Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING:.....JUNE 14, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

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. M. Magraw,
Charles Kent,	Rody Patterson,
John Coyle,	John D. Miller,
D Lynch,	Abraham Hays

JUDICIAL STATE NOMINATIONS.

We received the following telegraphic despatch yesterday morning from Harrisburg:

HARRISBURG, June 12.

MR. HARPER—The first ballot for Justices of the Supreme Bench stood thus:

Black	99
Campbell	87
Lewis	78
Gibson	69
Lowrie	68
Bell	54
Kidder	39
Thompson	37
Coulter	23
Wilson	21
Rogers	19
Krause	7
Jones	6

From the above it will be seen that the

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset;
" JAMES CAMPBELL, of Philadelphia;
" ELLIS LEWIS, of Lancaster;
" JOHN B. GIBSON, of Cumberland;
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny;

compose the Democratic Judicial State Ticket, having been nominated on the first ballot. We unhesitatingly say that this is an admirable ticket, and is fully entitled to the confidence and support of every Democrat in Pennsylvania. Had we been asked to select a ticket from amongst the numerous names presented, we believe the gentlemen nominated would have been our personal choice. They are all gentlemen of high moral and intellectual worth; are "learned in the law," and have had great experience as jurists.

We deem it altogether unnecessary to speak of the individual merits and qualifications of each of the nominees. They are gentlemen who are not only well known in their own particular circuits, but have established for themselves an exalted reputation throughout the Commonwealth.

Of the election of the Judicial nominees by a triumphant majority, we do not entertain a single doubt; and when that event takes place, we can with truth say that *Pennsylvania has the best Supreme Bench in the Union.*

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The harmony and unanimity that marked the proceedings of the Reading Convention, gave a pleasing assurance to every Democrat of the State, in relation to the manner in which the action of that body would be met by the people at large. Every mail now brings to us fresh evidences of the perfect concurrence of the People in the action of the Convention; and, whether they were more partial to other candidates, or whether among the earliest supporters of Col. Bigler, all the Democratic papers without exception, sustain the nominations in the most cordial and unequivocal manner. We give a few brief extracts from Democratic papers; and need only add, that here as well as elsewhere our political opponents unite in according to our candidates a high character for capacity and integrity.

The *Pennsylvanian*, at Philadelphia, edited by the brave and talented FORNEY, says, that—"It is a subject of common remark, even among the opponents of the Democratic party that there have never been any nominations by any Democratic convention, which have received a warmer welcome from the masses of the people, than those for Governor and Canal Commisioner, just made at Reading. By the Democrats they have been hailed with the most auspicious enthusiasm." And "Whigs everywhere, admit that BIGLER and CLOVER will carry the day."

That old and faithful sentinel, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, says:—With BIGLER and CLOVER we expect to sweep the State from the Delaware to Lake Erie, and in this good work we are sure the six thousand Democrats of Lancaster county will heartily engage.

The *Keystone*, at Harrisburg, in noticing the result, says—"From the proceedings of the Convention, it will be seen that the unanimity with which the sentiment of the Democratic party had pointed to Col. Bigler as their candidate for Governor, was clearly reflected in the Convention; and that the name of Col. S. W. Black having been withdrawn at his own request, couched in an eloquent and patriotic letter, Col. Bigler was nominated by acclamation—an event, we believe, without a parallel in Pennsylvania politics."

The Somerset *Visitor* rapturously declares,—"Never in the history of a political party has a nomination been hailed with a greater degree of genuine warmth."

Through the *Spectator*, the Democracy of Venango say,—"Seldom within the history of parties have the representatives of a great and powerful majority selected a candidate with such unanimity of feeling as marked the nomination of Col. Bigler. This harmonious action of the Democrats of Pennsylvania will insure their candidate a majority of from 15,000 to 20,000."

Our neighbors at Uniontown through their vigilant and trusty *Sentinel* say that they have peculiar gratification in placing the names of the nominees at the head of their paper. Of Col. Bigler they say—"He is the first man in the history of Pennsylvania politics who has won for himself, in the meridian of life, by an unblemished reputation, the nomination of Governor by an unanimous voice. With such a candidate, the Democracy must be triumphant."

The Mercer county *Democrat* assures the Democracy of the State, that "Mercer county will cast a larger vote for Wm. Bigler than she has given to any candidate who has ever yet been presented to her for their support."

And the Armstrong *Democrat*, at Kittanning, tells its readers that "The Whigs are bound to suffer a total rout next fall, is now beyond the shadow of a doubt. With two such towers of strength to lead the Democracy of the State to the contest, a glorious victory is certain."

Such expressions are truly cheering, and calculated to inspire confidence in our strength as a party, as well as in the justness of our principles. Our unanimity proves our strength, if we omit not rightly to exert it; and the justice and truth of our doctrines are becoming more distinctly manifest to the people every year.

We must not omit to mention that, while the name of Bigler has seemed to carry with it every appearance of success. While it is honorably mentioned even by our opponents, the name of SETH CLOVER, is borne along with it as one in every way worthy of the support of those who appreciate honest worth, sound judgment, and unquestionable fitness for the station to which he has been recommended.

With such men before the voters of Pennsylvania, we cannot for a moment think of defeat. But, at the same time, we must give to our opponents no undue advantages. We must watch them as closely as we have ever done. Though they may now admit the worth of our candidates, it may not be long before they will strive to magnify a broken stitch in some of their garments into a dreadful rent; and this again into a positive proof of entire unfitness for decent society. Such is too often the finishing touch given by their wire-workers to the best pictures they could draw of their political opponents.

The New Postage Law.

Among the matters of interest to the public, connected with the new law that is to go into operation on the 1st of next month, we may mention the fact that the present *five* and *ten* cent stamps will be useless in the pre-payment of postage under it. Persons holding these stamps after the end of this month had therefore better take them to the Post Master and get the money for them before the 1st of August, as we understand they are all to be called in by that date, for the purpose of being cancelled. The penalty imposed for attempting to pass stamps that have been cancelled, is a heavy one—being, as we believe, *fifty dollars.*

PANORAMA OF THE NILE.

We have before called attention to Mr. GLIDDON's interesting exhibition—the Panorama of the Nile, which is now open for exhibition, every evening, at the Athenæum in this City.—This fine panorama picture is about nine hundred feet in length; and embraces most of the interesting scenes both on ascending and descending the mighty river of the Eastern part of the world. The whole is fully explained and illustrated by interesting oral lectures by Mr. GLIDDON, who lived for almost a quarter of a century in Egypt; and who has studied more, and perhaps obtained more knowledge of, Egyptian history than any one now in this country.

All that pertains to the history of Egypt is of interest to us. It was through this country that all the most valuable learning of our world was transmitted to us, even though that people were ignorant of the treasure they were preserving for the world. In the Providences of the All-wise, the sovereign and conqueror becomes the slave and the vassal, and the country of Cleopatra and Ptolemy may yet come into bondage to those who were once her slaves. Can we not, then, profitably study the relics of this interesting country; so many of which are offered public at so small a price?

In addition to the evening exhibition, Mr. Gliddon exhibits his Panorama this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the especial convenience of schools and such ladies as cannot make it convenient to attend in the evening.

A Great Magician.

From a recent Paris letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, it would seem that the celebrated BLITZ has a rival in Europe. We do not think, however, that any student of "the black art" can succeed Blitz in the number and novelty of his performances. The writer says:—

I went the other night to the Palais Nationale, to see the celebrated Robert Houdin. Every one visiting Paris should do so. His performances are very remarkable. For example, he took a number of five franc pieces from the company—which were marked, severally, by them. A glass box was suspended from the ceiling. He threw, from a distance, the pieces into the box, without breaking it. This to the eye. He took a portefolio, full to all appearances, laid it on a chair close to his audience, and drew out many things from it—including a great bird-cage.—His son sat on the stage, with his eyes blindfolded, and his back to the audience. The father went among the audience, and everything he took in his hand the boy named. Robert Houdin took a bottle of about a quart and a-half. He emptied out the wine from it, then rinsed it. Then he called on the auditory to name any wine or liquor they wished, while a servant handed many wine glasses. As fast as each could call out for, say—Maraschino, Rum, Brandy, Gin, Bordeaux Wine, Curaucoa, &c., &c., he would rapidly pour out of that bottle the liquor. I tasted a glass of Rum, with a very fine flavor—A soldier who asked for some Maraschino, was jocularly handed a large goblet; and after some fifty glasses of liquor had already been poured out the one bottle, this goblet was filled, and I tasted it, and it was of excellent quality. I tried in vain to discover any apparent trick, though the magician was alongside of me, and I could not. In olden times such a demonstration would pass for miracles.

The Gold Excitement in Maine.

Probably not less than two hundred men have started this week, and are ready to start next Monday, for the gold mines of the North. A company of a dozen men, from Gardiner, passed up the river this morning. Companies are fitting out here and in Agusta, to start next week. We are informed upon good authority, that gold has been recently found in the streams that rise on the east side of the height of land, and flow east into the west branch of the Penobscot. The head of these streams is in the vicinity of the head waters of the streams that flow west, into the Chaudiers. No doubt exists of the presence of gold in the streams that flow into Moose river, emptying into Moosehead Lake. The whole country around the tributaries of the west branch of the Penobscot and Moose rivers, is mountainous, and similar, in many respects, to the mining regions in other countries. We do not wish to favor the excitement on this subject, further than the truth will warrant. One fact is undisputed—that gold has been for about two years obtained in this region. The discoveries were deemed of sufficient importance to cause a geological survey of the Chaudiere river by the provincial government of Canada. Since that survey the government has quietly carried on mining operations.—*Bath (Me.) Tribune.*

TO PRESERVE HAMS THROUGH SUMMER.—Make a number of common cotton bags a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the very best sweet made hay, cut it with a cutting-box or knife, with your hands press it well around the ham in the bags tie your bags, with good strings, tie on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in your garret, or some dry place; and my word for it, you let them hang for five years, they will be better than on the day you put them up. I have kept them for seven years. This method costs but little, as the bag will last for years. The only loss is the hay, and that the cattle will eat if given to to them in the winter. The sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and it will also impart a very fine flavor to the meat.—*Genesee Farmer.*

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The Johnstown, (Pa.) Echo says: "On Saturday last, Mrs. Potts, wife of Major James Potts, of this place, was seriously injured in the following singular manner.—She had placed a stone crock upon the cooking stove, for the purpose of sweetening it, where she had let it remain until it had become as hot as she desired it, and was bearing it away in her hands, when it exploded with a report something like that of a pistol, and flying into a thousand pieces, felled her to the floor. She was badly hurt about the face and eyes, and fears were at first entertained that she would lose her eyesight. Happily, however, her eyes are safe, the only material injuries being about her face and breast."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Saratogo (N. Y.) papers state that a bed of the purest quality of Peat has been discovered within four miles of the village of Saratoga Springs. The surface extends some 60 acres. Excavations have been made to a great depth, without finding any bottom to the strata. It is said to be much cheaper, and far superior to coal in its use in stoves or grates.

☞ The President has recognized Theodore W. Riley, Consul of the republic of Chili, for the city and State of N. Y.

Written for the Morning Post.

GOD'S LAW OF UNIVERSAL ORDER,

OR,

THE LAW OF THE SERIES.

THE METHOD OF TRUE ORGANIZATION.

"Order is Heaven's first law," is an expression often used, yet in most cases, flippantly, lightly, and without the most remote consciousness of the fathomless depth of meaning hidden under it. Yes! Order *is* Heaven's first law, for without it Heaven would not be Heaven; for not even Heaven's essence, which is Love, could subsist without an orderly arrangement of its infinite varieties of affection.

But what kind of Order? for this, too, is various. There is Divine order and human order; natural order and artificial order; or an order of arrangement which corresponds to, and agrees with the nature of the things arranged, and an order which does *not* so correspond. There is a free order and a forced order; an order that springs from liberty itself, and one that is kept up by fear and restraint. Which of these is Heaven's order? Evidently the former. Why? Because Heaven is in perfect agreement with God, who is in Himself Infinite Love and Wisdom, and who, therefore, acts from infinite Liberty with perfect order. Hence, Angels and good men are free, because they obey the laws of Divine order: bad men and devils are slaves, however free they may fancy themselves—because they are in opposition to Divine order. The will of God is the only rule of Right in the universe, and freedom and happiness are to be found nowhere but in action that is accordant with that central will.

But now what is the method of this Divine order? How does it manifest itself? Does it lie any where exposed to human observation, one may ask. Strange question this, yet naturally prompted. Well, do not God's works surround us on every side—worlds, minerals, plants, animals, men themselves? And if God is Order itself, must He not have impressed the method of his own order upon all His works? He certainly could not do otherwise.

But let us stop before a moment to realise to ourselves the great stride that must have been taken by the mind that could arrive at the mere conception of a great unitary law of order.—Was it not a grand idea, this thought, or bare suspicion, at first, that there *might* exist such a universal law governing all things, both visible and invisible, animate and inanimate, things spiritual and things material—yonder grouping suns and planets into clusters of solar systems; here gathering the atoms of air, earth and water into the form of a flower or an insect; now combining the twelve notes of music into endless varieties of melody, and now evolving in beautiful order the parts of the animal body, or the faculties of the human mind. Was not, we ask, the bare idea of the possible existence of such a law—a law universal in extent; taking the lowest of beings, as well as the highest, even God Himself, into its wide embrace—was this not a great soaring of human thought? Most assuredly! But the firm conviction that if such a law existed, it could be discovered, was a still higher step; while the deliberate sitting down to the great task, together with its accomplishment, by the actual discovery of the law, after forty years of patient investigation, capped the climax of mental effort, and exhibited the results of a faith in the unity, and justice of God, as uncommon as it was intense.

There remains now but to trumpet abroad this Divine Law of order, or of *organization* as developed by its discoverer, more particularly in its bearings upon human society, to the end that men may acknowledge and feel its marvelous beauty and necessity, and proceed to arrange themselves and their labors in accordance with it, consciously, freely and intelligently, as the lower tribes of nature yield a passive and unconscious obedience to it. [Not that men have hitherto been exempt from its influence, (for as already stated, this law governs all things,) but this influence has been exerted upon human society from without, externally, inversely, and in opposition to the current of men's chosen activity. It has moulded and shaped their course forcefully as it were; and not as it will henceforwards do, when known and freely obeyed. It will then act on society within, and impel men onwards with their free and conscious consent, and intelligent co-operation. For, as the great Bacon has truly said, we must first obey nature before she can be subjugated, or made to act according to our wishes. We must set our faces and move in the same direction with her, and then she is our friend and servant. There is no escaping, for any created thing, the incessant action of the Creator's laws. They make themselves felt—painfully if opposed; most pleasurably when coincided in or obeyed But while the instincts, and simple attractions of lower beings are coincident and identical with these laws, man, as gifted with freedom and reason, may run counter to them either through ignorance or perverseness; but in both cases with suffering to himself. Hence the necessity, in all cases, of discovering what is the will or law of God, whether it be expressed through the phenomena of nature, or through Revelation; its expression through nature, or in the facts of science being the perfect counterpart of its expression through Revelation; the one being a higher, the other a lower mode or degree of such manifestation, corresponding and adopted to the higher and lower natures in man, viz: the spiritual and the natural degrees of his being, or, the Spirit and the Flesh.]

But to proceed. A law of this kind having been discovered, we may presume that the world is prepared for its reception and application, or its discoverer would not have appeared. Now, when it is pointed out and understood, it appears as if nothing could be more obvious; nothing more easy to discover, and the wonder grows on us that it should so long have remained hidden. But it is with this, as with other world-moving discoveries. Who has not wondered at the stolidity of the civilized ancients, who could stamp their letter seals, yet never thought of Printing! From the birth of the human race, what a staring fact was it, that the heads of no two persons were alike in shape, yet how dumb it remained, until it flashed light into the mind of Gall, and forthwith Phrenology was born. Had no one seen a pot lid raise by steam before the Marques of Worcester? Yes, hundred, but the deep significance of the fact escaped them, if we except an unlucky wight of a Frenchman, who sometime earlier, it is said, was sent to a madhouse, where he died, for pestering the Parisians to aid him in a crazy project he had, to make some machinery move by steam. Neither was Newton the only mortal favored by seeing the fall of an apple, but he alone caught at the great law, of which it was a miniature effect, thus opened a new world to science. Ever since Adam drew his first breath, human life has been kept up by the circulation of the blood; yet people knew it not till Harvey discovered the fact, but little more than two hundred years ago, yet it is said that no doctor over forty could swallow the novel doctrine—or to come later down, the scientific gentleman of Woolwich, (Eng.,) who first made and unmade a magnet by Galvanic currents, *might* have coupled the telegraph idea with this alternative motion just as well as Morse did years afterwards. But the great invention had to abide its time, no matter how plainly in the path of previous experimenters.

Let us now see what this great law of Divine order in creation is, or rather what its leading features are, for volumes would fail to describe it in full, even if it were discovered in all its length and breadth, which it is not, only its grand outline sketched by its immortal discoverer. What then, is this law? It may be replied that it is the method of a true organization; and this leads to the query, "What is meant by organization?" This we shall try to answer in another article.

W. H. M.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL POEM.

BY JAMES RACE.

The following is a poem of singular beauty. The very flow of the rythm answers Milton's description of music. The "Little Friend," whoever she may be, is to be envied her privilege of being a ministering angel to one of the best of hearts and most gifted of minds, and she will not lose her reward; for, as Miss Landon remarks, "A poet's love is immortality!" and a poem like this is of itself sufficient to insure it to the subject that inspired it.—*Home Journal.*

WHY DO I LOVE HER SO.

A weary life is mine, at best—
Few pleasures mine that others share—
And oft by lonely thoughts oppress,
It seems that I might well despair;
But when my "Little Friend" I see,
A pleasant thing is life to me.
To know that she is at my side,
To hold her little hand in mine,
To watch her eyes that fondly shine,
Her cherub face, that brightens up
With love's intelligence divine—
Will this my soul is satisfied,
And drains a pure, refreshing cup
Of calm and quiet happiness:
In sweet content I then repose
From sorrow's pangs, and passion's throes,
Without a wish, save not to stir
From one whose very look can bless!
Some wonder what I find in her
My heart so strongly to impress—
A clever child, they must confess,
But nothing more, for all they see,
Than other children of her age,
Who scarce one thought of mine engage.
Whence cometh, then, the witchery
That sways me in her sweet control?
They know her not—and none of earth,
Save I, may ever know her worth;
For to her spoken soul to soul,
And met in spirit face to face,
When all her mind's immortal grace,
Love, truth and goodness, stand revealed
In beauty from the world concealed,
'Twas in an hour of bitter pain,
When the long agony of years
Was crowded in a moment's space—
When friends turned false, and love was vain—
And the wrung heart and burning brain
Could only find relief in tears—
For I despaired of earthly peace,
She came—I scarce know whence or how—
A light and glory round her brow:
Sublimely beautiful she stood
For all of earth had left her face,
And all of heaven, there might trace.
Her look sustained my heart, and cheered;
Her words my wounded spirit healed;
The cloud, the mortal, disappeared,
And God's own angel stood revealed!
Then did we soul with soul combine—
So, I am here, and she is mine—
Forever here! forever mine!
Forth in the world I see her go,
A common child, to common eyes—
To mine, a star of Paradise,
Uncanny, beautiful, divine!
No wonder that I love her so.

Scribblings and Clippings.

It has been said of Lord Byron that he was prouder of being a descendant of those Byrons of Normandy who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, than of having been the author of "Childe Harold" and "Manfred."

— A young lady was told by a married one that she had better precipitate herself from the falls of the Passaic than marry. "So I would," replied she, "if I thought I should find a husband at the bottom."

— We read in a Sheffield paper that "the last polish to a piece of cutlery is given by the hand of woman."—The same may be said of human cutlery—the "last polish" to a young blade is given by his mixing with female society.

— M. DE BERIOT, the great violinist, has immortalized his attachment to the memory of his wife, Madame Malibran, by the execution of a life like bust of the deceased.

— It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die, because we are old. Who is old?—Not the man of energy; not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only, who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless.

— There are in the city of New York eleven Jewish Synagogues During the last 14 years the population of that people in this country has increased from 10,000 to upwards of 100,000.

— Bishop HEDDING, when a boy, supported himself an aged parent by sodding gardens. Let the children of the poor take encouragement.

— The number of deaths in Alton, Ill, during the month of May, was thirty-nine, of which fifteen are reported by the Superintendent of the City Cemetery to have been from cholera.

— The Foreign Immigrants which arrived at Boston in the first five months of this year, number 19,441, being 2,068 less than in the same time last year. The first five months of last year showed a decrease of 1,197 upon the year 1849.

— James Abercrombie, Sr., is the Union candidate for Congress in the Second District of Alabama, and Alexander White, the Union candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, recently represented by F. W. Bawdon.

— Two young men named Rush waylaid and almost killed Rev. Wm. Johnson, Episcopal minister at Tuscaloosa, Ala., on account of an old grudge when they went to his school.

— Mr. Paine is at Washington, proposing to the Government to illuminate light-houses for little or nothing. He exhibits his light, which is certainly either an extraordinary discovery or a brilliant humbug.

— It is rumored that the Secretary of War has preferred charges against Gen. Talcott, of the Ordinance Bureau, and ordered a court martial, to be composed of 13 generals

— The Nashua Gazette states that Charles Cunningham, Dr. Carpenter and J. T. Sawyer, of Nashua, have purchased the right to Paine's light, for N. Hampshire.

— A revival of religion in all the churches at New Haven, Ct., during the past winter and spring, has resulted in conversions, it is said, to the number of not less than 750.

— A young man named MASSIE, in Harrison county, Ohio, in a petty quarrel with JAMES MYERS, a cousin, threw a stone which hit him in the forehead, causing death in three hours.

— Samuel Hall, charged with the manslaughter of an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum, in England, in which he was a keeper, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoner was convicted on the evidence of a lunatic patient, and the judges have since held that he was properly examined as a witness.

— Mr. Spenker Cobb, in his Union speech at the town of Augusta, Ga, declared that S. Carolina need not expect any "aid or comfort" from Georgia in her accession movement.

— The oldest Sovereign in Europe, is Ernest, King of Hanover. Last Thursday, June 5th, completed his 80th year. He is the only surviving son of George the Third, and was formerly known as the Duke of Cumberland. He, instead of Victoria, acceded to the throne of Hanover on the death of his brother, William the Fourth, in June, 1837, on which day the thrones of England and Hanover were separated—the prevalence of the salic law preventing the accession of females.

What a Hodman can do.

Many people turn up their noses at what they call "dirty work," as though all honest labor was not cleaner than many kid glove ones, and more honorable by one way through the world. Rather than owe our living to the latter, we would infinitely prefer to shake carpets or sweep chimneys at fifty cents per day. A day or two since we learned an instructive bit of history touching a doer of "dirty work"—a hod man. No matter where he was born; he were none the worse for being a Turk-man or an Irishman. He came to this city about ten years ago, young, healthy, and honest. He could get no employ but hod-carrying, and he carried so well as to earn at once his dollar a day. He procured cheap but good board and lodgings; spent none of his earnings in saloons or low places; attended church on the Sabbath; educated himself evenings; laid up money, and at the end of five years bought a lot in the city, and built a pretty cottage. In one year more he found a good wife, and used the cottage before rented out. For these six years he had steadily carried the hod. He was a noted worker, an acknowledged scholar, and a noble pattern of a man. On the opening of the eighth year his talents and integrity were called to a more profitable account. He embarked as a partner in a business already well established. This day he is worth at least $100,000; has a lovely wife and two beautiful children; a home that is the centre of a brilliant and intelligent circle, and he is one of the happiest and most honorable men as far as he is known. So much has come of a hod-man.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The tone of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, and of the message of Gov. Dinsmoor of New Hampshire, is significant of the strong and sound sentiment of both States on the subject of the compromise and the Union. Significant it may be said to be of the prevalent sentiment all over the North; and peculiarly of the democracy. The same elevated and right ground the democracy of the Union have ever occupied. That it is not to be abandoned, or lost sight of, now—that it is to be maintained with the energy and earnestness which they have always exhibited in times like these, may be a matter of congratulation among the true friends of the country every where.—*Buffalo Courier.*

DECISION OF CHARACTER.—There is nothing more to be esteemed than a manly firmness and decision of character. I like a person who knows his own mind and sticks to it: who sees at once what is to be done in given circumstances and does it. He does not beat about the bush for difficulties or excuses, but goes the shortest and most effectual way to obtain his own ends, or to accomplish a useful object. If he can serve you he will do so; if he cannot he will say so without keeping you in needless suspense; or laying you under pretended obligations.

A NEW INSTRUMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—A rifle capable of firing 25 balls every minute, including the time of loading, was shown to us a day or two since, as an important improvement in fire arms. Under the barrel in the place of the ordinary ramrod, is an iron tube containing the 25 balls, and by cocking the gun a ball is brought up in the barrel and the same operation also brings up from the breech a "pill" of priming. The charge of powder is contained in the ball, which is not round, but oblong and having an opening which is corked, shut after the powder has been introduced. The quantity of powder is only 28 grains, and drives the ball with greater force than the large charge in an ordinary gun. This is a new invention, and the manufacturing is now beginning at Williamsburg, and we learn that a large order has been received at the foundery of Gardner, Harrison & Co., of this city, for casting breeches, &c., for it. The day of its exhibition to ourselves, the owner and part inventor had been down on the meadows with ten men having ordinary muskets. He fired 50 balls while they fired 40; all of his, and only 34 of theirs struck the target. Upon a slight examination we could see no objection to the instrument.—*Newark Advertiser.*

☞ Spain has sent to the Crystal Palace a most superb collection of deadly weapons.—Among others are a pair of rapiers, of Toledo manufacture. One of them, as to handle and sheath, is fashioned into the shape of a silver serpent. When sheathed it forms a complete circle; but when drawn, the exquisite temper of the steel causes it to straighten at once. Some pairs of pistols in wrought iron, damascened over gold ground, are worked into magnificent designs, and are equal to the art of Cellini. Splendid specimens of Spanish embroidery are shown; on seeing which, it is said that ladies who work in Berlin wool and *crochet* may throw away their needles and hooks in despair.

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Administrator of Jackson Reed, late of said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of July, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a certain FRAME HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, No. 145 in Warner, Painter & Lorenz's plan in the City of Allegheny, having a front of 25 feet on South Canal street, and extending back to Carpenter's alley—being property conveyed by W. P. Baum and wife to said Jackson Reed.

Also, all that certain lot of Ground in the Borough of Lawrenceville, containing about one and a half acres, located at the junction of the Butler and Greenburgh Roads. This Ground has been laid out in Lots, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. The sale of the Lawrenceville property will take place on the premises, on the 8th day of July, 1851, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money cash; the balance in equal payments at 6 and 12 months from the day of sale, to be secured by judgment.

Information can be obtained by calling on Mrs. Mary Reed, on the premises, in Lawrenceville, where plans of the Lots can be seen—or of T. Howard, Attorney, Fourth street.

MARY REED, Adm'rx.

jel4:3t-14,1&7 Lawrenceville.

Flower Basket, or Youths' Magazine.

THIS PERIODICAL for Youth has met with encouraging success. Wherever it has been presented, the young youth have received it as a pleasant visitor. It is the intention to make it, not only a CHEERFUL STORY-TELLER, but also a vehicle of USEFUL INFORMATION and TIMELY HINTS; short Moral and Instructive STORIES; sketches of CIVIL and NATURAL HISTORY; POETRY, EPISTLES and ESSAYS. Each number will contain sixteen large octavo pages, and from two to three finely-executed WOOD ENGRAVINGS. And, unless ordered differently, will be firmly stitched, and covered with an engraved cover. The year is divided in two Volumes. Volume Second commences with April.

TERMS—(*always in advance.*)

1 Volume	$0.25	20 Volumes	$4 00
2 Volumes	.50	30 Volumes	5 95
10 Volumes	2 30	40 Volumes	7 25

STRONG INDUCEMENTS FOR VOLUME THIRD.

Splendid Premiums to be paid in August.

FIRST—I will present to that Pupil, or those Pupils, sending the legal list of subscribers by the First of August—(*provided the list contains sixty*)—THE YOUTH'S LIBRARY, which contains SEVENTY VOLUMES.

SECOND—I will give to the Pupil or Pupils, sending the next largest list, a set of GALLAUDET'S SCRIPTURAL BIOGRAPHY, which comprises SEVEN VOLUMES.

THIRD—To the next largest, I will give a splendidly bound POCKET BIBLE.

Those who contend, will take subscriptions at Twenty-five Cents for each subscriber, and forward the money and list by the 50th of August.

☞ Remember that by July, the postage which is now very oppressive, will be reduced to One-half Cent per copy, when prepaid, or Three Cents for the Volume, or six months. For the benefit of those who have not seen the law, we quote the paragraph:—"Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advance; in all cases the postage shall be one-half the foregoing rates"—which are one cent on the ounce.

The Flower Basket will be mailed, free of postage, to the unsuccessful clubs.

Address (post paid) J. J. BUCHANAN,

jel4 Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. MINER & CO., Smithfield street, have received the three first numbers in one of the Boston edition of Shakspeare's Poetical Works. Price 50 cents.

North British Review for May;
No. 31 Dictionary of Mechanics;
No. 7 London Labor;
No. 15 Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
Tallis, Willoughby & Co's edition of Shakspeare's Works, Part Vol. No. 12;
John Tallis & Co's London edition of Shakspeare's Works;
Titus Tempo, The Man of Many Hopes. By Douglas Jerrold;
Just issued from the press, by the Harpers, a work entitled Yesterday Problem, by the author of Al on Locke.

The above firm can furnish any or all of the back numbers, from the commencement of the present periodicals—that are issued in parts. jel4

BIRMINGHAM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A well arranged Brick House and Lot, of 27 feet front on Franklin street, by 47½ deep, with a well of good water on the premises.

Also, a large frame Dwelling House and Lot of 20 feet front by 57½ deep, adjoining the above.

Also, two unimproved Building Lots, each 20 feet front by 57½ deep, adjoining the above. The whole will be sold for $1800, or can be divided to suit purchasers

S. CUTHBERT, Genl Agent,

jel4 50 Smithfield street.

15 DAY WATCHES.—Just received in Gold Hunting cases, Ruby Jeweled, Duplex Escapement Ruby Jeweled, and made in the very best manner, both in style and finish, and warranted to run exactly right.

Also—One very fine self-winding Watch, dispensing with keys at together, both in winding and setting hands. Curonometer Lever Escapement and Ruby Jeweled.

Also—A large assortment of M. Tobias', T. F. Cooper's, and other preferred makers.

Also—A very fine lot of Ladies' Hunting Lever Watches, Chains, Keys, Seals, Charms, &c.

For sale at the lowest regular eastern prices, and warranted. W. W. WILSON, Watch Maker,

jel4 67 Market street.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature (as provided by Act of Assembly,) for a Charter, (for a Savings Fund institution,) for the Citizens' Deposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Capital to be not less than $100,000, nor more than $200,000

Pittsburgh Gazette and Harrisburgh Union copy, and charge this Office, and send copy. jel4:4t*w

JUST RECEIVED two more pieces of those fine GREY CALSIMERES, for Coating, which will be made to order on terms that cannot fail to be satisfactory to the price of it, at CHESTER'S Emporium,

jel4 Smithfield street.

To Bridge Builders!

PROPOSALS, (including plans and specifications), for building a Wire Suspension Bridge across the Monongahela River, between Fairmont and Palatine, Marion county, Va., will be received by the undersigned, through the Post Office, at Fairmont, (free of postage,) until noon of the 10th day of July next. The span of the bridge will be about 450 feet, and the abutments will be about 20 feet high, with the necessary support walls and towers; the abutments and towers to be of the best description of rock range work—the support walls to be of suitable masonry. Proposals will state the price per perch, for the stone work for the abutments, the towers and support walls; also, the price per lineal foot for the superstructure, (including the anchor masonry), with a double track of 21 feet, or a single track of 15 feet. The bridge will be required to support a transient weight of 160,000 lbs. The work to be done under such supervision as the Company may direct.—Contractors will be required to guarantee their work to stand good for a period of twelve months after its completion. The stone work and superstructure will be let out together or separately as the directors may deem best upon opening the bids. The payments will be made monthly, in cash, as the work progresses, with a reservation of 20 per cent., which will be paid on the completion of the contract. It is desirable that the bridge be completed by the 1st of February, 1852.

JAMES O. WATSON,

President of F. & P. Bridge Company.

European Agency.

THE undersigned European Agent continues his annual voyages between America and Europe, leaving Pittsburgh regularly in each year in June, and returning in September—transacting a general Law Agency, in connection with his relative, HENRY KEENAN, Esq., now resident in Dublin. The present year will be the twenty-fifth of this Agency, through England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, &c. It embraces collection of legacies, debts, rents, property and claims; remittances of money; procuring copies of wills, deeds and documents; conducting searches of all kinds, &c., &c. Innumerable references given. During the subscriber's absence, his brother, REDMOND J. KEENAN, will attend in his Office.

Office on Fifth street, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

THOMAS J. KEENAN, European Agent,

jel5:tf and Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE!

Another Fresh Arrival at No. 97,

Corner of Wood Street and Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

D. GREGG & CO. have just received another new supply of *DRY GOODS* and NOTIONS, which have been purchased since the late Eastern decline in prices, which will be sold at a SMALL ADVANCE. Owing to our advantages in buying, and long experience in the business, we flatter ourselves that we can afford our goods at prices regardless of competition. Our stock will be found to be unsurpassed in the western market, and much superior to any previous stock kept at the old stand by Gregg & McCandless.

We have just opened a fresh lot of late styles of BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Dress Lawns, Berages, Mous de Laines, Ladies' White Cloth Goods, Ladies' Gimpe Silk Fringes, &c.; Broad Cloths, Fancy Vestings, Cassimeres, Summer Pantaloonery, Tweeds, Gloves, Hosiery, Threads, Combs, Suspenders, Buttons, Knives, Spoons, Razors, Scissors, &c., and all other articles in their line, too tedious to mention. We have on hand, just receiving direct from the manufacturers and importers, by express, a large lot of GOLD and GILT JEWELRY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and Welch materials, and being weekly in the receipt of such Goods, we intend keeping our assortment complete. We earnestly solicit an early call from buyers generally, before purchasing elsewhere.

Thirty cases of BRASS CLOCKS, just arrived, of various kinds.

☞ Remember, No. 97, north-west corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The business of the late firm of Gregg & McCandless is to be settled by D. Gregg at the above stand, who is fully authorized and in whose possession are the books, notes and papers of said firm. jel4

COFFEE—83 bags Laguyra Coffee;
28 do Rio do;
20 do Old Government Java;

In store and for sale by

jel7 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BLACK SILK LACE.—A. A. MASON & CO. have just received a full supply of the above desirable goods, of all widths, for sale cheap at

jel3 Nos. 62 and 64 Market st.

100 BXS. RAISINS—In store and for sale by

jel12 HAWORTH & CAMPS

FRESH SALAD OIL—An excellent article in store and for sale by

jel9 FICKEISEN & STOUVENEL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PORT W