46	49	51	113	118	117	107
Mifflin	105	84	98	99	49	54	52	54
Baldwin	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
U. St. Clair	80	80	82	89	114	112	116	116
L. St. Clair	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robinson	124	144	120	122	93	93	98	94
N. Fayette	105	86	105	107	61	61	62	58
S. Fayette	64	58	61	63	98	97	97	94
Findley	142	138	142	141	85	85	86	84
Moon	115	108	115	114	36	37	36	37
Ohio	63	64	64	62	113	113	112	114
Franklin	85	85	85	85	69	68	69	69
Ross	55	54	54	54	82	99	82	82
Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Pine	131	131	131	131	108	103	108	108
Shaler	..	..	..	..	77	77	22	77
West Deer	28	27	27	27	102	102	102	102
East Deer	86	83	82	82	175	174	175	177
Indiana	85	83	85	83	112	111	115	113
Sharpsburgh	54	49	49	45	92	92	90	92
Lawrenceville	39	..	..	..	61	..	..	..
Manchester	96	88	92	86	53	52	30	53
S. Pittsburgh	150	133	136	136	82	86	65	86
Birmingham	182	172	172	172	100	104	89	103
McKeesport	77	59	61	61	49	98	81	99
W. Elizabeth	33	35	36	35	19	21	21	21
Bor. Elizabeth	64	62	66	67	86	96	97	96
Patton	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
E. Birmingham	30	27	29	27	32	30	31	31
Duquesne bor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..

	Sheriff. Miller.	Curtis.	Prot'y. Coyle.	Hays.	Com. Wurts.	Mitchell.
1st ward, Pittsburgh	161	238	167	238	168	234
2d " "	169	267	169	254	000	000
3d " "	404	324	418	298	000	000
4th " "	143	284	140	276	000	000
5th " "	323	193	302	200	311	192
6th " "	170	230	000	000	193	214
7th " "	65	75	89	72	71	67
8th " "	100	68	96	84	114	65
9th " "	48	68	40	70	47	68
1st ward Allegheny	93	261	89	238	98	241
2d " "	93	204	86	172	93	171
3d " "	173	217	178	205	180	200
4th " "	189	266	000	000	000	000
Pitt township	51	63	42	72	61	51
Peebles	113	178	115	166	134	142
Wilkins	82	186	83	183	103	161
Plum	83	87	81	88	000	000
Versailles	42	70	34	78	41	69
Elizabeth tp	160	224	194	175	000	000
Jefferson	89	66	75	80	78	76
Snowden	58	103	30	121	000	000
Mifflin	101	54	98	57	106	47
Baldwin	000	000	000	000	000	000
Upper St. Clair	99	107	55	146	92	160
Lower St. Clair	79	000	000	000	000	000
Robinson	125	95	113	107	133	98
North Fayette	106	63	92	66	117	47
South Fayette	61	98	49	112	65	95
Findley	134	83	140	82	139	84
Moon	112	39	111	67	113	38
Ohio	64	111	63	113	66	111
Franklin	85	69	85	68	86	68
Ross	51	86	52	83	51	82
Reserve	000	000	000	000	000	000
Pine	133	103	134	103	000	000
Shaler	55	77	55	77	55	77
West Deer	29	102	30	101	29	100
East Deer	80	177	75	172	000	000
Indiana	93	116	85	113	85	115
Sharpsburgh	46	95	48	95	40	93
Lawrencville	96	56	96	59	000	000
Manchester	92	51	88	50	90	50
South Pittsburgh	149	81	140	85	137	87
Birmingham	161	107	164	111	168	101
McKeesport	57	91	59	88	50	88
West Elizabeth	37	20	38	19	35	21
Elizabeth Borough	62	96	63	95	60	100
Patton	000	000	000	000	000	000
East Birmingham	33	37	27	34	31	30
Duquesne	000	000	000	000	000	000

	Treas'r. Thomas Blackmore.	John Morrison	Auditor. John Byers.	Andrew McLeester	Coron'r. Lemuel Rea.	William Arthurs.
1st Ward, Pittsburgh	169	246	000	000	000	000
2d " "	000	000	000	000	000	000
3d " "	000	000	000	000	000	000
4th " "	000	000	000	000	000	000
5th " "	305	195	000	000	000	000
6th " "	187	219	000	000	000	000
7th " "	70	70	000	000	000	000
8th " "	92	85	000	000	000	000
9th " "	50	70	000	000	000	000
1st Ward, Allegheny	98	261	000	000	000	000
2d " "	43	265	000	000	000	000
3d " "	86	302	000	000	000	000
4th " "	000	000	000	000	000	000
Pitt Township	57	56	000	000	000	000
Peebles	141	142	000	000	000	000
Wilkins	80	181	000	000	000	000
Plum	85	83	000	000	000	000
Versailles	42	70	000	000	000	000
Elizabeth Township	204	194	000	000	000	000
Jefferson	76	76	000	000	000	000
Snowden	52	107	000	000	000	000
Mifflin	100	50	000	000	000	000
Baldwin	000	000	000	000	000	000
Upper St. Clair	112	99	000	000	000	000
Lower St. Clair	000	000	000	000	000	000
Robinson	120	88	000	000	000	000
North Fayette	115	52	000	000	000	000
South Fayette	62	97	000	000	000	000
Findley	144	83	000	000	000	000
Moon	112	36	000	000	000	000
Ohio	44	131	000	000	000	000
Franklin	70	84	000	000	000	000
Ross	49	97	000	000	000	000
Reserve	000	000	000	000	000	000
Pine	118	121	000	000	000	000
Shaler	54	90	000	000	000	000
West Deer	28	104	000	000	000	000
East Deer	83	167	000	000	000	000
Indiana	79	121	000	000	000	000
Sharpsburgh	45	96	000	000	000	000
Lawrenceville	000	000	000	000	000	000
Manchester	77	77	000	000	000	000
South Pittsburgh	145	81	000	000	000	000
Birmingham	234	48	000	000	000	000
McKeesport	55	99	000	000	000	000
West Elizabeth	34	21	000	000	000	000
Elizabeth Borough	64	95	000	000	000	000
Patton	000	000	000	000	000	000
East Birmingham	33	29	000	000	000	000
Duquesne Borough	000	000	000	000	000	000

The Tariff.

"The revenue is cheated, the American merchant is driven out of trade, and the American artisan deprived of his bread by Walker's tariff for the benefit of foreigners. There is no denying this fact, and the press should "keep it before the people."—*Boston Bee.*

Here are *three* statements. There is no denying either of them, or rather *no need* of denying either, their falsehood being notorious to every intelligent man in the country.

"*The revenue is cheated!*" And yet, with a diminished rate of duties, the revenue is greater than it was under the high tariff of 1812. We give the receipts from customs for several years below:—

1845	$27,528,112	1847	$23,747,864
1846	26,712,668	1848	31,757,070
		1849	28,342,689
	$54,240,780		$83,847,624

The statement each year is for the twelve months ending with the 31st of June of that year. The two first years, therefore, were under the tariff of 1842. If the revenue is *cheated* under the latter tariff, how does it happen that it is increased under it?

"*The American Merchant is driven out of trade.*" In 1845, under the former tariff, the whole amount of American registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade was 1,095,172. In 1847, the amount of our tonnage of the same class was 1,241,312.—There has been a large increase since, of which we have no precise information at hand. If an annual addition, at the rate of 120 ships of six hundred tons burden, to the vessels employed in our foreign trade is necessary to enable our American merchants to abandon their business—if just when they are being "driven out of trade" they need more shipping and build more vessels than ever—there may be some truth in whig clamors against the tariff of 1846.

"*The American artisan is deprived of his bread.*" There are no statistics to meet such an allegation as this. But if there is anywhere a mechanic who is deprived of his bread, who is hungry, in consequence of Walker's tariff, we should like to know who and where he is? The people, who know no such case as this, who know that the skilful and industrious mechanics of every class are sure of a plentiful subsistence and something to spare in this country, will laugh at this statement of an over-zealous champion of unequal taxation. It needs no statistics to meet it. They know the charge which it insinuates to be unfounded and ridiculous. Laziness and vice may bring a man to destitution anywhere. But in this country, more emphatically than any other, might the Psalmist have exclaimed, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, or his seed begging bread."—*Coos (N.H) Democrat.*

A German Legend.

The ruined castle of Eppstein crowns a hill that looks down upon the village. Nothing remains of it now but part of the outer walls, and the watch tower in the centre. Its origin, like that of many others in Germany, is veiled in fable. A popular legend says that it was built by a knight Eppo in commemoration of a chivalrous deed performed on the spot. This knight, according to the story was one day out upon the chase, and being fatigued, sat down to repose at the foot of the hill. He had not sat long before he heard plaintive sounds, as of a female in distress. Approaching the spot from whence they came, he beheld a lady in a dell between two lofty rocks, who, on seeing him, stretched out her arms and implored protection. He drew nearer, and saw that the lovely creature was chained to a rock. Her tale was soon told. A cruel giant, inhabiting the mountain, had slain her father and brother, and taken her as a prisoner to his haunt. Here he had used every art to bring her in submission to his passion, but she had thus far resisted by the power of prayers, on repeating which her tyrant always became powerless. The monster was at the moment taking his usual noon-day sleep, and had chained her to the rock to prevent her escape while he slept. At this recital the knight drew his sword, wishing to wreak vengeance immediately on the giant, but the lady held him back, declaring his enemy invulnerable to steel. She begged him, if he wished to save her, to go to her father's castle of Bremthal, adjoining the Castellan for the iron net brought by her father from Palestine. This, she said, had peculiar properties, and once about the giant, would deprive him of his strength. The gallant young knight hastened to fulfil the desire of the lady, and the next day, at a fixed hour, approached the foot of the hill. At a given signal, while the giant was occupied at a distance, he ascended, and delivered the net, which the lady spread on the spot where the giant was accustomed to sleep covering it with moss and flowers. When the latter came at the hour of his slumbers, and saw the unusual preparations for his couch, he was much delighted believing them signs of his prisoner's springing affection, and forgot in his joy to chain her to the rock, as heretofore. When he was fast asleep, she drew the net over him, and called the knight, proposing to flee as fast as possible. "Yes," says the knight, "but first let us get rid of the monster; for if he awakens and frees himself from his net, the whole country will suffer from his wrath." The lady, blushing, clung to her protector, as if unwilling to see him run into danger; but he led her to the foot of the hill, and then returned to destroy, if possible, the giant. The latter lay near the edge of a precipice, and he therefore endeavored to throw him over; but the weight of the huge carcass was too great for the young knight, who exerted all his strength in vain. The giant thus disturbed, awoke, and finding himself entangled in a net, sent forth horrid sounds. At last, as he attempted to rise up, the knight by a timely blow sent him headlong over the rocks. His huge limbs were broken in the descent; but not being quite dead, he uttered fearful groans, till the birds of prey falling upon him, put an end to his existence. The knight conducted the lady to her father's castle, and a few days after the lovely Bertha of Bremthal became the bride of Eppo—The castle of Eppstein was built on the spot of their meeting.

John Bunyan's Silver Mine.

In these days of rushing after gold, as a seasonable warning, we copy for a perusal the following passage from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress:

At the farthest side of the plain called Ease, was a little hill called Lucre, and in that hill a silver mine, which some of them that had formly gone that way, because of its rarity, had turned aside to see; but going too near the brim of the pit, the ground being deceitful under them, broke and they were slain. Some also had been maimed there, and could not, to their dying day, be their own men again.

Then I saw in my dream, that a little off of the road over against the silver mine, stood Demas, to call passengers to come and see; who said to Christian and his fellows—"Ho! turn aside hitherto, and I will show you a thing."

"What thing so deserving as to turn us from the way?" asked Christian.

"Here is a silver mine and some digging in it for treasure. If you will come, with a little pains you may richly provide for yourselves."

Then said Hopeful, "let us go and see."

"Not I," said Christian, "I have before heard of this place, and how many here have been slain, and besides, that treasure is a snare to those that seek it, for it hindereth them in their pilgrimage." Then Christian called to Demas saying—"Is not the place dangerous."

"Not very dangerous, except to those that are careless." But withal, he blushed as he spoke.

"Then," said Christian to Hopeful, "let us not stir a step, but still keep on our way."

"I will warrant you, when By-ends comes up, if he has the same invitation as we, he will turn in hither to see."

"No doubt therefore," said Christian, "for his principles lead him that way, and a hundred to one he dies there."

☞ IN SEARCH OF A WIFE—Two or three years since a young merchant in the western part of New York, having formed a high opinion of the Lowell operatives, from the contributions of some of them in the Offering, came on to the city in search of a wife. As his purpose was known to the girls at the several places which he visited, or for some other reason, he was not very successful in the object of his mission, and was compelled to return home without a lady-love. It happened, however, not long since, that one of the young girls remarked that "she wished she had known the object of so fine a gentleman's visit—that she would have had him." Another immediately made known this declaration to the gentleman—and he came to the point at once—he came on last week—took the young lady to Rhode Island or Connecticut, and married her, having seen her but once before. They are very happy in each other's society, and we hope will long enjoy the bliss of the wedded life.

The editor of the Offering frequently has application for wives from persons at a distance, but we believe she invariably writes them to come and make their own selections.—*Lowell Journal.*

☞ NOTICE EVERY ONE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkeville, Kentucky from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hale & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only agent for supplying sub agents in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine, purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some latter tariff, how does it happen that it is increased under it? D. Hale & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street is