Written for the Morning Post.

GOD'S LAW OF UNIVERSAL ORDER, OR, THE LAW OF THE SERIES.

NUMBER TWO.

WHAT IS "ORGANIZATION."

Organization may be defined to be, *the compounding of many and dissimilar parts, each having a distinct function, or use, into one common whole, with a common end or function.* An animal or a plant, or the globe itself, considered as a whole, is an organized being. Animals consist of bones, muscles, nerves, and of digestive, respiratory, &c., organs, all combining their several distinct functions, to maintain life and give power of action. A plant consists of various textures or tissues, formed into roots, wood, bark, leaves, &c., all acting in different ways to produce a general result—the fruit. So the globe, with its land, water, atmosphere, its tribes of plants and animals—its imponderable elements of light, heat, magnetism, &c., is a single organized body, all of whose parts act together to form a proper abode for man. Or, take a more familiar example, an orchestra for instance. A full orchestra, well arranged, is a good example of organization; here each instrument falls into its own place, and performs a part which could be filled by no other, and the result is a harmony proportionate to the very dissimilarity of the instruments and their parts from each other—all owing to the perfection with which they are arranged or organized.

Now what are the indispensable conditions to produce such organization of various parts or elements? They are two, viz:

First—Attraction.

Secondly—Orderly grouping according to a fixed law.

Let us briefly examine the first condition—Attraction. We have here a universal, omnipresent principle of nature. Nothing exists that it does not control; repulsion in one direction being only attraction in another. It is seen in the least as well as the greatest things; in a grain of sand and in a solar system; in the humblest flower as in the body or mind of a human being. Whence is this principle? From God, it will be replied, as all things come from Him. That is true, nevertheless a closer answer is required, and we have it in the assertion that all the diversified modes in which this principle of attraction exhibits itself, are but the outward expression, the bodying forth in created things, of that element in the Divine nature, which is called Love. Is not Love spiritual attraction? Does not Love seek to draw to itself all that it loves—seek to make them one or at one with itself?—Is not God an Infinite Love, or attractive force, therefore? And is there anything in the created universe that is not a true or inverted image of some principle in the Divine nature? Could any thing have been created, the idea, or type of which did not first exist in God? Impossible. God being then an infinite Love, or attractive power, seeks to draw all that He has made and loves, towards and into harmony with Himself. This great attractive force, then, is impressed on each and every thing in the world of matter, and on each and every thing in the world of mind. Every existence seeks to attract to itself other existences of a kindred nature, and possesses, likewise, to a certain extent, the power of impressing its own nature on surrounding beings, or of conforming other natures into a likeness to its own.

Different names have been given to the different manifestations of this all pervading principle.

Acting between immense masses, such as the globes in space, the sun, the planets, with the movable bodies upon them, it is called the *attraction of gravitation.*

Acting between the invisible atoms of any homogeneous body, as a mass of stone, wood, iron, &c.—it is called the *attraction of cohesion.*

Acting in the Chemist's laboratory—there combining the atoms of different substances together, as two gases to form water—oxygen with various substances, forming oxides—acids with bases, forming salts, &c., &c.—it is called the *attraction of chemical affinity,* regulated by wonderful laws of number and proportion.

Acting in the bodies of plants and animals in that higher degree in which life is first manifested, it is called *organic,* or *vital attraction.*

Acting in animals, so as to regulate their actions, it is called *Instinct*—attracting each animal to its proper food, abiding place, and mode of rearing and providing for its young.

And finally, appearing in its highest form in man himself, it is called *Love,* branching out into the various affections and desires of the soul, and reaching upwards to God—downwards to nature, and latterally, so to speak, to all human beings and laws of order and relationship between highest and lowest things.

Thus, every where it is still attraction; that great principal originating in God Himself, as Infinite Love; sweeping thence through all spheres of being, and producing effects, which, though different in each sphere or degree of existence, are perfectly analagous in all.

In our next article we shall examine what it is that prevents these countless attractive forces from rushing together in confusion, and producing a stupendous chaos. W. H. M.

COL. WM. BIGLER.

REMINISCENCES OF HIS EARLY HISTORY.

From an intimate acquaintance of near twenty years, with Hon. Wm. Bigler, the young and popular nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Pennsylvania, we are induced to offer a hasty sketch of some of the "reminiscences of his early victory."

William Bigler was born in Cumberland county, in this State, about the year 1815, whence his parents removed to Mercer county. Subsequently, he was apprenticed to the printing business, in Bellefonte. Some time about the years 1832—36, he located in Clearfield, Clearfield county, where he established and for a few years published, with great ability, a newspaper, called the *"Clearfield Democrat."* Abandoning the printing business, he embarked in mercantile pursuits and the lumber trade, in which calling he has since been extensive and successfully engaged.

Mr. Bigler commenced his career in the world friendless and destitute, save an unsullied reputation, indomitable energy and untiring perseverance, which he carefully fostered and has become the architect of his own fame. We well remember when he would retire to his editorial sanctum, after the labors of the day had terminated, and *exercise himself* in rehearsing lessons on military tactics, political jurisprudence, moral philosophy, *et cetera.* The same ardent spirit of unfailing perseverance and antiquarian research which controlled the boy, has adorned the man, and raised him to an eminence and popularity never before enjoyed by any citizen of this good old Commonwealth.

In 1841, Col. B. was the nominee of the Democratic party, in the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson, opposed by *Joseph Hutchinson,* Esq., the regular Whig candidate, and was elected by 3,400 majority. Subsequently, he was re-elected by an increased majority. This, let it be remembered, is Governor Johnston's Whig district, and had Mr. Bigler consented to have been the candidate a third time, we should have been saved from the misrule of the present administration.

Another fact, and we are done. We venture to say that it evinces in our glorious Democratic standard-bearer, a popularity unexampled in the annals of political history. In 1841, when up for the Senate, as stated above, every vote, save *one,* in Clearfield county, was cast for WILLIAM BIGLER!—*Columbia Democrat.*

DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.—A crazy woman named Betsy Ginn, living near Elkton, (Md.) was killed by lightning during the severe storm of Sunday night. She lived about two miles from town, and was found the next morning sitting in her chair dead.

The Marlborough Gazette says that a negro belonging to Dr. Clagett, was killed by lightning on Sunday night, at Key's Quarter, near Nottingham.

At Boonville (Mo.) on the 4th inst., two persons by the name of Franklin, were killed by lightning, about three miles from Boonville.—Three others were so badly injured that one of them is not expected to recover. Several of the telegraphic poles were struck, and the wire was burned off near its entrance into the office.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....JUNE 18, 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.*

Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County.

The Committee met at the Office of the *Morning Post,* on Saturday, June 14th, at 11 o'clock. ANDREW BURKS, Esq., the regular Chairman, being absent, on motion MAJ. DAVID LYNCH acted as Chairman, *pro tem.*

After some consultation, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee do now adjourn, to meet again on Saturday, July 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, to transact such business as may then and there be brought before them. DAVID LYNCH, *Chairman, pro tem.*

L. HARPER, *Secretary.*

☞ 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.

Democratic State Central Committee.

Hon. WILLIAM DOCK, of Dauphin, Chairman.
Gen. WILLIAM ROSS, of Luzerne.
WILLIAM DEAL, Esq., of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. POWEL, Esq., of Beaver.
J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., of Cumberland.
Col. JAMES BURNSIDE, of Centre.
Col. FREDERICK K. BOAS, of Dauphin.
Gen. GEORGE W. BOWMAN, of Bedford.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Esq., of Lancaster.

☞ The communication of "Jackson Democrat" will appear in a day or two.

"The Natural Allies of the South."

When we asserted, a few days since, that the Democracy of the North were the natural allies of the South; and, reiterating our declaration, recognised the Democracy of the South as equally the allies of the North, we thought we were asserting a proposition as little liable to misconstruction, and about which there was as little necessity for perversion—even on the part of an opponent, whose position had *always* been unquestionable—as any thing we could have asserted. But when we saw the notice taken of our first article, by the editor of the Journal, we confess we were more than ordinarily surprised. We had been led to look upon him—though greatly erring upon some points of doctrine—as a professed supporter of the Union. We had not felt at liberty, from any thing that had appeared in his paper for more than a year past, to believe that he was either a fanatical Northern Abolitionist, or a reckless Southern Secessionist. That he can be called by the latter appellation, his notice of our article denies. That he now wishes to be called the former, we are fully justified in asserting, under every fair inference deducible from his argument.

We asserted that the Democracy of the North are the natural allies of the South. This not only *is,* but ever has been, and while our Union lasts ever must be true. It is the axiom upon which the Union was based; and the only one upon which it still can rest. The editor of the Journal may, if he pleases, still insist upon it, that this assertion means nothing else, and that it is only intended to mean, that we are the allies of *Slavery,* and he may believe that his readers all think him sincere in the expression of such an opinion; but even at the hazard of the charge of questioning his *honesty* as an opponent, we frankly say that we cannot do such gross injustice to his reasoning powers. We have frequently felt the awkwardness of our position in contending with an opponent of such character; but have long since determined that a regard for truth, and fair, legitimate argument alone shall mark our course; and if we are forced to compliment the reasoning powers of an opponent, at the expense of his moral sense, it is a matter that we cannot help. We hold it to be a duty, if our brother does wrong, to tell him of it, in order that, if his intentions be pure and honest, he may correct his errors; and we shall ever take kindly the word of reproof, given in a similar manner.

But while the editor of the Journal would strive to make it appear that we, and the Reading Convention, proclaim ourselves merely as the allies of *Slavery,* we insist upon it that he shall go back a few years,—even before either of us was born,—and place the responsibility of supporting *Slavery* (if support it we must,) where that responsibility belongs. We insist that he shall go back to the time when BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the Democrat of Pennsylvania, fought side by side, and shoulder to shoulder with PATRICK HENRY, the Democrat of Virginia, in the Convention which framed the Constitution; and he will find that, though the Democracy of the North were not the especial supporters of Southern Slavery, they were the *natural* allies of the South in all those compromises which led to our present form of Government.

Here lies the basis of our argument. Hence is derived the axiom which the editor of the Journal pretends to deacrate. We say *pretends,* because if we can be in league with another, and expect that league to be preserved, without one party performing all that is required of him, as faithfully as he would expect it to be done by the other; if we can profess to be friends of the Union, and not sustain it in all its compromises, whether agreeing in its minute requirements or not; if we can be any man's friend, and yet, on all occasions, proclaim to the world his foibles and his weaknesses, rather than his self-sacrificing and noble acts of friendship, or his inflexible devotion to the principles he believes to be true;—if all these things may be, then may the editor of the Journal carry out the spirit of his reply to our proposition, and still be regarded as a pure and unwavering patriot, a fast friend of the Constitution, in all its compromises; a perfectly fair and candid political opponent. But unless these positions can be fairly supported, we do not think that any one can sustain a position so utterly unwarrantable, as that we, and the Reading Convention, in solemnly renewing our pledges of devotion to THE UNION,—of which the South is no inconsiderable part,—have avowed ourselves as the friends of Slavery.

☞ Professor W. C. BOND, of Cambridge, Mass., has been honored by the French Academy of Sciences, as its corresponding member for America. This is an honor which was conferred on, and highly appreciated by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The Academy stands as high now, among the learned men of the world, as it has ever done; and has existed ever since the year 1666.

☞ The old town of Alexandria, in Virginia, after having been for many years in an almost dilapidated condition, is again beginning to look up. The completion of the Cheaspeake and Ohio Canal to the coal region of Maryland, has given a great impetus to trade there, and vessels are now in great demand.

LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES.

From a late English paper we learn, that two engines, of a construction very different from any of those heretofore used, have been placed upon the Edinburgh and Glasgow railroad within the last year. They are much smaller and lighter than those which were upon the road; and so little confidence had the engineer in the capacity of the first one, to perform the work desired, that the manufacturer obligated himself to take it back again to his own premises without any cost to the Company, if it did not draw the express train between the two cities—consisting of seven carriages in as little time as the engine they were using, and with a consumption of no more than ten pounds of coke per mile. This little locomotive was then "pitted" against the best large one in the Company's possession; a trial was made in every way satisfactory to the railroad company; and the result was that the little engine accomplished the same distance with the big, one and drawing the same weight, in considerably less time; consuming only eight pounds and three ounces of coke to the mile, while the large engine consumed twenty-nine pounds and one ounce. This little engine would often run with her train a mile in sixty seconds; and upon being tried upon a plane of one in seventy-five for three miles, she bore along her train of seven carriages faster than the big one could go alone! The company were of course exceedingly well pleased, and paid the owner his full price for the engine. Since that time he has placed another upon the same road, which he guarantees will convey a train of seven carriages at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, consuming no more than ten pounds of coke to the mile. It is said that a similar engine has been running daily upon the Perth and Dundee road, for nearly two years; that she has never missed time, and has not cost the company a sixpence for repairs.

Col. Collier.

We see it states in the Cincinnati Enquirer that the French government are about to bring a claim of three millions for goods confiscated at San Francisco, by Col. COLLIER, for non-compliance with the revenue laws.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York *Herald* dated Washington, June 13th says: "James Collier, ex-Collector of San Francisco, is here to settle his accounts. He finds seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars against him on the Treasury books as confiscation money and contract money not allowed. Mr. Corwin sends Alderman Barstow, of San Francisco (now here) back to California to examine into the matter of said accounts."

OUR BOOK TABLE.

YEAST; a Problem, reprinted with corrections and additions from Frazer's Magazine, New York. Harper and Brothers, '62 Cliff street.

Such is the title of a new work by the author of "Alton Locke," just issued as above by R. C. Stockton, corner of Market and 3d streets. The object of the book is to call the attention of the rising generation to the solution of the great questions which are now agitating the public mind. The author has woven his ideas in the shape of a romance, which will of course secure him readers when a philosophical argument would be thrown aside as dry and uninteresting.

FREMER'S MAGAZINE, No. 1. July, 1851. Stott & Martin, 81, South Third street, Philadelphia.

This is the title of a new publication, which commends itself to our notice from the beauty of its general appearance, its very handsome and appropriate embellishments, and particularly on account of its devotion to the interests of that valuable and patriotic class of our fellow-citizens—the firemen.

From the Bahamas.

By an arrival from Nassau, N. P., news has been received from these Islands to the 28th ult. The Nassau Guardian says, that between three and four hundred thousand bushels of salt are ready for shipment, at Grand and Salt Cays. The salt prospects of the other islands are also very promising. The rents of the salt ponds of the Bahamas, for the years 1848, '49, and '50, produced £2,188 18s. 1¾d; the expenditure for the same period was £1,658 18s. 7½d.—leaving a balance of £529 19s. 6½d.

☞ There has been much discussion, of late in the eastern newspapers, arising out of the numerous deaths that have resulted from putting up prescriptions by druggists, different from those ordered by the physician. A great deal has been said about passing a law to require all those prescriptions to be written in English; and much more about the *ignorance* of apothecaries. A recent case has been frequently referred to in the discussion; and some have gone so far as to assert that the error, in this case, could not have been made, if the person who prepared the dose had not been grossly ignorant. In the course of the discussion, however, it is proved that this young man had enjoyed rare facilities for gaining the knowledge deemed necessary; that he was a close student; and had passed all his examinations in the most creditable manner. We think that no law can be enacted that will entirely prevent such occurrences. But the most certain remedy that could be provided, would be to hold the medical practitioner more rigidly responsible, especially when he resorts to those articles, which, all the authorities tell us, can only be used at the evident hazard of human health and life.

☞ A few weeks ago, in Philadelphia, several ladies were favored with an opportunity to purchase "silk" dresses, of the most splendid quality, at a price merely nominal. They were thus favored by some *"sailors,"* who had spent their wages in making such "ventures;" and who had been able, also, to evade the scrutiny of the Custom House officers. Eighteen and twenty dollars was regarded as "dog cheap" for a dress that could be bought at Levy's or Bouttillier's for not less than sixty or seventy; and so our "sailors" soon got rid of their "silks," and had their pockets filled with cash. These "silks" were always sold in patterns; and it was not necessary, of course, to examine each yard of the material at the time of purchase. But when the ladies came to open their dress patterns, with a view to have them made up, they found that they had been "badly bitten," not an entire yard of the pattern being of the quality that had been shown them. A small portion of the outer end was the genuine article, and all the remainder a most base imitation, really worthless. We perceive the same game has been played quite extensively in Baltimore; and we therefore warn the ladies of our vicinity against buying any silk dresses from "sailors," if any such should be offered them.

DREADFUL.—An Irish family, consisting of four persons, father, mother and two children, were burnt to death on Thursday last, on the works of the Union Canal, ten or twelve miles below Hummelstown, Dauphin county. They occupied a small tenement in which was stored a quantity of chips, &c., and as the fire occurred in day time, it is supposed that intoxication was the cause of their terrible death. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the blackened and crisped remains of the unfortunate family were brought to that place on Friday afternoon, and were interred in the burying ground of St. Patrick's Church.

☞ The new dress which it appears the ladies are about to assume, is thought by some to be of very ancient date—even before the time of Moses, who cannot, therefore, be fairly quoted as condemning it. It is said that CAMILLA, one of the messengers of DIANA, was noted for her fleetness. Of course she could not have worn a long skirt.

"Orient Pearls at Random Strung."

From the statement made in the second and third paragraphs below, is it not fair to infer that mismanagement of some kind produced the result referred to in the first?

The cotton mills, machinery, and dwelling-houses of the Farmers' Manufacturing Company, in Attleborough, were disposed of at auction on the 4th instant by assignees' sale—the main factory, privileges and appurtenances at $11,025; the new factory (Dean's) at $3,350; the dwelling-house of Jonathan Bliss at $4,700; that of George Bliss at $3,000. The property originally cost from $50,000 to $60,000.—*New Bedford Mercury, 10th.*

The Woonsocket *Patriot* of last week says: "A joint stock company was recently formed in this village for the manufacture of de laines, and is known as the 'Oakland Company,' of which Mr. Chadwick is agent. They have hired a new mill, located near Mapleville, and are now filling it with machinery. They commence with fifty looms; and will be making fabrics in about two months."

The Hamilton print works are at present extending their means by an addition to their dye-house of a building 54 by 67, and adding machinery in other departments, for printing 60,000 yards more per week—30,000 of which they expect to have additional by the first of October next. They are now printing from 85 to 90,000 yards per week.—*Lowell Courier.*

The new Rolling Mill, in process of building, in Fishbach, near Potsville, under the firm of Harris, Burnish & Co., is rapidly progressing. The frame was erected several days ago, and the carpenters are now busily engaged upon it. It covers a large space of ground, and when completed, will make a big show. A considerable stream of water runs immediately under the building its whole length, on one side. A solid wall of masonry is being built on either side of it, to prevent inundation.—*Reading Gazette.*

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR—In looking over the *Commercial Journal* of last week, I noticed several communications upon the subject of Flour Inspection—one over the signature of "One of our Flour Inspectors," the other over the signature of "Justice"—both of which, and especially the latter, in my opinion, demands correction and definition. This, however, is not my purpose to do at present, but may hereafter. As our citizens have lately been edified with newspaper controversies by Millers and Inspector, I have no doubt it would be quite gratifying to the people of Pittsburgh, and particularly to the millers and people of the country, to know how many Inspectors Pittsburgh is entitled to. I will therefore content myself for the present by asking our Inspector a few simple questions, believing that he is always willing and ready to impart any information sought for upon the subject of inspection.

1st. Is there more than one regularly appointed Inspector for the City of Pittsburgh, and by whom appointed? If but one, who is he?

2d. Who is the Deputy, and by whom is he appointed?

In my opinion, there was but one appointed by authority of the State for Pittsburgh; if I am in error, I stand corrected. These are questions which I believe the public should understand, in order to place our Inspectors in their true positions. AN ENQUIRER.

☞ A cotemporary lately referred to Col. HENRY WASHINGTON as a descendent of President WASHINGTON; and remarked the singularity of the fact, that he was "engaged in the same profession (surveying) to which his illustrious ancestor was devoted." It is rather strange that an American editor should be ignorant of the fact that General WASHINGTON, was the father of no child that attain ed to maturity. Although many boast of being *collateral* descendants, there is no one, we believe, who can say that general Washington was his ancestor.

☞ Capt. ZEIGLER, the talented, fearless and radical editor of the Butler *Herald,* is now in our City on business. We are pleased to learn that he contemplates procuring for his paper an entire new dress, so as to make it in all respects one of the best country papers in Western Pennsylvania.

☞ Late letters from the British Colony of Sierra Leone, in Africa, give the intelligence that a large number of the natives are making arrangements to commence the culture of cotton; and the belief is expressed that but a short time will elapse before a large quantity will be raised in that part of the world.

CULTIVATION OF TEA IN THE EAST INDIES.—By the latest advices received from China we learn that Mr. Fortune, who was engaged by the East India Company to procure and transmit to India a selection of the tea plant, for cultivation in the north-western provinces, has succeeded in obtaining from the green tea districts a large number of the finest plants ever before, we think, leaving for Calcutta. Those which he had already transmitted were flourishing as well as could possibly be expected; so that most likely in a few years tea will form an article of export from the Indian presidencies. Mr. Fortune penetrated into the interior of China about three hundred miles; and during the whole of his lengthened absence from consular ports had never been molested, or in any way insulted. He had also secured the services of eight Chinese from the district of Wai-chow, who agreed to serve him for three years, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month each. Six of them are regular tea manufacturers, and the other two are pewterers whose sole business is that of preparing lead casings to the tea chests. Mr. Fortune expects to have completed his labors in arranging the plantations for the East India Company before September next.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following as the substance of a conversation between Secretary Corwin and a Whig applicant for office:—"A Whig applicant for office, who pleaded services to his party as entitling him to a place, was told by Secretary Corwin that "there are no parties now." The applicant replied, "Well, where were the parties a year ago, when you got your office? Did not party make you a Senator, and then Secretary of State, and thereby enable you, at one dash, to realize a fortune of near one hundred thousand dollars—and now, forsooth, you can know no party."

SIMPLICITY.—The more I see of the world, the more I am satisfied that simplicity is inseparably the companion of true greatness. I never yet knew a truly great man—a man who overtopped his fellow men—who did not possess a certain playful, an almost infantile simplicity. True greatness never struts on stilts, or plays the king upon his stage. Conscious of its elevation, and knowing in what that elevation consists, it is happy to act its part like other men, in the common amusements and business of mankind. It is not afraid of being undervalued for its humility.—*Paulding.*

ADVANTAGE OF LONG DRESSES.—Mr. Paxton, the designer of the Chrystal Palace, remarked the other day, at a dinner, that he had thought the palace would be a difficult place to keep clean, and he therefore designed a machine to obviate that inconvenience of a hundred housemaid power, and had put the commissioner to some expense in having these machines made; but they had not been called into requisition, for they were not needed, as the building had been *kept clean by the rich silk dresses of the ladies!* Here is a fact for Mrs. Bloomer.

A few days ago, a wag, who was standing in State street, Boston, saw a man rolling a keg of specie from his dray to the institution for which it was intended. "There," said the old fellow who was standing by him, "there you see the benefit of our free institutions; there is a man who came to this country six months ago as poor as poor could be, and now you see he is rolling in riches."

A Monument is to be erected on Acton Common, New Hampshire, to the memory of Capt. Isaac Davis and other patriots who fell in the "Concord Fight, 1775." The monument is to be built of rough granite, fifteen feet square at the base, seventy-five feet high, and four feet square at the top. It will be completed by the first of September.

The Documentary History of New York, arranged under the direction of Hon. Christopher Morgan, has been completed in three volumes. There is much rare and curious matter among its contents, which have been carefully and judiciously edited by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. It will save much labor and research to future historians.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Scribblings and Clippings.

— Mrs. SCHULTZ, of Richmond, Va., was badly burned, a few nights since, from her clothes taking fire while in attendance upon her children.

— No less than sixty-six thousand pine apples were received from the West Indies in one day last week.—The fruit is said to be larger and finer flavored than has been enjoyed for the last five years.

— In St. Lawrence county, N. Y., during the year 1850, there were 3,500 deer killed, the average value of each being $3.

— Mr. Wm. H. Campbell was elected, on Tuesday week, by the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, assembled at Albany, to fill the office of Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, made vacant by the resignation of Alexander McClelland, D. D.

— Simeon Souther, a wealthy citizen of Hanover county, Va., has been convicted of beating one of his slaves to death, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 5 years.

— The London Economist, in noticing the American statuary in the Great Exhibition, says: "The world may see, perhaps, with some astonishment, the sculptors of the United States bearing off the palm of beauty, and those of the continent conspicuous for rugged strength."

— "Pray, Miss Sophia, what are you making?" said Dr. B. to a young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description.

"*A Sephy Covering,* doctor," was the reply.

— In the Copp's Hill burial-ground, near Boston, there is a stone with this inscription:

"The sister of Sarah Lucas lieth here,
Whom I did love most dear,
And now her soul has took its flight,
And bid her spiteful foes good night."

There is also this Note Bene upon the stone of one Darling, a Sexton of the Old North Church: "Brother Sexton, leave a clear birth here for me."

— The last best fruit, which comes to late perfection, even in the kindliest soul, is tenderness towards the hard, forbearance towards the unforbearing, warmth of heart towards the cold, philanthropy towards the misanthropic. —*Richter.*

— An old lady recently died in Montgomery county, Pa., (who formerly lived in the most abject poverty,) having over thirty-four hundred dollars in her possession.

— A horse-shoe fish, well known on the sea shore, has been found in Oswego Harbor. No such fish was ever seen there before. It is supposed to be a native of salt water, and to have found its way up the St. Lawrence from the ocean.

— Harrisburgh is improving rapidly this season.—About thirty new brick buildings will be erected, which is more than have been built for the last ten years.—We are pleased to notice the prosperity of our capitol.

— The trial of Ezra Collier, Cashier of the late Havre de Grace Bank, on the charge of embezzling the funds of the Bank, was commenced in Cecil County Court on Wednesday, and concluded on Friday. The jury, after an absence of one hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

— The Missouri Republican, of the 5th inst., says that a melancholy case of suicide occurred on Tuesday evening of last week. A young and handsome woman, named Mary Shaw, who, it is said, had been abandoned by her husband, put an end at once to her life and earthly troubles by swallowing several ounces of laudanum.

— It is stated from Florida that the three Indians who were delivered up to Capt. Cassey, by Sam Jones, a short time since, charged with being the murderers of Daniel Hubbard, hung themselves in the jail at Tampa Bay. They had previously failed in an attempt to set the jail on fire.

— Dr. JESSE SAUNDERS, of Allentown, Pa., has invented a machine for making bricks, different in construction and principle from any heretofore in use. It makes 1200 of the most handsomely prepared bricks per hour, out of unwrought clay, with the greatest ease. It is to be propelled by steam.

— No less than three failures were announced last week in Providence, R. I. One of the parties was an endorser for the others severally to the amount of $60,000 and $30,000—in all about $90,000.

— The towns of Middletown, Chatham, Portland, Durham, and Hebron, Conn., have applied to the Legislature for liberty to loan their credit to the "air line" railroad to New York for $250,000.

— At Alexandria, La., on the 10th inst., William Page, Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity, whilst delivering a lecture in Washington Lodge room, suddenly fell and instantly expired. He leaves a large family.

— A late French writer, in speaking of the United States, says, "the people, though civilized, know nothing of refinement—they even sue one another for adultery." What barbarians!

— Mr. W. F. Brough announces himself as the "next friend" of Catharine Hayes, the "Irish Swan," in the United States, and empowered by her to transact any business on her account, until her arrival in September next.

DIED:

On Monday evening, at his residence, on Townsend street, WILLIAM WARDEN, aged 50 years.

The friends of the deceased will please attend his funeral to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, to proceed to the Cemetery.

Mann's Double-Lever Letter Copying Press, and Metallic Dampener.

BURNHAM'S PATENT.

Sizes of Press and Dampeners—Letter, 10 by 13; Foolscap, 10 by 15; Folio Post, 11½ by 17½; Manifest, 16 by 24.

A Time-saving, Labor-saving and Money-saving Machine.

THIS PRESS and DAMPENING TABLET presents decided advantages over all previous inventions for the same object.

1st. The Press does not require fastening down.

2d. Though two levers and eccentric joints the pressure is obtained with more ease, and much quicker than by other methods.

3d. The power is applied so equally, that the Press is not liable to break or get out of order.

4th. The Dampening Tablet is a substitute for the brush, binding paper and the wooden dampener, saving all the trouble incident to their use, and is worth its weight in gold. The Tablet may be used to great advantage with any Press already in use, and for that purpose will be sold separately.

Letters can be copied with this Press and Dampener in three seconds, without blurring the original or the copy.

MANN'S PATENT IMPROVED MOVABLE BINDER.

For keeping in a Book-like form; Music, Original Invoices, Letters, Periodicals, Newspapers, Drawings Bank Checks, or any other papers where method is desirable. This invention, it is confidently believed, is the best ever presented to the public for the purpose for which it is designed, and will furnish to many a desideratum long needed. The undersigned now offers it at a comparatively trifling cost to all who may desire to perfect the system of preserving papers for ready and easy reference.

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

The Paper in these Books is made from all Linen Stock, and of the same quality as Fine French Writing Paper, bound on Parchment Backs, with Printed Pages, and manufactured expressly for retailing.

The undersigned having procured the sole agency of the above articles, now offers them as a new and valuable incident to their sale, and is worth its weight in gold. Tablets may be used to great advantage with any Press already in use, and for that purpose will be sold separately.

Letters can be copied with this Press and Dampener in three seconds, without blurring the original or the copy.

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Also—Copying Paper, in loose sheets of any size.

Arnold's Copying Ink—decidedly the best in use.

At McFaden & Covode's Penna Railroad Depot, corner of Penn and Wayne sts., Pittsburgh. jel3cy

☞ A MEETING OF DRY GOODS CLERKS it was unanimously agreed to call on the Employers who have been generous enough to close their respective Stores, to still continue in the good cause, until our friends, George White, John Shea, and Russel and Lynch, agree to close. It is hoped by the Clerks on Market street, that the above gentlemen will be kind enough to join in the above movement. jel8:1t

NOTICE.—A meeting of the DRY GOODS CLERKS will be held in Splane's Monongahela Rooms, this evening, (Wednesday), June 18th, on important business. All are respectfully requested to attend. jel6:1t

Strawberry Pic-Nic!

For the Benefit of the Pittsburgh Infirmary,

(MR. PARSAVANT'S HOSPITAL.)

SOME lady contributors to the empty treasury of the Pittsburgh Infirmary, have united their contributions in order to give a Pic-Nic, on Thursday afternoon and evening, the 19th inst., at Wilkins Hall. Refreshments, in the form of Strawberries and Cream, Ice Creams, Jellies, Cake, &c., Coffee, Tea, Lemonade, &c., with substantials, such as Ham, Tongue, &c., will be served up at the call of visitors.

Several tables of fancy articles at very moderate prices, will be found in the Hall at the same time.

Tickets of admission ONE DIME, to be had at the door. jel6:2t

B. H. Landman,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC—Begs leave to offer his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh, as Instructor on the Violin, Flute and Guitar.

At the urgent request of numerous friends, Mr. Landman has determined to teach Classes on either of the above named instruments, upon the following reasonable terms, viz:

A Class of two, for fifteen Lessons, at $6 each person.
A Class of four or more, for fifteen Lessons, at $4 each person.

☞ The Tuition Fee being put extremely low, payment in all cases will be required in advance.

Residence, Franklin Hotel, Third street, between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh. jel8:1t

BEST OTARD BRANDY—Vintage 1805, for medicinal purposes, for sale by JAMES A. JONES, Druggist, corner of Liberty and Hand sts. jel8

PURE PORT WINE—For medicinal purposes. JAMES A. JONES.

EYE STUFFS, Extract of Logwood, chipped and ground; Camwood, Madder, Sumac, &c., &c. JAMES A. JONES.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Roger's Syrup of Liverwart and Tar, Jayne's Expectorant, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry, Burdoch's Compound Vegetable Cough Syrup, Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup. jel8 JAMES A. JONES.

A CHEAP FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable Farm of 50 acres, situate 7 miles from the city, and 2 miles from Sharpsburgh, on the Kittanning road; in a healthy and pleasant location; is fine rolling land, and in a good state of cultivation, except about 6 acres of choice timber; has a dwelling house, barn and stable; good well of water; a large garden; a peach orchard; 100 cherry trees; abundance of apples and other choice fruits, and good fences. Price $2500.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent, jel8 50 Smithfield st.

FOR BOTH SEXES—The Juno Cordial or Preventative Elixir, is a certain cure for debility, weakness of the organs, and all irregularities of nature. As an invigorating medicine, it is unequalled, and is of priceless value to those without offspring. The genuine can only be had at the Medical Depot. jel8 50 Smithfield street.

DUQUESNE GREYS:—You are hereby notified to attend a PARADE of the Company, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock, P. M., at the Armory.

By order. C. GLENN, JR., O. S. jel8:1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Type for Sale.

☞ THE BEACON and MIRROR 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.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851.

☞ **Hints to Parents.**—One great source of disease in children is the unhealthiness of parents! It would be just as reasonable to expect a rich crop from a barren soil; as that strong and healthy children should be born of parents whose constitutions have been worn out with intemperance and disease. A sickly frame may be originally induced by hardships, accidents, or intemperance, but chiefly by the latter. It is impossible that a course of vice or imprudence should not spoil the best constitution; and did the evil terminate here, it would be a just punishment for the folly of the transgressor. But not so. For when once a disease is contracted, and through neglect in applying the proper means it becomes rivited in the habit, it is then entailed upon posterity.—Female constitutions are as capable of improvement as family estates—and ye who would wish to improve, not only your own health, but that of your own offspring, by eradicating the many distressing diseases that are entailed through neglect or imprudence, lose no time in purifying the blood and cleansing the system. Married persons, and those about to be married, should not fail to purify their blood, for how many diseases are transmitted to posterity. How often do we see Scalds, Scrofula and a thousand other afflictions, transmitted to the rising generation, that might have been prevented by the timely precaution! To accomplish which, there is nothing before the public, or the whole world, so effectual as Dr. BULL'S LATEST IMPROVED