OLD MOSES.

Mr. B. was a merchant in Baltimore, and did a very heavy business, especially in grain. One morning as he was passing over the vessels that lay at the wharf with their several commodities for sale, he stepped upon the deck of one at the stern of which he saw a negro man sitting, whose dejected countenance gave sure indication of distress; and he accosted him with—

"Hey! my man, what is the matter with you this morning?"

The old negro lifted up his eyes, and looking at Mr. B., replied—

"Ah, massa, I'se in great trouble."

B. "What about?"

Negro. "Kase I'se fotcht up here to be sold."

B. "What for? what have you been doing? have you been stealing? or did you run away? or what?"

Negro. "No, no, massa, none o'dat: its bekase I didn't mine de audes."

B. "What kind of orders."

Negro. "Well, massa stranger, I tell you.—Mass William werry strict man, and werry nice man too, and ebry body on de place got to mine him, and I break trew de rule, but I didn't tend to break de rule doe; I forgot meself, an I got too high."

B. "It is for getting drunk, then is it?"

Negro. "O no, sah, not dat nother."

B. "You are the strangest negro that I have seen for a week. I can get no satisfaction from you. If you would not like to be pitched overboard, you had better tell me what you did."

Negro. "Please, massa, don't trow de poor flicted nigga in de wata."

B. "Then tell me what you are to be sold for."

Negro. "For prayin, sah."

B. "'For praying! that is a strange tale indeed. Will your master not permit you to pray?"

Negro. "O yes, sah, he let me pray easy, but I hollers too loud."

B. "And why did you halloo so in your prayer?"

Negro. "Kase de Sperit comes on me, an I gits happy fore I knows it; den, den I gone; kant trol meself den; den I knows nuthin about massa's rule; den I holler if old Sattin hissef come wid all de rules if de 'quisition."

B. "And do you suppose your master will really sell you for that?"

Negro. "O yes; no help for me now; all de men in de world couldn't help me now; kase when mass Willum say one ting he no do anoder."

B. "What is your name?"

Negro. "Moses, sah."

B. "What is your master's name?"

Moses. "Massa's name Col. William C—

B. "Where does he live?"

M. "Down on de Easin Shoah."

B. "Is he a good master, does he treat you well?"

M. "O yes, mass Willum good; no better master in de world."

B. "Stand up and let me look at you." And Moses stood up and presented a robust frame, and as Mr. B. slript up his sleeve his arm gave evidence of unusual muscular strength.

B. "Where is your master?"

M. "Yander he is, jis comin to de warf."

As Mr. B. started for the shore he heard Moses give a heavy sigh, followed by a deep groan. Moses was not at all pleased with the present phase of affairs. He was strongly impressed with the idea that B. was a trader and intended to buy him, and it was this that made him so unwilling to communicate to Mr. B. the desired information. Mr. B. reached the wharf just as Col. C. did. He introduced himself and said—

"I understand you wish to sell that negro man yonder on board the schooner."

Col. C. replied that he did.

B. "What do you ask for him?"

C. "I expect to get $700."

B. "How old is he?"

C. "About thirty."

B. "Is he healthy?"

C. "Very; he never had any sickness in his life, except one or two spells of the ague."

B. "Is he hearty?"

C. "Yes, sir; he will eat as much as any man ought, and it will do him as much good."

B. "Is he a good hand?"

C. "Yes, sir, he is the best hand on my place. He is steady, honest and industrious. He has been my foreman for the last ten years, and a more trusty negro I never knew."

B. Why do you wish to sell him?"

C. "Because he disobeyed my orders. As I said, he is my foreman, and that he might be available at any moment I might want him I built his quarter within a hundred yards of my own house, and I have never rung the bell at any time at night or in the morning that his horn did not answer in five minutes after. But two years ago he got religion, and commenced what he terms family prayer—that is, prayer in his quarter every night and morning; when he begun his prayer it was impossible to tell when he would stop, especially if (as he termed it) he got happy. Then he would sing, and pray, and hallon for an hour or two together, that you might hear him a mile off. And he would pray for me and my wife and children, and all my brothers and sisters and their children, and our whole family connection to the third generation; and sometimes when we would have visitors, Moses' prayers would interrupt the conversation and destroy the enjoyment of the whole company. The women would cry, and the children would cry and it would get me almost frantic; and even after I had retired, it would sometimes be nearly daylight before I could go to sleep, for it appeared to me that I could hear Moses pray for three hours after he had finished. I bore it as long as I could, and then forbid his praying so loud any more, and Moses promised obedience, but he soon transgressed; and my rule is never to whip, but whenever a negro proves incorrigible I sell him. This keeps them in better subjection, and is less trouble than whipping. And I pardoned Moses twice for disobedience in praying so loud, but the third time I knew I must sell him, or every negro on the farm would soon be perfectly regardless of all my orders."

B. "You poke of Moses' quarter. I suppose from that he has a family."

C. "Yes, he has a woman and three children, or *wife* I suppose he calls her now, for soon after he got religion he asked me if they might be married, and I presume they were."

B. What will you take for her and the children?"

C. "If you want them for your own use I will take $700; but I shall not sell Moses nor them to go out of the State."

B. "I wish them all for my own use, and will give you the $1400."

Mr. B. and Col. C. then went to B.'s store, drew up the writings and closed the sale; after which they returned to the vessel, and Mr. B. approaching the negro, who sat with his eyes fixed upon the deck, seemingly wrapt in meditation of the most awful forbodings said—

"Well Moses, I have bought you."

Moses made a very low bow, and every muscle of his face worked with emotion as he replied—

"Is you massa? where is I gwine, massa? is I gwine to Georgy?"

"No, said Mr. B., "I am a merchant here in the city; I order is my store, and I want you to attend on the store; and I have purchased your wife and children too, that you may not be separated."

M. "Bress God for dat; and massa kin I go a meetin sometimes?"

B. "Yes, Moses you can go to church three times on Sabbath and every night in the week, and you can pray as often as you choose, and as loud as you choose, and as long as you choose, and get happy as you choose; and every time you pray, whether it be at home or in church, I want you to pray for me, my wife, and all my children, and single-handed too; for if you are a good man your prayers will do us no harm, and we need them very much; and if you wish you may pray for everybody of the name of B. in the State of Maryland. It will not injure them."

While Mr. B. was dealing out these privileges to Moses, the negro's eyes danced in their sockets, and his full heartlaughed outright for gladness, exposing two rows of as even, clean ivories as any African can boast; and his heart's response was "Bress God, bress God all de time, and bress you too massa; Moses neber tinks bout he gwine to have all deese commodationers; dis make me tink bout Joseph in de Egypt." And after Moses had poured a few blessings on Col. C. and bidding him a warm adieu, and requesting him to give his love and farewell to his mistress, the children, and all the servants, he followed B. to the store, to enter upon the functions of his new office.

The return of the schooner brought to Moses his wife and children.

Early the next spring, as Mr. B. was one day standing at the store door, he saw a man leap upon the wharf from the deck of a vessel, and walk hurriedly towards the store. He soon recognized him as Col. C. They exchanged salutations, and to the Colonel's inquiry after Moses, Mr. B. replied that he was up stairs measuring grain, and invited him to walk up and see him. Soon Mr. B.'s attention was arrested by a very confused noise above. He listened and heard an unusual shuffling of feet, some one sobbing violently, and some one talking very hurriedly; and when he reflected on Col. C.'s singular movements and the peculiar expression of his countenance, he became alarmed and determined to go up and see what was transpiring.

When he reached the head of the stairs he was startled by seeing Moses in the middle of the floor, down upon one knee, with his arms around the Colonel's waist, and talking most rapidly, while the Colonel stood weeping audibly. So soon as the Colonel could sufficiently control his feelings, he told Mr. B. that he had never been able to free himself from the influence of Moses' prayers, and that during the past year, he, and his wife, and all his children had been converted to God.

Moses responded: "Bress God, massa C., doe I way up hea, I neber fergit you in my prayers; I ollers put de ole massa side de new one. Bress God, dis make Moses tink bout Joseph in de Egypt agin."

The Colonel then stated to Mr. B. that his object in coming to Baltimore was to buy Moses and his family back again. But Mr. B. assured him that was out of the question, for he could not part with him; and he intended to manumit Moses and his wife at forty, and his children at thirty-five years of age.

Moses was not far wrong in reference to Joseph. For when Joseph was sold to Egypt, God overruled it to his good, and he obtained blessings that were far beyond his expectations; so with Moses. Joseph eventually proved the instrument of saving the lives of those who sold him. Moses proved the instrument in God's hands of saving the man's life who sold him.

Old Moses is still living and doing well. He long since obtained his freedom, and at present occupies a comfortable house of his own, and I suppose sings, and prays, and shouts to his heart's content.—*Methodist Protestant.*

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

Spanish Account of the Suppression of the Revolution—Arrival of Aguero and other Prisoners at Principe—Surrender of 31 "Rebels"—Armenteros Suing for Pardon—No News from Lopez—Reinforcements Collecting, &c.

By the arrival of the brig Charles Kershaw, at Charleston, on the 14th ult., we have files of the "Faro Industrial," with dates to the 8th inst., have been received by the New York Express office.

Judging from the accounts in the Havana papers, the "Revolution" (as it was called here) has been completely suppressed.

The "Faro," of the 3d, contains a proclamation of the Governor, stating that he had received advices from the Central and Eastern Departments of the Island, where the most complete tranquility prevailed; that on the 26th ult., Don Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, together with the persons who surrendered with him, had, well guarded, arrived at Puerto Principe. That in the defeat and dispersion which had taken fifty horses, and the names of thirty-one persons are given as among those arrested, and those who gave themselves up, seven of whom were colored men.

The Captain General also says that Armenteros himself had thrown himself at the feet of the Commandant of the Regiment of Tarragona, Don Jose Maria Espinosa, praying for pardon. Moreover, that in all the parts of the island, hitherto reported disaffected, or whenever the Rebels had shown themselves the inhabitants were rising by thousands, armed, equipped, and offering their services to the Government.

In the "Faro," of the 7th, is another pronunciamento, announcing the reception of a communication from the Colonel Governor of Cienfuegos, and dated the 2d. The Colonel reports all quiet, that the people had organized themselves for the defence of the Government, and that some twenty merchants of that place, whose names were given, had volunteered.

There is not a word of news in the papers relative to the Revolution, except what is contained in the Government dispatches.

There is nothing mentioned concerning Lopez and the Pampero, and judging from the tone of the papers, and the Government proclamations, there was no excitement at all. There is nothing about the steamer Vixen, which the Captain of the Charles Kershaw reports as having arrived at Havana, with the news of Lopez's sailing.

With regard to Lopez and the steamer Pampero, as well as the five hundred youths who have accompanied him, much anxiety is manifested at the South. The New Orleans Delta says that the steamer Cincinnati, chartered by the Spanish Consul there, to carry to Havana the news of the Pampero's sailing, was not half so fast a sailer as the invading steamer, and it is more than probable that the expedition has made a landing somewhere on the coast before the Cincinnati could have arrived at Havana—for it will be remembered the Pampero left on the evening of the same day the Cincinnati took her departure. The Delta says the Cincinnati makes but six knots an hour, even when the wind and tide are in her favor,—that she moves so slow, indeed, that a pilot finds great difficulty in steering her; and that, (a good joke, it thinks,) the Spanish Consul was imposed upon, by the persons from whom he chartered her, so far as their certificate of speed is concerned.

The following, from the New York Journal of Commerce, shows that Lopez will have abundance of reinforcements if he should succeed in effecting a landing:

"We learn from an officer of the U. S. Army just arrived from Florida, that a number of men were congregated at the mouth of the Chattahoochee River, awaiting the arrival of a steamer to convey them to Cuba; a large party had also gone up the Santilla in a steamer, where they received on board six pieces of artillery and some further reinforcements. These men were in high spirits, and made no concealment of the object of the expedition."

A dispatch from Baton Rouge, dated on the 9th inst., received at New Orleans by the Delta, also says:

"The steamboat Cuba, from Vicksburgh, has just landed here, having on board a large party of young men bound to Cuba, by way of New Orleans. They are accompanied by a band of music, and are in fine spirits."

The Delta of the 10th, also remarks:

"We have authentic intelligence that the French vessels of war stationed near Cuba, have tendered their services to the government of that Island, to aid it against the people, and have actually been engaged in the transportation of troops from Havana to various parts of the island."

EXPORTED BATTLE BETWEEN THE PATRIOTS AND THE SPANISH TROOPS.—The Savannah News publishes the following extract from a letter, dated:

JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.) Aug. 12, 1851.

"A vessel arrived here yesterday morning, from Cardenas, having made the passage in five days from that port.

"Although neither the Captain nor passengers, one of them a Spaniard, were willing to communicate the political news of the island, from their conversation it is clear that the flame of the revolution has caught all over the island.

"It was said in Cardenas when the vessel sailed, that the Government troops had several encounters with the patriots, one of some importance, in which the latter completely routed the Spaniards, killing about one hundred men, and capturing fourteen pieces of artillery, which without doubt means a great deal.

"They also confirm the rising of Villa Clara, Trinidad, Santiago de Cuba and Pinal del Rio—so that there only remains to the Spanish Government, Havana and Matanzas in the Western department."

BLACK LAW OF INDIANA.—The following are the provisions forming part of the new Constitution of Indiana, which were submitted to a separate vote at the recent election, and adopted as part of the instrument by a majority larger than that given for the Constitution—it is said by 30,000:

Sec. 1 Nonegro or mulatto shall come into or settle in this State after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 2 All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into this State contrary to the foregoing section, shall be void; and all persons who shall employ or otherwise encourage such negro or mulatto to remain in the State, shall be fined in any sum not less "than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. All fines which may be collected for a violation of the provisions of this article, or any law which may hereafter be passed for the purpose of carrying the same into execution, shall be set apart and appropriated for the colonization of such negroes and mulattoes, and their descendants, as may be in the State at the adoption of this Constitution, and may be willing to emigrate.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall pass laws to carry out the provisions of this article.

☞ There has never perhaps been a medicine before the public so well deserving their confidence and patronage as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.* No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will. See Advertisement.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING::::AUGUST 23, 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 COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.*

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Chartiers Township.*
JAMES WATSON, *of West Elizabeth Township.*

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES WATSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
A. HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township*
L. B. PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*

RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*

REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*

CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*

TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of South Pittsburgh.*

COMMISSIONER.
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*

SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*

AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

The Saturday Morning Post.

CONTENTS: A Poem by John Quincy Adams; The Great Intellectual Tournament in the French National Assembly; an account of the Allegheny Bridge Case; Sketch of the Life of Wm. Bigler; an account of the Scott Convention; proceedings of the Democratic Convention; European and Cuban Intelligence; besides a large amount of other interesting reading matter. For sale at the counter. Price five cents.

A CORRECTION.

Among the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, as they were published in our paper of the 21st instant, will be found a resolution in these words:—

"*Resolved*, That the "compromise measures" of the last session of Congress are necessary to carry out the spirit and the letter of the Constitution; and those who make war upon, or wish to annul those measures, are traitors at heart."

These are the exact words of the resolution, as it was originally offered in the Convention; but some of the members made objection to it in this form, it was finally altered by striking out all after the word "Constitution;" and in this shape it was passed. The proceedings of the Convention were somewhat hastily prepared—as is always the case,—and the words in the resolution over which lines had been drawn, were printed as if a part of the proceedings, owing as well to the indistinctness of the lines drawn over them, as the hurried manner in which the whole proceedings had to be got up. We hope this explanation will be satisfactory to our friends who objected to the original resolution.

THE STATE DEBT.

Some of the Whigs (and we believe Governor JOHNSTON is among the number,) are about ready to swear that no part of the public debt was created during the administration of Governor RITNER. But the State Documents prove a totally different state of facts. In the first annual message of Gov. RITNER he says that the debt of the State at that moment amounted to $24,355,803 32. On the induction of Governor PORTER—three years afterwards—he tells the people of the State that "the State Debt amounts to the vast sum of *thirty-four millions one hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and eighty cents.*"

Now this shows a pretty considerable increase of the Public Debt, as we take it;—amounting, in these three years, to no less than *nine million seven hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and forty-eight cents!* How was this debt created;—for what purposes;—who helped to fasten it upon the State? Wm. F. JOHNSTON bore a large part in making this increase of the public debt.

Westmoreland County.

There was a large meeting of the Democrats of this County, in Greensburg, on the 19th instant, at which JOHN HILL, Esq. of Fairfield township, presided, assisted by John Lloyd, Jonathan A. Hays, Alexander Hanna, John Reed, William Riddle, David Lloyd, Joseph Greer, and Michael McGinley as Vice Presidents, and Dr. T. J. Cantwell and William Bell as Secretaries.

A number of patriotic and spirited resolutions were adopted; one of which gave rise to considerable discussion. This was a resolution instructing the Delegates to the State Convention to advocate and support the nomination of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1852. The resolution was finally adopted by a *unanimous* vote. Thus showing that the Democracy of Westmoreland are right in their feelings—bowing to the expressed will of the majority.

Craneville Iron Works.

A correspondent of one of our eastern exchanges gives a very glowing, but correct, picture of the prosperity to be witnessed in a part of Lehigh county, that he lately visited. He tells of the flourishing and really beautiful village of Craneville, which has sprung up very recently in that county; and where, from a huge stack of buildings, the noise of active labor may be heard, and the smoke of immense fires may be seen, for many miles up and down the river. Two hundred and fifty men are constantly employed in turning out immense quantities of bar iron, of the best quality. The village already numbers some seventy or eighty houses; and there are no indications but those of the highest degree of prosperity in the vicinity. The company say that they are making money; they pay their workmen promptly; and meet with a ready sale for all their iron. There are many other similar scenes of "ruin," that might be pictured in good old Pennsylvania, at this moment, maugre the cant of Gov. JOHNSTON and his friends.

A Distinguished Executive.

If there are no other acts for which the friends of Governor JOHNSTON can claim that his administration has been distinguished, they certainly have a right to claim, that, in the pardon of criminals, and in the appointment of *Aids*, his administration stands pre-eminent. We believe that no former Executive has, in the same length of time, pardoned more criminals; and surely no former Governor has found it necessary to make so many appointments of Lieutenant Colonel—in most cases as empty honor upon an empty head.

Governor Johnston's Economy.

Gov. JOHNSTON and his friends are constantly striving to impress the people with the belief that his administration has been a peculiarly economical one. Let us see what claims he has to the character of an economical public servant. The expenses of the State Government under Gov. SHUNK were in 1846, $216,632 22, and in 1847 $200,118 37;—making for the two years the sum of $416,745 59;—while the State expenditures under Gov. JOHNSTON were, in 1849, $237,105 38, and in 1850, $262,899 71; or, in the two years, $500,005 09,—a sum greater than was expended in two years of Governor SHUNK's administration, by *eighty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents;* or nearly one hundred thousand dollars more than was expended in two years of Gov. SHUNK's administration. This shows the character of their economy; and also the character of their statements.

Mexican Debt.

The debt due England by Mexico in 1849, was $51,000,000. The Spanish claim is about $24,000,000. The French claim is the smallest, but added to that of England and Spain, is nearly sufficient to form a gross amount of $100,000,000. These governments have demanded the settlement of their various claims. The English Minister is said to press the demand at the present moment in a tone which he would scarcely adopt without specific instruction from his Government. It is certain that Mexico cannot pay. Her expenses are $10, 997,334, and her revenue only amounts to $8,139,340.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the subject of revenue, recommended the following mode, with the exception of the capitation tax:

1. A territorial impost; 2. A general capitation tax throughout the whole Republic; 3. The augmentation of the circulation and export duty on silver; and 4. A consumption duty on tobacco.

All of these have encountered and do still encounter the most determined opposition of the press throughout the whole country; not one paper sustaining them, because it is alleged that they infringe the right of the States.

Mexico can scarcely maintain a separate existence any considerable length of time.

Late from Mexico.

The barque Brazilliero arrived yesterday at New York from Vera Cruz, with $78,000. The dates from the city of Mexico are to July 18th. Mr. E. Conue, of the *Alta California*, who came passenger, has furnished the New York papers with Mexican news, from which we copy the following:—

Col. Ramsey is still in Mexico, urging the government to give him the privilege of constructing a road from Vera Cruz to Acapulco.

The Americans throughout the Republic, and especially at the Capital, complain much at the laxity of our Government in forcing their representatives to fulfil the obligations of their offices. Our Minister has been absent upwards of six months; the Consul at Vera Cruz is also absent. Throughout the whole country, there does not appear to be any protection for the Americans.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at the Capitol in proper form, though the flag was not hoisted during the day.

There is little or no travel to or from California through Mexico. Facilities are bad, and obstacles great and numerous.

The schooner Helen Mar, unjustly seized at Minatitlan some time since, is still in possession of the Mexican government.

The Americans generally complain of the injustice and insults constantly offered by the authorities.

The Chamber of Deputies were again in session.

General Arista, the President, has lost his popularity, and is in bodily fear, being constantly attended by a large guard of dragoons.

There appears to be some difficulty between the government and the British Representatives, in regard to the monthly payment of the interest of the British debt.

The last mail steamer left Vera Cruz without any specie, and it is said to be in consequence of a letter from the Representative upon the matter, that this extra session of the Deputies has been convened. There were no American vessels at Vera Cruz.

Keep It Before the People,

That the sole aim of Gov. Johnston's administration has been to feed hungry Whig office-holders out of the hard earnings of the poor laborer, and to increase the State debt by an extravagant appropriation of the people's money.

Keep it before the People, that Wm. F. Johnston recommended to the last Legislature, the reissue of one million dollars of irredeemable shinplasters.

Keep it Before the People, that William F. Johnston opposes the Compromise measures of the last Congress, and rather than sign the bill repealing the act of '47, he would see the Union dissolved.

Keep it Before the People, that Gov. Johnston abstracted from the Treasury of the State, in the three past years of his administration, eight thousand dollars more than was required to meet all the expenses of the last three years of Gov. Shunk's administration.

Keep it Before the People, that Gov. Johnston is a rank Abolitionist—favoring the doctrine of placing the negro on a social equality with the white race.

Keep it Before the People, that Gov. Johnston was in the Legislature in 1841, and voted for a law allowing the Banks to *REFUSE TO PAY THEIR DEBTS FOR FIVE YEARS*, while these institutions were allowed to distress the people for their claims!

Keep it Before the People, that Col. Bigler was a member of the Senate in 1842, and voted for a law requiring the banks to resume specie payments—in other words, the payment of their debts—and to exempt the people from levy and execution in the mean time.—*Norristown Register.*

Railroad Meeting at Holliday's Cove.

Right of Way through Virginia.—At the Railroad meeting held at Holliday's Cove, Va., on the 13th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Virginia claim, and have no doubt of receiving, at the hands of our State, equal and like privileges with the citizens of other parts of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That any attempt on the part of the citizens of any other portion of the State to exclude us from obtaining access to our natural and necessary markets, and a free intercommunication with our neighbors and fellow-citizens, is unreasonable and inadmissible, and must finally and speedily be unsuccessful.

Resolved, That we will apply to the next Legislature of Virginia, for the privilege of constricting a Railroad to connect us with the East and the West.

Resolved, That Jesse Edgington, Nathaniel Wells and James Gardner be a committe to take measures to procure the legislation necessary for carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolution.

The meeting was a most determined and enthusiastic one, and the generous and liberal sentiments of the speaker were most heartily responded to. A large subscription was made to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

☞ The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the First Congregation Church of the city of Wheeling, Va., Market street Centre Wheeling, took place on Thursday, Aug. 21, in presence of the Trustees, Congregation, Sabbath School, and the public generally. An address by the pastor, Rev. G. W. Webster, singing an original hymn by the choir, &c., was among the exercises.

BARK-BOUND TREES.—The American Agriculturalist ridicules the idea of slitting the bark of trees with a knife, as is very common with many persons, when a tree is considered bark-bound with a view of making it grow. It says you might with the same propriety, slit the skin of a bony, half starved calf, in turning it out to pasture in the spring in order to add to its growth. Sap is to plants what blood is to animals. Instead of this course it advises to dig about and cultivate the roots of the trees—scrape off the moss and wash the stem or trunk with soap-suds, ley, or chamber slops—and the bark will take care of itself. This is all no doubt true, as experience and philosophy prove this—and on what safer ground can we go?

THE SOUL TO THE BODY.

My outward life! these many years
We've wandered in this vale of tears,
Yet how wide apart!
For thou art of this senseless clod;
And I am from my father, God,
Who joined us hand and heart!

Sometimes my friend, sometimes my foe;
In sunshine and in shade—
At times, and thou hast tempted me;
At times, and I have been to thee
Betrayer and betrayed!

When I am sad, thy tear-drops fall;
When gay, the glow that mantles all
Thy face, in sympathy.
Declares how nice the links that bind
The outward form and hidden mind
In our humanity.

But years have changed thee:—Lines of care
Are on thy face which were not there
When we to being sprang;
And though thou art so altered now,
Time graves no wrinkles on my brow;
I feel I still am young!

And when we part, as part we must,
I to the stars, and thou to dust;
Think'st thou I shall forget
The love I bore thee while on earth,
From death up to thy very birth?
No, I shall love thee yet!

And wheresoe'er thine ashes be,
By mount, or stream, or lake, or sea,
My thoughts shall linger oft;
And watch and wait the coming day,
When God shall rouse thy slumbering clay,
With me to soar aloft!

Scribblings and Clippings.

Letters have been received in New Orleans announcing that a destructive hurricane had occurred at Tampico, which lasted several hours, and destroyed a large number of houses and damaged a considerable amount of goods.

"Justice," says Penn, "is the insurance which we have on our lives and property;"—to which may be added, *and obedience to the law is the premium which we pay for it.*

The Rev. Mr. Bissey was struck with lightning in the Methodist Church, at New London, Chester county, Pa., on Sunday week. He had just concluded his sermon, and was in the act of reaching for his hymn-book, when he was struck down and died instantly.

The internal heat of the earth increases so rapidly with the increase of depth, that granite is in a state of fusion about twenty or thirty geographical miles below the surface.—*Humboldt.*

The Monmouth Democrat relates a remarkably effect of lightning in the case of a house at Squan, N. J., which it struck, demolishing the chimney, breaking out all the lights, without the slightest injury to the family, who were in bed, within a foot of the chimney when it fell.

The number of telescopic stars in the Milky Way is estimated at 18,000,000. In order, I will not say to realize the greatness of this number, but, at any rate, to compare it with something analogous, I will call attention to the fact, that there are not in the whole heavens more than about 8,000 stars visible to the naked eye.—*Humboldt.*

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—By the arrival at Boston of the Steamer *Admiral*, we have dates from St. Johns to Aug. 14. The Charlotte *Gazette* states that a band of 10 men, who deserted from the 97th Regiment, were recaptured.—They had been without food for three days, having, says the *Gazette*, "missed, in the intricacies of the woods, the supplies which sympathising Americans had placed there for their relief." At Penfield, a Miss BAKER, became so much frightened in consequence of the horse in the carriage in which she was, starting off at a furious rate, that she explored in her father's arms shortly after the horse was stopped.

HOW TO KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT.—Have a pot full of scalding water on the fire, then put the fruit into sacks of suitable sizes, and dip them in boiling water which will kill the worm or what causes it. After dipping, spread the fruit out to dry—the scalding does not do the fruit any injury. Whatever it is that causes the worm, is deposited during the process of drying.

DIED:

On Thursday night, August 21st, Mrs. BRIDGET, wife of PATRICK MARTIN.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, corner of Craig and Robinson streets, Allegheny City, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati.

Total Number of Matriculants from 1845 to 1851, 1054.

FACULTY.

THE SEVENTH WINTER SESSION of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1851, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows:

J. G. JONES, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.
B. L. HILL, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Special Surgery and Pathological Anatomy.
T. R. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology, and Institutes of Medicine.
L. E. JONES, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and Medical Botany.
I. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.
O. P. NEWTON, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Proceciss.

A gratuitous preliminary course of lectures will commence on the second Monday of October. At the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Prompt attendance at the commencement of the session is expected.

TERMS—Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation,) $100 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $105. To a single course of lectures $60 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $65. Matriculation ticket $5—Graduation ticket $10—Demonstrator's ticket $5—Board can be had from $2 to $3.50 per week. Students sometimes board themselves for much less. Students, upon their arrival in the city, will call at the office of Prof. R. S. Newton, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race.

For further particulars, address Dr. R. S. NEWTON, or JOS. R. BUCHANAN, M. D. Dean.

Cincinnati, Ohio, August, 1851. [aug23:1w.

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between PAXTON & GALBRAITH, on Section 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain in the hands of the undersigned, at the Section, where all those having claims against the firm will present them to Thomas Paxton, on the section; and all those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Paxton on the Section.

THOMAS PAXTON,
T. M. GALBRAITH.

aug22:3t—*Greensburgh Republican.*

FRESH BUTTER—Received this day, and for sale at MORRIS' TEA MART, in the Diamond. aug23

JUNO CORDIAL OR PROCREATIVE ELIXIR—Prescribed as an effec ual restorative in cases of debility, impotency or barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is a certain cure for all weakness and nervous affections. See advertisement in another part of this paper. Sold only in this city at No. 52 Smithfield street, below Fourth. [aug3

A FARM FOR $1500.—For sale—a desirable Farm of 73 acres, having about 15 in a fine state of enclosure, the balance is in prime timber, and is good land. The whole Farm is smooth, choice land, under good fence, and will pay 10 per cent. A good two story dwelling house; stable and other out-houses; a good garden; a variety of Fruit, &c.; three fine springs of excellent water; abundance of coal, of 44 feet vein; and, also, limestone plenty. Situate in a healthy and pleasant location, 34 miles from the canal, at Tarentum.

Terms accommodating.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
aug23 50 Smithfield street.

New Books! New Books!

AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT, No. 174 Third street, opposite the Post Office:

London Art Journal for August.

The Model Architect, with designs of Cottages, Villas, Suburban Residences, &c.

Travels in America—by Lady Stuart Mortley.

The Scalp Hunters in Northern Mexico—by Capt. Mayne Reid.

Ralph Rutherfork: a Sea Tale—by Sir Admiral Fisher.

Lewis Arundel—or the Railroad of Life.

Dictionary of Mechanics. No. 37.

Lizzie's Living Age. No. 379.

Godey's Lady's Book for August.

Graham's Magazine, do

Sartain's Magazine, do

The Ladies' National do

The Gipsey Chief—by G. W. M. Reynolds.

Nina, or the Child of the Battle Field—a Tale of Waterloo.

The Pioneer's Daughter: a Tale of Indian Captivity—by Emerson Bennett.

The Adventures of Paul Periwinkle: a Sea Story.

The Countess of Lisebury—by Dumas.

Ecarte; or the Salons of Paris—by J. Max. Richardson.

Yeast: a Problem—by the author of "Alton Locke."

The Turner's Companion—with illustrations.

Traveler's Guide through the U. S. and Canada.

Benn, or the Snow Bird: a Tale of Real Life—by Caroline Lee Hentz.

The Heir of West Wayland—a Tale by Mary Howitt.

The Rouc—by Bulwer. [aug23

SLATE ROOFING.

THOMAS ARNOLD, *State Roofer and Dealer in Slate*, has on hand a full supply of very superior graged SLATE, and is prepared to execute any orders for work that may be entrusted to him, in a manner that will insure satisfaction, and on very accommodating terms.—He devotes his entire time and attention to the business, and feels confident that all his work will be perfect.

He may be found at Logan, Wilson & Co's 129 Wood street. [aug23:3m

Superior Watch Repairing.

JOHN M. ROBERS, *WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER*, desires again to call the attention of the public to the workshop which he has opened at No 16 Fifth street, two doors from Wood. Mark-t, where he continues to devote his special attention to the repairing and refitting of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, L'Epine, and every description of fine Watches and Clocks.

Having for a number of years been employed as Foreman in the workshop of the largest establishment in this city, I flatter myself that those favoring me with patronage will find all work entrusted executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

References—John Harper, Esq., Edward Heazleton, Esq., R. H. Hartley, Esq., Joseph Woodwell, Joshua Rhodes & Co., and Wm. B. Scaife.

A carefully selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spoons, Spectacles, &c., constantly on hand, which have been purchased at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold at a very small advance for the same. [aug2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

☞ FOR SALE.—A LOT situated on Liberty street, north side, between Hay and Marbury streets. For terms apply to JOHN SNYDER, jy24:1m at Bank of Pittsburgh.

[From the Louisville Journal, May 29th, 1851.]

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia.

Extracted from Rennet in the Stomach of the Ox.

☞ On the 7th of May, 1851, Rev. M. D. Williams, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, was and had been for a long time confined to his room, and most of the time to his bed, with Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa; and was, to all appearance, on the very verge of the grave, and acknowledged to be so by his physician, who had tried all the ordinary means in his power, without effect, and at the above named time, the patient, with the consent of his physician, commenced the use of Dr. Houghton's "PEPSIN," and to the astonishment, surprise and delight of all, he was much relieved the first day. The third day he left his room. The sixth day, which was excessively hot, he rode ten miles with no bad effect; on the eighth day he went on a visit to the country; and, on the thirteenth day, though not entirely restored to his natural strength, he was so far recovered as to go alone a journey of five hundred miles, where he arrived in safety, much improved in health, having had no disturbance of the stomach or bowels, *after taking the first dose of Pepsin.* These facts are not contro