The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 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 act.*"—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.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence was held at the office of the *Morning Post*, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the County Convention to elect Delegates to the State Conventions at Reading and Harrisburg. After a free interchange of views, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the County of Allegheny be requested to hold primary meetings, at the usual places, on Saturday, the 22d of February inst., to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the following Wednesday, the 26th of February, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Conventions at Reading and Harrisburg.

The primary meetings in the different Townships will be held at 3 o'clock, P. M.;—and in the several Boroughs and in the Wards of Allegheny City, at 7 o'clock, P. M.;—and in the several Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock, M., to continue open until 6 o'clock, P. M.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. BURKE, *Chairman.*

L. HARPER, *Secretary.*

☞ The Pittsburgh *Gazette* and Washington (Pa.,) *Commonwealth*, copy a portion of our recent notice of Mr. WOODWELL's Furniture, wherein we declared that the motto, "encourage your own," is very good, although some people who talk a great deal on the subject, neglect to practice what they teach. Our neighbor of the *Gazette* elevates his ears and declares that our remark is "an excellent argument in favor of the policy for which the Whigs have been contending for so many years." He of the *Commonwealth*, more wise and astute than the Deacon, says:

"Yes, 'Encourage your own!' that's the doctrine of the people; although we regret to say that the great mass of the Democrats do not so receive it. If the principle in the above extract is good as to the interests of Pittsburgh, surely enlightened patriotism would extend it to the whole country. We hope our Democratic readers will note this little piece of candor, and try to make an honest application of it to their consciences."

Yes, Democrats, stick a pin there, to please Mr. SETH T. HUBB. The difference between the Whigs and the Democrats in regard to "protection," is simply this: the Whigs *profess* to be friends of Domestic Industry, but neglect to carry their professions into practice. The Democrats, without making any hypocritical noise on the subject, take care to encourage Home Industry.—Your rampant Whigs, who are eternally prating about a "protective Tariff," are sure to go abroad when they wish to purchase costly Furniture, or any other article of ornament for their persons or homes. Peep into the dwellings of the rich "Protection" Whig manufacturer, and you will be apt to find that every article which goes to make up the splendor and beauty of the establishment, has been *imported* from England, France, Germany and China! Yes, gentlemen Whigs, this is the way you "encourage your own!" Shame upon you—shame!

Clarion Democratic Meeting.

In pursuance of a published call, the Democracy of Clarion county assembled in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., for the purpose of electing a Representative Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, &c.

From the resolutions adopted by the meeting, we copy the following:

Resolved, That we rejoice at the election of Richard Brodhead to the U. S. Senate; that in him we have a faithful and consistent Democrat, and in his election a triumph over the combined opposition that aimed to defeat him.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the manifestation of public opinion in favor of Col. WM. BIGLER, for Governor—that we consider him already nominated for that office by acclamation.

Resolved, That as the western part of the State is clearly entitled to the candidate for Canal Commissioner, we would respectfully submit the name of Gen. SETH CLOVER, as our candidate for that office, he being well known as an active and energetic Democrat. We feel confident that with BIGLER and CLOVER as our standard bearers next fall, we can carry the State with a triumphant majority.

WM. T. ALEXANDER was unanimously elected Representative Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

The "Pittsburg Post" strongly advocates the claims of this gentleman to a seat on the Supreme Bench of the state." Mr. LOWRIE is a native of Pittsburgh, a fine scholar and learned Judge; and if a democrat *is to be* elected to that dignified and responsible post, we would feel as little regret at the choice of Judge Lowrie as any man spoken of in the west.—*Washington (Pa.) Commonwealth.*

☞ Mr. HUBB, the editor of the *Commonwealth*, is a lawyer, and is therefore competent to form a correct opinion as to the fitness of Judge LOWRIE for the Supreme Bench. We presume there will be no opposition to Judge L. in the West, and as it is conceded on all hands that this section of the State is entitled to at least one candidate, we take it for granted that he will receive a unanimous nomination.

Lectures to Ladies.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that Miss SARAH COATES, a very intelligent and accomplished young lady, from Ohio, has arrived in this city, and proposes delivering a course of lectures on the subject of Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygene. These are certainly new topics for a *lady* to enlighten the public upon; but we judge from the highly flattering notices Miss COATES has received from the most respectable newspapers in Ohio and Indiana, that she is altogether capable of giving instructions on those subjects.

On Monday evening a free Lecture will be delivered by Miss COATES. The time and place will be made known to-morrow.

THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS is the name of a new bank started in the city of New York with a capital of two millions, whose object is stated to be to coerce the country banks to redeem their issues in that city at par, after the manner of the Suffolk Bank at Boston. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The losses which the inhabitants of this city suffer by the discount on country bank notes are estimated at not less than $3,000,000 annually. In this way the benefits due to the city from the possession of an abundance of sound specie-paying banks are practically nullified, the people being constantly compelled to use a paper currency, depreciated by the fact that it is redeemable only at a distance, and with much consequent expense and trouble."

MONEY MARKET;

OFFICE OF THE MORNING POST,
PITTSBURGH, *February* 14, 1851.

We have little change to note since last week in money matters. The banks, we are informed, are discounting most of the business paper offered, and no pressure of any consequence existing among the commercial community. The extraordinary demand for the stocks of our banks still continues, with the prices tending upward; but we think the prices cannot be sustained for any considerable length of time. No action has yet taken place in Congress in regard to equalizing the differences now existing between the recognized value of gold and silver. The last proposition is to reduce the weight of silver in the coinag, but it is doubtful about it passing. We think the restoration of the gold to the old standard would be better.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

LOANS.	Par value.	Asked.	Offered.
United States 6's	$ 100,00	$113,728	$110,62
do do 5's	100,00	105,00	104,00
Pennsylvania 6's	100,00	101,25	101,00
do 5's	100,00	92,75	92,50
Allegheny county 6's		95,00	
do coupon 6's		95,00	95,00
do scrip		95,00	93,00
Pittsburgh city 6's		90,00	90,00
do coupon 6's, payable in Philadelphia			92,00
Allegheny City 6's	100,00	85,00	
do coupon 6's payable in Philadelphia	100,00	87,00	86,50
BANK STOCKS.			
Bank of Pittsburgh	50,00	54,00	54,00
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank	50,00		53,00
Exchange Bank	50,00	51,62	51,00
Farmers' Depositc Bank	1700,00		
BRIDGE STOCKS.			
Monongahela Bridge	* 25,00		20,00
St. Clair street do	25,00	35,00	33,00
Hand street do	50,00	45,00	
N. Liberty do	50,00		20,00
INSURANCE STOCKS.			
Western Insurance Co.		13,75	13,00
Citizens' do do		12,25	12,05
Associated Firemen's do			6,70
TELEGRAPH STOCKS.			
Atlantic and Ohio, Pittsburgh to Philadelphia		50,00	
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville		48,00	45,00
Lake Erie Line		25,00	
Pittsburgh Gas Works	50,00	32,50	32,00
Monongahela Slackwater		45,00	45,00
Youghiogheny do			
RAILROAD STOCKS			
Pennsylvania Railroad	50,00		44,00
Penna. and Ohio do	50,00	39,75	39,50
Cleveland and Pittsb'h do	50,00	45,00	
Fayette Manufacturing Co.	50,00		30,00
Erie Canal Bonds, old		50,00	45,00
do do do new		50,00	45,00
COPPER STOCKS.			
Pittsb'h and Boston (Cliff Mine)		91,00	90,50
North American		25,00	25,00
North West		29,00	29,00
North Western		5,00	
Mount City		2,50	
Eureka		2,50	2,00
Pittsburgh and Isle Royal		3,00	
Adventure		10,00	8,50
Ohio Trap Rock			14,00
Ridge Mining Company		5,50	2,25
Allegheny Savings Bank		150,00	150,50

THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The following is an official statement of the State Bank of Indiana, on November 16, 1850.

RESOURCES.

Notes Discounted,	$1,709,935 33	
Bills of Exchange,	2,414,951 06	$4,124,886 44
Suspended Debt,	270,913 77	
Banking Houses and Furniture,	175,610 22	
Other Real Estate,	188,622,32	634,447 31
Funds in the Eastern Cities,	449,153 09	
Due from Banks other than Eastern Cities,	149,661 17	
Remittances and other Receipts,	247,649 01	
Indiana Treasury Notes,	105,485 00	953,547 27
Notes of other Banks,	224,842 00	
Gold and Silver,	1,197,889 38	1,422,731 38
		$7,135,705 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock of the State of Indiana,	$1,006,604 27	
Capital Stock of Individuals,	1,076,346 32	$2,082,950 59
Surplus Fund,	750,678 17	
Profit and Loss,	97,238 59	
Dividends undrawn,	27,651 91	
Suspended interest and other items,	34,600 68	910,169 33
Due to Banks,	112,175 47	
Due Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,	43,467 83	
Due School Fund for Taxes,	2,763 93	
Branch Balances,	6,168 75	164,576 98
Due Depositors,		556,432 70
Notes in Circulation,	3,548,767 50	
Less Notes on hand,	126,622 50	3,421,445 00
		$7,135,605 60

The Boston *Commonwealth* of the 6th inst. says:

The Stock Market this morning opened very heavy and depressed, as the accounts from New York were to the effect that every thing in the Stock Market was down, and prices much lower, which, as a consequence, had a corresponding effect here.

The Money Market to-day has been rather more stringent, and more paper is offering than for some time. First class paper sold to-day at the rate of 6@7 ⅌ cent, and rather plenty at the former price.

The New York *Evening Post* of Monday says:

The market has been very active; but there is a general want of confidence.

Land warrants are rather in better inquiry, with sales to-day at $115.

The quotation is $115@120.

Money is in ample supply, but the demand is good for the legitimate purposes of business, and rates are without change.

The premium on silver has declined ½ per cent., owing to a diminished shipping demand.

Foreign Exchange is not firm, but there are some transactions reported at a 9½@10 per cent. for bills on London, and 1,111@5,12 for bills on Paris.

The following is the amount of United States stock issued to foreigners at the Treasury Department, Washington, for the week ending February 7, 1851:—

Loan of 1842	$22,600
" " 1847	16,450
" " 1848	2,800
Total	$41,850

HUNT'S *Merchants' Magazine*, in an article on "Money Matters," in the February number, argues that the effect produced on the money market by the production of forty millions of California gold during the past year has been inconsiderable; and that the cheapness of money has been caused, in no small degree, by the abundance of the products of industry. In proof of this position the editor states that the amount of debts discharged under the General Bankrupt law of 1841 was $440,934,615—an amount which does, indeed, make the 40 or 50 millions from California look very small, and admonishes us to take care that there shall not again be a seeming necessity for such a wholesale cancellation.

SPANISH COIN.—The N. Y. Post says that the paragraph going the round of papers relative to a recent act of Congress fixing the value at 20c for the quarter, is erroneous. It passes freely among the brokers at the accustomed value, and in the present scarcity of change is sought for. A proposition was before the last Congress, to issue a new coin, and at the same time withdraw from circulation the old silver Spanish coin, at its intrinsic value by weight, but it never passed into law.

John D. Davis, Esq.

Our readers may have observed by a card published in the *Post* for some time past, that our friend and fellow-citizen, JOHN D. DAVIS, proposes visiting the principal cities in Great Britain, France and Germany, during the months of April, May and June next—leaving Pittsburgh on the 17th of March, and will attend to such business as may be entrusted to him. Mr. DAVIS is so well known in this community, that any mere newspaper notice would be of but little consequence. He sustains a high character as a correct and prompt business man, and never neglects any thing that he undertakes. We take great pleasure in recommending him to all those who may have business requiring attention in the above countries.

We may add that Gov. JOHNSTON, by letters patent, under the Seal of the Commonwealth, has appointed Mr. DAVIS a member of the Committee for this State, for the purpose of affording to the citizens of Pennsylvania every facility for the representation of their various products at the "Exhibition of Industry, Genius and Skill of all Nations," to be held in the City of London, in May next. This is certainly a high honor, and no man is more worthy of it than JOHN D. DAVIS.

☞ *That* man will never be a perfect gentleman who lives only with gentlemen: To be a man of the world we must view the world in every grade and every perspective.—*Bulwer.*

FROM HARRISBURG.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

NUMBER XXI.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1851.

A more dismal, cold, dark, gloomy morning never dawned upon the State Capital, than this. It has been sleeting for two days past—the sidewalks are covered with ice, and pedestrians are made to kiss their mother Earth more frequently than I presume is congenial with their feelings.

On Saturday the very able Report of Robert Farris, civil engineer, appointed by the Canal Board to make a survey of the route to avoid the Inclined Planes of the Portage Railroad, was read in the Senate, and 2000 copies in English and 1000 in German ordered to be printed. This Report enters fully into the details of the cost of the proposed routes, four of which were surveyed, of different grades. I give you below the estimate of the cost of these routes:

		Feet to the Mile.	
Line No. 1,	Maximum grade of	60	$1,665,000
Line No. 2,	do. do.	75	1,495,000
Line No. 3,	do. do.	85	1,370,000
Line No. 4,	do. do.	95	1,315,000

This is the actual estimated cost of the different routes, from which, however, is to be deducted the amount of material belonging to the Portage Road. Mr. Powers, Superintendent of this Road, estimates the value of the old materials from 13 miles of the Road that would be avoided by dispensing with the five Western Planes, at $149,990. Estimating the old materials on the same principle for 21 miles of the old Road that will be avoided, if the new Road is made, embracing ten Inclined Planes, Depot and Riggers left on Summit, &c., the estimate will stand thus:

200 tons of Plate and Edge Rails from Planes, at $25 ⅌ ton	$ 5,000
170 tons defective Edge Rails at $25 ⅌ ton	4,250
2200 tons Edge Rails, which will answer to replace the defective Rails on such parts of the old Road as has been adopted with the new, at $60 ⅌ ton	132,000
1000 tons cast iron Chains, fit for use, at $45 ⅌ ton	45,000
60 tons Chains, unfit for use, at $15 ⅌ ton	900
20 Stationary Engines, at $2500 each	50,000
20 Houses and Lots at the Planes, at $400 each	8,000
Depot and Riggers left at Summit	1,500
Miscellaneous items	2,000
	$248,000

Which amount deducted from the estimates above given of the entire cost of the different routes, will leave the actual cost as follows:

Line No. 1	$760,383
Line No. 2	650,383
Line No. 3	562,833
Line No. 4	491,117

The expediency of the immediate appropriation of a sufficient amount, by the present Legislature, to construct this Road, is so ably and conclusively demonstrated by the Report, that I cannot but think that, unwilling as the members may be to increase the State Debt, they will grant the request of the Canal Commissioners, and make the appropriation.

The estimate of W. S. Campbell, the present Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, for motive power, trucks, cars, running expenses, &c., is $222,606 28, and for repairs, $63,825, making an aggregate of $286,431 28. The difference in making the present Road, compared with the different lines to avoid the Planes, is as follows: shewing a saving per annum of

$45,106	on Line No. 1,	60 feet grade	
54,988	" No. 2,	75	do.
63,539	" No. 3,	85	do.
66,135	" No. 4,	95	do.

This is certainly an item of no little importance, and should at once claim the closest attention of the Legislature, as it is calculated not only to increase the revenue of the State by decreasing expenses, but increasing them to such an extent that either of the proposed routes to avoid the Planes, may be adopted, and the Road constructed on the very best principles—with a surplus of some $40,000, after the interest on the loan necessary to be made to procure funds will have been paid.

The Report is so lengthy, and embraces so much that is important, that I must refer you to it for further particulars; although, from the miserable system adopted of giving the Public Printing to the lowest bidder, there are some doubts whether you will get to see it for three months to come.

To-day the report of Messrs. Buckalew and Wright, Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Susquehanna County Bank, was presented, and 3000 in German and the same number in English, ordered to be printed. There should have been *twenty thousand* instead, for a more complete expose of downright premeditative bank rascality has never been made. It will serve to open the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania to the gross outrages which may be perpetrated with impunity by men under the shield of the Banking System. I will merely mention one fact given in the Report. When the Bank failed there was in its vaults the sum of *twenty-seven and a half cents in specie, and one five dollar note*, with more than *two hundred thousand dollars worth of notes in circulation.* Whose loss is this? Let thousands of poor, honest, hard-working men and women, who are sufferers by this outrageous swindle, answer.

Yours, SPRIG.

NUMBER XXI.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11, 1851.

Petition day in the House or Senate has ever ever been devoid of interest. The petitions are read by their titles only, and consequently nothing can be known of their character unless by permission of the House they are read. In nine cases out of ten the reading of petitions entire is as great a bore as the mere reading of the titles, so that under all circumstances, petition day may be set down as dull and prosy.

In the House yesterday nothing was done. After the petitions—of which there were some two or three hundred—were read, a few bills were in place, and the subject of the tariff was again taken up. Mr. Griffin on the floor. Mr. Griffin is a practical man, and his remarks, although, perhaps, less oratorical than some which preceded them, were nevertheless piquant and sensible, and created no small degree of interest. His illustrations were entirely practical, and as such were fully comprehended. Mr. G. labors under the disadvantage of ill health, which took from his speech that energy of action which doubtless would otherwise have characterized it.

The tariff is still under discussion, and is likely to be for several days to come, as quite a number of the members are reported as ready cocked and primed for speeches, and there will be no peace until they are delivered of the "Bunkum" that is struggling within them for expression. Should any of these forthcoming speeches develope any new ideas, or throw any additional light upon the great doctrines of political economy, I will advise you of the facts.

In the Senate, yesterday, Major Muhlenberg's bill, providing for the publication of Colonial Records, and other original papers in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, passed a final reading. As this is a most important bill I will endeavor to give you a brief abstract of it.

It is perhaps not generally known that in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth there is a mass of valuable documents, papers, letters, &c., relating to the early history of Pennsylvania. Many of these are of the most interesting character, and intimately connected with the early history of our State. They are in fact the only materials from which her true history could be compiled, and as such their preservation becomes a matter of the first importance. The bill just passed provides for the printing of the minutes of the proprietary government and Council of Safety down to the close of the revolutionary war in 1793, at which point the third volume of the Colonial Reserves, already published, terminates.—The Secretary is instructed to issue proposals for the faithful and literal transcribing of these Records, and the publication and binding of them in a form uniform with the three volumes already published. The security demanded for the faithful performance of the contract is $10,000.

Two volumes are to be published annually until the whole is completed, and 1500 copies of each volume to be printed.

Any number not exceeding one thousand copies are to be disposed of by subscription, at one dollar per volume, the proceeds to be paid into the State Treasury. Two hundred copies are to be placed in the hands of the Governor for distribution to various public libraries and learned societies in our own and other States—five copies to American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society, Philadelphia Library, Philadelphia Athenæum, one copy each to the different Colleges of the State, one copy to each member of the Legislature, ten copies to the State Library, and one copy to each of the Record offices of the Commonwealth.

The Governor is authorized to appoint some competent person whose duty it shall be to select such of the original documents, letters, treaties, &c., prior to 1783, as may be deemed of sufficient importance, to be published and arranged, in one or more volumes, not exceeding five of the Colonial Records, to be called "Pennsylvania Annals." The compensation of this person is fixed at one thousand dollars.

It is to be hoped that the laudable spirit manifested by the Senate to preserve from destruction these valuable papers, will be met with a like spirit in the House, and that the bill will at once pass and become a law. I have no fears but that such will be the case, as there appears to be every disposition on the part of the members to co-operate with the Senate in this matter. Mr. Muhlenberg is certainly entitled to the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania for the active part he has taken in procuring the passage of this bill. His able report on this subject I presume you have received.

The following communication from the Auditor General will perhaps explain the resolution offered some days since, calling upon the banks of the Commonwealth to make monthly statements of their affairs:

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Feb. 11, 1851.

Hon. J. CLENNA, Speaker H. R.

SIR: In reply to a resolution of the House of the 10th inst., "relative to the cause of delay in publishing the annual statement of the condition of the different banks of the Commonwealth," I have to state that although the circular from this department, requiring the said banks to make returns of their condition as "soon as practicable" was sent out on the 7th Nov. 1850, many of them did not respond to it until late in the month of December last, and one even as late as the 8th of January ult. The Erie Bank has not yet responded. These circumstances, considered in connection with the much more extensive Reports, that many of the banks are now required to make than formerly, and an unusual pressure of business in the department, will readily account for a reasonable delay in the completion of the copies and the tabular abstract. They are now, however, nearly finished and will be ready in a few days, when I will take pleasure in transmitting them to the Legislature. Respectfully,

J. N. PURVIANCE, Aud. Gen.

A caucus meeting of the "Smokers" of the House was held in the "Smoke Room" last night to give a proper and indignant expression of their feelings in regard to the enforcement of the 48th rule of the House, prohibiting smoking in the House during the recess. Indignant speeches were made and fiery resolutions adopted, which in their time will be given to the public.

Yours, SPRIG.

The Reimersburgh Convention.

It will be seen by the following article from the Clarion *Democrat* of the 11th inst. that the good people of that county are wide awake on the subject of a Plank or Rail Road along the valley of the Allegheny. From all that we can learn, we think that a pretty large delegation of Pittsburghers will attend the Reimersburgh Convention of the 22d instant:

THE RAIL AND PLANK ROAD MEETING—The meeting, on Tuesday evening of last (Court) week, was unusually large and enthusiastic. The business of appointing a committee to attend the mass meeting to be held in Reimersburgh, on Saturday the 22d of February, inst., was done though with energetically. From 23, as called for by the first motion, it was increased to some eighty. From the feeling manifested among the people, throughout the week, we have no doubt but that the meeting on the 22d will be the largest ever held in this county. The news from Pittsburgh, that a committee had been appointed there to attend at Reimersburgh was gladly received.

The able editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, aided by the wise counsel of L. WILMARTH, Esq., and others of the most learned and active men about the city, are doing great service in the cause. Petitions are already being circulated, and we doubt not, will early be well filled and sent to Harrisburg, praying the Legislature to grant a charter for a Railroad from the N. Y. State line, via the Clarion river, to Pittsburgh. Let the people all move—now is the time.

The construction of a Plank road from Clarion to the Allegheny river, is now almost a settled question. This, too, meets with general approbation and encouragement by the citizens of Allegheny and the adjoining counties. The object in view, is to intersect the Plank Road now being constructed from Pittsburgh to Butler, which, with a bridge across the Allegheny river, will complete a work of more value to stockholders and the general interests of the people than any other improvement undertaken. Push it along.

DISCHARGE OF THE ALLEGED FUGITIVE FEMALE SLAVE—DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY.—The hearing of the case of the negro woman, Tamor Williams, claimed as the slave of W. T. S. Purnell, of Maryland, was continued on Saturday. The case occupied the entire day, and was concluded at an early hour in the evening. Judge Kane, upon a review of the testimony on the part of the claimant as to the identity of the alleged fugitive, deemed it insufficient, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner.

The liberation of the woman was hailed with shouts by her colored friends, who carried their exultation to such a high pitch that they actually put a rope to a vehicle, and drew her along the streets in triumph to her residence in Kensington. Several hundred colored people followed the vehicle, giving vent to their joy on the way by shouting, and hurraing. Nothing occured, in the meanwhile, to require the interference of the police.—*Phil. American, Monday.*

COL. A. C. BULLITT.—The New Orleans papers announce the arrival of this gentleman, and give him a most cordial welcome. The *Bulletin* says:

"We understand that Mr. Bullitt will resume his duties as one of the editors of the *Picayune*, of which prosperous journal he has long been an ornament.—There is no one who drives a readier and more graceful pen than Mr. Bullitt; he is moreover a gentleman and an honor to the profession. We are glad to see him back among us."

Scribblings and Clippings.

— We are glad to see our neighbor of the Post returning to his senses.—*Commonwealth.*

Sorry we can't return the compliment, Mr. Hubb.

— The Board of Trade of Wilmington, Del., have resolved to petition the Legislature of that State for a repeal of the Usury Laws, so far as they apply to special contracts limited to the period of one year.

— A straw bonnet maker, of London, has sent out a man dressed in a straw hat, straw coat, straw waistcoat, and straw pantaloons, of fashionable cut, as a puff for his shop.

— An editor at a dinner table, being asked if he would take some pudding, he replied, "Owing to a crowd of other matter, I am unable to make room for it."

— It is somewhat curious that on the same day, and almost at the same moment, a Democratic Senator was chosen in each of the old Whig States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and each was chosen by 1 majority.

— An English writer says: "Victoria is Queen of England, but Public Opinion is King." But the latter, unfortunately, is liable to be beheaded by every act of Parliament, if not at the Queen's will.

— An old Almanack, among other domestic recipes, has one to convert a "calm into a hurricane," which is as follows: "Help a good looking chambermaid cord a bed, and let your wife catch you at it."

— The other day a Mrs. Quinn fell from the top of a three-story house in New York, and alighted on a coal-box which stood on the side-walk. The box was smashed, but the lady was not.

— A child died in Baltimore on Friday morning from the effects of laudanum, furnished by an apothecary, instead of paregoric.

— Knight, who, some time since, killed Hughes, in Macon, Georgia, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for 4 years.

— George R. Richardson, Esq., Attorney General of the State of Maryland, died at Baltimore, on Monday morning, after an illness of some days.

— Some half-dozen vessels, loaded with ice, were sent out from New Haven, on Thursday last, to North Carolina. They are to return with shad for the northern market.

— The word *parse* is derived from the Latin *parse*. To *parse* a sentence is to take the words *per se*, and to explain their grammatical form and etymology.

— There are certain tribes of Indians who take for the deity of the day the first thing they see or meet.—Many of our very fine ladies, adds Coleridge, and some of our very fine gentlemen, are followers of the same sect; though by the aid of the looking-glass, they secure a constancy as to the object of their devotion.

The Colonization of Africa.

A proposition is now before Congress for the establishment of a line of steamers from the United States to Africa, thence via the Mediterranean to London, designed to facilitate the removal of the free blacks of the United State to the coast of Africa, to carry the mails, to increase the steam navy, and extend the commerce of the Union, upon the plan suggested by Judge Bryan, of Alabama. We wish it success with all our hearts; and we think that public sentiment is tending strongly in favor of the enterprise.

We observe that a vast number of petitions are pouring into Congress in favor of this measure. A memorial from the State Convention of Maryland was presented to the Senate a few days ago. In the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Monday last, we find the following memorial of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

By Mr. OBER:—The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, take this method of making known to Congress their views in regard to the proposition now before it, for the establishment of a line of steamers to the western coast of Africa. They feel that they cannot too earnestly urge upon Congress the adoption of the plan so ably recommended at the last session by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives.—The cheap and easy settlement of the coast of Africa, which it proposes, is the only way to put an end to the slave trade, and a check to further Africanizing of the American continent. The free people of color in the United States will be attracted in large numbers to the land of their fathers.

Our squadrons on the coasts of Africa and Brazil, attended with so large an expense, can be withdrawn, while all the objects ineffectually sought to be obtained by them, at the sacrifice of so many valuable lives, will be reached with certainty and safety, and with far less cost.

The African emigration being under the control of the American Colonization Society, the nation will have every guarantee of its being judiciously managed:

John S. Rhey,	Andrew Hague,
Thomas McKee,	Abraham Olwine,
R. Langdon,	Oliver J. Fritz,
S. Roberts,	James C. Downer,
David Riddle,	Smith Skinner,
Joseph E. Griffin,	Isaac Ruckhorn,
John Ross,	William Dunn,
Wm. H. Blair,	William J. Dobbins,
A. McKean,	Edward C. Prone,
J. C. Evans,	Caberly Freeman,
R. Simpson,	James W. Rhoads,
Wm. Hervey,	D. Sturm,
N. Shull,	Joseph Gulley,
J. D. Leit,	Jno. C. Kunkel,
Jacob Reesnyder,	H. E. Brown,
Saml. Fegely,	M. Robertson,
J. Fatton,	Wm. F. Packer,
G. W. Scofield,	Jno. Heys,
John W. Shugert,	Henry Fulton,
S. S. Benedict,	Thos. H. Fernyth,
Lewis C. Cassidy,	Timothy Ives,
Wm. Goodwin,	Isaac Hughes,
John D. Morris,	Thomas S. Fernon,
E. Mooney, Jr.,	Henry A. Muhlenberg,
S. Sechman,	Jos. Baily,
J. W. Killinger,	R. M. Frick,
T. J. Bigham,	Charles Frailey,
James Fife,	Jona'an J. Cunningham,
John McCluskey,	Daniel Stine,
James Marsden,	James Carothers,
Robert Baldwin,	David Maclay,
Saml. Hamilton,	James C. Reid,
Wm. Evans,	A. H. Blaine,
John S. Struthers,	Joseph Brown,
Edward Armstrong,	Wm. Hoslett,
J. S. Gosler,	Benj. Malone,
Bartrom A. Shaffer,	Benj. Matthews,
Robt. D. Walker,	Jos. Konigmacher,
Seth S. McCune,	Jno. H. Walker,
W. B. Smith,	Thos. Carson,
John W. Glenruey,	George Sanderson,
C. R. Buckalew,	C. Myers,
Wm. McSherry,	H. Jones Brooke.
John McLean,	

New Publications.

W. C. WALL, 85, Fourth street, has laid upon our table Major Richardson's great work, entitled "WACOUTA, or the Prophecy: an Indian Tale," just published by Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, New York. Of this tale the London *Athenæum* says:

"As a lively and admirable description of those scenes of cruel warfare,—as a faithful picture of the wild and desolate country,—and as affording an accurate view of the state of the Colonies at the time when a mistaken feeling tempted us to waste our blood and treasure on their conquest and preservation, this volume must be received with pleasure. It possesses the high merit of historical truth, and turns up a soil which the plough of literature has hitherto hardly entered."

Mr. WALL has also laid upon our table the January number of Blackwood's Magazine, which may be had at his Cheap Periodical Depot, as above.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The following, from the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser* of the 8th instant, describes an escape somewhat similar to that of General WADDY THOMPSON a few years since, except that in General T.'s case he was saved by his presence of mind in lying down flat until the cars had passed over him, whereas, in the present instance, the individual owed his safety to his insensibility, or, as the French say, *au bon Dieu del' Ivrogne*:

"A remarkable escape from a railroad accident occurred last evening upon the bridge over the Passaic. A man, said to be intoxicated, was lying down on the bridge when the 5½ p. m. train from New York passed over, and though the engine was arrested, still it passed slowly over where the man lay, and, had he moved, would probably have killed him, but being perfectly still, he was grazed, but not injured. When will persons keep off the railroad tracks and bridges?"

A VALUABLE COMMERCE.—The value of the internal commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio, with their tributaries, it is estimated by official authority, will amount this year to $210,000,000. The northern exports hope to direct, by their multitudinous channels of communication, a large share of the valuable productions of the western valley. For the last twelve months, ending the 31st of August, the total value of products received at New Orleans from the interior was $98,897,873.

(We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this morning, the following eloquent poetical effusion from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Lord, on the noble vessel whose fate is at this moment the subject of intense anxiety throughout the country. Like other poetical efforts which the Reverend gentleman has occasionally given to the public, this will be found marked by great originality of thought and force of expression, and will doubtless be very widely read and admired.]—*Ed of the Buffalo Courier.*

THE ATLANTIC.

BY REV. DR. JOHN C. LORD, D. D.

Lost Titan of the stormy Sea,
Long wailed for by weary eyes,
Which blind with tears still gaze for thee,
While rainbow hues of Hope arise
Above the dim and watery sea,
Shining upon the cold gray skies
Like Sunbeams on a Sepulchre!

Say, Giant Swimmer of the Deep,
Where hast thou wandered from thy way?
Mid Polar ice art thou asleep—
Benumbed beneath the Frost King's sway?
Or Southward, broken, do'st thou creep
Where ever glows the God of Day,
Where Summer breezes ever sweep?

Where now, that joyous company,
Who, trusting in thy speed and power,
Embarked on a December's sea;
Who, homeward, thought that every hour
Should waft them on,—as gallantly,
Though wild winds blow and storm clouds lower,
The *Atlantic* strikes out fast and free?

Where are they? Echo answers, where!
Strange visions of their fate arise,
Of Summer seas and islets fair,
Of tropic fruits and sunny skies;
A storm 'scaped crew are wandering there,
Gazing around with curious eyes,
Unmindful of their late despair.

Anon, a gallant Ship is seen
Stemming the waves by fierce winds driven;
Mid thunder peals the lightning's gleam
Plays down her masts, her sides are riven;
The doomed crew, waked from their dream
Of home and kindred, cry to heaven,
And down she goes the waves between!

And now upon a calm clear night
The *Atlantic* rushes on her way:
With hundred arms she cleaves the bright
And tranquil waters, where they lay
Reflecting back the silvery light
Of the glad moonbeams as they play,
Chasing the ripples in their flight.

Hark! from the Ship a crash, a cry!
The prisoned Demon bursts his shell,
Hurling her timbers towards the sky;
While fires as from the mouth of Hell
Dart, fast and furious, flaming high,
As when from Ætna's crater fell
The blazing lavas upward fly.

Once more along the silent main
The Steamer plies thro' night's dark pall,
No star shines out, and drops of rain
Upon the midday deck-watch fall.
The panting Titan drives amain
Heedless and fearless over all;
The startled look-out cries in vain—

"A Ship, a-Ship!" but ah! too late.
The *Atlantic* with impetuous mass
Strikes, crushing like the blow of fate
The nameless Coaster, on; alas!
With broken bow, on opening gate,
Through which the sullen waves do pass,
She staggers with her deadly freight.

Thus the dark Rider of the Wave
Leaps like a Lion on his prey
And wounded finds himself a grave;
Through opening seams the waters play
And all the golden cabins have,
And stubborn knees are most loudly pled
Where part the Beautiful and Brave.

Like some spent wrestler on his knee
The stout ship struggles as she feels
The grasp from which she cannot flee,
Her Giant foe. Wave mighty wheels
To grapple with the enemy,
But all in vain—the *Atlantic* reels
And headlong, plunges down the sea.

THE SEA SERPENT.—The Journal of Commerce publishes the following account of a sea serpent, taking that it comes from a gentleman well known to them, who vouches for