From Godey's Lady's Book for January.

A TOUCHING NARRATIVE.

BY LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK.

I have often wondered why it is that parents and guardians do not more frequently and cordially reciprocate the confidence of children. How hard it is to convince a child that his father or mother can do any wrong! Our little people are always our sturdiest defenders; they are loyal to the maxim that "the king can do no wrong," and all the monarchs they know are their parents. I heard the other day, from the lips of a distinguished physician, formerly of New York, but now living in elegant retirement in a beautiful country town of Long Island, a touching illustration of the truth of this sentiment.

"I have had," said the doctor, "a good deal of experience in the long practice of my profession in this city, that is more remarkable than any thing recorded in the 'Diary of a London Physician.' It would be impossible for me to detail to you the hundredth part of the interesting and exciting things which I saw and heard. That which affected me most, of late years, was the case of a boy; not, I think, over twelve years of age. I first saw him at the hospital, whither, being poor and without parents, he had been brought to die. He was the most beautiful boy I ever beheld. He had that peculiar cast of countenance and complexion which we notice in those who are afflicted with frequent hemorrhage of the lungs. He was *very* beautiful! His brow was broad, fair and intellectual; his eyes had the deep interior blue of the sky itself; his complexion was like the lilly, lined just below the cheek bone, with a hectic flush—

'As on consumption's waning cheek,
Mid ruin blooms the rose.'

and his hair, which was as soft as floss silk, hung in luxuriant curls about his face.—But, oh! what an expression of deep melancholy his countenance wore! so remarkable that I felt certain that the fear of death had nothing to do with it. And I was right. Young as he was he did not wish to live. He repeatedly said that death was what he most desired; and it was truly dreadful to hear one so young and so beautiful talk like this. 'Oh!' he would say, 'let me die! let me die! Don't try to save me; I won't to die!' Nevertheless, he was most affectionate, and was extremely grateful for every thing that I could do for his relief. I soon won his heart, but perceived with pain that his disease of body was nothing to his 'sickness of the soul,' which I could not heal. He leaned upon my bosom and wept, while at the same time he prayed for death. I have never seen one of his years who courted it so sincerely. I tried in every way to elicit from him what it was that rendered him so unhappy; but his lips were sealed, and he was like one who tried to turn his face from something which oppressed his spirit.

"It subsequently appeared that the father of this child was hanged for murder, in B——county, about two years before. It was the most cold-blooded homicide that had ever been known in that country. The excitement raged high; and I recollect that the stake and the gallows vied with each other for the victim. The mob labored hard to get the man out of the jail that they might wreak summary vengeance upon him by hanging him to the nearest tree.—But law triumphed, and he was hanged.—Justice held up her equal scales with satisfaction, and there was much trumpeting forth of this consummation, in which even the women—merciful, tender-hearted women—seemed to take delight.

"Perceiving the boy's life to be waning, I endeavored one day to turn his mind to religious subjects, apprehending no difficulty in one so young; but he always evaded the topic. I asked him if he had said his prayers. He replied:

"'*Once* always—*now* never.'

"This answer surprised me very much; and I endeavored gently to impress him with the fact that a more devout frame of mind would be becoming in him, and with the great necessity of his being prepared to die; but he remained silent.

"A few days afterwards I asked him if he would not permit me to send for the Rev. Doctor B., a most kind man in sickness, who would be of the utmost service to him in his present situation. He declined firmly and positively. Then I determined to solve this mystery, and to understand this strange phase of character in a mere child.

"My dear boy,' said I, 'I implore you not to act in this manner. What can so have disturbed your young mind? You certainly believe there is a God, to whom you owe a debt of gratitude?'

"His eye kindled, and to my surprise—I might almost say horror—I heard from his young lips,

"'No, I don't believe that there is a God!'

"'Yes, that little boy, young as he was, was an atheist; and he even reasoned in a logical manner for a mere child like him.

"'I cannot believe that there is a God,' said he; 'for if there were a God, he must be merciful and just; and he never, *never*, NEVER could have permitted *my father*, who was innocent, to be hanged! Oh, my father! my father!' he exclaimed, passionately burying his face in the pillow, and sobbing as if his heart would break.

"I was overcome by my emotion; but all that I could say would not change his determination—he would have no minister of God beside him, no prayers by his bedside. I was unable, with all my endeavors, to apply any balm to his wounded heart.

"A few days after this I called as usual, in the morning, and at once saw very clearly that the little boy must soon depart.

"'Willie,' said I, 'I have got good news for you to day. Do you think that you can bear to hear it?' for I really was at a loss how to break to him what I had to communicate.

"He assented, and listened with the deepest attention. I then informed him as best I could, that from circumstances which had recently come to light, it had been rendered certain that his father was innocent of the crime for which he suffered an ignominious death.

"I never shall forget the frenzy of emotion which he exhibited at this announcement. He uttered one scream—the blood rushed from his mouth—he leaned forward upon my bosom—and died."

☞ During these sudden changes of the weather, colds, coughs and diseases of the Lungs and Throat, are more prevalent than at any other season. We advise persons so affected to procure at once, *Jayne's Expectorant*, which always relieves a cough or tightness of the chest or throat, or the difficulty of breathing. Try it. Tube had at the Pekin Tea Store, 68 Fifth street. jan7

☞ European Agency. ☜

The subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France and Germany, during the months of April, May and June, next,—leaving Pittsburgh on March 17th,—and will be pleased to attend to any agencies of a business character which may be confided to his care. [ja7:3M17] JOHN D. DAVIS.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 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 by 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.*

Arrival of the Atlantic.

The awful suspense is now over, and the fears which have so long agitated our people, have faded away into the realization of our brightest hopes. The Atlantic and all on board is safe! What cheering news.

After being out several days she was overtaken by a terrific storm, in which she broke both shafts of her engines, entirely disabling her; but the noble conduct of Capt. West, in this emergency, evinced the highest courage and merits the warmest approbation. His skillful, prudent and fearless conduct imparted confidence to all, and after beating against a severe gale for nine days, making 1800 miles, she returned in safety to Cork, Ireland.

There has been an unusual excitement throughout the whole country, as to the fate of this steamer, and the news of her safety will be glad tidings to thousands who were deeply interested in her, and gratifying to all.

For particulars, see Telegraphic column.

The Great Will Case.

JAMES AND ROBERT THOMPSON vs. MCTASGART ET AL.—This cause was tried before the Hon. WM. B. MCCLURE, President Judge of the Common Pleas.

The ability and strict impartiality exhibited by the learned Judge throughout the trial of this important and difficult cause, drew commendations from all who witnessed it. It was an issue from the Register to the Common Pleas, to try the validity of the Will of JAMES THOMPSON, the father of the plaintiffs.

GEORGE P. HAMILTON for the Will; JAMES DUNLOP against the Will.

After a brief and able charge from the Court, the jury retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict in favor of the Will. This is the second time the Will has been sustained.

Gen. Bickel, State Treasurer.

Our Harrisburgh correspondent the other day called the attention of the Democratic Editors of the State to the fact, that Gen. BICKEL, the State Treasurer, has promptly paid the interest on the State debt, in Constitutional currency. Our correspondent thinks this should be a subject of special newspaper laudation. We are not amongst those who favor the idea of puffing public officers because they do their duty. The Whigs, to be sure, made a wonderful fuss, because the former State Treasurer, Mr. BALL, was prompt in meeting the interest on the State debt; but there is no necessity that we can see for the Democrats to imitate their folly. That Gen. BICKEL has made an able, efficient and prompt officer, seems to be conceded by candid men of all parties. In fact he is one of the best Treasurers we have ever had in Pennsylvania. The following extract from the Pennsylvania *Telegraph*, the State organ of the present administrations, shows that even the Whigs are willing to bear public testimony to qualifications of Mr. BICKEL.

"Gen. Bickel has been Treasurer for the past year, and he has so discharged the duties of that important office, as to receive the approbation of all parties. In fact, his official conduct has not been called into question in any quarter, and his capability is not disputed."

Cotton.

The following is a comparative statement of the Receipts and Stocks of Cotton at the Shipping Ports, since 1st September, to dates:

	Receipts. 1851.	Receipts. 1850.	Stocks. 1851.	Stocks. 1850.
N. Orleans, Jan. 27	644,641	497,919	419,000	326,269
Mobile, Jan. 31	230,629	230,236	149,444	127,103
Savannah, Jan. 21	163,769	190,464	45,919	65,103
Charleston, Jan. 23	105,449	109,031	57,300	41,717
Florida, Jan. 20	69,815	85,414	42,031	49,429
Texas, Jan. 18	11,583	13,772	1,013	2,988
Virginia, Jan. 1	3,603	2,920	1,600	1,100
N. Carolina, Jan. 11	5,979	5,076	600	450
New York, Jan. 24	———	———	67,464	50,458
Total	1,270,233	1,225,134	783,917	657,068

The Receipts to dates at the different Shipping Ports show the following results:

Increase—New Orleans,	bales.	56,730	
Mobile,		20,293	
Virginia,		2,311	
North Carolina,		1,531	90,174
Decrease—Savannah,		21,670	
Charleston,		4,546	
Florida,		16,599	
Texas,		2,216	43,075
Total increase this season,			47,099

Foreign Exports of Cotton from the United States, commencing 1st September:

	1851.	1850.	1849.	1848.
To Great Britain,	393,155	392,526	448,238	382,913
France,	173,993	153,816	106,814	147,554
Other ports,	90,615	69,003	113,013	115,219
Total,	633,663	535,564	719,565	495,686
Receipts,	1,270,233	1,225,134	1,360,143	979,846
Stocks,	783,917	657,068	684,921	663,528

Receipts, Exports and Stocks of Cotton at the Port of Mobile, commencing 1st Sept. of the following years:

	Receipts.	Exports.	Stocks.
1851.	236,629	154,147	145,444
1850.	230,236	108,279	127,103
1849.	222,209	191,001	164,825
1848.	218,019	91,058	153,178
1847.	190,159	64,285	142,311
1846.	250,968	93,696	157,031
1845.	210,533	116,665	107,143

IRON PAVEMENT.—Iron is daily coming into more general use for almost every purpose. A letter from Paris, of a late date, says—

"A new pavement, to upset the Macadam and other inventions of the kind, has been proposed by Mr. Tobard, who intends paving, in his way, the streets and boulevards of Paris. This gentleman has proved, by figures, that melting is only worth 11 francs in Paris, 7 francs in Belgium, and 4½ francs by 100 kilogrammes in England, whilst the stone costs 25 francs in London, 18 francs in Paris, and 8 and 10 francs in Belgium. This new mode of pavement will be grooved, in order not to become slippery, and it is said that the electricity occasioned by the rolling of the carriages will prevent rust. Here is a new field open to industry.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

We have read with no ordinary interest, the Report of Gen. ROBINSON, President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. He gives a detailed and highly flattering account of the affairs of the Company. We publish as follows the most important portions of the Report:

It is gratifying to the Board to be able to congratulate the stockholders on the great progress which has been made during the past year, in the important work in which they are all—including the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—so much interested.

The grading and masonry of the line are now under contract for a continuous distance of one hundred and thirty-two miles, from Pittsburgh to Wooster, and a large part of the work is already completed.

The Iron rails, chairs and spikes are purchased for the road from Pittsburgh to Massillon, one hundred and seven miles, and the delivery of the rails upon the line has already begun. The timber for the track is also under contract, and some of it delivered.

Seven locomotive engines, ten passenger cars, and four baggage cars, have been contracted for. The Board are satisfied that the interests of the company will best be promoted by opening the road with a moderate equipment of first-rate machinery, built by well established makers; the engines being adapted to high velocities, and the passenger cars of the most comfortable character. The Board are aware that it is highly important to the interests of the company that the road should, from the start, have a good reputation with the travelling community—and they know that the only way to acquire it, is to deserve it. Anxious as they are to open each successive section of the road, at the earliest day at which it can be done without swelling the cost of the work, they are still more anxious that when it shall be opened, it may not disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who have invested a portion of their capital in this important improvement. Great efforts have been made to urge the work forward with energy, and it is the expectation of the Board that the road will be open to Beaver and New Brighton in July, and to Alliance and Massillon in the autumn of this year.

So far as the construction of the work has progressed, it has cost less than the original estimate of Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., the Chief Engineer, on which the financial system adopted by the Board was based.

It is intended to commence the laying of the track as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and to press the work forward as rapidly as possible. The rails are of the inverted T pattern, in lengths of twenty feet. Their weight is sixty pounds per yard, and each bar weighs four hundred pounds. They are symmetrical in their form, the inner and outer sides being similar, so as to permit the bar to be reversed, when it may have worn so as to render it expedient. The pattern was designed by the Chief Engineer, who has had large experience in the manufacture of railroad iron.

Three thousand tons of rails, intended for the track, from Pittsburgh to Beaver and New Brighton, are under contract with Brady's Bend Iron Company, on the Allegheny river. The rails which they have already delivered are manufactured in a highly satisfactory manner.

Eight thousand tons of rails, for the track from New Brighton to Alliance and Massillon, are contracted for with the house of Bailey, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, England. Three thousand tons are to be delivered at New Orleans, and brought up the river to Beaver; and five thousand tons are to be delivered at Quebec, and taken by the Lake to Cleveland. Bills of lading have been received for two thousand seven hundred and fifty tons of rails from Liverpool to New Orleans. The contract for the spikes, and for the wrought iron chairs, required to secure the ends of the rails, has been made with Corning & Winslow, of Troy, New York.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is the extension of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad westward from Pittsburgh, into the State of Ohio, by the best route. Its charter is a unit in both States, and it is free from the embarrassment and loss caused by divided counsels and a double management. It costs less than one-half as much per mile as the Pennsylvania Railroad, and its traffic is free from taxation. It runs through one of the richest agricultural regions of Ohio, and it has upon its line immense beds of bituminous and cannel coal, and ample water power; and in its immediate vicinity, more than thirty towns and villages. It will command an amount of business sufficient of itself to make the road profitable, and which, it is believed, no other line in the State of Ohio can equal.

The whole length of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road will be 185 miles—extending from Pittsburgh, by Beaver, Salem, Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Loudenville, and Mansfield, to its point of intersection with the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad, at Crestline near Galion. At this point it is expected that the Robinsons ans and Indiana, and the Ohio and Indiana Railroads, will connect with our road, as the topographical features of the country plainly indicate it as the most favorable point for the purpose. The steepest grades upon the line are less than fifty feet per mile, the minimum radius of curvature is one thousand feet; and upon its whole length, our road crosses no large stream except the Big Beaver.

The Eastern Division, extending from Pittsburgh to the point of intersection with the Cleveland and Wellsville Rail Road at Alliance, is 81 miles long, and is under the immediate supervision of Edward Warner, Esq., as Resident Engineer. The Western Division, extending from Alliance to Crestline is is 104 miles long, and is in charge of Jesse R. Stroughan, Esq., as Resident Engineer. The whole road is superintended by the Chief Engineer, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., who has had charge of it from the commencement of the undertaking. The Board are well satisfied with the manner in which the duties of the Engineer Department have been discharged; the gentlemen composing it have labored assiduously to promote the interests of the work; and good order and attention to duty have characterized the conduct of the Engineer Corps generally.

As soon as the Eastern Division of the road is completed, a continuous railroad communication will be effected between Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati. It will require the completion of only 81 miles of our road to accomplish this object, by which Pittsburgh will be brought within six hours of Cleveland and eighteen hours of Cincinnati. This the Board expect to accomplish this year, and when done it will be certain to secure a large revenue to the Company. At the same time, it is intended to open the road to Massillon, the most important wheat mart on the Ohio Canal.

Between Massillon and Wooster, twenty-five miles, a large part of the grading and bridging is already completed, and the Board hope soon to be able to make arrangements for the superstructure on this part of the line.

West of Wooster the work is not yet under contract, because the legal subscriptions required to complete the grading and bridging are not yet filled. The amount remaining to be provided is not large, and from the active efforts now making to obtain it, the Board believe that they will be able to put the work under contract to the western terminus in the coming spring.

Convertible bonds to the amount of one million of dollars have been negotiated, secured by a deed of trust upon the road from Pittsburgh to Massillon. About half of these bonds were disposed of in purchasing railroad iron, chairs, spikes, locomotives and cars; and the remaining half have recently been sold for cash, on highly favorable terms, by the house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New-York—the payments for which are all to be made by the first of May next.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—A letter in the Providence Journal, dated El Paso, Dec. 18, furnishes the following information relative to the meeting of the American and Mexican Commissioners, near El Paso:

"On the arrival of the Mexican Commissioner he was saluted by the garrison. The meeting lasted two hours and a half. Don Conde, the Commissioner, is a very quiet, gentlemanly man. His son, a young man of 23 or 25, is his secretary, and Mr. Iturbide, son of the celebrated Emperor Iturbide, is his interpreter. This gentleman has lived many years in the United States, and one would hardly take him for a Spaniard. These, with Mr. Barclett, Dr. Webb, Mr. Cremons, our interpreter, six in all, composed our meeting. There have been two official meetings, and one of more courtesy."

☞ ☜

VENEZUELA.—In the Court of Common Pleas at New York, an action for slander is going on, involving charges and circumstances which, if substantiated, will disclose a shocking incident in the domestic affairs of one or two well known families of that city it is stated. The parties are Thomas McIntosh versus James McGuire—damages laid at $10,000—The suit for slander is based upon an allegation of incest, &c., but the details are utterly unfit for publication.

Report on Common Schools—A State Agricultural School Proposed.

The seventeenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools (A. L. RUSSELL, Esq.,) for the year ending June 1st, 1850, is a very interesting document to the friends of Education, and the citizens of the Commonwealth generally.

The following exhibit, prepared with much care from the reports of the district directors, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, affords a condensed view of the operation of the system for the year ending June 1, 1850:

Whole number of districts	1387
Number paid during the year	1273
Whole number of schools	8510
Number yet required	674
Average number of months taught	5.1
Number of male teachers	6972
Number of female teachers	3935
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$17 20
Average salaries of female teachers per month	10 15
Number of male scholars	239,382
Number of female scholars	190,992
Number learning German	11,041
Average number of scholars in each school	40
Cost of teaching each scholar per month	$ 1 44
Amount of tax levied	768,422 07
Amount received from State appropriation	159,357 44
Cost of instruction	609,377 45
Fuel and contingencies	63,329 14
Cost of school-houses, purchasing, building and repairing	253,741 06

The principal cause of complaint against the present system is the incapacity of teachers, and the report proposes a remedy, by appointing a superintendent for each Congressional district, whose duty it shall be to establish and supervise a teacher's seminary for thorough instruction in the Common School branches. They could be established and supported at trifling expense, and through their instrumentality much of the fund now squandered could be advantageously employed. An alteration of the mode of collecting the tax is recommended, and a reduction of directors from six to three suggested.

The main feature of the report, and that for which it is to be most commended, is the proposition which the Superintendent makes of establishing a *State Agricultural School*. The propriety and usefulness of such an institution is ably argued by the Superintendent, and the duty of government to extend every possible facility to the advancement of agricultural science is strongly enforced. The plan in its details embraces an institution large enough for the instruction of 500 pupils at a time, three hundred to be supported by the State, and two hundred at their own personal cost. The State pupils selected from every county, in the ratio of three pupils for each member of the House of Representatives, the selection to be determined by the standing of the candidates in the common schools, so that admission to the State institution should be the highest reward of merit. The term of instruction for the State pupils should be not less than six years, commencing about the age of twelve years. After the organization would be completed and the system in regular operation, fifty pupils would, therefore, enter, and fifty be discharged every year. A Board of Regents, consisting of three persons, to be elected by popular vote, to regulate the fiscal affairs, appoint professors, &c. One thousand acres of land to be purchased, affording all the pupils a sufficient area for the practice of tillage, after deducting space for woodlands, orchards, pleasure-grounds, yards and buildings; suitable buildings to be erected for the domestic and school accommodations of the pupils; a library and philosophical apparatus. Eight professors, with sixteen assistants, for the various branches of instruction, and for the maintenance of discipline among the number of pupils.

The course of instruction is indicated in the following list of teachers:

A Professor of English Literature and Mental Philosophy, who shall be President of the Faculty, with two assistant teachers in the primary departments;

A Professor of General History and Political Economy, with one assistant;

A Professor of Mathematics, with two assistants;

A Professor of Practical Farming and Rural Architecture, with six assistants;

A Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, General Chemistry, Geology, and Botany, with two assistants;

A Professor of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, and Engineering, with two assistants;

A Professor of Comparative Anatomy, and *ex officio* Physician of the Institution;

A Professor of the German Language, with one assistant.

In this list the number of professors is eight, and of assistants sixteen. Six of the latter should be females, who are not thoroughly competent as teachers, but whose influence on the morals and manners of boys, is essential to their proper cultivation.

The financial features of the project make the total original outlay for lands, buildings, implements, &c., $250,000; current outlay, interest, $15,000; salaries of Regents, $3,000; President, $2,000; seven Professors, $1,200 each, $8,400; ten mate assistants, $5,000; six female assistants, $1,800; salaries of overseer, steward, matron, and seventeen female domestics, $3,300—total expenses, $23,500. The gross annual expenditures, including salaries, clothing, food, &c., $74,500; annual income, at $150 a year, for each paying pupil, $30,000—total net cost to the State, $44,500, or about one hundred and fifty dollars for each State pupil. This fund, the Superintendent thinks, will attract a large number of pupils from other States.

The Agricultural School at Germantown, a private enterprise, and necessarily limited in resources, has pupils from the most distant parts of the country, and its merited success proves the correctness of the opinion expressed in the report, that a State Institution, on the comprehensive scale proposed by the Superintendent of Common Schools, would be eagerly sought by students from other States. The report fixes the annual charge for such students at one hundred and fifty dollars, covering every item of education and maintenance, clothing only excepted. This charge is certainly too low. There can be no doubt that the institution, founded and conducted as the Superintendent proposes, would at once command two hundred *paying* students from our own and other States, at *two hundred dollars* a year each. This would yield forty thousand dollars a year, reducing the cost of the institution to the Commonwealth to thirty-four, instead of forty-four thousand dollars, as the report estimates. There is no college in the country that offers equal advantages for the same charge.

Judges Black and Lowrie.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and WALTER H. LOWRIE, Associate Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, are the only gentlemen in the west whose names have been used in connection with the Supreme Judgship. Each of them has been noticed in very flattering terms, by many papers and correspondents throughout the State.

We are acquainted with both of them, and state unhesitatingly, that they are well deserving the confidence imposed in them, and the high estimation in which they are held by all who know them.

It is the duty of the people, and, no doubt, their desire to place the very best men on the Supreme Bench. Their interests imperatively demand that such should be elected; and they cannot better performed their duty and give evidence of wisdom, and secure the protection of their rights, than by choosing Judges BLACK and LOWRIE. They are men of pure and spotless characters, of acknowledged integrity, and of the very highest legal attainments.

We have more to say of them, but must defer further remarks until we have room.—*Washington Examiner.*

☞ ☜

DIED:

On Friday morning, 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, MAY BRYAN, infant daughter of JEFFERSON D. and ANNA MARIA STUART, aged 9 months and 9 days.

Lectures to Ladies.

MISS SARAH COATES announces giving a course of Lectures to Ladies, on Anatomy, Physiology, and the laws of health. The subjects will be illustrated by a fine French model, and a set of life sized anatomical plates, &c.

Her introductory lecture will be free, and given in Wilkins Hall, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. To this lecture gentlemen as well as ladies are invited.

Tickets for the course of six lectures, one dollar. Admittance for a single evening 25 cents. [feb17:d

Check Lost.

A CHECK drawn by us in favor of Henry Fritz, No. 1135, dated February 4th, 1851, on N. Holmes & Sons, of this city, for three hundred and fifty dollars, has been lost from the mail between Pittsburgh and Parkersburgh. The public are cautioned against receiving said check, as the payment has been stopped.

feb17 MILLER & RICKETSON.

A Profitable Business.

FOR SALE—A SOAP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY, having every advantage for doing a large and extensive business, at a very limited expense. The establishment has been long and favorably known, and has a liberal share of City business. It is now in full operation, and immediate possession can be had. Also, a good Dwelling House, Stable, &c. The tools and fixtures are all well arranged and in good order. To one or two persons of industrious habits and a small capital, the above presents a good chance for entering a profitable business. S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,

feb7. 76 Smithfield street.

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 W. Johnston, of the 5th Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, 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. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, 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 of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jacob Gerwig, Michael Leahy, John Mackin, P. Meyer, R. Boyle, F. Vaisey, James Watson, James McLean, John Taylor, N. Gallinger, A. M'Collam, Robert M'Keever. [feb10:2tdaw

PHILO HALL.

DR. HOLLICK'S Select Private Lectures on Physiology—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, February 17, 18 and 19—for GENTLEMEN EXCLUSIVELY, (youths not admitted)—at 7½ o'clock.

For LADIES EXCLUSIVELY at 3 o'clock.

Single lectures 25 cents. Tickets for each series 50 cents. F. HOLLICK, M. D.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1851.—2w Monongahela House.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— The Bedford Gazette states that the most extensive revival ever known in the Methodist Church of that place is now in successful progress.

— The Washington Examiner states that it is rumored that the Virginia Legislature has granted the right of way to the Hempfield Railroad, subject, however, to the condition that no work shall be done on said road within the territory of Virginia until the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road shall have been finished to the city of Wheeling.

— Our "illustrious predecessor," Col. John Bigler, has been re-elected to the Legislature of California, from Sacramento City. He is said to be very popular. He is a brother of Hon. Wm. Bigler.

— In the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 11th, on motion of Mr. Robertson, the resolution authorizing the Auditor General to examine the claim of John Rhey, of Pittsburgh, was taken up, read 3 times, and passed finally—yeas 78, nays 11.

— Sir Henry Bulwer, it is again said, will shortly resign and return to England, on account of his infirm health.

— Two hundred and eighty-five Norwegians have embarked by a vessel, which has just sailed from Christiana, in Norway, to seek their fortunes in California. They are, for the most part, young and robust mountaineers, workmen and laborers.

— Governor Trousdale, of Tennessee, has given an order for a block of stone to be inserted in the Washington Monument. The inscription is to be as follows: "Tennessee—The Federal Union, it must be preserved."

— A public meeting has been held in Limerick, for the purpose of raising funds to enable Mr. John O'Connell to discharge his parliamentary duties during the coming session.

— A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of the 9th, announces that the directors of the Bank of Vienna had resigned *en masse*. The reason is not stated.

— The Imperial Library, founded at St. Petersburg by Catharine II., has been thrown open to the public by the Emperor Nicholas. It contains 500,620 volumes and 15,471 manuscripts.

— The Common Council of Chicago, in their amendments to the city charter, propose to tax money lenders, "not to exceed over $250 per annum."

— The late snow storm, in Alabama, gave great offence to the disunionists. It was regarded as another "northern aggression."

— The steamship Susquehanna, Captain Aulick, fitting out at Norfolk, has received sailing orders for the East Ind'a squadron.

— John C. Rives, of the Globe, has received only one class of Congressional printing, supposed to embrace the census returns, for which he receives 2 cents per page. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, received the balance.

— The number of Common Schools in Indiana is set down at 4,410. In sixty-six counties there are 2,641 organized school districts, and the same number of school houses.

Mirabeau's Funeral Oration on the Death of Franklin.

The recent celebration of the anniversary of Franklin's birthday has brought out some interesting reminiscences. Among the rest is the funeral oration on his death pronounced by the eloquent and gifted Mirabeau, in the National Assembly of France, on the 11th of June, 1760. Mark Anthony's oration over Cæsar's dead body can scarcely surpass it in simple, soul-thrilling eloquence.

"Franklin is Dead.—[A profound silence reigned throughout the hall.] The genius which gave birth to America and scattered torrents of light upon Europe, returned to the bosom of the Divinity!

"The sage, whom two worlds claim, the man disputed by the history of the sciences and the history of empires, holds, undoubtedly, an elevated rank among the human species.

"Political cabinets have but too long commemorated the death of those who were never great but in their funeral orations; the etiquette of court has too long sanctioned hypocritical grief. Nations ought only to mourn for their benefactors; the representatives of freemen ought never to recommend any other than the heroes of humanity to their homage.

"The congress has ordered a general mourning for one month throughout the fourteen confederate states, on account of the death of Franklin; and America has thus acquitted her tribute of admiration in behalf of one of the fathers of her constitution.

"Would it not be worthy of you, fellow-legislators, to unite yourselves in this religious act to participate in this homage rendered in the face of the universe to the rights of man, and to the philosopher who has so eminently propagated the conquest of them throughout the world?

"Antiquity would have elevated altars to that mortal who, for the advantage of the human race, embracing both heaven and earth in his vast extensive mind, knew how to subdue thunder and tyranny.

"Enlightened and free, Europe at least owes its remembrance and its regret to one of the greatest men who has served the cause of philosophy and of liberty.

"I propose, that a decree do now pass, enacting, that the National Assembly shall wear mourning during three days for Benjamin Franklin."

Dunbar the Murderer.

Several of our readers having asked the particulars in the case of Reuben Dunbar, recently executed for murder at Albany, we give them briefly.—The father of Dunbar died leaving a farm. His mother married again and her husband managed to get possession of the property. When Reuben got to manhood, he felt that he ought to own, or if not, at least inherit it as the rightful heir. But his step father had two nephews, children whom he adopted, and to whom it was supposed he had willed his estate. This greatly exasperated young Dunbar, who at length determined to make way with the boys—a purpose which he executed on the 20th of last September in the following manner. The oldest he enticed into the woods adjoining the house, and there struck him down with a swingle. He then returned and persuaded the youngest (8 years old) to go with him on a hunting excursion, and have rig reached the desired spot, he ordered him to climb a tree and followed himself with a rope, the end of which he fastened to the limb, and then told the boy to look off towards a crow's nest. While thus gazing he threw a slip-noose on the other end over his head, and then shoved him off the limb, the child crying all the while—"Don't, Reuben! don't! Reuben!" Having satisfied himself that he was dead, he descended from the tree, returned to the house and ate as hearty a meal as ever. Such briefly were the horrid circumstances of the young man's crime.—*New Yorker.*

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed upon it by our brethren of the press, not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence in the proprietors to believe they would thrust this or any other medicine upon the community, unless they had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietors offer a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither would they be understood as saying that this will always cure consumption after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which, if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking this medicine we doubt not many lives may be saved.—*New England Washingtonian, Boston, Jan. 2, 1847.*

☞ See advertisement.

Tin Roofing.

THE subscribers take this method to inform property holders, house-builders, and all others interested, that they still continue the business of Tin Roofing, in all its branches. Their skill and experience in this part of the business, has hitherto enabled them to give entire satisfaction. And they hope, that by continuing the same policy of using the best materials, and employing skillful workmen, to keep up this favorable impression. If the question of Tin Roofing was now, or just brought before the notice of this community for the first time, we would consider that the importance of the subject would justify us in extending our views on its superior advantages. This, however, is not the case. We shall therefore, confine ourselves to a few remarks. On the 6th day of June, 1844, (nearly seven years ago,) we finished our first job of Tin Roofing in this place. From that up to the present time, we have covered with tin the roofs of the finest and most costly buildings that have been erected in this county. We have given our views on a previous occasion, on the superiority of Tin over iron, as a covering for houses. And time, the great tester of all things, has but too clearly proven the correctness of our opinions.

Again, if we place Tin in juxta-position, with Slate as a covering for houses, we think that tin will bear a favorable comparison, with some decided advantages—These advantages are, that when tin is used the roof can be made much flatter—thereby saving materials, in the length of rafters, brick in the gable ends—making the house easy of access in case of a fire, and showing a better finish and appearance. Also, when tin is used the gutters are worked in, thereby saving the extra and heavy expense for copper gutters, copper flashings, &c., which is indispensable on slate roofs. If further reasons were deemed necessary, we could offer the experience of our eastern cities in proof which has been advanced, as it is a well known fact that New York and other eastern cities very generally prefer even tin for their most costly and splendid buildings, notwithstanding they have a full supply of slate at their doors. With these remarks we will leave the subject with those interested, and will take pleasure in giving further information when called on.

JOHN DUNLAP & CO.,

feb17 corner Market and Second sts.

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 John Fowler, of the Fifth Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, 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. JOHN FOWLER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, 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 of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

R G Brooks, J Gardner, J Greer, W J Anderson, W G Smith, James Williams, H Wright,