THE ROBBER'S DEATH.

Last winter, a merry party having gathered round a comfortable fire, the guests vied with each other in relating some mysterious tale of ghosts or robbers, which are so delightful to hear on wintry nights, cosily ensconced in the chimney corner, while the cheerful log crackle of the hearth and the bitter north wind walls and whistles without; when the watch-dog howls in his kennel, and the silent snow whitens, far and near, the solitary house-tops. The company had nearly exhausted their little stock of tales, when an old lady, of at least sixty, volunteered to add her humble exertions for the amusement of the company.

"What I am going to relate," said she, "is no fiction, but an event which happened to me in my youth, and which perhaps may not be uninteresting to many here.

"Many years ago, I lived as governess with a family in Ireland. They had been once in very prosperous circumstances; but some unfortunate speculations having greatly reduced their income, they went to live in an old castle at Carignavhir, commonly called Carnavar, which is about five miles from Cork. The family consisted of my master and mistress, and a little boy about nine years of age, who, with an old and faithful man-servant, named Connell, and myself, were the only inmates of the house. A young country girl, called Peggy, came every day, and under my superintendence, did the cooking, and kept the house clean and in order.

"One day Connell, on returning from Cork with the daily provisions, announced to his master and mistress that some new performers had arrived from London, and that there would be a splended performance the next night at the theatre. My mistress having expressed a wish to go, it was arranged that Connell should attend his master and mistress to the theatre, and that I should remain at home to take care of little Alfred, whose delicate health prevented him from accompanying his parents.

"Without knowing why, I remember that I felt excessively uneasy on their leaving the house. I remained at the door, following them with my eyes as long as they remained in sight; and when the jaunting-car had entirely disappeared which bore them away, I became a prey to a thousand unaccountable fears. The terrible outrages committed by a band of Whiteboys in several of the surrounding villages presented themselves to my imagination in the most frightful array. I remembered, with terror, that only a few months before, an old man and his daughter had been cruelly murdered on a farm at a village only a few miles off. The idea of being alone with a sick child in this deserted castle, far from all help or protection in case of an attack, doubly increased my uneasiness. I therefore acted with all the caution suggested by my fears. I carefully shut the outer gate, barred all the windows, and as there was a cheerful fire in the dining-room, I took up my station there, accompanied by my little sick charge who lay on a sofa by my side.

"The evening wore away without any extraordinary occurrence having taken place to justify my apprehensions or my fears. Midnight had just struck by the old clock, and its dismal toll had given me the most delightful sensation, for it announced that the play was over, and that my master and mistress were on their way home. Smiling and almost entirely relieved of my fears, I drew near the window to watch for their return, when I thought I heard a slight noise in the woodwork of the room exactly opposite to where I stood. The noise was not greater than that generally caused by a mouse, and yet to describe the impression produced upon me by it is impossible. I became motionless, my eyes fixed in that direction, a cold dew came upon my forehead, and my breathing suspended. Alfred, who had also heard the noise, and who, like me, was seized with fear, softly crept from the sofa, and came and hid himself under my apron, clasping my knees with his trembling hands. By this time I knew that it was not the sport of my imagination—there was now no longer any doubt; somebody was there beneath my feet, a very few steps from me, who sought to enter the room. I know not whether it was the anxiety of the imminent danger which armed me at that moment with courage I knew not I possessed, but I walked resolutely across the room, flew to the kitchen, and seizing a cleaver, I returned thus armed, and placed myself close to the spot where I had first heard the noise, certain that some one was there. My fears were not unfounded. A noise resembling the withdrawal of a rusty bolt now met my ear, and presently a sort of trap-door (which I had never before noticed) slowly opened, a heavy hand was placed upon the boards, and the frightful head of a robber, dark and threatening next appeared to my dilated eyes. At the same moment I raised the cleaver which I held in my hand, and, quick as lightning, the robber's head rolled into the middle of the room. The child gave a loud scream, and, running away, in his fright upset the lamp, which went out, leaving us in complete darkness.

"I was still close to the trap door, where I had remained with the cleaver raised, determined to again strike if the necessity presented itself, when I distinctly heard these words, although they were spoken in a very low voice, and with great caution:

"'Well, do you see anybody? Is there any light in the room?'

"'You are perfectly well aware why there was no answer to these questions. There was a silence of a few minutes, after which the same voice exclaimed, in an angry and impatient tone:

"'If you are afraid, you coward, make way for some one else! Either advance or retire, or by the infernal powers—'

"'We had better be off,' suggested another voice. 'We run a chance of being surprised. Mick is one of the watch outside, and he says he can hear the gallop of a horse in this direction.'

"By the movement which then took place, I guessed the robbers were removing the body of their companion, at the sight of whose headless trunk they were no doubt seized with surprise and terror, as they gave a cry which caused the floor to vibrate under my feet; then, proffering many bitter imprecations of rage and vengeance, they quickly decamped, leaving the body behind them in the vaults beneath. Then the fictitious strength which had sustained me when danger had been there before my eyes, menacing and inevitable, vanished completely, my senses reeled, and I fell to the ground in a dead faint.

"A quarter of an hour after my master and mistress returned. After having rung several times, and not seeing me appear, they became uneasy, and, thinking I might be asleep, poor old Connell at the risk of breaking his neck, got over the wall at the back of the house, and, they all three proceeded to the dining room, which they had to force open, as I had bolted it at the beginning of the evening. What a sight met their eyes! The moon which had emerged from behind the clouds, shed a wan and uncertain light on this horrible scene!

"In a distant corner of the room, half hidden behind an old chest of drawers crouched little Alfred, his eyes fixed, petrified with fear, pale with a nameless terror. I was extended motionless in the middle of the room, and near the door lay the livid and grinning head of the robber. As you may suppose nobody went to bed that night. My master and old Connell passed the whole of it on the watch, armed to the teeth, and disposed to show a vigorous resistance in case of an attack. My mistress, also, who was generally so timid, so gentle, and so feminine, under ordinary circumstances, seemed on this occasion to have assumed the determination and the courage of a man; even little Alfred, whose fright had quite subsided since his parents' return, insisted on being allowed to mount guard with the rest. Happily all their precautions were unnecessary; no more noise was heard that memorable night. The next day my master went and laid the whole affair before a magistrate, who sent a body of constables to explore the castle, when a subterraneous passage was discovered, which had not been opened for years, leading from the garden to the dining room, and there the headless body of the robber was discovered. A detachment of troops were ordered to scour the country in search of the offenders, and after several weeks the whole band were taken consisting of twenty men, including their captain. They were all executed on Gallows' Green, near Cork. The terrible head was produced on the trial and proved the chief evidence against them.

"As for myself, the fright occasioned by the horrid scene developed in my system the germ of an incurable disease; and hardly had I reached the age of thirty, when a colvulsive trembling seized all my limbs, like that attendant on extreme old age; but truth and gratitude suggest my adding, that my good master and mistress were never forgetful of the courage I had shown in their service. They gratefully settled on me a pension, sufficient to make me comfortable for the remainder of my days, which are still passed, happily," added the good old lady, smiling benignantly, "particularly when I can amuse my friends for a few minutes in detailing thus the only memorable event of my life."

NEW YORK COMMERCE.—The export to foreign countries for May amounted to $9,382,573, of which $4,402,053 was domestic produce. In May, 1851, the exports amounted to only $4,699,344. The total exports for the five months just expired amount to $33,841,060, against $18,449,461 for the same period of last year an increase of $14,891,599, or over 80 per cent.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 13, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

Democratic Committee Correspondence.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE of Correspondence for Allegheny County, will meet at the Office of the *Morning Post*, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on Saturday, the 14th day of June instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

A. BURKE, Chairman.

L. HARPER, Secretary. [*June 5th, 1851.*

☞ The following named persons compose the Committee:

A. Burke,	Dr. John Pollock,
Dr. A. Black,	Wm. G. Hawkins,
Charles Barnett,	Dr. James Powers,
Robert Woods,	John Dunn,
L. Harper,	H. S. Magraw,
Charles Kent,	Rody Patterson,
John Coyle,	John D. Miller,
D Lynch,	Abraham Hays.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

We have no further despatches in relation to the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. A few private despatches have been received; but we have heard little of the import of these. If the Convention has been doing any thing, it is strange that we could not hear it.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

While the Democratic party of the eastern and middle States shall continue to be actuated by the same spirit manifested by the late Democratic Convention at Reading; and shall advance such wholesome and patriotic sentiments as have recently been advanced by the Governor of New Hampshire; we shall have no fears for the safety of our glorious Union, whether assailed by hired emissaries of monarchy in Europe, or in a less open, but no less disgraceful manner, by those born upon our soil; but who sympathise with royalty, and long for "the fleshpots of Egypt."

Governor DINSMOOR, from whose late address to the legislature the following is extracted, is a worthy exponent of true Democratic sentiments, and may be trusted by the true men of our party everywhere, even as he is universally honored in his native State:

"The series of measures adopted by the last congress for the final adjustment of the various delicate and complicated questions which had, from time to time, grown up out of the conflicting pretensions of the north and south upon the subject of slavery, were welcomed by the country as a happy, and nearly unhoped for conclusion to an angry and dangerous controversy, that had long disturbed the amicable relations between the States, and had at last threatened the very existence of the Union.

"Although these measures had the concurrent support and approval of our most eminent statesmen, and of the leading representatives of the great political parties and sectional divisions of the country, they were not, nor was it a reasonable expectation that they would be, entirely satisfactory to either the free or slave States. But regarding them as the best result of the most earnest and patriotic efforts to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union; believing also in the reality and imminence of the dangers from which they were designed to rescue it, and that they involved no humiliating concessions of principle, the people have received them with such general demonstrations of joy and assent as to encourage a hope that the excitement which had so long and so injuriously agitated the country would subside.

That hope was not altogether delusive. The violence of passion and prejudice had been gradually yielding to the spirit of conciliation, and we may rejoice again in the promise of security and tranquility that is before us; we may congratulate ourselves that wise counsels and courageous and devoted patriotism have borne the Union out in safety from the midst of its perils.

But it should be kept in mind that these experiments upon the strength and durability of the Union may be too often repeated. It is not invulnerable, and can only preserved by the exercise of that unselfish and comprehensive patriotism to which it owes its existence.

The measures of compromise have now become a part of the statutes of the land, and every consideration of good faith and sound policy requires that they should be sustained. One of them is, I am sensible, painfully repugnant to the feelings of the north, but it is designed to fulfil a plain constitutional obligation, deliberately and unanimously assumed, with a full knowledge of its import, by those who framed the constitution, and since affirmed and enforced by our highest political and judicial authorities.

We have just assumed our official responsibilities under a solemn pledge to support the constitution of the United States. Does it not become us, under a deep sense of the obligation imposed on us, to be ready on all occasions, to cast the weight of our influence and our example, whatever it may be, into the scale of the laws, the constitution and the Union?"

The pecuniary condition of the State is represented to be favorable—though there has been an extraordinary expenditure of about $60,000 to meet the expenses of the late Convention, make payments under the militia law, &c. The "Old Granite State" sends greeting to her sisters of the Union.

☞ A young man, a few days since, by carelessness, gave laudanum for paregoric, which was administered to a child, in Pittsburgh, causing almost instant death. Ignorant druggists should be prosecuted for their mistakes.

So says an exchange paper. But what satisfaction can be offered to a parent for the loss of a dear child from the "mistakes" of "ignorant" druggists, any more than might be offered for the mistake of the most learned of that profession? If a guarantee could be offered, that even profound learning would obviate such mistakes, then indeed, ignorance alone might be regarded as criminality; but it is not reasonable to expect this, when the most careful and experienced have made similar mistakes. If the druggist was not too often misled by the medical practitioner, from his bungling chirography; and if the patient was not willing to swallow any thing, whether wholesom or poisonous, without question; then we might expect a guarantee against such criminal blunders.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* of the 9th instant says:—"We rejoice to announce, that George Thompson, the British libeller of American institutions, was not allowed to speak in our city yesterday. Had the fact been generally known, some very exciting scenes would have been enacted. No such miscreant as this will be tolerated in this city, and Thompson will consult his own safety, by leaving our borders as soon as possible.

☞ A new University is about being established in Albany, on a very liberal scale. It is proposed that it shall consist of three colleges, schools, or faculties: 1st, Medicine; 2nd, Law; 3rd, the Natural and Applied Sciences. In this last school, or faculty, it is proposed to embrace the following departments:—

1. The Principles and Practice of Agriculture.
2. Civil and Mechanical Engineering.
3. Chemistry and its Application to the Arts.
4. Metallurgy and Mining.
5. Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
6. Geology and Mineralogy.
7. Astronomy.
8. Physical Geography and Meteorology.

HUMAN BEINGS.—Every human being is intended to have a character of his own, to be what no other is, to do what no other can do. Every human being has a work to carry on within, but lies to perform abroad, influences to exert which are peculiarly his, and which no conscience but his own can touch.—*Channing.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING POST: *Thursday*, June 12th.

We are not exempt from the influences that effect other cities, whether favorably or unfavorably; and, consequently, when business is generally brisk at other points, we feel the full effects of its activity. When money is plenty elsewhere it can hardly be scarce in Pittsburgh; and when profitable stocks are sought after elsewhere, our stock brokers find their profits materially increased.

Although money is plenty with us for all business purposes, and although almost all branches of business are prospering, yet there is but little doing in stocks. We have, however, to note a sale of 40 shares of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, on yesterday, at 51¼; but on inquiry today, we find that holders are unwilling to part with it unless at an advance.

At the different commercial points throughout the country, there seems to be but one expression, and that is that money is abundant, and business active. The only failures of note that we have seen recorded during the week are those of Benjamin Nathan and Francis Griffin in New York, and Taber & Co. in Liverpool. The former was a speculator in the Dauphin Coal Mining Co. of this State, and is said to have been affected by the failure of Ray Tompkins; the second a dealer in real estate; and the latter firm were extensive cotton brokers, whose liabilities are set down at $350,000. Neither of these, however, have produced any considerable excitement.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky is in the market with 5000 shares of its authorized stock; at $100 a share; and, from the published statements of the Bank, this stock would seem to be a profitable investment. Its condition is thus stated on the 31st March last:

MEANS.

Notes discounted	$150,123 32
Bills of Exchange	446,437 61
Offices and furniture	21,356 89
Due from Banks	831 58
Specie	289,834 30
Bills of other Banks	94,731 00
	$1,012,814 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$380,201 00
Circulation	561,600 00
Deposits	105,688 04
Discounts and Exchange	23,675 05
Expenses	8,899 39
	$1,030,173 58

The amount of capital authorized by its charter is $2,650,000. The condition of the Banks of Kentucky is generally good; their operations being based upon good bills of exchange upon both the North and the South. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company have taken 100 shares of the stock, and it may now be regarded as fairly in the market.

The amount of specie taken out by the Baltic was $837,000; the amount from New York, for the week ending June 7th, was $2,635,911; and the whole amount from the 1st of January last $13,820,430. The greater portion of this sum was American gold.

The State of Missouri has negotiated a loan of $200,000 to pay off her bonds that fall due on the 19th instant.

The Panama Railroad Company has offered $900,000 of its 7 ₱ cent. bonds, in the city of New York, which will be in the market for bidders till the 14th. These bonds are for $1000 each, with coupons attached, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest. Twenty miles of the road are advertised to be completed in July, and seven more in September. The remaing 19 miles, to Panama, have been surveyed and located; and the stock, it is thought cannot fail to be profitable.

The total exports of specie from Boston, this year, are $580,536, and the imports $319,199.

The statement of the Treasurer of the United States shows that there is now on-deposit, and subject to his drafts, $14,259,274; of which about $1,300,000 are deposited in Philadelphia, and upwards of $2,000,000 in New York.

The amount received for tolls on all the New York State canals during the fourth week in May

of the present year, was	$129,257 34
Same time in 1850	121,393 45
Increase for 1851	7,863 82
While the whole amount from the opening of navigation till the 1st of June, 1851, has been	$773,188 25
To 1st June, 1850	692,327 72
Increase of 1851	$170,860 53

The receipts from customs into the Treasury (exclusive of Oregon and California,) from July 1st, 1850, to May 31st, 1851, amount to $7,730,578 more than during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The increased receipts of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, up to 31st May, 1851, over the first five months of the preceding year amount to $46,050. There is more freight offered upon this road than it can carry.

The receipts of the Ogdensburg, (N. Y.) Railroad for May, are very large, amounting to

	$37,058 81
In April	$27,000 00
Increase	10,058 81

In consequence of so large an increase, the price of stock has risen.

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad in May are:—

For 1851	$23,719 08
For 1850	$22,582 28
Increase	1,136 80

The report of the Banks of Maine, of their condition on the first Monday of May, 1851, gives the annexed results:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$3,586,100
Circulation	2,994,005
Due other Banks	111,727
Deposits	1,389,137
Net profits	169,890
Total	$8,251,260

ASSETS.

Specie	630,296
Real Estate	102,570
Bank Notes	254,701
Due from Banks	813,232
Other Assets	6,450,459
Total	$8,251,260

☞ The German Musical Societies of Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia and Baltimore, united to give a Grand Concert in the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, on Monday evening last. There were upwards of 600 singers; and any person who has ever listened to the performances of those societies can form a faint idea of the grandeur and sublimity of their united action.

SINGULAR PRESERVATION.—At the destruction of Callao, in 1747, no more than one of the inhabitants escaped, and he by a providence the most extraordinary. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbor, going to strike the flag, when he perceived the sea retire to a considerable distance, and then swelling mountain-high, it returned with great violence. The people ran from their houses in terror and confusion; he heard a cry of "Miscrere!" rise from all parts of the city; and immediately all was silent—the sea had entirely overwhelmed it, and and buried it forever in its bosom. But the same wave that destroyed it drove a little boat by the place where he stoop, into which he threw himself and was saved.

THE RESULT OF KINDNESS.—The *Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal* says, that when the Superintendent of the Asylum for the Poor in that county first took charge of it, he found an insane man who had been loaded with heavy chains for years.—Believing that this cruelty kept the man insane, he took the responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty. The man at first raved, expecting fresh torture; then he doubted, and finally realized that he was free. He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly as he looked upon the outer world of sunshine: "Oh, how beautiful!" Then gratitude to his liberator prevailed. At length he voluntarily went to work in the garden, though he had nearly lost all his power of locomotion, and he became entirely recovered. He is now working on a farm.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Diocesan Convention of Maryland met on the 29th ult, several petitions for new parishes were read. The whole number of clergy in the diocese is 120, 84 of whom have charge of churches. There are 77 parishes and 34 congregations. During the year the Bishop performed the following Episcopal services—administered the holy communion 37 times, baptised 5 persons, confirmed 269 persons, consecrated 2 churches, laid two corner-stones, and ordained 1 deacon and 4 priests. The Bishop spoke of the great want of ministers, and urged the adoption of some means to secure a more adequate supply for the churches in the lower counties of the State, many of which were in a state of great need, and languishing for the want of proper ministrations.

The Episcopal Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Indiana Diocese, assembled at Madison on the 5th inst.

A Swedish Episcopal Church was consecrated by bishop Chase, in Chicago, Ill., a week or two since.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION OF N. C. assembled at Fayetteville, on the 30th ult:

The committee of investigation appointed twelve months since to inquire into the ecclesiastical course of Bishop Ives, offered their report. Motions to recommit the report to an increased committee, and then to dispense with the reading, were lost. The doors were closed and the spectators prohibited from hearing the report read, by a vote of 32 to 30. Dr. Mason, of Raleigh, was in the chair.

In Virginia, the Convention met on the 21st ult. The reports represent the churches as in a flourishing condition. The funds of the Theological Seminary amounted, in November, 1850, to $54,637. The Episcopal, fund $10,500; and the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, to $9,570.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

There are in the United States about 500 meeting houses, and about 150,000 members of the Society of whom about 60,000, are Hicksites. It is generally believed that the Friends, as a denomination are on the decline in this country, or rather that they do not increase in proportion to our population.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The corner stone of a German Presbyterian Church edifice was laid, in Evansville, Ind., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. M. Schroder.

The First Presbyterian Church of Racine, Wisconsin, is about to erect a house of worship.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Thirty persons of color joined the Baptist church in Gallipolis, Ohio, a few days ago.

Fifty-seven persons united themselves lately to the First Baptist church, in Utica, N. York.

Revivals, says *Zions Advocate*, have been pleasant and frequent at Freedom, and Bluehill, Maine.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church edifice was laid, last week, in the neighborhood of St. Louis, by Arch-Bishop Kendrick.

The late London papers say that the Duke of Argyle has presented to the Queen 100 petitions, against the late movements of the Pope. One from Glasgow was signed by 56,000 persons.

The Plymouth *Journal* says, "The Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Pusey have lately been made the subjects of special prayers at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Stonehouse. Well we do not wonder. Their accession to the Rome is doubtless calculated upon as an event not far off.

Cardinal Wiseman has forbidden father Ignatius to hold a public discussion of the relative merits of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions, at Exeter Hall, with Dr. Cumming.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NORTH.

There has recently been organized, in Detroit, a society among the French residents, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Carter, late of N. York, city, has been appointed as missionary to this new church.

A new church edifice will soon be built in Cleveland.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The Nashville and Louisville *Advocate* states that Bishop PAYNE is the only superintendent who is able, in point of health, to perform Episcopal duty. Bishop CAPERS will not be able to reach the St. Louis conference, Bishop SOULE, at last accounts, was barely strong enough to walk about his room; and Bishop ANDREW, together with his family, is in delegate Georgia. Three years will elapse before the next General conference. In view of these facts, the *Advocate* urgently advises a called General conference, and asks the approaching St. Louis conference to vote for a called session.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The *Star in the West* is informed that three meeting houses are in course of erection by the the Universalists, within about twenty miles of Cincinnati—one in Hamilton, one in Princeton, and one in Sharon.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The following exceedingly interesting incident we copy from the Greenville (S. C.) *Patriot:*

The other day, in conversation with Miss Dix, the philanthropist, during her visit to Greenville, a lady said to her "Are you not afraid to travel all over the country alone, and have you not encountered dangers and been in perilous situations?" "I am naturally timid," said Miss Dix, "and diffident, like all my sex; but in order to carry out my purposes, I know that it is necessary to make sacrifices and encounter dangers. It is true, I have been, in my travels through the different States, in perilous situations. I will mention one which occurred in the State of Michigan. I had hired a carriage to convey me some distance through an uninhabited portion of the country. In starting I discovered that the driver, a young lad, had a pair of pistols with him. Inquiring what he was doing with arms, he said he carried them to protect us, as he had heard that robberies had been committed on our road. I said to him, 'give me the pistols—I will take care of them.' He did so, reluctantly.

"In pursuing our journey through a dismal looking forest, a man rushed into the road, caught the horse by the bridle and demanded my purse. I said to him, with as much self-possession as I could command, "Are you not ashamed to rob a woman! I have but little money, and that I want to defray my expenses in visiting persons and poor houses, and occasionally in giving to objects of charity. If you have been unfortunate, are in distress, and in want of money I will give you some." While thus speaking to him, I discovered his countenance changing and he became deathly pale. "My God," he exclaimed, "that voice!" and immediately told me that he had been in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, and had heard me speaking some of the prisoners in an adjoining cell, and that he now recognized my voice. He then desired me to pass on, and expressed deep sorrow at the outrage he had committed. But I drew out my purse, and said to him, "I will give you something to support you until you can get into honest employment." He declined, at first, taking anything, until I insisted on his doing so, for fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get into honest employment."

Had not Miss Dix taken possession of the pistols, in all probability they would have been used by her driver, and perhaps both of them murdered. "That voice" was more powerful in subduing the heart of a robber than the sight of a brace of pistols.

Most Amusing Scene.

A few weeks since, while court was sitting at Paris, in Lamar county, Texas, and while the tavern of Mr. Tucker was filled with lawyers, litigants, witnesses, &c., a robbery was committed upon the premises, attended with most ludicrous circumstances. Mr. Tucker and his numerous guests retired to their beds at the usual hour, and, after a night of profound and undisturbed slumber, awoke, every mother's son of them coatless and pantaloonless. Some during thief had entered their sleeping apartments, and had abstracted and carried off every rag of clothing belonging to every soul in the house. The Bonham *Advertiser* intimates that when the fact was known and the thing understood, a series of *tableauz vivants* of the most ludicrously interesting nature were offered by the garmentless lodgers, the sufferers themselves laughing loud and heartily at the ridiculous figures each other cut while shying and dodging about in search of their missing clothing. It was not long, however before the missing garments were found stacked in the public square, whither the burglar had carried them; and now came the serious feature of the business—every pocket had been rummaged, every red cent taken—all were empty. Several emigrants had lost all their money, and the lawyers attending the court were reduced to a par with the clients who had the day before lined their pockets for them. Some four hundred and odd dollars was the net profit of that particular night's work to the enterprising projector, who got entirely off undetected.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Scribblings and Clippings.

— Major. J. B. Scott is the commandant of Fort Washington, Md. There are now there companies I and F of artillery; in all about sixty-five men. Fifty, or more, are daily expected to arrive from New York city.

— Gen. Quitman has renounced positively the South Carolina platform, and denied that he had ever advocated separate secession, or thought it advisable "under existing circumstances."

— The short dresses have appeared in Green Bay, Wis., worn by squaws of the Menemonee tribe; and the editor of the Advocate thinks that "in their anxiety to reach the top of the mode, they carried matters a little too far—the dress not coming below the knees at all."

— The Leesburg (Va.) Chronicle comes out in favor of Henry Clay for the Presidency.

— A lady by the name of Bowen was killed by lightning on the 5th instant at Pontiac, Mich. Her husband was badly injured. The house in which they lived, containing five families, was torn to pieces, but no one else injured.

— It is now six years on Monday last since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheernes on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present time are but slight indeed.

— A Scotch paper relates that a piece of bottle glass measuring about a fourth of an inch in length, and an eighth of an inch in breadth, was lately found in a duck's egg, at Letham, Fife.

— The American barque Mary Annah, on her last trip to Belfast, picked up a dog which was swimming in the middle of the Atlantic, namely in lat. 47 20., N. lon. 49 W.

— The burning waste of Clackmanna, an extensive coal field which has been on fire for thirty years, has been lately extinguished by means of carbonic acid gas, with which the pits were filled.

— The total extent of coal area of the British Islands amounts to 12,000 square miles, being about 1-10th of the entire area of the country, their annual production being 32,000,000 tons.

— It is stated that the French Government are about to bring a claim of $3,000,000 for goods confiscated at San Francisco by Col. Collier for non-compliance with revenue laws.

— The American Machine Works of Springfield have divided 33 per cent. to their stockholders from the profits of last year. They have sold during the year over $80,000 worth of steam-engines and other machinery to go South of N. Y.

— There were 953 boats passing through the Canal locks, at Lambertville, N. Jersey, during the week ending on Friday last, paying an aggregate of $556 05 tolls.

— It requires more courage to think differently from the multitude, than it does to fight them. The first hero, the world honors, was not he who made the first conquest, but he who uttered the first doubt.

— Three hundred barrels of strawberries, in baskets, were brought into New York by a single boat from N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, and retailed from wagons at low prices.

— The N. Y. Day Book says it don't believe in the water-cure, and gives as a reason—"There is Webb, now—he has been *lying in his damp sheet* for twenty years, and he's worse now than ever!"

— "Nothing is nothing," says Sir Samuel Romily, "by which I have through life more profited, than by the just observations, the good opinion, and the sincere and gentle encouragement of amiable and sensible women."

— A little boy is reported as having died in Baltimore from the sting of a bee. Children are so hot, therefore, be very cautious in handling these insects.

DIED!

On Wednesday, May 28th, ult., in Paris, Stark county, Ohio, Mrs. Betsy, wife of HEZEKIAH JONES—a native of Long Island, N. Y. Aged 35 years.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.]

An Act to Establish a Board of Health.

And to secure the City and Port of Pittsburgh from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases and relative to the granting Tavern Licences in Butler county.

SECT. 1—Be it enacted, &c; That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, in a joint meeting to be held within thirty days after the passage of this Act, and on the last Monday of January annually thereafter, shall elect nine citizens, who shall be taxable inhabitants of the City, who shall constitute the Board of Health, of which a majority shall be a quorum.

SEC. 2—That the Board of Health first elected, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby, erected into a body corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of "THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH," who shall have perpetual succession, and city of all the rights, liberties and privileges, powers, authorities and immunities incident or belonging to a corporation or body politic, and by that name may take and hold all the real estate necessary for the purposes and objects of the corporation, and shall have and exercise the powers and authorities hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 3—That the said Board, out of their own body, shall elect a President, who shall preside at the meetings of the Board, and whose places shall be supplied in his absence by the appointment of a Chairman for the time; a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep fair minutes of all the proceedings, rules and regulations of the Board; and a Treasurer, who shall give bond, with security, in such sum as may be approved by the Board, who shall receive all moneys belonging to the corporation, and pay and disburse the same upon the order of the Board, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, who shall keep fair and just accounts of his receipts and expenditures, and make extracts thereof whenever the Board shall require the same, and shall once in every year, his accounts having been allowed by the Board, publish the same in two newspapers published in the City of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4—That the said Board shall sit upon their own adjournment as they shall deem necessary, but shall meet at least three times a week between the first day of June and first day of October in every year; and also, when the Board shall be specially convened by order of the President, or any two of the members.

SEC. 5—That the said Board shall have power, and is hereby invested with, full power, when they shall deem it necessary for the protection of said City against any prevailing pestilential or contagious disease, to establish a Quarantine, at some proper and convenient point beyond the limits of said City, and to erect or purchase a Lazaretto and such public Hospitals as may be necessary, and to make such rules, orders and regulations as they may deem proper for the government and management of the said Lazaretto, and the vessels, cargoes, and persons, there detained, or under quarantine, and of the health officers and public hospitals, and for the mode of visiting and examining vessels, persons, goods and houses. They shall also have power to appoint such Physicians, officers and servants, as may be necessary to attend the Lazaretto and City Hospital, and to provide communications and supplies to the same, and such other officers and servants as may be necessary for the preservation of the Health of the City, together with all temporary officers and servants that may be rendered necessary by reason of any dangerous contagious disease.

SEC. 6—That any master, commander, or owner person having charge of any vessel or steamboat, violating any of the rules or regulations prescribed by the said Board of Health, under the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment or prosecution in any Court having jurisdiction, pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be recovered and paid into the Treasury of the Board of Health.

SEC. 7—That whenever the Board of Health shall receive information that any malignant or contagious disease (cholera excepted,) prevails within any port or place within the United States, they shall make diligent inquiry concerning the same, and if it shall appear that the disease prevails as aforesaid, all communication with such infected port or places shall be subject to such control and regulations as the Board of Health may from time to time direct and publish in one or more newspapers published in the City of Pittsburgh, and thereupon every person or persons, and all goods, wares and merchandize, bedding and clothing, from such infected port or place, and having entered and been brought into the City of Pittsburgh contrary to such regulation, shall be subject to the same penalties as provided for in the preceding section; and any person or persons having entered or been brought into the City of Pittsburgh, from such infected port or place aforesaid, may be conveyed, by any person authorized by said Board, to such place of purification as the Board may appoint or direct for that purpose, and be there detained, at the pleasure of the Board, any time not exceeding twenty days, at the expense of such person or persons.

SEC. 8—That it shall and may be lawful for the Board of Health, when they shall have reason to believe, from the report of any Physician appointed by said Board, that any person within the City of Pittsburgh is afflicted with any contagious disease, dangerous to the community, to take measures for preventing the spread of the contagion, by forbidding and preventing all communication with the infected house or family, except by persons of physicians, nurses or messengers, to convey the necessary advice, medicines and provisions, to the afflicted, and exercise all such other powers as the circumstances of the case shall require, and as shall, in their judgment, be most conducive to the publ c good, with the less private injury.

SEC. 9—That it shall be the duty of the said Board to have all objects which may have a tendency to endanger the health of the citizens, to be removed or corrected as they shall deem necessary for the health of the citizens, and if the owner or owners or occupiers of any premises on which such nuisances shall be found, refuse or neglect on due notice to remove or correct the same, he, she or they so refusing or neglecting, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered and applied to the use of said Board as provided by the Sixth Section of this Act.

SEC. 10—That whenever any person shall die in the said City, the Physician or Surgeon who shall have attended such person during his or her last sickness, shall leave a note in writing, with his name, with some one of the family in the house where such person shall have died, specifying the name, age, sex, color, residence, whether married or single, employment, and the disease of which he or she shall have died, and every Physician or Surgeon refusing or neglecting to make and deliver such note, shall forfeit the sum of five dollars; and that no sexton of any church, or other person having charge of any cemetery, vault, or burial ground within five miles of the Court House of Allegheny county, shall permit any dead body from the said City to be interred therein, until he has received such note in writing so signed aforesaid; or, in case no Physician or Surgeon shall have attended such deceased person, or the Physician or Surgeon who did attend shall have neglected or refused to leave such note, then the family in which such person shall have died, shall apply to a physician who shall be appointed by the Board of Health to make the necessary examination in such cases and who shall give to the family a note as hereinbefore provided, the contents of which note in writing shall be entered by such sexton, or other person, on a blank schedule to be furnished by the Clerk of the Health-Office, or such other person as the Board shall direct, and delivered, together with the schedule, on the Monday of every week to the Health Officer for publication, in such form as may be directed by the said Board of Health; and every sexton, or other person, having charge of any place of interment as aforesaid, neglecting or refusing to perform any of the duties required by this act, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars. The penalties provided for in this Section to be applied to the uses of said Board. Provided, that for the purpose of preserving uniformity in said returns the Board may cause printed blanks to be prepared for the use of the Physicians and Surgeons in carrying out the provisions of this Section.

SEC. 11—That the Councils of the said City are hereby authorized to retaside such revenues or to make such appropriations of money as may be necessary to carry out fully the designs and objects of this Act.

The foregoing are the first eleven Sections of the Act establishing "The Board of Health of the City of Pittsburgh,"—being all that relate to the subject. Approved April Eighth, A. D. 1851, and ordered by the Board to be published in the two papers of the City of Pittsburgh that do the City printing. CHARLES NAYLOR,

jel3:2t&d Sec'y of the Board of Health.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Type for Sale.

☞ THE BREVIER and MINION Type recently used in printing the *Post* is offered for sale, very low for cash, or approved paper. The type has been used with great care, is in good condition, and could be employed for several years in printing a weekly newspaper, on a hand press. Also, for sale, a double set of chases, as good as new, Column and Parallel Rules, Dashes, &c. The above materials will all be sold at a bargain, if application is made soon. Address (post paid),

HARPER & LAYTON,
Post Buildings, Pittsburgh.

New Job Printing Office.

☞ THE Proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, a very large stock of beautiful NEW TYPE, of every size and variety imaginable. They are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND FANCY CARD PRINTING, in a style unsurpassed by any Office in the country, and upon the lowest terms.

HARPER & LAYTON.

*Pittsbur