The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 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 end.*"—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.*

Firemen's Insurance Company.

It will be seen by the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent, of the 14th, that a supplementary act has been passed by the Legislature, giving to the Firemen's Insurance Company of this city authority to receive deposits of money, and pay any rate of interest on the same not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, for which certificates of deposit shall be issued; these certificates, however, are not to be used as a circulating medium, nor will the Company be permitted to exercise any Banking privileges.

The Wetherill Divorce Case.

We occupy a considerable portion of our paper to-day with the Memorial of Mrs. ISABELLA WETHERILL, which was presented to the Legislature on Wednesday last, and sent us for publication by our Harrisburg correspondent. We have never read a more eloquent, touching, and triumphant vindication. If the members of the Legislature pass the bill of Dr. WETHERILL, after reading this response of his innocent wife, they must be influenced by some other *consideration* than a desire to promote the public good.

We do hope that there will be an end of this thing of the Legislature passing divorce bills. It has become a disgrace to the State, and an enormous tax to the people. The Courts of the Commonwealth are always open to parties who wish to annul marriage contracts, and they are the proper tribunals to settle all such unpleasant disputes.

Judge Lowrie.

The newspaper press of Pennsylvania, with singular unanimity, are favorable to the nomination and election of Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, to the Supreme Bench. As evidence of his popularity, with men of all parties, we may state that not a dissentient word has been uttered against his nomination, that we have heard of. We copy below a couple of short but expressive articles from two of the most respectable and influential Democratic papers in the State in regard to Judge LOWRIE's nomination:

SUPREME JUDGE.—The Pittsburgh *Post* contains an article of considerable length, recommending Judge LOWRIE, of Pittsburgh, as a candidate for the Supreme Bench. Judge L. is a man of enlarged legal and literary acquirements, and has always sustained an unsullied private character. Such a man would be a credit to the Supreme bench.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The Pittsburgh *Morning Post* expresses a hope that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will not overlook the claims of Allegheny county to a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and brings forward the Hon. Walter H. Lowrie for that post. We do not know a portion of our party to which we would more willingly grant a candidate, than to the Democracy of Allegheny. They deserve one; and as Mr. Lowrie would appear to be the man of their choice, we hope they may get him put on the ticket.—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

New Jersey U. S. Senator.

A telegraphic despatch from Trenton, N. J., Feb. 14th, says: "Commodore STOCKTON was nominated by the Democratic Caucus last evening, on the first ballot, for U. S. Senator."

Pennsylvania at the World's Fair.

Among the articles which have reached New York intended for the World's Fair are the following from this State.

Peter Reniers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; bust of Bishop Upfold.

Hall & Spear, Pittsburgh, Pa.; iron centre plough.

Samuel Eakins, Pittsburgh, Pa.; galvano-plastic hydrometer.

John H. Ewing, Washington, Pa.; wool.

Thos. Trees, Greensburgh, Pa.; shell propeller.

THE SHARON IRON COMPANY, in Ohio, of which every workman is a stockholder, is in full operation, working up about twenty-five tons of pig metal per day into bar iron, nail plates, &c. They will shortly put in motion fifteen or twenty nail machines, which will enable them to manufacture seventy or eighty kegs of nails per day. The iron manufactured by this company is represented to be excellent.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ The above is all correct, with the exception of the location of the Company. Our friends of the *Sun* are informed that Sharon is in *Mercer county, Pennsylvania*, and not in Ohio.

Ohio U. S. Senator.

The New Lisbon, (O.) *Patriot* of Friday contains the following despatch from its editor, Mr. *Morgan*:

COLUMBUS, *Thursday*, Feb. 13th, 1851.

Neither Judges nor Senators are yet elected—no certainty when they will be chosen—signs strongly indicate a compromise between whigs and democrats, in which event the former will get the Judge and the New Lisbon circuit. EDITOR.

SENATOR DICKINSON.—The following paragraph we find in that sturdy whig paper, the N. Y. Evening Mirror:

Among the several candidates for the Presidency, Senator Dickinson's chances are not the least. The Union Whigs at the South would give him a strong vote. A distinguished Southern Whig Member of Congress assures us that he should be glad to see Senator Dickinson in the Presidential Chair.

COL. COLLIER.—The Steubenville *Messenger* says: A movement is on foot to give Col. Collier a public reception on his return. We understand that his political opponents, the Democracy, are the prime movers in the matter, by which they show their utter discountenance of the rumors that have been afloat to the Colonel's prejudice, and the charges that have been preferred against him.

THE EMIGRATION at New York last year, according to the report to the legislature, was less than the previous year by 7,902 persons, the decrease being attributed to the diminished emigration from Germany, from which the whole number of emigrants was 45,339. From Ireland there has been a great increase, having exceeded the whole numbers from other countries by 21,274. The amount of commutation money received from emigrants during the year, was $316,267. Total receipts $380,094.42.

THE WETHERILL DIVORCE CASE.

ELOQUENT AND FEELING MEMORIAL

OF

MRS. ISABELLA WETHERILL,

In answer to the Charges and Allegations of her Husband, Dr. Wetherill.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The humble and respectful memorial of Isabella Wetherill respectfully represents—That I have learned with feelings of deep regret and sorrow that my name has been again presented to your honorable bodies, and that my husband has again seen fit to lay before you a petition praying for a divorce, based upon allegations of my negligence, misconduct and want of fidelity to him. Of this petition I received no notice, nor can I learn that it was ever made public in the ordinary reports of the proceedings of your honorable bodies, prepared for the public press; and I was only indebted to the disinterested kindness of friends, who advised me that certain proceedings were taking which required me, from self-respect, from the love I bore my children, and from my consciousness of innocence, to give them immediate attention. My eldest son (who, with all my children, have been, and I thank my God with all christian sincerity for it, still are faithful, true and devoted to me in my sadness and affliction,) visited Harrisburg to learn the truth, and on his return yesterday I received for the first time definite information of what was doing, and how near I was to condemnation and my children to disgrace, without notice or hearing. I cannot suppose it possible that your honorable bodies will judge and decide of me, my rights, my children's interests, and their mother's character, without giving her and them a full opportunity of meeting every accusation and disproving every charge. If, by law, I have such a right, I claim it—if I have not, I appeal to your sense of sacred justice to give it to me. Indeed I am not guilty in act or thought of any of the things of which I am accused, in the printed memorial of my misguided husband, and which I have now before me. They cannot, believe me, be proved—no witness can maintain them, and if they proved yes so to do, I desire and claim that I be present when such evidence is heard—that my friends and counsel may be there to aid me—that secret testimony shall not harm me—that my own witnesses may be examined and heard—that my life and my conduct as a woman, a wife, and a mother, may be proved and made known to you; but until this is done, I pray you do not condemn me and give to the short remnant of my life more unhappiness and sorrow than past years of sadness have caused. The evidence taken for the last session of the Legislature does not apply to the new and different state of facts presented by the new memorial; and I claim the right, if I have it, that what should be given in support of this new one be before you shall be only taken after notice to me.

It is not my intention to trouble you with a reply in detail to the memorial which my deceived and unhappy husband has presented. I shall not go through the history of my early life; nor show to you how much or how little, nor what species of kindness was in early life rendered to the members of my family—nor what profits my husband realized by purchasing their property; nor shall I lay before you the bill rendered my sister's husband, after her marriage, for her board during the period she had been a guest in my husband's house. I do desire to say that the expense of a great portion of my sister's education was paid from the limited means of my mother. She subsequently married Dr. Wetherill's nephew, and when a bill was sent to him for her board during her stay in my house, I thought and still think it was not just to magnify her residence with me into a deep and lasting obligation, for which she or myself have been properly grateful.

If my husband means to charge me with extravagance and disregard of his pecuniary interests, I beg most solemnly to deny it. Had I desired to participate even in the gaieties of those who were his friends and my own—which I did not—my own feeble health would not for many years have permitted it; and it is surely not just to reproach me with having enjoyed those comforts which it was within his means readily to give, and which, before his heart was turned against me, were enjoyed by us in common. Never until the occurrence of these sad details was it suggested to me that my mode of life was other than consistent with his desires and wishes. I have been the mother of *fifteen* children—six of my husband, who now seeks to disown and disgrace me; twelve of them are now alive—in them my hope, my pride, my consolation is placed. I desired no extravagant expenditures for town or country house—my hope on earth was a peaceful and happy life, to educate my children in virtue and christianity, and to make them industrious and useful.

Indeed there is no less fairness of what is said of my temper and deportment to my husband.—It is easy, very, very easy, for one who should defend, to make charges against his wife; but I promise you, if you will but give me time to defend myself, that I will show by all the members of my husband's own family, by friends, by all who have known me, or lived with me, or seen me at home or abroad, that these charges are without foundation. In the testimony that was taken last winter, I refer with pride to the evidence given by the brother and sister of my husband. Mr. John Price Wetherill said, from my marriage until my removal to the country, during which time he was a constant visiter at our house, he *had never known or seen any thing which induced him to believe that I was faithless in my duties to my husband or my children*; and Mrs. Gumbes, my husband's sister, says that so far as she could judge, I "*was a faithful and affectionate mother and wife!*" These statements came from those who were called as witnesses against me—judge me even by them. The dying words of my mother's husband were those of kindness and commendation to me for my conduct as a wife. Believe me, I have not forgotten them, or neglected since to deserve them. Nor have I ever refused to execute any or every deed which was required my acknowledgement. I wonder that such a charge should be repeated. Mr. John Price Wetherill, in his testimony given last winter, disproved it. It will be found that he said expressly that I had never refused, but was willing to execute the deed; but my unfortunate husband had his heart so turned from me, that he it was that refused to complete the papers. *Because name was signed of my wife.* I vouch the evidence on the files of one of your honorable bodies for the truth of what I say. Need I do more to show you the injustice with which I am treated, nor what must have been the state of my husband's mind towards me, when in such a manner he refused to associate his name with mine.

Never have I, by word, act or deed, desired or attempted to alienate the affections of his children—never have I attempted to influence his servants to leave him. No, no—it was my hope and wish to reclaim my husband—to make his home a glad one, and his children a blessing to him, in happiness, as they have been to me in misfortune.

I am accused in this memorial of leaving his house. *I*, the woman who is represented to you as extravagant—loving show and splendor—am again charged with flying, without cause, from all this—with abandoning, without reason, the splendid mansion in Montgomery county—giving up all these luxuries and extravagancies to which it is pretended I am so much devoted. Do you think, gentlemen, I would have left such a home and *my children*, without great and imminent necessity? I am not here to recriminate upon my husband, but to defend myself. If it should come to pass that nothing can dissuade him from his present course, and you shall give me time to lay before you the truth, *you shall know, as he in his heart knows*, why it was I was driven from his house. He does not say where I went; but he knows it was to his own cousin, Mr. Lippincott, that I *fled*, and that my refuge was known to Mrs. Price Wetherill. I consulted with my friends—with my husband's relatives. I submitted to my counsel, Mr. Horace Binney, the truth. I was advised not to return—in the most solemn manner I was cautioned against him; but I hoped still for happier times, when my husband would no longer so act; and I could not live without my children. I went back. Against their advice and wishes, I determined to try once more. I did so in vain.—I again was compelled to leave my home—my presence gave no pleasure, but a restraint; and to my husband's nephew I went for protection. For my husband's sake, and for my children's sake, I do not desire to enter into the details of the circumstances which drove me from my home. My husband knows them, and his family know them. Nothing but the *sternest necessity*, you will believe, I trust, compelled me to go. If I am driven to give the evidence on this subject for the protection of my character and conduct, the disgrace and contumely which shall fall on my children, has not been produced by me.

A reference is made in this memorial to a settlement made upon me and my children, during the pendency of the application, during last winter. The circumstances attending it were then fully made known to the Legislature in a letter from my counsel, of which I send a copy.

I truthfully state what occurred. I had more testimony in reference to my treatment by my husband—it was communicated frankly to those who acted as his counsel last winter; and that communication resulted in securing to me, for myself and my children, $6,000 per year; and from that sum they are maintained. *Nine* of them are still to be educated from it; and in all the charges made against me by my husband, thank God, there is but one which hints even that I am not now as I ever have been—patiently and faithfully and humbly discharging my duty towards them. If he had considered this sum too large for their maintenance, support and education, in the manner he desired, (which all acquainted with the expenses of this large city will say it is not) it was optional with him to give it. I could not, and did not compel, nor seek to compel it. It was voluntary on his part.—It met the approbation of his counsel and his family—his own brother is the trustee. To me the most important right, secured by that agreement, was the absolute and uncontrolled possession of my children—to have them under my own roof—in my own exclusive care—and so to see that neither in mind or morals should they be injured by contact with those whom I consider unfit associates and companions. My friends and counsel advised me, under the circumstances then presented, (for then there was no attack upon my character and fidelity even insinuated) to be silent, and to spare my husband and my children the consequences which must ensue from my producing the evidence in my favor; and even now, perhaps, I might have been content to have been judged by the evidence against me, had my husband been satisfied with restoring his claim to your interference, upon the grounds that were presented to the Legislature. But when it is asserted in the memorial that *I have assumed the entire control of my property, by this Bill*,—when it is asserted that this settlement was made on an agreement on my part not to oppose a divorce, I can but meet it with a solemn and truthful denial. I said then, through my counsel, as I say now to you, that I never would assent to the passage of the Bill, and that my rights and interests, and feelings, must be judged by those to whom the law had confided them.

If such was my determination then, it has been strengthened by what has since occurred. I find in this memorial, for the first time, an insinuation against my conduct as a faithful wife—that I went to Cape May against my husband's wish, and that my conduct there was the subject of general observation and remark. My own son went with me and secured my apartment—my feeble health, and the advice of my physician, sent me there,—I was in the same house with my husband's sister, Mrs. Gumbes, to whom I have referred, and with other of his relatives—my husband refused to accompany me; nay, he expressed, in the presence of my children, a hope that my journey would return. Such is the truth—but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that more is meant than is expressed by the insinuation. Nay, more, I have heard that secret affidavits have been obtained by my husband, which, in bolder terms, assert the impropriety and I am told that these are confidentially exhibited to you, gentlemen, under the pretences of a desire to keep my dishonor from the world. Whatever heretofore may have been my wishes to be silent and quiescent under all my sadness and sufferings, they *leave me now*—you surely will not suffer me to be thus secretly tried and condemned. I know not when, nor where, nor how, nor with whom, *I am charged with faithlessness to my husband; but be it when, and where it may, to you, and before my God, I deny its truth. Hear me in my defence—my youth has long since passed away—of this world, little remains to me—my tender children are young and cling to me, and I beseech you to suffer me to have the opportunity to prove to you, and to them, that I am worthy to be so loved as their mother—guiltless of want of virtue.*

What madness! what spirit of evil can have instigated my husband thus to charge me, and secretly to prepare the means to destroy the character of his children's mother, and his wife for twenty six years, I cannot tell—no such idea was suggested by a human being, on his former application to your predecessors; and in my soul I acquit him from sincerely believing it.

In February last, when the arrangement to which I referred was made, he signed an agreement with his brother Mr. J. P. Wetherill, and myself, that I should "forever after take and keep in her" [my] "custody and care all the children" and that "their persons, education and maintenance should be under the exclusive management and absolute control of their mother," [myself.] Can it be that these things are true? If I am the extravagant and bold and bad woman my wretched husband would have you believe, can it be that he would thus surrender to my care the morals and education of his little children? his daughters!! Do you think he can have supposed me guilty, (as by his memorial he attempts to insinuate, and by those *secret affidavits*, I am told, maintains,) yet so trust me? If there be a feeling deep in any parent's heart, above all price it is that his children should be far away from vice and immorality; and had I been even as *BAD*, it cannot be that my husband would so have confided to me, absolutely and without control, his and my young and innocent children. Call upon my friends—I have many who have disinterestedly stood by me in my affliction; call upon my husband's own family—you have seen what they have said of me; call my children—call any human being *who will dare to say that I have been faithless in word or deed to my husband; but let me meet them face to face, and humble woman as I am, my consciousness of innocence and of oppression shall make me triumph—for it is, indeed it is, false in all things.*

I know not how to address you on such a subject. I claim to be heard—to see my accusers—to disprove their allegations, if any be bold enough to make them. For my own sake—for my children's sake, I claim this. Will you refuse it to me and to them?

To pass this Bill is to say to me and to them that you believe these things—to stigmatize an humble, but, thank God, virtuous woman—to disgrace her children. From my heart I pray you to pause, and not to add one more drop of sorrow to a cup of misery filled now nearly to overflowing. What is it that my husband wants? We are separated by agreement. Neither my support nor maintenance nor his children's trouble him—he has no care for me or them. Why is it that he seeks by the immolation of my character to gain a freedom he already enjoys?

Since 1847 I have lived in the hope (do not deprive me of it), that the evil spell that now entangles and crushes my unfortunate husband, may be broken—that in mind, and as of old, he may be restored to his home and his family—that he may still look with pride and affection upon his children—and that it may be so, after my few remaining years shall have passed, that he will yet outlive his present state of mind. At least I hope that you will not hastily disgrace me before your children, and my family friends; nor so judge me as that, when I am gone, my children shall, as they grow up, think that their mother was not deserving of their tears upon her grave.

ISABELLA WETHERILL.

February 8, 1851.

GREAT ICE FLOOD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—*The Coal Mines Flooded.—Destruction Threatened.*—A dispatch from Pittstown, dated Feb. 13, says:

"The recent heavy rains have caused a great flood in the Susquehanna. The ice in the river has been moved several times and piled up to a great height along the banks in this vicinity. It is much to be feared that great damage will be caused by the immense quantity of ice, should a final break-up ensue at this stage of the water. Mr. Pettis, a gentleman residing on the opposite side of the river from this place, was obliged to leave his dwelling yesterday, owing to the high water. We understand that several coal mines in this region have filled up with back water from the river. The water is said to be three feet higher than ever known before. I have just learned that part of one of the new piers at this place has been torn down by the moving of the ice."

FROM ROME.—We find a letter from Rome, in the *Evangelist* of this day, in which there is considerable talk of making Bishop Hughes a Cardinal. On the 6th of January the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, preached to a full audience at the American chapel, and on the next day Archbishop Hughes made a short address at the Propaganda.

Col. Beckwith, the well-known friend of the Waldenses, has succeeded in obtaining from the Piedmont government permission to build a Protestant church for Italians at Turin. A fine site has been purchased, and preparations are in progress to erect a suitable building during the next summer.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

VENEZUELA.—The barque Paez, at this port from Puerto Cabello, announces the result of the Presidential election by the Venezuelan Congress on the 20th ult. Monagas, brother of the late President, received 65 votes; Guzman, 8, and Bendon, 7. So that Monagas is the President for the next four years. No other news. The country was quiet.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.

NUMBER XXIV.

HARRISBURG, February 13.

Why, friend Harper, your friends in the West are becoming strangely temperate in their habits, if we are to judge from the action of the Senate to-day. Nearly the whole morning was spent in the consideration of a bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in the county of Washington. Not satisfied with the usual penalties imposed upon liquor sellers, they at first proposed to make the sale of it, under any circumstances, punishable by fine and imprisonment, but finally their intemperate zeal cooled down, and they made the offence punishable as keepers of tippling houses are now punished by law. This is a direct crusade against your "Monongahela Whiskey," which has acquired a world-wide reputation, and has long been favorably known at Harrisburg. It is somewhat remarkable that in this enlightened age an attempt should be made to punish as a crime in one county what is tolerated and licensed in others, for the sake of dollars and cents.

In the House this was petition day, and such a petition day the annals of Pennsylvania Legislation never yet recorded. No less than two hundred and twenty-nine were presented. Verily the people of Pennsylvania exercise the right of petition to its fullest extent. On Monday the number was less, to be sure, but still it was appalling. To-day one member presented thirty-three. He can "slide."

The able and truly pathetic memorial of Mrs. Wetherill, was to-day presented and ordered to be read. It was, throughout, the impassioned, truthful language of an injured and heart-broken woman. Every line of it flashed with true womanly spirit, while the whole memorial abounded in tenderness for the wretched man who is low enough in infamy to traduce, revile and insult the noble woman who has borne him fifteen children, and who asks that she may be permitted to spend the little of this life that still remains unburthened by any more sorrows than years of sadness have already heaped upon her. A feeling of intense sympathy for the sufferings of Mrs. Wetherill pervaded the House, and the man who has so inhumanly persecuted her, slunk from the chamber like a whipped hound, so soon as the reading of the memorial commenced. For the honor of humanity—for the sake of woman—it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not, for a moment, tolerate the application of Dr. Wetherill. The ear next prayer of every true man with whom I have conversed upon this subject, is, that he may not find a single member to support his outrage. He may find a few, but I have yet to learn the name of any one who has declared his determination to support his claim.

A series of resolutions from the committee on divorces, was to-day presented by Mr. Roberts, and adopted. The substance of them is as follows: "No petition for divorce will be received by the committee unless fifteen days previous notice of such intended application was given to the opposite party. Proof of the service of the notice must accompany the petition.

"Petitioners for divorce must reside in Pennsylvania, and the alleged causes for divorce set forth and verified by affidavit.

"Ten days notice must be given the opposite party of the taking of any deposition in support of an application for divorce.

"The cause for which the divorce is granted shall always be embodied in the act granting the same."

These resolutions, I presume, were introduced for the purpose of guarding against such gross outrages as that attempted to be perpetrated by Dr. Wetherill upon his wife, by taking advantage of his position to place before the committee, without the knowledge of his wife, his memorial, defaming her character, and designed to entail infamy upon her twelve children. They were adopted without a dissenting voice.

I have just learned that the committee on Inland navigation, have requested their chairman to offer a resolution authorizing the committee to appoint a clerk, and giving it power to send for persons and papers for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company. In granting an act of incorporation to this company, the State reserved the right of resuming the work in 1853, and it is with a view to the resumption of it that this investigation is proposed. This step will create some excitement in certain quarters. SPRIG.

NUMBER XXV.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.

There was a stirring debate in the Senate this morning on the bill to repeal the 2d, 3d and 4th sections of the ten hour law. Messrs. Carothers Konigmacher, Walker and Malone supported the bill, and were opposed by Messrs. Fernon, Forsythe, Hoge and Sanderson. This debate furnishes a pretty commentary upon the proceedings lately had in the Senate upon the Tariff; in which the very men, who, to-day, attempted to deprive the poor laboring man of the hour or two of daylight, for recreation, which the ten hour system affords him in the summer season, boldly and assiduously supported what they were pleased to term Protection to American Labour. What a farce. The protection asked for in Tariff parlance is only another name for the repeal of the ten hour system—it is identically the same in principle—protection to the moneyed manufacturer at the expense of the health, happiness and sweat of the toiling millions. When will the working men learn to understand fully the fallacy of the professions of those High Protective Tariff men.—Twice during the present session have they been convicted of insincerity, out of their own mouths. To-day they advocate the poor man's cause, (as they term it) and to-morrow with as much apparent sincerity advocate principles diametrically opposed to it; and it requires but little discrimination to perceive that High Protection and repeal of the ten hour law, are synonymous terms—both are for the advantage of the manufacturer alone.

The yeas and nays were taken upon the final passage of the bill, with the following result:

Yeas 13—Nays 19.

In the House to-day the following bill, relating to your city, was passed and became a law.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the city of Pittsburgh. The provisions are as follows: "That the company incorporated by the act to which this is a supplement, be and they are hereby authorized to receive deposits of money, and pay any rate of interest on the same, not exceeding 6 per cent per annum, as the directors may determine, and that the said corporation shall issue certificates for all money deposited with them, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the President and Directors, Provided said certificates shall not be used as a circulating medium, and shall not be used as bank notes; nor shall said company have any banking privileges. Provided, also, that in case of loss to said company, by reason of any policy or policies of insurances issued or to be issued by said company, any money so deposited with it shall not be liable for such loss."

We are to have Sam Houston here in a few days, by invitation of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The old hero's arrival is looked for with no little anxiety. He was written to by the ladies of the Episcopal Church, and requested to deliver a lecture, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of a parsonage for the church. He has consented, and to day the use of the Hall of the House was granted the ladies for that purpose. I have not learned what his subject will be.

I have spent several hours in copying for the "Post" the memorial of Mrs. Isabella Wetherill, praying that the divorce asked by her husband may not be granted. It will tell its own tale.

To night we have a lecture from Wm. R. Dickerson, an egotistical individual, who has acquired some notoriety, and a reputation for honesty and disinterestedness, which he does not deserve, by trumpeting the dishonesty of others. His subject to-night was the corruptions of the "State House Row," in Philadelphia. His vulgar abuse of all the Philadelphia county officers, and indiscriminate laudations of himself, led his audience to believe that there was no more honesty in his composition than in the men he so unsparingly denounced He asked the use of the Hall of the House for his purposes, which was very properly refused him. SPRIG.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania, is said to be the richest man in Virginia—his wealth being estimated at *from three to five millions of dollars!*

— By the proceedings of the House, on the 13th, we see that Col. Morgan Robertson presented a memorial from Mary and John Wrenshall, for a law to allow the sale of real estate.

— The Virginia Senate is now debating the bill which had previously passed the House, for incorporating the Northwestern (Parkersburg) Railroad.

— An Anti-Fugitive Law State Convention was held at Winthrop, Maine, on the 29th ultimo. The Portland Enquirer says "it was full, strong, and enthusiastic."

— At St. Anthony's, Minnesota, Mr. Fernum's son aged 14 years, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Sunday, soon after returning from the Sabbath school.

— A man named John McGangan has been arrested in New York, charged with the seduction of Barbara Harris, the female who, on Monday night, attempted to destroy herself by taking laudanum.

— The Democracy of Vermont are taking measures to repudiate the coalition which has existed between their party and abolitionism for the last two years. A Democratic Mass Meeting is to be held at White River Junction, on the 26th, for the purpose.

— The steamship Empire City, Captain Wilson, left New York, on Thursday afternoon, for Chagres, with 220 passengers.

— A bill granting the right of way to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to build a road to Wheeling, is now before the House of Delegates of Virginia.

— The population of Indiana, as completed at the Census Office, is nine hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-eight.

— The Swedish Nightingale is slowly wending her way northward. Wherever she stops, the people assemble to pay her the homage of admiration.

— The Washington Globe, it is said, will be discontinued, not on account of the advance in printers' wages, but to make room for Benton's paper, of which Mr. Blair is to be the editor.

— Dr. W. Smead, of Cincinnati, on the 10th instant, made a donation of $5,000, as a permanent fund, for endowing the Asylum for aged and indigent women in that city.

— A marine insurance company, with a capital of $500,000, of which $100,000 had already been subscribed, was recently formed at San Francisco, California. It is the first institution of the kind ever established on the Pacific, and is sustained by the best business men in that city.

— Two boys named Robert Rhiardolan and David Westcott have been arrested in Philadelphia for stealing sugar, and two females named Ann Stramer and Christiana Mutsley, in the same city, for stealing molasses.

— The Illinois Legislature has passed a liberal charter for a railroad from Illinoistown to Vincennes.

— The Missouri Senate has passed the Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bill, with loans on the credit of the State for $3,000,000. The vote was 27 to 5.

— Accounts from Cape Haytien to the 24th ultimo, have been received. The country remains quiet. Coffee was scarce. A new ordinance, relative to the trade with foreign countries, was promulgated on the 22nd of January.

— The Maryland Reform Convention decided, on the 13th, against biennial sessions of the Legislature in future, and in favor of annual limited sessions.

— A gentleman who had reached San Francisco from Santa Barbara, by land, reported having passed on the route eight thousand head of sheep, which were being driven from the State of Sonora to the San Francisco market.

— Four hundred fine-wooled sheep were recently killed by dogs on a single farm near the town of Gates, N. Y.

— The Mormons, on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, have issued the first number of a neat paper, called the "Northern Islander."

— An empty pocket is a great gulf between hope and success, as impassable as that which divided Lazarus from his friend, the millionaire.

— The Journal of Commerce, alluding to the counterfeit ten cent pieces which have not the circle of stars on them, makes known the fact that a portion of the genuine coin has been struck without the mark in question so that a ten cent piece without the stars is not, for that reason alone, to be esteemed spurious.

— A grocer of Chicago the other day opened a chest of the best Souchong and found a tin tube filled with the genuine, the business being *tan bark*, and poor at that!

— Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, has addressed the people of that State, admonishing them of the nearness of attempting a separation from the Union. Secession, he says, involves a powerful struggle with poverty, high taxes and sore humiliation.

— Pharoah, convicted of the murder of Miss Sharpless, the Chester Record says, objected to the verdict on his way back to his cell, and said it was "a d——d mean trick to rope a'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law."

— Mr. Geyer, the new United States Senator elected to represent Missouri in Mr. Benton's place, is not a German by birth, as has been stated, but a native of Maryland.

ALE—50 bbls. XX. Campbell & Co.'s Spring Water Brewery; 30 half bbls. do; for sale at manufacturer's prices by M. D. PATTON,
feb18 211 Liberty st.

HOLLAND GIN AND IRISH WHISKEY—3 pipes Anchor & Star brand Holland Gin; 2 puncheons Stuart's Dublin genuine Malt Whiskey; For sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON.

WINES—Burgundy, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Red and Rhinesh, in lots to suit purchasers. For sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON.

LAVENDER, Rasberry and Fine Apple Brandies, for sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON.

LONDON PORTER—50 doz. "R. Williams" London Porter for sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON.

OATS AND RYE—1800 bus. Oats; 250 do Rye; in store and for sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—40 bus. prime Clover seed; 25 do do Timothy seed; for sale by
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls. for sale by
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

POTASH—3 casks No. 1 for sale by
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

BROOMS—120 doz. Corn Brooms in store and for sale.
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

RICE AND RAISINS—5 tierces S. C. Rice; 120 bxs. M. R. Raisins; for sale by
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

SHERRY WINE—45 doz. Cassella & Co., 1841—superior quality—for sale low to close consignment.
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

OLD RYE WHISKEY—10 bbls. very superior quality, for sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON.

MONONGAHELA RECTIFIED WHISKEY—250 bbls. on hand and for sale by
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

CIGARS—200 bxs. Principe, Regalia, and Vara Sizes, at low prices, for sale by
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

SOAP, CANDLES AND STARCH—150 bxs. for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
feb18 M. D. PATTON.

BRANDIES—20 half and quarter pipes Cognac, Bordeaux and Rochelle Brandies, of different vintages, in store and for sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON.

CHAMPAGNE COGNAC BRANDY—Vintage 1825, in bottles, for sale by [feb18] M. D. PATTON.

DRIED PEACHES—100 bus. prime Halves for sale low by [feb13] WM. DYER.

HINTON & CO.'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, *AND ODD-FELLOWS DEPOT,* NO. 80, APOLLO BUILDINGS, FOURTH STREET, Sign of the Bee-Hive.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a *Gentlemen's Furnishing Store*, in connection with an *Odd Fellows' Depot*, in which are to be found a variety of Fancy Goods and Odd Fellows' Regalia, never before presented to a Pittsburgh public, by a single establishment.

From Philadelphia, they are in regular receipt of *Odd Fellows' Registers, Lodge Blank Books, Carols*, and other Lodge articles. The *Regalia* exhibited at their counter is most gorgeous and admirably assorted; nothing of the sort, *so entirely exquisite*, has ever been seen in this market in such profusion.

The Gentlemen's Furnishing Department is plentifully supplied with a variety of superb and delicately wrought articles of dress. The variety is entirely too great to enumerate in a moderate space; we must, therefore, direct the public to an investigation of the Stock itself. All that we can say in this connection is, that at our Establishment the gentlemen of taste can be supplied with any article in our line, manufactured out of the best materials and by the most experienced hands. We solicit an examination of our stock; it composes a variety which challenges comparison.

☞ A large lot of *Fine Silk and Linen Shirts; Fancy Stocks and self adjusting Cravats; Gloves and Hosiery* of various kinds, and in fact every article of comfort or luxury which a gentlemen of good taste would fancy.

We solicit a share of public patronage.

HINTON & CO.
Sign of the Bee Hive,
feb18 No. 80 Apollo Building Fourth st.

Landscape Painting.

JASPER H. LAWMAN, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, Rooms, Fourth street, Odeon Buildings, second story. Specimens may be seen by the patrons of the Art, at the above place.

References—John K. Holmes, Esq., Wm. C. Wall, T. A. Hillier, Richard Cowan, Esq., Matthew Wilson, J. J. Gillespie, Hon. S. Jones, L. Harper. [feb18

Excellent Business to Dispose of

IN ALLEGHENY.—In consequence of the dissolution of Partnership between MORRIS & HAWORTH, they offer for sale their business, situate on Federal street, near the Market, Allegheny City. It is a useless commenting upon the excellence of the stand, or the amount of business we have done, as both are well known; all we shall say is, this is a first-rate chance for any one wishing to embark in a similar trade. The stock consists of Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c., Groceries, Wines and Liquors, to be taken at market value. Apply to MORRIS & HAWORTH,
feb18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Factory for Sale.

THE STEUBENVILLE WINDOW GLASS FACTORY, with the town of Rockville, and Coal Bank, are offered for sale. Very little repairs are necessary to commence manufacturing. Belonging to the Factory is an *eight stone Flattening Oven*, capable of flattening glass for over three hundred factors, and do it better than any other one in the United States.

The Steubenville and Indiana Railroad will pass through the Factory premises, which will make it, also, an eligible site for manufacturing purposes.

Individuals or companies may advance their interest by looking at the premises. It will not be long to be rented. Terms can be made to suit purchasers.

Steubenville, Feb. 12. J. G. MORRIS & CO.

☞ The "Pittsburgh Post," and "Wheeling Gazette," will each insert to amount of $1,00, and charge this office.—*Steubenville Messenger.*" [feb18

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 Hansell, of the 3d Ward, 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 HANSELL.

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 and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Colin Younge, B M August, John McGuire, J H Robinson, Wm Forsythe, H Aiken, H H Lewis, Daniel Bernard, John Beck, James Montooth, Wm M Young, R S Marsland. [feb18:2tdaw

For Rent.