The Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

HARPER & LAYTON, PROPRIETORS.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1851.

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

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

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

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME BENCH, on the 11th of June, 1851, as fixed 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.

New Dress for the Post.

It is our intention to clothe the *Morning Post* in a handsome new dress, at the beginning of the new volume in July. We are determined to make it in all respects the best and finest looking paper west of Philadelphia.

The BREVIER and MINION type used at present in setting reading matter is offered for sale, possession to be given about the middle of July. The price of the Brevier will be 20 cts. a pound, and the Minion 15 cts. a pound—cash or approved endorsed paper.

Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.

CHEERING NEWS!

The Steubenville *Messenger* of Monday contains an article which will be gratifying to every friend of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad:

$100,000 MORE FOR THE RAILROAD!—On Saturday last the city of Steubenville voted $100,000 to the capital stock of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, almost unanimously. The vote was a very respectable one, and the result showed that all classes of citizens were in favor of the subscription. Steubenville has set a praiseworthy example to other towns and to farmers along the line of the road, the township having previously taken the sum of $100,000, besides large individual subscriptions.

Now let the friends of the road at the west end of the line come up to the work. Five townships in Cosbocton county propose to vote $100,000 in the aggregate, and one township in Harrison county $20,000. It is confidently calculated that they will do so.

We learn from a private source that our Steubenville friends will put their Road under contract about the middle of June. We are really glad to hear this, and it is to be hoped that the fact will have the effect of arousing the citizens of Pittsburgh to the importance of forming a connection with that Company.

It is unnecessary, at this time, to repeat the arguments we have so often advanced in favor of the Steubenville route. Every man who is the least acquainted with the rich and valuable section of country between Steubenville and Columbus, must certainly be aware of the importance to Pittsburgh of the trade and business of that portion of the great State of Ohio. We learn that the citizens of Wheeling are now making efforts to induce our Steubenville friends to continue their Road in that direction, so as to form a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio and Hempfield Railroads. If this arrangement is carried out, the consequence will be that Baltimore and Philadelphia will reap rich harvests at the expense of Pittsburgh. Let our citizens seriously think of this matter, and act before it is too late.

UNION TICKET IN MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Foote Nominated for Governor.

We learn from the New Orleans *Crescent* of the 10th inst., that a convention of two hundred members, composed of leading democrats and whigs assembled in Jackson. They nominated, by a unanimous vote, Gen. Foote for Governor; Gen. Clarke, of Hinds, for Treasurer; Dr. Russell, of Carroll, for Auditor; Mr. Howe, of Jasper, for Secretary of State.

This was unexpected to Gen. Foote, who, however, has accepted the nomination, and starts at once on the campaign. As a stump speaker, he has no equal in the South; though we don't think him quite heavy metal enough for the great men of the Senate. He will sail a head of Quitman as easily as a Baltimore clipper leaves a kettle-bottom drogher. Gen. Quitman is one of the dullest prosers we ever had the misfortune to hear. The friends of the Union are confident of carrying the State.

Gen. Foote received another agreeable surprise. His friends presented him with a pair of high-blooded horses and an elegant carriage, with which to make his campaign.

A Delightful Summer Retreat.

Our young friends, A. G. & G. W. MULLEN, who are well and favorably known to the citizens of Pittsburgh, have opened a Hotel for the summer season, in the far-famed Borough of McKeesport, in this county. There is not a more lovely or romantic spot in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh than the above Borough, being located at the mouth of the beautiful Youghiogheny, in the midst of a healthy and wealthy section of country. To those who design making an excursion to the country for a few days or weeks during the summer season, we know of no more desirable retreat than McKeesport. Fish of all kinds are plenty in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, and upon the surrounding hills various descriptions of game are said to be found in abundance. There are two daily lines of Steamers (morning and evening,) running on the Monongahela. Those who stop at MULLEN'S Hotel will find the proprietors to be perfect gentlemen, who will make every effort in their power to render their guests comfortable.

Our Book Table.

We have received from HENRY MINER & Co., *"Louise La Valliere,* or the conclusion of the Iron Masks," one of the thrilling romances of Alexander Dumas. Those who want it know where to find it. We have also received from H. McCormick, Agent, the American Agriculturist, published monthly by Saxton and Blanchard, New York, for $1 per annum. It is an excellent work for farmers and horticulturalists, and will be found for sale at the store of S. N. Wickersham, Wood street.

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—During the recent excitement in Boston, the editor of the Utica Gazette received the following despatch:

"The Board of Aldermen have referred Frederick Hall to Secretary Webser."

The meaning of this, as the editor says, sorely puzzled himself and friends. What Frederick Hall had done, that he should be delivered up to the great Expounder, no one could imagine. In a day or two after, the mystery was unravelled in this wise:

"The Board have refused Faneuil Hall to Daniel Webster."

— In the year 1831, there was but one newspaper published in Texas. In 1841, there were eleven, and at this time there are thirty-three. Without including many that had an almost ephemerical existence, at different periods, between these dates, there has been an increase of 32 in the last 20 years; or of 10 in the first 10 years, and 22 in the last.

FULL DETAILS OF THE OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Royal Inauguration by the Queen—Prince Albert—Her Majesty's Ministers—the Foreign Ambassadors, with an assemblage within the Chrystal Palace of 30,000 persons.

(From the European Times, May 3.)

After several days' excitement, during which the public curiosity had been wound up to the highest pitch, the morning of Thursday, the day fixed for the opening of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, opened most auspiciously. On the preceding day we had rain and hail, with very cold weather, but the glorious first of May was uninterrupted by scarcely a cloud; and at mid-day, when the Queen ascended the throne, the effulgence of the sun left no other wish ungratified.

As far as the mortal arrangements depended upon man, they were perfect: and I rejoice to say that the day passed off without a single accident that I have heard of. I found upon reaching Piccadilly, at nine in the morning, a line of carriages which reached from the Exhibition to the Eastern end of Long Acre, a good couple of miles—and the same thing existed west, north, and south. Finding this to be the case, I alighted and walked into Hyde Park, entering the Commissioners' gate without the slightest inconvenience. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied; but a member of Parliament, who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little coterie in the Tunisian department, to which I was admitted, and I saw the whole inauguration scene under the happiest point of view.

The company kept pouring in until the last moment, and, at 11½ o'clock, I gazed upon the wonders of the grand transept, and heard the mighty organ from the west end, the tones wafting their sounds through the maze of British manufactures and productions; while at the Eastern extremity you saw the American Eagle proudly conspicuous over the bold inscription which marked the region of the United States productions—long lines of beautiful women, with officers and gentlemen, filling up the background, and in every way the eye was turned some surprising natural or artificial object was to be seen; the *tout ensemble* was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at 12 o'clock, the Queen arrived, her *entree* being marked by long and animated cheers. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy, adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a *tableau* never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well, and upon the Prince's left Sir Geo. Grey, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy.

The Duke of Wellington, who this day completed his eighty-second year, had been there nearly two hours before, and the Commissioners and all the officials and ladies of the household surrounding the throne, presented a scene of extraordinary splendor. The National Anthem was performed, and the music produced a most delightful effect in the glass building. Prince Albert, with the Commissioners, presented himself before the Queen, and read the Report as described in the official programme. I could not hear the tones of the Queen when she read her reply, from the spot where I was placed, but the fact is, my lord-mayor of London was in the next entire. The Archbishop of Canterbury then delivered the prayer of inauguration; which was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus of Handel, under the direction of Sir Henry R. Bishop. The effect of this was most striking, and the voices of the choristers were here in the fullest perfection.

A procession was then formed of a most interesting character, in the state of those preceding: Messrs. Paxton, Fox and Henderson, led the way. Then came all the officials engaged in constructing the building; afterwards the foreign acting commissioners; and most singular was it to see all the various costumes worn by hard-headed capable men from every quarter of the world. Then followed the Royal Commissioners among whom I noticed Mr. Cobden, dressed in a plain black coat. Then followed the venerable Duke of Wellington, walking side by side with the Marquis of Anglesea; both were loudly cheered. The foreign ambassadors, among whom Mr. Lawrence appeared to considerable advantage from his age and commanding appearance, followed, and her Majesty's Ministers, headed by Lord John Russell. These were loudly applauded; and lastly, the Queen and Prince Albert, the one leading the Prince of Wales, and the other the Princess Royal; closing the procession, with the Royal Prussian guests at the palace, and the ladies of the household.

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The multitudes in the park were countless. I looked through the glass window, and a sea of human beings surrounded me on all sides. Everybody was in good humor, and all the superstitious presentiments of mischief which had been formed in the imagination of some minds were wholly falsified. Never was so great a spectacle inaugurated with so much good order and tranquility, in the presence of perhaps half a million of human beings.

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Almost the first object which arrests your attention is the Koh-i-noor diamond, secured in a strong cage of iron, richly gilded; and, by a contrivance, this precious jewel, which is placed on a small pedestal, sinks at night down into the strong iron chest upon which the cage rests, so that it is safe and secure night and day. Crowds flocked round this jewel to admire its size and brilliancy.

Along the whole length of the building, in the centre of the nave, is placed a succession of the most striking objects, relieved by the statuary. There are models of bridges and towns, all of elaborate execution, and among them the model of Liverpool holds the foremost rank. There are, besides, enormous telescopes, exquisite models of machinery, small chapels to exhibit specimens of stained glass, the Acis and Galatea fountains, the American statues of the Wounded Indian and the Green Slave, the statue of Shakspeare, and the chrystal fountain in the centre of the transept, presenting a very graceful and striking appearance. Perhaps the whole world has never furnished such a remarkable series of attractive objects as are contained in this nave alone.

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Leaving the division devoted to the United States, you enter the great department of the Zollverein on the north and south sides. The collection of machinery and manufactures, of the most varied description, presents a thousand objects of the highest interest. Russia occupies a small department on the south and this is scarcely complete; but to compensate for this, Austria, also on the north and south sides exhibits a variety of products which place her in a very honorable position in the Exhibition. All the Austrian exhibitors are dressed in a simple green uniform, with coats fastened at the breast with a long clasp, inscribed "Austria," so that the general effect is admirable. Hurrying through Holland and Belgium you enter the extensive region of France, which when complete, will be very beautiful, and worthy the taste and skill of that great country.—Switzerland and Brazil with Italy and Spain on the north, succeed, and are followed by Greece, Persia, Egypt and Turkey.

The unfortunate delay in the arrival of the Turkish steamer with their objects, render their division incomplete; but the space abutting upon the transept having been appropriated to the Foreign Ambassadors, and ladies of rank who had the entree, the deficiency was admirably concealed. Crossing the transept, you enter the British East Indies, which presents a very beautiful scene. On the south you then arrive at a square devoted to Canada, the West Indies, and the Australian colonies. The articles from these interesting spots in the British Empire are all admirable illustrative of their rich productions. The minerals, the raw materials, afford abundant scope for study, both to the merchant and philosopher.

A beautiful little square of mediæval treasures next attract vast crowds who pass on to the sculpture room. You are now, on both sides the nave, tardily, at nine in the morning, a line of carriages which reached from the Exhibition to the Eastern end of Long Acre, a good couple of miles—and the same thing existed west, north, and south. Finding this to be the case, I alighted and walked into Hyde Park, entering the Commissioners' gate without the slightest inconvenience. The scene upon entering was beautiful in the extreme. Already every seat was occupied; but a member of Parliament, who was an exhibitor, contrived to make a little coterie in the Tunisian department, to which I was admitted, and I saw the whole inauguration scene under the happiest point of view.

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A beautiful little square of mediæval treasures next attract vast crowds who pass on to the sculpture room. You are now, on both sides the nave, fairly in the British domestic latitudes. While agricultural implements occupy the whole remaining length of the *extreme south*, paper and printing machinery in motion fill up the *extreme north*; the front of the south side being devoted to Birmingham goods, furniture Sheffield goods, woolen and mixed fabrics, flax from Ireland, and printed fabrics of Manchester, London and Glasgow. The front of the north corresponding side presents a succession of departments, with carriages, some of them of the most exquisite construction, mineral manufactures, and marine engines, flanked on the front with paper goods, furniture, furs, leather and cotton.

We have now arrived at the west end, where crowds are seen surrounding the model of Liverpool, which is at this spot in the nave. On the outside of the building are statues, columns, specimens of coal, obelisks, and a vast variety of architectural and building processes, with a detached building whence the steam motive power is derived. I have only passed through the ground floor, not having add a single word respecting the contents of the gallery. I may state that there is but one gallery which runs the whole circuit of the building, and spacious quadrangular courts are cut out of the gallery, down into which the interior region of the United States productions—long lines of beautiful women, with officers and gentlemen, filling up the background, and in every way the eye was turned some surprising natural or artificial object was to be seen; the *tout ensemble* was altogether most beautiful. Punctually at 12 o'clock, the Queen arrived, her *entree* being marked by long and animated cheers. She seated herself on a chair raised on a platform, surmounted by a spacious elegant blue canopy, adorned with feathers, with Prince Albert on her left. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. The court circle was now completely formed, making a *tableau* never to be forgotten. The Queen looked remarkably well, and upon the Prince's left Sir Geo. Grey, a pink brocade dress, shot with gold, and the Prince looked calmly and proudly happy.

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THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

Some think it a hardship to work for their bread,
Although for our good it was meant;
But those who don't work have no right to be fed,
And the idle are never content.

An honest employment brings pleasure and gain,
And makes us our troubles forget;
For those who work hard have no time to complain,
And 'tis better to labor than fret.

And if we had riches, they could not procure,
A happy and peaceful mind;
Rich people have trouble as well as the poor,
Although of a different kind.

It signifies not what our stations have been,
Nor whether we're little or great;
For happiness lies in the temper within,
And not in the outward estate.

We only need labor as well as we can
For all that our bodies may need,
Still doing our duty to God and to man,
And we shall be happy indeed.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON is now in Washington, having recently returned from Missouri, with a view of taking his family with him.

— FREDERIKA BREMER, the Swedish authoress, arrived in Savannah, on Sunday, from Havana, in the steamship Isabel.

— A snake, evidently of the *Whig* school, has been caught near Louisville. The Democrat says it is of the chameleon order, as at times it appears of a clear white color, again you look, and it is of a beautiful pink color. This is a great curiosity in the way of sna-kes.

— The following is a copy of a sign upon an Academy for teaching youth, in one of the Western States:

FREEMAN AND HUGGS, SCHOOL TEACHERS.
Freeman teaches the boys and Hugs the girls.

— A valuable barn of Mr. Jos. Brumbaugh, near Hagerstown, was struck by lightning on Sunday evening week. The barn was instantly enveloped in flames and entirely destroyed, together with several valuable horses, cows, &c.

— A Miss Saunders, in Louisiana, has recovered $12,000 damages from one William L. Shaw for defamation of character. What the slander consisted of is not stated.

— We learn from the Saratoga (N. Y.) Whig that the store of Lem. Duke, of the village of Saratoga Springs, was entered on Monday night of last week and robbed of about $7600, which Mr. J. A. Dake had collected and received for goods within a few days previous.

— The Rev. Alex. McClelland, D. D., has resigned his situation as professor of sacred literature, in the Theological Seminary, at New Brunswick, N. J. He sailed for Liverpool on the 27th ult., proposing to spend a few months in Europe.

— The Pope has launched a small iron steamer on the Tiber, built by an English engineer at the Roman arsenal.

— M. Poiteven, the aronaut of the Hippodrome of Paris, ascended on horseback from Havre, on Monday, to a height of 3000 feet.

— The Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have definitively sanctioned the construction of the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Railway.

— The Portuguese Army consists in time of peace of 25,448 men and 2925 horses, and in war of 49,000 men and 4726 horses.

— The Society of the Cincinnati had a general meeting on the 5th inst., at New York, when Gen. H. A. Dearborn, of Mass., was elected President General, and A. W. Johnston, of Pa., Secretary General. The next general meeting is to be held in Baltimore the 3d Wednesday in May, 1854. This Society was instituted by the officers of our Revolutionary war, and the membership is hereditary, we believe, in the male line of their descendants.

— There has been something of a riot at Manchester, N. H., owing to the misconduct of some laborers, who in a row stabbed a man. A number of persons gathered in the evening around the Catholic Church, and wreaked their vengeance on the laborers guilty of the offence by breaking the church windows, innocent of the riot. After this *manly* act, they retired.

— Mr. George Spicer, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Ross township, Jefferson Co., Ohio, was agreed to desnb by a bull belonging to Mr. Joseph Morrison, and was buried on Thursday last. He was a man in the prime of life.

— The Arkwright Cotton Mills, at Steubenville, are still in operation. Mr. WARNER, the enterprising proprietor, returned from the South on Saturday last, where he had purchased a new stock of the raw material.

— The new Liquor Law, in Ohio, we observe, is giving a good deal of trouble, and the Steubenville Messenger states that as yet there seems to be a wide difference in the views entertained by men of the highest standing in a legal point of view.

— A joint stock company has been organized at Phœnixville, for the manufacture of iron and nails.—The association works upon the principle of a union of labor and capital. The works are now being put in order. The object is to manufacture iron and nails. Most of the stockholders are practical workmen.

— The Independent German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and neighboring States will hold its next annual session in the old German Reformed Church, Pottsville, on the 14th of June next.

— The Nonpareil states that Green Peas, Currants, Strawberries, Cucumbers, etc., are among the luxuries which can be had in Cincinnati market for about their weight in money.

— Beccaria, a reformer of criminal law at the close of the last century, said it was better to prevent than to punish crime—to stop its sources by education than to destroy it by force.

— The London News publishes the names of all the exhibitors at the Great Fair, with a list of their contributions. They occupy some thirty or forty of solid columns of that paper.

— The Paris Constitutionnel says: "The number of passports demanded by persons intending to go from France to visit the exhibition in London, already amounts to 240,000.

— On leaving Wilmington, N. C., every vessel is searched and smoked to prevent slaves from escaping on board. The captain is obliged to pay three dollars for having his vessel smoked.

— A widow named MASON walked in Lawyer Wilson's office at Cincinnati, a few days since, and shot him twice with a pistol, but without killing him. The cause of the attack is not given.

— It is estimated that the cost of the fuel annually required in the United States for mechanical and manufacturing purposes—mainly for the generation of steam—cannot fall short of $50,000,000.

— A despatch from Rochester, N. Y., May 10, says: This afternoon, a woman and child on a canal packet coming west, came in contact with the bridge at Pittsford, and were thrown into the water. The woman was recovered, but the child was drowned.

— A lad, on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, was asked why the milk was so warm. "I don't know," he replied with much simplicity, "unless they put warm water instead of cold."

— One of the worst effects of war is its demoralization. People who kill men for eight dollars a month, find it very difficult to discover the difference between human being and targets, even after peace is declared.

— Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable again.—One of our cotemporaries says he met a lady on New Year's day, who had a farm on each wrist, a four story house round her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible Society attached to each ear.

— The Great West, a Cincinnati newspaper, says that the new three cent pieces are coming into active circulation in business transactions there. They are just the thing to meet the demands of the postal law, instituting three cent rates.

— Gaming is largely on the increase in Cincinnati. An immense number of young clerks with small salaries and liberal pickings, spend their all at "Ronde" and kindred games. The city of ham and eggs will soon have a considerable influx of a "peculiar" portion of population so soon as that fashion is known to have come in there.

— At the recent election for Major in the 1st Reg't. 1st Brig'e., 17th Div., (Greensburgh,) Wm. B. COULTER was elected.

POULTRY.—The editor of the Lebanon Advertiser paid a visit last week to the poultry establishment which has recently been started in North Lebanon. He found the concern in "full blast," and has no doubt now, although he had some time ago, of the success of the "novel undertaking." The coop, which, by the by, is a monster, and the largest in the world!—(that is something to be proud of,) is situated on the top of a hill, facing the south. It is, perhaps, 120 feet in length, 9 in breadth, and 12 in height, and several strings of wire to prevent the feathery occupants from deserting. Owing to a scarcity of fowls, only about 500 had been procured. These lay at present from five to seven dozen eggs daily.

Important from the sandwich Islands.

ANOTHER FRENCH BLOCKADE.

[From the Alta California, of the 14th ult]

We have received our files of the Polynesian to March 14th, with letters.

It would appear that the French had sent in their ultimatum, and given until the 20th ult. for the Government to decide whether to accede or refuse.—What was to be the next step, in case of refusal by the authorities, does not appear. But this suppression is that a blockade of the port would be declared, or perhaps something more immediately effective resorted to.

"If either the one or the other be attempted, that moment will be the signal for running up the flag of the United States with the Hawaiian. This is no guess work. It comes to us in the most positive form. It has been determined upon by the King and his Ministry, and the French attempt a blockade, or to take possession, the government will hoist the stare and stripes, and throw the Kingdom upon the protection of the United States. We think on the authority for saying this is perfectly reliable. This course has been decided upon in consideration of the inability of the Islands to contend against the forces which France might send against them, and also from the fact that the almost entire interests of the Islands in the hands of foreigners are those of the Americans.

"In Honolulu at least three-fourths of the foreigners are Americans, their number being at least two thirds more than in the same place the number of French subjects is about a dozen. France cannot fire a shot into the towns of the Hawaiian Kingdom, without destroying the property of the citizens of the United States. The moment she does so, she will find her account opened with Uncle Sam, and a strict reckoning will be demanded, and will be had. There is no use in beating about the bush in this matter any longer. The French must avoid collision with the Hawaiin Kingdom, or they will oblige us to assume a responsibility not flattering to them."

Government despatches in regard to the French difficulties, for the United States and British naval commanders in the Pacific, we understand are on the way.

The American shop-of-war Vandalia was at Honolulu, and had been visited by the King and all the notables of the government and kingdom.

The Traveling Cabinet.

This was a standing caption of our Whig friends whenever a member of the Democratic administration left Washington for a few days. We should like to know what they think now, when the President and the whole Cabinet, with the exception of one sickly member, are junketting about through the country, feasting and making speeches, and trying to make political capital for the next election.—Had Mr. Polk and his Cabinet behaved in this manner the whole Whig press would have been boiling over with indignation at the shameful indelicacy of the act. But it is all right now, and the march of the "traveling Cabinet" is chronicled with every sympton of approval and delight.—*Balt. Republican.*

A GENTLEMAN of Louisville, in a letter declining to be held up as a candidate for the office of Corner, gives the following description of a vision which prevented his acceptance of the situation his fellow citizens intended for him:—

"I sat in judgement over the lifeless trunks of one hundred and fifty candidates, who had failed in their high hopes and lofty aspirations, and poor fellows, like the frog in the fable, they had swelled, and in excess of effort, had bursted open. Poor fellows, they had good intentions but badluck. I heard the solemn verdict read and gave them christian burial. So solemn was the scene—so imposing the grand and gloomy position of the coroner and so lean the pay, that the imaginary scene satiated my ambition, and I have determined to withdraw from the canvass, and leave the place to others, more suited with a buzzard's taste, for setting over lifeless carcasses."

TO KILL COCKROACHES.—Mix equal quantities of red lead and Indian meal with molasses, making it about the consistency of paste. It is known to be a certain extermination of roaches. Put it upon iron plates and set it where the vermin are thickest, and they will soon help themselves. Be careful not to have any article of food near by where you set the mixture.

— F. K. BOAS, Esq., of Harrisburg, is recommended in the Democratic Union, as a candidate for the State Senate, in the Northumberland and Dauphin district, now represented by R. M. Frick, whig.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We are indebted to a friend for the following copy of a telegraphic despatch, received yesterday from St. Louis:

ST. LOUIS, May 20.

Rev. E. P. Humphr