The Morning Post.

W. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1851.

☞ "*No American citizen can ever cease to esteem the Union as the first of all blessings. Disunion! God forbid—Nations yet unborn would rue the rashness of the deed.*"—[BUCHANAN.

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

For nominating candidates for GOVERNOR and CANAL COMMISSIONER, on the 4th of June, 1851, as fixed by the Williamsport Convention.

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME BENCH, on the 11th of June, 1851, as fixed the regular action of the State Central Committee.

To Advertisers.

THE MORNING POST has a larger circulation than any subscription paper published in Pittsburgh. To business men it affords an excellent medium for Advertising and being the only Democratic paper issued in Allegheny county, it goes into the hands of a class of readers reached by no other paper. Advertisers will be good enough to bear this in mind.

☞ The tale "Edith Vernon" will be continued to morrow.

☞ We have on file and will publish in a few days the Opinion of Judge LOWRIE, in the case of *Samuel Peebles and Wife* vs. *Maria Boggs*, in which the principles in regard to Bills of Discovery are clearly and beautifully laid down. The profession will be pleased with this Opinion.

Annual Report of the Board of Canal Commissioners.

The Report of our Canal Commissioners, on the condition of the Public Works, is a lucid and able document, and evinces great industry and good management on the part of the Board. The healthy condition of the works—the vast and rapid increase of business—and the great improvements that have been made and are still making on the different branches of the Public Improvement, will tend, in a high degree, to strengthen the confidence of the people in its utility to the State and themselves.

Notwithstanding the many misfortunes the works have been subject to, both by fire and water, and the unexpected expenditures consequent thereon, the net receipts are nearly $1,000,000.

We make a few extracts from the Report, which speak for themselves:

The gross receipts on all the lines of canal and railroad belonging to the Commonwealth, for the year ending the 30th of November, 1850, amounted to $1,768,209, 46, and the expenditures for ordinary repairs and breaches, including the cost of the temporary means of maintaining the passage for boats across the Susquehanna river at Clark's ferry, to $857,228 00, showing an increase of receipts over expenditures of the sum of $910,981 46. The net receipts of 1850 exceed those of 1849 by $36,204 61.

The report of the Superintendent of motive power, and Supervisor of repairs on the Philadelphia and Columbia road, exhibits a very comprehensive view of the condition and operation of that part of the improvements. His report on the motive power departments presents the following statement:

The number of cars passed over the road in 1850, amounted to 140,394, exceeding the number passed in 1849 by 19,562.

The freight passed over the road amounted to 113,265, tons, being an increase over the last year of 45,632 tons.

The number of miles travelled by passengers was 8,060,278, equal to 98,296 through passengers, being an excess of through passengers over 1849, of 8,646.

The number of trips run by locomotives was 5,074, or 630,084 miles, being an increase of 604 trips, or 47,112 miles over the preceding year.

There are belonging to the road 43 locomotive engines. Of this number, 13 are of the first class, 21 of the second, and 9 of the third. One of these engines is, however, now employed on the steam towboat, where her services will be required for at least another year. Notwithstanding the number of engines here stated, there is an obvious necessity for an increase to this branch of the service. The reason for this recommendation is to be found in the annual increase of trade and travel upon the road, and the strong probability that the increase in 1851 will exceed that of 1850 by from 20 to 25 per cent. It is deemed proper to recommend the purchase of three first-class burthen and two first-class passenger locomotive engines, so that the business of the road may be performed with the utmost promptitude and economy.

The Allegheny Portage Railroad was opened for transportation on the 8th of March, and was kept up during the season without interruption.

There are seventeen locomotive engines on this road, of which sixteen are required for constant use. Four of these are old light class engines, nearly worn out, and but of little use, leaving but thirteen to be relied on. This number being considered entirely insufficient for the business of the road, the Board ordered the purchase of two new first-class engines, which will be delivered on the opening of navigation. The superintendent deems it necessary that another engine, and a new six-wheel tender should be provided, to guard against accidents to the present force, so as to prevent any delay in transportation.

Nine hundred and fifty-three section boats were conveyed eastward over the road during the year 1850, and nine hundred and thirty westward, making an aggregate of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, being an increase over the previous year of two hundred and sixty-four.

The insufficiency of the number of passenger cars for the business of the road induced the purchase of two new cars in the Spring, which were procured and put in service. But this number being found too small to accommodate the increased and increasing travel, two additional cars have been ordered for the Spring business. Materials have been collected and arrangements made in the State depots to build new baggage cars for the next season.

CANALS.

On the western division the navigation was interrupted for a short period by several small breaches. The repairs consisted in rebuilding the lock in Allegheny city, repairing lock at Freeport, cleaning bottom of canal, repairing embankments, building protection and slope walls, repairing culverts, building cribs, and gravelling dams, repairing weigh lock and lock houses, building and repairing gates, &c.

The cost of breaches on this division was $3,538 67.

The West Branch division opened for navigation on the 12th of March. A heavy breach occurred by the flood of July at Loyalsock creek, doing great damage to the embankments, and carrying away the land connecting the double dam, requiring the construction of an additional dam about 400 feet in length. The cost of this breach was $12,778 67.

The expenses of the division during the year were increased by extensive repairs to the mechanical work, and the injury done to the three dams by the ice floods.

An act passed on the 6th of April, 1850, authorized the Canal Commissioners, if they would deem it necessary to protect the public interests, to purchase the entire water power, with the appertenances created by the State dam at Loyalsock creek.—The Board have agreed with the proprietor of the works, by which he agrees to convey the mills, water power, and land attached, for the sum of $16,500, for which an appropriation will be required. The Board deem this purchase necessary to secure an uninterrupted navigation of the canal. It is recommended that the Canal Commissioners be authorized to sell this property, reserving to the State all the water that may be required for canal purposes.

As soon as it was ascertained that an additional appropriation of $250,000, made at the last session, for the completion of the North Branch canal, was available, the Board caused nearly the whole of the work to be placed under contract, restricting the contractors to the amount appropriated. The work has progressed as fast as the means at the command of the Board justified. As the number of contractors were largely increased by the last letting, the present fund can be exhausted in a short period. The work done up to the 30th November, 1850, amounted to the sum of $143,264 19.

Total estimated cost of the work.....	$1,245,708
Amount appropriated.....	400,000
Amount required to complete.....	$845,708

The great advantage of this work to the public revenue, and to the section of country through which it passes, is now almost universally conceded. No argument in favor of its early completion need be adduced. The large sum of money expended upon it has been lying idle for years. In a financial point of view, it is economy to bring it into use as soon as possible. The Board, therefore, recommend an appropriation for the completion of the work at the earliest possible period.

For ordinary and extraordinary repairs, $161,200,00, which, with the $112,000 00 for repairs after the first of December, 1850, appropriated by the Act of 10th May last, makes the estimated cost of repairs $273,200 00. For motive power expenses $380,200 00 which with the $70,000 00 appropriated by the Act of 10th of May last, amounts to $450,200 00, as the estimated motive power expenses for the year 1851. For pay of collectors, lock-keepers, &c., $80,886 38. For pay of Canal Commissioners, &c., $5,945 00; making the aggregated estimate for repairs, motive power, and all other expenditures for the public works, for the service of the fiscal year, 1851, amount to the sum of $810,231 37.

The following appropriation for objects not connected with the expenditures for the year 1850 will also be required, viz:

For the purchase and preparation of materials for repairs after the 1st of December, 1851, $112,000,00. For motive power expenses from the 1st December, 1851, to 1st April, 1852, $70,000 00. To pay debts due for the motive power for the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, $60,369 48. To pay debts for repairs for the year 1849, $4,878 00. To pay debts for repairs and damages by floods for 1850, $47,727 64. For repairs of damages by flood or fire which may occur during the year 1851, $50,000 00.

It is estimated that the receipts from tolls for 1851 will amount to $1,800,000.

Position of Hon. H. S. Geyer.

The position of Mr. GEYER, the newly elected Senator from Missouri, on the Compromise Measures of the last session of Congress, appears to be satisfactory to the great body of the Democracy of Missouri. It having been found impossible to reconcile the Benton and Anti-Benton Democracy of that State, so that they could unite on the Senatorial question, the Representatives of the latter branch finally voted for Mr. GEYER, the Whig candidate, discovering that Mr. GREEN, their caucus nominee, stood no chance whatever of an election. Mr. GEYER addressed a lengthy and highly satisfactory letter to a member of the Legislature, avowing his determination to sustain the Compromise Measures of Congress. This matter being of more importance to the people of Missouri than any mere question of party politics, we believe the election of Mr. GEYER will be attended with good results. The Whigs can no more claim his election as a party triumph than the Democracy of Pittsburgh can claim the election of Capt. GUTHRIE as a political triumph. Indeed, we see it stated in a St. Louis paper (the *Times*,) that some of the Whigs in the Missouri Legislature think that Mr. GEYER's sentiments are a little too Democratic on the Compromise question.

We make one or two extracts from Mr. GEYER's letter, so that our readers may properly understand his position:

* * * Fortunately, better counsels prevailed, and the greatest of all calamities was averted by the passage of the several bills constituting what is called the Compromise; and now, my deliberate opinion is, that the best security for the future against the recoccurrence of the imminent peril which we have so recently escaped, is to uphold that Adjustment in all its parts, and preserve it inviolate.

Although the admission of California, with her extensive boundaries, and the acts for the abolition of what is called the slave trade in the District of Columbia, would not have been entirely acceptable to me, unconnected with the other constituents of the Adjustment, or a reliable measure for the passage—yet, as a whole, I was from the beginning, am now, and shall be to the end in favor of that adjustment. It is the best settlement of the controversy that could, under all the circumstances, have been obtained.

It involves no sacrifice, or surrender of principle. It impairs no right of a State, or citizen of the United States, and secures no triumph to any section, party or people of the Union, over another. Good faith, as well as the preservation of the harmony of the Union, requires that it should be sustained by men of all parties.

If it can be preserved inviolate it will restore harmony and tranquility to all portions of this Republic, by re-establishing the confidence of our people in the justice of the government, and the good faith of their fellow-citizens. If it be overthrown, no one can estimate the calamities that will almost inevitably be brought upon the country.

PITTSBURGH FURNITURE.

"Encourage your own" is a very good motto at all times; but many of our citizens, although they admit the correctness of the sentiment, sadly neglect to carry it into practice. Heretofore, many of our wealthiest citizens went to the Eastern cities for the purpose of purchasing their Furniture, believing that our workmen were incapable of producing any thing good enough and rich enough for their drawing rooms. But this absurd notion has had its day; and people are now convinced that Pittsburgh Mechanics can manufacture Furniture equal to that brought here from Philadelphia and New York.

Amongst the many excellent Furniture establishments in this City, that of Mr. WOODWELL, on Third street, is probably the most extensive. Every description of Furniture imaginable, to suit all tastes and purses, may be found in Mr. W.'s Ware-rooms. To convince those persons who are in the habit of going East to purchase Furniture, that our own Mechanics can turn out as good work as any in the country, Mr. WOODWELL has lately furnished his parlor throughout in the most gorgeous style imaginable. The Sofas, Tables, Chairs, &c., are made of pure rose-wood, carved and wrought after the richest patterns. Every style that would please the eye has been introduced, and no two pieces exactly correspond. The seats of the Chairs and Sofas are especially rich and beautiful, combining all the colors of the rainbow. We would advise all who wish to examine this Furniture to call upon Mr. WOODWELL, who will no doubt be happy to exhibit it.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—Accounts from Washington state that the Supreme Court has intimated that a decision in the Wheeling bridge case will not be rendered this term, as the court adjourns about the 10th of March, and the record from which to elicit a comprehensive brief is too voluminous. A copy of the testimony must go into the hands of each of the judges, and as the evidence will constitute a volume of one thousand pages, it is preposterous to hope for an opinion until the term commencing in December next.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ The above is very explicit—very! Justice is sometimes slow; but generally sure. We have no apprehensions as to the result of the Wheeling Bridge Case.

Glance at U. S. Customs Revenue.

1796.....	$12,681,866	1828.....	$30,187,701
1797.....	13,000,109	1829.....	27,982,947
1800.....	16,185,889	1835.....	26,091,829
1801.....	20,828,336	1837.....	31,129,275
1808.....	11,349,769	1838.....	20,127,988
1809.....	11,385,389	1840.....	14,232,036
1815.....	39,012,624	1841.....	20,104,474
1816.....	33,577,988	1844.....	29,560,530
1817.....	22,706,514	1845.....	31,144,244
1824.....	25,726,836	1847.....	28,305,464
1825.....	31,003,875	1848.....	33,034,775
1827.....	28,191,308		

The first two years, 1796-7, are in Washington's administration; 1800-1, in Adams'; 1808-9, in Jefferson's; 1815-16-17, in Madison's; 1824-5, in Monroe's; 1827-8-9, in John Q. Adams'; 1835-7, Jackson's; 1838-40-41, Van Buren's; 1844-5, Tyler's; 1847-8, in Polk's.

HOSPITALITIES TO GEN. HOUSTON.—A special committee has been appointed by both Boards of the New York Common Council, to tender the hospitalities of that city and the use of Governor's room to Gen. Houston, who intends visiting New York some day in the ensuing month.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED WALL ST. DEFAULTER.—Mr. Ray Tompkins, a stock and exchange broker doing business at 27 Wall street (the person referred to in yesterday's Tribune as having suddenly disappeared from the street) was yesterday arrested at his residence, 9 Lamartine Place, between Eighth and Ninth ave. in Twenty-ninth street, by officer Swift, of the Nineteenth Ward. The circumstances of his departure we have already noticed. He was charged with appropriating to his own use about $80,000, the property of a number of Wall street brokers. Mr. Tompkins was brought before Justice Lothrop yesterday afternoon, amid the most intense excitement among the brokers, fifty of whom were present, who are particularly anxious to know what turn the affair will take. Isaac B. Fowler and John Van Buren, Esqs., appeared for the accused, and Francis B. Cutting for the brokers. By mutual consent of counsel, the examination of this important business was postponed till 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Tompkins is the son of Daniel D. Tompkins, formerly Governor of this State and Vice President of the United States. We understand that before his arrest he made an assignment of all the funds in his hands for the benefit of his creditors.—*New York Tribune, Friday.*

From Harrisburg.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

NUMBER XV.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1851.

It will no doubt be gratifying to your readers and the public at large to know the dull monotony which has hitherto characterized the proceedings of the Legislature, is at length giving way to interesting variety. Several important questions, which have been brought up within a day or two, have caused strict party lines to be drawn, and members to define their positions.

Yesterday Mr. Olwine, of Philadelphia county, offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Banks to report a bill requiring the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a monthly report of their transactions. It elicited a spirited debate, in which the Whigs opposed, by speech and vote, its passage. This was to have been expected.—Their love for the banks has not yet abated, nor is it likely soon to be, notwithstanding the fact that they are pressing with all their abilities the passage of a Free Banking system, based upon State Stocks. The Democrats, however, true to their principles, cast their entire strength in favor of the resolution. And why should they not?—If banks are the honest corporations they profess to be, they can certainly not object to furnishing monthly a statement of their transactions. This has ever been the course of these moneyed institutions. They have ever avoided, instead of courting investigation, and this very fact should lead every man who feels at all interested in the honest transaction of the financial business of these institutions, to demand these statements.

Another interesting test vote was taken yesterday on a resolution offered by Gen. Brindle to consider the bill calling for the repeal of the anti-kidnapping laws of 1847. The position taken by the Democrats and Whigs respectively, on this important question, indicated unerringly the strict party predilections for or against it. The Democrats *to a man* voted for the resolution, while the Whigs as *unanimously* voted *against* it. What does this indicate. Have the Whigs taken decided ground against the Fugitive Slave Bill? Is it their intention to oppose this great conciliatory measure? Will they agree as a party to make it a test question in the coming Presidential campaign? Their course yesterday would seem either to indicate such a determination, or there is a wonderful unanimity of sentiment amongst them, which an unsophisticated individual like myself would scarcely be able to explain. We shall no doubt have an interesting debate upon this delicate subject, and whatever may be the action of the Legislature, it is to be hoped that it will be conclusive, and that the vexed question will be put to rest forever.

If I remember rightly, I yesterday predicted the failure of the attempt to repeal the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

The resolution of Mr. Packer to postpone it indefinitely, passed by a vote of 20 to 13. A pretty decisive vote, and one which will effectually, kill it in the Senate forever. So mote it be.

Recurring again to the subject of Banks, I venture to predict that the Free Banking System will be adopted. Every preparation necessary to the accomplishment of such a purpose has been completed, and it will only be by untiring vigilance that it can be defeated. The most strenuous exertions have been and will continue to be made. There are those deeply interested in the fate of the bill, who will spare neither trouble nor expense to have it passed. Some of this class of persons are already here *boring*, and as the time for its consideration approaches we shall have more of them.

The appointments by the Canal Board, made last night, have not been altogether so satisfactory as the former ones. Much discontent prevails, not merely on the part of the defeated candidates, but amongst the true friends of the Democratic party. Proper discrimination seems not to have been made in the selection of several of them. It is an undisputed fact that a system has been pursued which cannot in the end but prove highly detrimental. Several officers, it seems, were last night appointed, whose recommendations were of the highest order, embracing the names of some of the most prominent and influential Democrats in Philadelphia. Upon the strength of these testimonials the appointments were made, and it was not until they were announced that the startling fact was made public, that, with a single exception, *not one of the men who recommended the applicants knew them personally.* Now this is a gross outrage upon reason and right. If influential men will permit their names to be used in behalf of applicants for office about whom they know absolutely nothing, we shall soon have such a state of affairs as will rend the party to atoms. By this means men have crept into office who should never have been permitted to do so. The very best men in the party, both in regard to ability and influence, have been supplanted, and others appointed wholly unfit for the duties, and entirely unknown to the Democracy of their own districts. This is the result of the course pursued by a few prominent individuals, and has had the effect of engendering a very bad state of feeling here. These men who are willing to lend their names upon mere hearsay to every hungry applicant, should, and I have good reason to know, will be made to answer to the party. They will be remembered, and will learn to know that this bartering away of their influence in behalf of every insignificant office seeker, will not be forgotten. SPRIG.

MORE CLAIRVOYANCE ABOUT THE ATLANTIC.—The Newark Advertiser says, that a clairvoyant of that city, on Wednesday, gave the following account of the fate of that vessel, which we give for what it is worth. It rather beats the New York clairvoyants: "On the evening of the 5th day from Liverpool, a heavy gale arose, carrying away all her rigging.—Large fires were built, to raise an extra quantity of steam, when, by some means unknown, the vessel took fire, and burnt to the water's edge. There were three persons afloat at the time of the receipt of this communication, one of whom writes this account and deposits it in a bottle. He says: 'We hope to be picked up; if not, I sign myself dead.'—The clairvoyant also states that a steam vessel is discovered sailing very slowly in a crippled state, and will be in, in a few days."

Publishing.

It is perhaps not generally known even throughout the west, the amount of publishing done in Cincinnati, which is rapidly increasing. LORENZO STRATTON alone, within the past three years, has published two hundred thousand volumes, and is now publishing eighteen thousand volumes per month. To accommodate the rapidly increasing business, he has enlarged his store-room and extended his ware rooms. What might appear strange, Mr. STRATTON has, since July last, sent to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the three great publishing cities of the Union, between forty and fifty thousand volumes. He has thirty-four works stereotyped, and what is uncommon in the book trade, all, with the exception of four, have met with ready sale. It affords us pleasure to note the success of laudable enterprise, particularly in this city, and trust that the publishing business, so successfully began, will prosper till it rivals that of New York or any other eastern city.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ Some wag sent an editor the first chapter of Matthew as an original article for his paper. The editor thought it was all right, and made use of the chapter for a "*leader.*"

Scribblings and Clippings.

— Capt. Harris, the Abyssinian traveler, which introduced, by special favor, into the lady-chapel of the Cathedral of Shoa, is stated to have found the walls of that holiest of Abyssinian shrines hung round with colored prints of the great Leicestershire steeple chase.

— A great emigration of Mormons from England to the United States is now taking place. Late advices from Sweden also show that the Mormon Church is making progress there. We don't yet hear of any successful Mormon missions to Catholic countries.

— According to the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, the sum of $144,005 50 will be distributed to the various counties and cities of that State, this month, to be devoted to educational purposes.

— At Berlin, the fitters and makers of ladies' dresses are men, who serve a regular apprenticeship to the trade. They bitterly oppose women who try to live by the same business, because they say that they are intruders.

— It is said that there has been a split in the Society of Jesuits, as to whether the system of tactics so long followed by the Society shall be changed or kept up.—Conservatism has carried the day.

— George Thompson, the English abolitionist, is lying seriously ill at the house of Mr. Garrison in Boston.

— The London *Times*, apparently from authority, states that the window duty will be repealed next session, and that the duty on paper will be considerell.

— General Bem is reported by the English papers received by the Arctic to have died lately in Turkey.—This is the third or fourth time the papers have killed the General, and we are inclined to doubt the story.

— The iron manufactories in New Jersey are said to be doing a poor business. In Morris county many of them are doing nothing, and those remaining in operation are making blooms only, at a loss, it is said, of $5 to $7 per ton, a kind of business which will soon wind itself up.

— The dwelling of William Suter, in Hagerstown, Md., was entered on Wednesday night, his desk broken open, and robbed of six hundred and thirty dollars and his watch.

— Six German convicts arrived at New York a short time since in the ship Albert, who had been pardoned on condition of their embarking for America.—On them others arrested on Friday, and the officers are after the others.

— Gen. Houston recently stated, in a public lecture, that thirty thousand emigrants entered the State of Texas, across the Sabine, in the course of last year, and that during the present year the numbers would be doubled.

— A Mr. George Thompson, belonging to Massachusetts, in traveling through one of the Southern States last week, had a very narrow escape from lynching.—He had hard work to persuade the generous and chivalric Southerners that he was not the abolition lecturer, Thompson.

— The Michigan papers are urging the importance of having the death penalty restored to their statutes—alleging that since the penalty was abolished in 1847, they have had more shocking murders than they had before in 12 years.

— The Catoctin (Md.) Whig says that on the 22d ult., a Wild Cat, measuring about 3 feet in length, was caught in the South Mountain, eight or ten miles from Middletown, by George Blessing and L. Green. He is described as of the Tiger species, very beautiful and ferocious.

— The Bloomington, McLean county, (Ohio) Whig says that the father of young Bryant, who died from injuries he received from the upsetting of a stage last summer, has recovered *fifteen thousand dollars* damages, against Messrs. Frink & Co., of Chicago, the stage proprietors.

— A Havana correspondent, speaking of Jenny Lind's success in Cuba, says that she has gained the greatest triumph which has been given her since she has been in this part of the world. She has conquered a host of prejudices. She has overcome jealousies and rivalries. She has stamped her reputation as that of the greatest singer whom we ever had on this side of the Atlantic.

— The measure of connecting in the town of Macon, Georgia, the Central, Macon and Western, and South Western Railroads, is about to be consummated. It will give a continuous line of railroad from Savannah to Chattanooga, 431 miles in length, and all in Georgia.

— The best cure for hard times is to avoid the doctor by being temperate, the lawyer by keeping out of debt, the demagogue by voting for honest men, and poverty by being industrious.

— Judgment was rendered, on the 15th ultimo, in New Orleans, in favor of the Louisiana State Bank, against the Second Municipality, for two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars and ninety cents, with eight per cent. interest.

— It is estimated that the annual cost of intemperance is, in France $260,000,000; in Great Britain, $195,000,000; in Sweden, $65,000,000; in the United States, $60,000,000; and all this in addition to the cost of prisons, police, asylums, workhouses, &c., which are rendered necessary by intemperate drinks.

— A minister observing a man, who had just lost his wife, very much oppressed with grief, told him, "You must have Patience," whereupon the mourner replied, "I have been trying her, sir, but she will not consent to have me."

— The following musical artists have died within the last year: Paveni, Guenere, Circa, Mirard, W. Seguin; Mesdames Brunchu, Bessin, Jansenne, Ginssini, Dulcken, Mme. Dulcken, Lyon, Blumenthal, Mozin, and Ullmann.

— Prince Albert has accepted the office of President of the Windsor and Eaton Savings' Bank held by the late Duke of Cambridge.

— It is said that the book trade of Cincinnati, in its publishing and book selling departments, amounts to a million of dollars annually.

— There has been formed an Association in London for insurance of character. The assured, who wish public situations, are enabled to offer security for good conduct, by the payment of a moderate premium to the company who guarantee his fidelity, and protect his employers from loss by defalcation, or general misconduct.

[From the Boston Traveler, Jan. 25.]

New Motive Power for the Past Presses.

This monster press (Hoe's fast printing press) is driven by a novel and most convenient and powerful little machine, which is seen on the right of the printing press, consisting of a small cylinder, with cog-wheels and a pulley attached. It is called a water metre or power metre, and was invented by that ingenious mechanic, Mr. Samuel Huse, of this city, well known for his efficient labors as assistant superintendent of the Cochituate water works.—This machine was originally invented as a water measurer; and this is the first application of it as a motive power, it being found to possess this power to a most unexpected and extraordinary degree. It is simple, yet wonderfully efficient. It consists of a hollow cylinder, 10 inches wide anp 16 inches in diameter; inside of which is a flange cylinder, about 6 inches in diameter. This inner cylinder has flanges, on which are four valves, extending from one end to the other of the cylinder and attached to it by hinges. These valves, when folded, or shut into the cylinder, from a little more than half its surface. Upon one side of the metre, the space between the inside of the hollow and the surface of the flange cylinder, is sufficient as to occupy something more than the width of one of the valves. This filling is made to fit so exactly as to prevent the water from passing. Upon one side of this filling, the water enters the metre, and upon the other side the water is discharged. The metre is so placed that the valves will, by the force of gravity, open as they reverse from under the solid filling, and shut upon the opposite side previous to coming in contact with it. When thus arranged, the water is let into the cylinder, and comes in contact with the open valves; the inner cylinder revolves until the water escapes upon the opposite side; and of course, for every revolution of the interior cylinder, a given quantity of water must pass through the metre. This is carefully marked by means of a clock which is attached to the cylinder, and which will indicate the precise quantity of water which has passed through the machine in any given time.

The revolving flange cylinder is connected, externally, with cog wheels, a shaft, and pulley; and from the pulley a belt extends to the driving wheel of the printing machine.

This metre, or water wheel, is driven by the Cochituate water, introduced from a six inch distributing pipe through a two inch lead pipe; and the flow of water is regulated by means of a screw gate near the metre. This wheel, though so small as to occupy only about 24 inches of room, affords about three horse motive power.

GEN. HOUSTON ON TEMPERANCE.—This distinguished gentleman has accepted an invitation of the National Temperance Society to address the citizens of New York on that subject, at the next public meeting of the Society, which takes place in Tripler Hall on Monday evening, the 24th of February.

Baptists in Indiana.

The minutes of the last anniversary of the "Indiana Baptist General Association," show that in that State there are of that denomination of Christians, 38 Associations, 582 Churches, 277 Preachers, 30 Licentiates, and 25,242 Communicants; of these last 1568 were baptised during the last year.

Last year this Denomination had also 38 Missionaries in the field, who baptised 422, rode 26,526 miles, and preached 3582 sermons.

The same report shows that the Regular Baptists have in the United States 20 Colleges, 9 Theological Institutes, and 762,211 Communicants, which shows that as a whole the Denomination is rapidly increasing.

The Indianapolis *State Journal*, from which we gather the above, says;

There is evidently a great improvement going on in this denomination in their efforts to secure a more able and efficient Ministry, better houses of worship, and better support for their ministry, more general intelligence by the circulation of their paper, tracts, and standard literature, and especially by diffusing those great principles of benevolence enjoined by the gospel.

[*From the Boston Transcript.*]

Mr. Paine's Discovery.—A New Phase of the New Light.

The following interesting letter, though bearing date some weeks since, did not reach us till yesterday:

MR. EDITOR:—During the past two years I have been the assistant of Mr. H. M. Paine, in his experiments of decomposing water by Magneto Electricity, and have, in common with him and the rest of his family, borne the reproach and contumely so lavishly bestowed by the public press during that period. I say *borne* it, because I could at any time have shown that my brother was undeserving of the treatment he received; and I should certainly have done so immediately after the report of the *Scientific Committee*, had not the pecuniary interests of others kept me silent. But I have at length determined that the dollar shall no longer weigh against the life of my brother and the peace of his family; and I feel confident, that however he, and others interested, may deprecate my present course, they will ultimately acknowledge it to be right.

Everything that has been stated with reference to the discovery in its favor, as far as my knowledge extends, has been correct, with the exception of its *safety*. The water is decomposed or resolved into its gaseous state in abundance, and at a cost of the interest of the machine only; but it *cannot be safely done*; as the testimony of nine severe explosions, in as many months, will amply prove. The great difficulty is found in governing the electric currents in their accumulations and discharge in the, or at the electrodes—the continuous varying electrical state of the atmosphere, baffling all mechanical skill that has yet been brought to bear on the discovery.

With a certain electrical state of the atmosphere, the apparatus has been known to work for weeks without any difficulty; but, immediately that a change of excess would occur, repulsion would take place at the electrodes, and they would melt like so much wax.

Last spring my brother was certain that he had overcome the difficulty; and he commenced lighting and warming his house. For a few weeks all worked well; but one clear, cold morning the family was roused by a report like a six pounder; and, in a moment after, he appeared drenched from head to foot. The decomposing jar had exploded. He then ceased to evolve the gases for purposes of heating the house, and worked the apparatus by hand only sufficient to generate enough for lighting purposes. It was at this stage of affairs, that the "Scientific Committee" made their report; and you will perceive that I had sufficient cause to be backward in experimenting, besides the orders of my brother to the contrary.

For eighteen months past he has been incessantly employed in remedying this only obstacle; and although he is sanguine that he has now accomplished it, I fear a disappointment; nor do I hope to witness his success till such time as a numbken, though just press, has ceased to harass a mind ever sensitive to ridicule.

I hope I have now satisfied the anxious, doubtful, triumphant, skeptical enquiry, "If he has made the discovery, why don't he bring it out?" The anxiety to meet this bitter sneering of the skeptical world, has endangered the success of the whole discovery. Incessant mental toil, without sleep for weeks, until the strongest minds for healthy action; and yet such is the course my brother been compelled to pursue by the action of such men as composed the Scientific Committee. Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE P. PAINE.

Quinebaug, Conn., Jan. 7, 1851.

Married:

On Tuesday morning, February 4th, by Rev. Williams, Mr. JOHN T. HARTMAN, of Mount Pleasant, to Miss ELIZA HULTZ, of Allegheny county, daughter of Preston Hultz.

DIED:

On Tuesday afternoon, WILLIAM BALDRIDGE, infant son of R. DUNLAP, Jr.

The funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Sandusky street, near Water alley, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

C. M. BOLLMAN being about to decline business on account of ill health, his Vinegar, Distillery and Drug Store will be sold either together or separate, on moderate terms. Apply to H. KLEBER,
Third street, sign of Golden Harp,
feb5 or, Liberty street, No. 215.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of Iron Safe, Platform Scale and Office Desk. Will be added to the sale of Furniture, &c., at 9 o'clock this afternoon, at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. 1 Fire Proof Iron Safe; 1 Platform Scale to weigh 1000 lbs.; 1 large Counting House Desk. P. M. DAVIS,
feb5 Auctioneer.

LOUISVILLE LIME—40 bbls. for sale low to close, by [feb5] WM. DYER.

CHESNUTS—150 bus. for sale low by [feb5] WM. DYER.

FINE FLOUR—50 bbls. for sale low by [feb5] WM. DYER.

MOLASSES—50 bbls. prime plantation Molasses for sale by [feb5] WM. DYER.

HOMINY—16 bbls. pure white for sale by [feb5] WM. DYER.

APPLES—4 bbls. good, large, sound Romanites for sale by [feb5] WM. DYER.

DRIED PEACHES—100 bus. prime Halves for sale by [feb5] WM. DYER.

FISH—Mackerel No. 1 and 3 in bbls., halves and quarters; White Fish in bbls. and half bbls; Herring in bbls.; and Cod Fish loose. [feb5] WM. DYER.

LARD—In kegs and bbls. for sale by [feb5] WM. DYER.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—Uncanvassed, warranted prime, for sale by [feb5] WM. DYER.

BACON SHOULDERS—10,000 lbs. just out of smoke house, for sale by [feb5] WM. DYER.

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

The petition of Henry Esplen, of Lower St. Clair township, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in aforesaid township, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. HENRY ESPLEN

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

John Shafer, John A. Campbell, Jr., Claudius Robison, Hugh R. Donnelly, John M'Turk, Wm. M'Cormick, Wm. Chisholem, James Noble, Adam Sippert, Nath. Ballantine, Thomas Creighton, Thomas Scott.
feb5:3tw*

Ladies' Writing and Drawing Class.

A PRIVATE CLASS ROOM, exclusively for Ladies, is now open in connection with Duff's Mercantile College, in the room opposite Mr. Nelson's Daguerreau Gallery.

The class will be under the direction of M. J. Gouinloch, from New York, an experienced teacher and author of a new and elegant style of engraved copy lines for ladies' writing classes. Arithmetic, Drawing, and the new and fashionable accomplishment of plain and ornamental card writing, taught in the highest perfection.

Hours, 10 to 12 A. M. [ja25

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY;
Irish do;
Jamaica Rum, in bottles. For sale by
J. P. HORBACH,
dec11 197 Liberty street.

LARD—16 bbls. No. 1;
65 kegs do; For sale by
L. S. WATERMAN & SONS,
ja8 31 Water and 62 Front streets.

OAK IMITATION.—Paper Hangings, grained in imitation of oak, and varnished, for sale by
WALTER P. MARSHALL.
jan25

Roman Strings.

A LOT of *genuine* ROMAN STRINGS for violins and guitars, have just been received by the subscriber. These strings are from the most celebrated factory in Italy; they are four threads and four lengths, and for beauty of tone and durability are unrivalled. The subscriber's agent having purchased the above for him at the *Factory*, they are warranted superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this country. H. KLEBER,
Golden Harp, No. 101 Third street.

N. B.—Now opening a splendid new lot of Nunn & Clark's and Dunham's celebrated Pianos. [nov12

Foreign Newspapers.

THE subscriber is authorized to receive subscriptions for all the London Daily, Weekly and Tri-Weekly papers; Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, and other Provincial papers; Irish papers of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Londonderry, &c.; Scotch papers of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Dundee, &c.; French, and German papers. JOSHUA ROBINSON,
European Agent,
je8 Post Buildings, 5th st., near Wood.

Special Notices.

☞ At a meeting of the VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY, held on Monday evening, February 3rd, 1851, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

President.....David Campbell.
Vice President.Col. W. R. Moorhead.
Secretary.....James D. Carlin.
Assistant Sec'y.Wm. Young, jr.
Treasurer.....B. T. C. Morgan.
Delegates to Firemen's Association..David Campbell, R. B. Roberts, Esq., J. D. Alexander.
Trustees.....James Irwin James Petrie, D. Fitzsimmons.
Captain.....W. W. Alexander.
1st Lieutenant..John B. Haslett.
2nd do.....John Kennedy.
1st Engineer...John C. Gripp.
2nd do.....Thomas Mooney.
3rd do.....Henry Shidle.
4th do.....Daniel Linan.
Assistants.....G. C. Shidle, P. O'Brien.
1st Hose Director.Newton Jones; 2nd, John M'Kinley; 3rd, John J. Torley; 4th, R. M. Kaufman; 5th, M. Malone; 6th, Jacob Metzner.
Hose Engineers.Lewis Garber, James G. Weldon.
Plug Guards...Henry Carey, W. W. Leader.
Axemen.....F. Winige, J. B. Nobb.
Fire Wardens. John Yeager, Richard Dunn, John Low, David Reany, David Fitzsimmons.
D. CARLIN, Secretary.
feb5

Gastric Juice or Pepsin.

☞ This great remedy, prepared after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological chemist, by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, is working wonders in all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. It is truly one of the most important discoveries in medical science. Cures of the most hopeless cases of indigestion have been performed, to which the afflicted can be referred by calling on the agents. See advertisement in another column. KEYSER & M'DOWELL, Agents,
feb3 140 Wood street.

Doubt is Passing Away.

☞ Few can now be found to question