Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

LECKY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....:DECEMBER 8.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA:

Subject to the same decision.

THE PRESIDENCY IN OHIO.

The Chillicothe *Advertiser*, Lancaster *Eagle*, Ashland *Union*, Mt. Vernon *Banner*, Portsmouth *Dispatch*, Youngstown (Mahoning county,) *Republican*, Piketown, (Pike county) *Democrat*, Hillsborough *Gazette*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Circleville *Watchman*, and several other prominent Democratic papers in Ohio, have defined themselves in favor of the nomination of the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN to the Presidency.

The Ohio *Patriot* at New Lisbon, and the Holmes County *Farmer* at Millersburgh, have expressed their preference for Gen. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas.

The Newark *Advocate* has the name of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, at its mast head, as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Mansfield *Shield and Banner* carries the name of Gen. WM. O. BUTLER at the head of its columns as its favorite for the Presidency.

The Guernsey *Jeffersonian* and one or two other papers in Ohio are out for the nomination of Senator DOUGLASS.

We have not heard of any paper in Ohio being favorable to the nomination of Gen. CASS.

From all the information we have received, we presume the vote of Ohio will be cast on the first ballot, in the National Convention, for Ex-Senator ALLEN, of that state. On the second ballot (if there should be a second ballot) we believe Mr. BUCHANAN's chances of receiving the vote of Ohio will be at least equal to those of any other candidate. From present indications, however, we are of the opinion that MR. BUCHANAN will be nominated on the first ballot as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

☞ Mr. THRASHER, who has been so honorably mentioned in connection with the unfortunate Cuba expeditionists; who proved himself a man, while the officers of our government presented a good title to a lower character; and who was at the last accounts, in a dungeon at Havana, says, in a letter dated on the 21st of November, "I solemnly affirm that I have never had any connection with the parties who invaded this Island, and that the only ground for hatred to me, on the part of the government and Spanish portion of the population here, are: that I am an American; that I refused to abjure my nationality one year since, when required by this government to do so, or to abandon the business I was then engaged in; that I succored, so far as I was able, those of my unfortunate countrymen who were captives here; and that, in the court, I had the independent spirit (they call it audacity) to rely upon my innocence and my rights as an American citizen. Having been denied justice, I now ask at the hands of the American government, and the American people, that liberty of which I am so iniquitously deprived. All the horrors of the Spanish galleys are before me, and my only hopes are in the sympathies of my countrymen, and the prompt action of our national government."

Supreme Court of Ohio.

On Monday morning last, Dec. 1st, lots were drawn by the Governor and Secretary of State, fixing the term of years for which each member of the Supreme Court elect shall hold his office, the manner of drawing having been agreed upon among the members. The lots were drawn out in the following order:

First lot, John A. Corwin	3 years.
Second " Rufus P. Ranney	5 "
Third " Thomas W. Bartley	2 "
Fourth " William B. Caldwell	1 "
Fifth " Allen G. Thurman	4 "

The Judges agreed among themselves that the Judge having the shortest term should be Chief Justice. Under this arrangement, Judge Caldwell is *Chief Justice.*

Congressman Kaned!

Col. BISSELL, the talented Member of Congress of Illinois, has generally been regarded as the "bravest of the brave." It will be seen, however, from the little paragraph which we clipped from the Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate*, that he has been publicly *Kaned*, and, stranger still, he tamely submitted:

MARRIED—At the residence of W. C. Kinney, in this city, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ostlangerberg, Hon. W. Bissell, to Miss Elizabeth K. Kane, of Kaskaskia, Illinois.

What was changed.

The Washington *Telegraph*, of Friday, says of the President's message, that after being put in type, it underwent extensive alterations. Rumor says it was difficult to adapt it to the views of Mr. Webster, so far as to obtain from him even a hesitating sanction.

☞ The *Dispatch* expresses profound astonishment that we did not know the fact that the Steamer Diurnal is the regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday packet for Wheeling. We are not in the habit of reading the advertisements in other city papers, and if it is true that the Diurnal is a Wheeling packet, her owners have never made the fact known *in the proper way*, through the columns of the Morning Post;—we mean by advertising. The Captain of the Diurnal may be, as the Dispatch states, "one of the most clever men on the river," but he is certainly blind to his own interests when he does not let the numerous readers of the Post know what he is about.

CENSUS OF LOUISIANA.—Dwelling houses in the State, 49,101; families in the State, 54,112.—White males, 141,059; white females, 114,857—255,416. Free colored males, 7,598; free colored females, 9,939—17,537. Total free population, 272,953. Slaves, 239,021. Total population, 511,974. Deaths during the year, 11,940; farms in cultivation, 13,422; manufacturing establishments, producing annually $500 and upwards, 1,021; Federal representative population, 416,355.

CITIZEN STICKLAND.—Our old friend Stickland of the West Chester Republican thus modestly alludes to his retiracy to private life: "Our Machinery of Popular Government works most admirably and smoothly. On Sunday evening, the writer of this, went to bed, a *Judge* of the Court of Common Pleas of Chester county, yesterday morning, he awoke a *private citizen*, without having experienced any change of feelings,—except, it may be that we think quite as much of ourself as ever."

☞ The Hollidaysburg Standard of the 3rd instant, records the awful fact, that on the evening of the 28th ultimo a man named Galbraith, who had been butchering during the day at Allegheny Furnace, went to Altoona to purchase whiskey. Next day he was found by the road side between the two places, dead, and the instrument of his destruction—*a jug of whiskey*—lying by his side.

The Helena (Ark.) Shield warmly advocates the project of building a railroad from Helena to Little Rock.

CANE PRESENTATION.

We learn from the Lancaster *Intelligencer* that on Saturday afternoon last, the Hickory Cane, forwarded by the Democrats of Lucas county, Iowa, to the Hon. James Buchanan, was presented to him at Wheatland, by the bearer, Dr. Charles Leib; in the presence of a number of his friends. Dr. Leib read the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Mr. Buchanan held at Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa, on the 20th of October last, which proceedings declared that "Pennsylvania's favorite son", was their *first choice* for the Presidency. After the reading of the proceedings Dr. Leib, in a neat and and eloquent address presented Mr. Buchanan with a Hickory cane, the growth of Iowa. Upon receiving the cane, accompanied with the proceedings, Mr. Buchanan responded as follows:

SIR:—I accept, with profound gratitude, the "hickory cane" which my distant Democratic friends of Lucas county, in the State of Iowa, have, through you, presented to me as a token of their regard. The character of the donors greatly enhances the value of the gift. A crown of olives was the distinction conferred by the free people of Greece upon the victors in the Olympic games; and this they prized far more highly than a crown sparkling with precious stones if bestowed by a Despot. This plain but beautiful "hickory cane" coming as it does from the hands of the pioneer farmers of Iowa, who plough their own soil, shall ever be precious in my eyes. The penalty imposed on the first parents of our race, that by the sweat of their face they should eat bread, has been converted by a kind Providence into a signal blessing. The cultivation of the soil, imparts vigor to the body and independence to the mind. The man who handles the plough, possesses both strength and courage to handle the sword in defence of his country. Such has ever been the character of the pioneers who have subdued the wilderness and extended the domain of civilization towards the far West.

With you, I heartily rejoice in the belief that the compromise measures of the late Congress have finally settled the dangerous questions among the States of our Confederacy arising out of the institution of domestic Slavery. We must expect, however, after the violent storm which has prevailed, that some time will yet elapse before the surges of public opinion shall entirely subside; but ere long all will be peace, provided the people of the non-slave holding States shall faithfully execute the Fugitive Slave Law and cease to interfere with the domestic institutions exclusively pertaining to their Sister States. Meanwhile, the American people, relieved from the apprehension of danger to the Union, will continue to execute their grand mission of extending the empire of liberty, of law and of christianity over our vast unoccupied territory. The people of Lucas County will not long be on the Frontier. One wave of population will pass beyond them after another, until the whole region between them and the Rocky mountains shall be covered by a moral, industrious and enterprising race of freemen. There are individuals in this company who may live to see the day when we shall number one hundred millions of souls within our territory, and constitute a more powerful nation than the Roman Empire ever was in the meridian of its glory.

Mr. Buchanan then paid a well deserved compliment to Dr. Leib for the highly satisfactory manner in which he had performed the duty confided to him.

The Cane is a straight hickory stick, well varnished, with eight knots, or one for each letter in Mr. B's name. It has a beautiful ivory head, on which is engraved his name, &c., and the mounting is of silver. There is a neat leather tassel appended to it, and the entire present is alike creditable to the donors and donee, and we know that it is highly prized by Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Banking Law of Illinois.

There is still a hope that the people of Illinois will get clear of this evil. We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the vote on the law has not decided this question. The opponents of the measures have contended from the first that the bill was carried through the Legislature in contravention of the constitution. The vote on it was one third less than the strength of the State. The State Auditor, doubting the legality of the thing, in order to have it properly decided, is going to decline issuing bank notes on the pledge of stock: upon which the Bankocracy will apply for a mandamus, to compel him to issue them pursuant to the law. On the return of the writ, the question will be presented and decided by the court, whether the constitutional provision has been complied with, requiring this law to be submitted to the people at a general election: in other words, whether the recent election was a general election. Should the court decide that it was not, the bank law will be a nullity.

For the Morning Post

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS—I observe in your paper, the recommendations of David Campbell, Esq., to the Democratic Convention, for the Mayoralty. Although, no doubt highly deserving, yet the Democracy should recollect that Mayor Guthrie's claims are as high and as deserving.

Besides the important fact, that in the last election that he has carried with him the large portion of the sensible Whig vote, when Barkerism, Nativeism, and Rowdyism threatened again to infest our city, it should be remembered that his administration has been strictly honest, just, and impartial; that under it there has been much less disorder and crime than in the former year, and that in the opinion of both parties, he has made a most excellent chief magistrate.

It should also be recollected, that Barker and his party will be again in the field; and that they are using all earthly means, to poll a larger vote than last season. That he will poll as large a one there is no doubt. Therefore, for the safety of our city, and its preservation from misrule, I think it highly important that the Democracy should select their strongest candidate, and who so strong as the man who has led them once to victory, and since that has proved himself a firm, popular, and efficient magistrate.

THIRD WARD.

☞ The Venango *Spectator*, in the course of an article on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, says: Milnor W. Roberts, Esq., has been proposed as the engineer to take charge of the work. We should rejoice in this appointment, if he desires it. Mr. Roberts is one of the most talented and vigilant engineers in the country, and a high-minded honorable man."

☞ Miss Catharine Hays, the sweet singer of Erin, made her first appearance before a Philadelphia audience on Saturday evening, at the Musical Fund Hall. She is assisted in her Concerts by Messrs. Braham, Magnis, and Kyle. We hope soon to have the pleasure of hearing Miss Hays sing in Pittsburgh.

PROMPT.—The loss of Geo. W. Gardner, on Saturday evening last was promptly paid at the Branch office of the "State Mutual Insurance Company" in this city, on Tuesday morning, as was also another, that of James E. Tillery, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, that occurred the week previous.

☞ The Bradford (Pa.) Reporter has got out its Presidential ticket, constructed as follows:

For President—WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Ky.

" Vice President—WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pa.

The Reporter was the personal organ of the Hon. David Wilmot, in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ The Government of Saxony has seized all the journals which contain reports of Kossuth's reception in England. In St. Petersburg, the Czar allows the newspapers to publish any amount the publishers may please of the proceedings from the English journals.

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent, of the 15th ult., gives the following account of a bloody and fatal affray in that county:

Henderson Parchman and John Dilliagham were intoxicated, fell out, and commenced fighting, with knives, when Joshua Dillingham, attempted to part them; on seeing this, Martin P. shot him dead, blowing his brains out. Henderson P. and John D. continued fighting; John D. was cut nine times, and though not dead, is not expected to live; Henderson P. was cut once in the thigh, which proved mortal. The parties were addicted to drinking, and were quarrelsome when drunk. Martin Parchman has escaped.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Report of the POSTMASTER GENERAL, accompanying the Message of the PRESIDENT, presents a voluminous exposition of the nature and extent of the postal arrangements of the country, the changes that have resulted from the law enacted last session, and the additions and improvements that are yet needed to meet the exigencies of our extended territory, and the continuous enlargement of our political and commercial relations.

It appears that at the close of the fiscal year—the 30th of June last—six thousand one hundred and seventy mail routes were in operation in the United States, forming an aggregate length of 196,290 miles, and involving an annual cost for the transportation of mails of $3,421,754. The total annual transportation amounts to 58,272,252 miles, of which 8,568,707 miles are performed upon railroads, at an average cost of about eleven cents five mills per mile; 5,454,982 miles in steamboats, at a cost of about eight cents three mills per mile; 19,621,975 miles in modes not specified, at about four cents eight mills per mile. As compared with the previous year, this statement exhibits an increase of 13,854 miles in the length of inland mail routes, and of $547,110 in the annual cost of transportation; but this comparison is irrespective of the routes in California and Oregon. In the former State the annual transportation amounts to 587,476 miles, and the annual cost to $130,270; in the latter to 66,960 miles, at an annual cost of $40,441. There are six foreign mails routes—three of which are under contract with the Post Office Department at a cost of about $2.09 9-10 per mile; and three under contract with the Navy Department at a cost of about $2.42 6-10 per mile.

During the year 5,389 postmasters were appointed, nearly half of them to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 187 to fill vacancies occasioned by death: 206 in consequence of change of site; 699 on the removal of prior incumbents; and 1,698 on the establishment of new offices. Tee entire number of post offices in operation is 19,796; nearly 1,700 were established and 256 were discontinued during the year.

The gross receipts of the Department for the year described in this report were $6,786,498,22; of which $5,369,242 76 were derived from letter (including foreign) postage and stamps sold, and $1,035,130 89 from postage on newspapers, pamphlets, &c. To form a true idea of the revenue, however, allowance must be made for the sum payable to the British post office, and for the sum of additional appropriations.—With these deductions, the ordinary revenues of the year stand at $6,551,977 89; being an increase of $999,006 41 over the proper revenues of the preceding year.

The expenditures during the same period were $6,478,401 68; but this includes a payment to Britain and a payment under an award. The ordinary expenditure was $6,024,566 79, showing a balance of receipts of $703,299 99.

The Report glances at the position of the post office in this country half a century since, and intimates the probable presentation to Congress of the materials of an interesting history of our postal system. In 1790 the number of post offices was 75, the extent of post routes 1,875 miles, and the revenue $37,935.

Within the last two years the cost of transportation has been much increased; and the ever-increasing mail facilities, by railway and on our rivers, will continue to add largely to the expenses of the Department. Under the terms of the act of March last, the expenditure for the transportation of mails must be increased from ten to fifteen per cent per year, if the wants of the country require it; and, unless some change be made by Congress in the rule laid down for the government of the Department, other expenses will necessarily increase at nearly the same rate.

In regard to commissions paid to postmasters, the Postmaster General expresses a belief that the allowance provided for under the order made on the 29th of October will be found incommensurate with the increase of labor required under the new law.

The total estimated expenditures for the current year amounts to $7,123,448 63, which are to be met by the balances now standing to the credit of the Department, the receipts from postages, and the appropriations made by the acts of March, 1847, and March, 1851. The succeeding year will necessitate further aid from the Treasury. At present, no reliable estimate of the revenues of the current year can be made in consequence of the non-settlement of the postmasters' accounts for the first two quarters.

An idea of the amount of free matter sent from and received at the Washington office, may be formed from the fact that, for the two years ending the July last, this branch of business would have yielded $4,240,820 at the rates then in force, or $1,795,920 at the present reduced rates. This does not include the free circulation of newspapers, and so forth. It is thought that the reduced rates of postage on printed matter, and the extraordinary privileges to publishers, will diminish that branch of revenue at least $500,000 per annum. The results of the experiment now in operation satisfy the Postmaster General that there should be more than two, or at most three, different rates of inland postage on newspapers sent to actual subscribers, and that those on periodicals and other printed matter, including transient newspapers, should be reduced in number, and more nearly assimilated to the ordinary newspaper rates. This change, he thinks, can be adopted without materially diminishing the revenue.

The Postmaster General disapproves of the disposition manifested in some quarters to urge a further reduction in our inland rates of letter postage, before the results of the last reduction are properly ascertained. He points out the dissimilarity in the circumstances of this country and Great Britain, and maintains that the system now in operation in Britain should admonish us not to attempt a further reduction until justified by our revenues. Looking at our entire circumstances, the sparse population of immense sections, and the extent and expense of the area traversed by our mail routes, he concludes that we have, beyond all question, the cheapest postage in the world.

The new contracts for the supply of innumerable articles required for use in the Department are described as more favorable than former ones; and an intimation is made that an improvement in the adhesive qualities of postage stamps will hereafter be observable.

An opinion is expressed—founded upon information obtained by agents of the Department—that, if the contractors be favorably disposed, the mail between this city and New Orleans can be expedited twenty-four hours; that the time required between this city and New York can be reduced to eleven hours; and that the mails from the South, leaving here in the afternoon, may be delivered in New York in time to be forwarded to Boston, Albany and West, along the Erie railroad, by the morning trains from New York. An effort will also be made to preserve at New York a close connexion of the trains carrying the mails, which leave here in the morning with the evening trains which take such mails beyond New-York. If the negotiations now in progress to effect these arrangements fail, the attention of Congress will be called to other feasible modes of expediting the great mails between the eastern and the southern States.

An appropriation is recommended to meet the deficiency of salary allowable to the special agents of the Department, and also to pay the salaries of supernumeraries who have been employed in the Dead Letter Office. More than 4,000 pounds of dead letters were received from California during the last summer.

Congress is asked to legalize contracts that have been entered into for mail service in California and Oregon; and mention is made of other contracts which have been formed with the Pacific Steamship Company, and with the mail steamers from New York to Havana. The President of the Panama Railroad Company had given notice that, on the first instant, the company would be ready to transport the mail across the Isthmus, and the Postmaster General has agreed to avail himself of the arrangement—leaving Congress to authorize the payment therefor.

The contract with the Collins line of mail steamers, between New York and Liverpool, requires the performance of but twenty trips out and back during the year. As the English government had made new arrangements by which the weekly trips of the Cunard steamers were to be continued throughout the year, it was deemed highly important to continue the weekly trips of the American steamers also. Under these circumstances, Mr. Collins was requested by the Post Office Department to continue his trips, with an assurance of a recommendation of adequate compensation. If, therefore, the extra trips are confirmed, it is earnestly recommended that a *pro rata* compensation, with such addition, if any, as may be necessary to give the contractors a fair and liberal compensation for the extra service, be authorized by Congress. The Postmaster General remarks that "the unrivalled qualities and speed of the ships of this line, and the very satisfactory manner in which the service has been performed, establishing the superiority of American skill and enterprise in the construction of ocean steamers, and in ocean steam navigation, entitle the proprietors of this line to the most favorable consideration, and I cannot doubt that Congress will make the appropriations recommended."

It is hinted that satisfactory propositions can probably be obtained for a line of mail steamers from New Orleans, by way of Tampico, to Vera Cruz; and the importance of such an arrangement is described, in its commercial and political aspects.

Offers have been made to contract for mail service from New York to Antwerp, from New York to Genoa, from New York to San Francisco by the Nicaragua route, from New York to Venezuela, from Philadelphia to Havana, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, and from New York to New Orleans by steamers, in connexion with a contemplated railroad across Florida. These applications are to be laid before Congress.—Particular stress is laid upon the proposition for a line of steamers from New York to Galway; and a hope is entertained that the subject of the establishment of a line to Antwerp will be found to deserve consideration, more especially as the Belgian government is ready to co-operate in the project.

The renewed determination of Britain to insist upon an excessive transit rate on letters passing through England is alluded to as a subject of regret. The liberal spirit manifested by the United States in 1848 has not been reciprocated; and as our convention with Great Britain can be annulled by either of the two governments after one year's notice to the other, it is suggested that if satisfactory transit rates be not soon agreed to, this Government should seriously consider whether the notice provided for in the treaty shall not be given.

Attention is called to the extent to which the revenues of the Department are prejudiced by the operations of express companies; and the revision of the laws applicable to the subject is proposed, with the view of making it highly penal for persons or companies to carry letters on certain specified routes outside of the mails. Other penal enactments are sought to protect the property and operations of the Department.

The increasing abuses of the franking privilege are noticed as another matter requiring legislative action. Severe penalties are suggested to prevent the franking as public documents things which are not such, the distribution of franked envelopes to persons not entitled to the franking privilege, and various similar practices.

Authority is requested to increase the compensation of special agents of the Department in California and Oregon, and to facilitate the business of the Department in those States.

The concluding paragraphs of the Report relate to the necessity of increased post office accommodations for this city, to a revision of the laws for the government of the Department, the need of placing the Assistant Postmasters General upon the same footing in respect to salary as the heads of Bureaus in other Departments, and to the zeal and assiduity with which the officers and clerks of the Department have discharged their duties.

Affairs of the Mormons.

There has been very extensively published an account of a state of affairs in the Territory of Utah, which, for moral turpitude, has not, perhaps, been exceeded by any in this country of which there is a record. This account has attracted the attention of the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, who is the delegate to Congress from Utah, and he says that the statement (professedly made by a Judicial officer, and bearing date on the 20th of September last,) is essentially incorrect:

"When I left Utah, nineteen days after the date of the letter to which you gave publication, peace and quiet prevailed throughout and unbroken *harmony and good feeling* between the officers of the government and the *people of the territory.* The pacific character of our people, and the fraternal relations which they cultivate toward each other, had indeed, as yet, left the courts without an empty their dockets; but Governor Young had cheerfully acceded to the request of the judges and secretary to affix his name to a petition to Congress, of which I am the bearer, praying for an augmentation of the salaries of the territorial officers on account of the expense of living under our California prices."

Accident on the C. C. & C. Rail Road.

As the gravel train was going out this morning, with the locomotive behind, it encountered an engine which had been despatched to help the freight train up the heavy grade, just out of the city. The collision was tremendous, injuring every one of the gravel cars in a greater or less degree.

The engineer and fireman of the returning engine miraculously escaped injury. Two persons, however, were seriously wounded—Mr. Anthony Carey, who received a severe blow upon the head, which renders his condition precarious, and Charles McCarty, a laborer, whose leg was broken.

LATER.—Anthony Carey's hand and wrist were broken and badly bruised. Mr McCarty suffered a dislocation of the large bone of the leg with fracture. A third person, (name unknown) had a knee broken.

The superintendant has provided medical aid. The sufferers are now in the charge of Surgeon Strong. He will do all that medical skill can do for their relief.—*Cleveland Plaindealer Dec. 30.*

Later from Texas.

We have received advices from Galveston to the 21st inst. The Legislature is still in session. The Supreme Court met at Austin on the 10th.

The Red Land Herald says the streets of San Augustin are crowded with immigrants. The numbers arriving in Texas exceed those of last year, and, as a whole, they are wealthier, many of them having gangs of slaves.

A State Democratic Convention will assemble in Austin on the 8th of January next.

A severe hail and thunder storm visited San Antonio on the 19th ult.

Col. Ford, late of the insurgent forces on the Rio Grande, had arrived at Corpus Christi, with "his body-guard." The Nueces Valley says his wound, received at Mamoneros, was doing well. The same paper of the 15th says:

It is rumored in town, and pretty generally believed, that Capt. G. K. Lewis has, during the past week, arrived on the Rio Grande, at the head of 400 men, for the purpose of joining the revolutionists. Not being authentic, we refrain from comments.

George Downs, (a brother of Charles Downs, recently wounded at a Mexican rancho on the Rio Grande,) died at Camargo on the evening of the 21st of October. He was much esteemed throughout Texas, and was one of the memorable Mier prisoners.

COLONIZATION.—A letter from Mr. Clay, written to a gentleman in London, appears in the Kingston (Jamaica) Dispatch. In this letter Mr. Clay expresses his well known interest in the Colonization movement, although he prefers Africa to the West Indies. Speaking of the condition of the blacks in the United States, Mr. Clay says:

"I have no doubt that it would conduce to the happiness of both races, if the blacks were removed from the United States by colonization; but that object is unattainable with regard to the slave portion of that population, while their bondage continues to exist in the United States. How long that will be, can only be matter of conjecture. My own opinion, long and deliberately entertained, is that, as they are held in slavery for the purpose of a necessary supply of labor, slavery will cease whenever, by the increase of the white population, free white labor can be procured cheaper than that of the blacks."

POMPEII.—A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples, says:

"Vesuvius is calmly smoking, and seems disposed to rest himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of last year. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About 20 laborers are kept at work, who managed to get off a cartload of earth a day from the superincumbent city. Not one half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthly mound which covers it is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A portion of the sea wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly one mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii."

SHOPPING—MODEST CLERK.—A beautiful girl was out a shopping a few days since, and entered a store where she found a fresh-looking, rosy cheeked young clerk, and stepping up to where he was located, asked if he had any nice silk hose.

"Certainly, miss," replied he, and forthwith the counter was strewed with the delicate articles.

"How high do they come?" asked the young miss in a very low tone of voice.

The modest clerk looked at his customer, blushed, turned all sorts of colors, but did not answer the question. She gave him a surprised look and repeated it—

"How high do thy come?"

Again the clerk blushed at such an immodest question; but managed to stammer out—

"Really miss—that is to say—I dont know—I think, but I am not positive—my impression is that they come just above the knee!"

Hymn of Thanksgiving.

I think thee, Father, that I live!
I think thee for these gifts of thine—
For bending skies of heavenly blue,
And stars divine;

For this green earth where wild, sweet airs,
Like freed spirits, joyous stray—
For winding streams, and trees, and flowers,
Beside its way.

But more I think thee for true hearts
That bear sweet gifts of love to me,
When mine enfolds, and feels that this
Is love of thee.

Warm from their spirits spreads around
An atmosphere serene—divine—
Magnetical, like golden haze,
Encircling mine.

To-day I bless thee most for power
(It draws me, Father, nearest thee)
To love all thine, although they give
No love to me.

In stillness deep I walk a land
Where spirit-forms my footsteps greet,
And beauteous thoughts—an angel band—
Chant low and sweet.

I think thee, Father, that I live:
Though wailings fill this earth of thine;
To labor for thy suffering ones
Is joy divine!

And even I, so weak and poor,
May bear some word of life from thee:
A beam of hope may reach some heart,
Even through me.

The Rights of Women.

There is much clamor, in these days of progress, respecting a grant of new rights, or an extension of privileges to our sex. A powerful moralist has said, that "in contentions for power, both the philosophy and poetry of life are dropped and trodden down." Would not a still greater loss accrue to domestic happiness, and to the interests of well-balanced society, should the innate delicacy and prerogative of woman, *as woman*, be forfeited or sacrificed?

"I have given her as a helpmate," said the Voice that cannot err, when it spake unto Adam, in the cool of the day, amid the trees of Paradise. Not as a toy, a clog, a wrestler, a prize fighter. No! a *helpmeet*, such as was fitting for man to desire, and for a woman to become.

Since the Creator has assigned different spheres of action for different scenes, it is to be presumed, from this unerring wisdom, that there is work enough in each department to employ them, and that the faithful performance of that work will be for the benefit of both. If he has made one the priestess of the inner temple, committing to her charge its sacred shrine, its unalloyed sanctities, why should she seek to mingle in the warfare that may thunder at its gates or rock its turrets? Need she be tempted by pride or curiosity, or glowing words, to barter her own Eden?

The true nobility of woman is to keep her own sphere, and to adorn it, not like the comet, dazzling and perplexing other systems, but like the pure star, which is first to light the day, and last to leave it. If she share not the fame of the ruler and the blood-shedder, her good works, such as "becomes those who profess godliness," though they leave no deep "footprints on the sands of time," may find record in the Lamb's Book of Life."

Mothers! are not our rights sufficiently extensive—the sanctuary of home, the throne of the heart, the "moulding of the whole mass of mind in its formation?" Have we not power enough in all the realm of sorrow and suffering—over all forms of ignorance and want—and all ministrations of love, from the cradle to the sepulchre?

So let us be content and diligent; aye, grateful and joyful, making this brief life a hymn of praise, until called to that choir which knows no discord, and whose melody is eternal.—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

Australian gold diggers are required, under colonial regulations, to pay £1 10s a month, in advance, license to dig, search for, or remove gold from the crown lands.

A western editor says that a "child" was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed, with pantaleta on, which never spoke afterward.

November 5th was the 69th anniversary of the landing of the first white man on the spot where Cincinnati now stands.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, JOHN C., son of JOHN and MARY QUINN, aged 8 years and six months.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, corner of Ross and High sts. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Ninth Great Semi-Annual Sale of Dry Goods at the One Price Store of A. A. MASON & CO., No. 64 and 91 Market Street, will commence on WEDNESDAY, December 10th, 1851.

The Wholesale Rooms, as usual, will be opened to the Trade. And their immense stock, the most of which having been recently purchased, will all be marked down and sold at fully one fourth less than usual prices, rendering this Sale altogether the most attractive and desirable they have ever held.

The Stock of Silks consisting of more than Five Hundred pieces, will be closed out at an immense discount. Five Hundred Long and Square Shawls, marked down at from $2.00 to 5.00. Rich Cashmeres, as low as 50 and 62½ cts. 700 pc. cotton and wool Cashmeres, 12½ and 25c. Rich Persian Cloths, 12½ and 25c.; 1500 pc. cotton and wool De Laines, 12½ and 18½c.; 75 do Figured and Striped Silks as low as 50c.; 40 do Black Silks, reduced 30 per cent; 150 do French Merinos, sold as low as 62½c. 300 do Paramatas, Colored and Lyonese, marked down 30 per cent; 400 do Alpaccas all colors as low as 12½c.; 3000 yds Bonnet Ribbons, 8 and 10c.; 3000 yards Silk Velvets, 62½c. 500 Rich Cashmeres, as low as 50 and 62½ cts. 700 pc. cotton and wool Cashmeres, 12½ and 25c. Rich Persian Cloths, 12½ and 25c.; 1500 pc. cotton and wool De Laines, 12½ and 18½c.; 75 do Figured and Striped Silks as low as 50c.; 40 do Black Silks, reduced 30 per cent; 150 do French Merinos, sold as low as 62½c. 300 do Paramatas, Colored and Lyonese, marked down 30 per cent; 400 do Alpaccas all colors as low as 12½c.; 3000 yds Bonnet Ribbons, 8 and 10c.; 3000 yards Silk Vel