Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARPER .....THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....:FEBRUARY 3.

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.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. R. BRODHEAD, for Congressional documents.

KOSSUTH'S VISIT.

One of the good results that has followed the mission of the popular Hungarian to the United States, is the awakening of a feeling of sympathy for the patriots who suffered, before he commenced, for advocating the principle that has banished him from his native country, but who, unhappily for them, were not so successful in evading the tyrannic grasp of the power that held in thraldom the land of their nativity.

The patriotic feeling of the country is at length aroused to the infamous tyranny with which England continues to oppress the brave Irish patriots, who dared to struggle for the freedom of their country; and whose ardor in the cause could only be subdued by the arms of a Royal Regiment, presented at the breast of every devoted man. They were marched to prison with all the ignominy and insults that Kossuth would have had to endure, had he been caught in the same position; and they were tried and sentenced to death for the same offense that had been committed by our "nation's guest." The sentence to murder them was most graciously commuted to branding them as felons, and transporting them for life. The eloquent, the refined and liberty loving patriots, Mitchel, O'Brien and Meagher,—men whose talents, education, and virtues, qualified them to adorn the highest position among the aristocracy of the most exclusive government in Europe,—are, for merely asserting a principle that the humblest man who walks our streets has a constitutional right to proclaim, are consigned to a fate more humiliating than that of the most degraded convict who now occupies a cell in the Western Penitentiary.

This has been done by the Government that received Kossuth with a kiss similar to that—in its sincerity—that Judas gave to his Lord and Master when he had received the thirty pieces of silver to betray him. But if it has received a corresponding reward to that of the great apostate, we do not believe that it will act with the honest remorse of Judas, and go and *hang itself*. It would much rather hang those whose free souls dare to murmur against its firmly fixed tyranny.

By the visit of Kossuth and his suite, our eyes have been opened to the tyranny of Austria and Russia. We have learned in detail what we have long before known by well authenticated reports, the inordinate desire of these governments to grasp overshadowing and despotic power. But in the fervor of our indignation against them, we have forgotten the cunning diplomacy of the arch mistress of tyranny in the old world, and the power that guards the destiny of despotism and crushes the hopes of Republicanism in Europe. England is the watchful guardian of them all; and until her power is crushed, we fear no material aid, rendered by us, will secure to her neighbors the inestimable liberties that our heroic fore-fathers wrung from her in the war of the Revolution.

That long and painful struggle taught them that the American patriots held as their motto—

"Hereditary bondmen, know you not,
Who would be free himself, must strike the blow."

The same was the motto of the Irish patriots, and they followed it to the very letter of the text, but they failed and were condemned to the scaffold.

They are now, as we have said before, in ignominious bondage. Suffering the tyranny of a nation as oppressed as that which would have struck off the head of Kossuth if he had not escaped to a friendly infidel country which had protected him against the wiles of his ruthless enemy, until he arrived upon our hospitable shores. Then, why, can we not make a struggle for those of Ireland as well as those of other countries? Our glorious Constitution makes no distinction in clime or creed. It is sufficient for us to know that they are *republican* in the true sense of the word, and our hearts are open to receive them—our hands are ready and willing to defend them, and our means are cheerfully offered to succor them.

Therefore, considering the motto in this light, will not some effort be made in our city to give "material aid" to the one who have so long borne the galling chains of slavery that have fastened upon them by the tyranny of England for daring to strike a blow for the disenthralment of their countrymen? We are confident that an affirmative response will be made to the question, and that a demand for the immediate liberation of Mitchell, O'Brien and Meagher, will be the burden of the next popular excitement.

British Subjects Condemned by an Austrian Court Martial.

The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, writing from Rome under date Dec. 26, communicates the sentence passed on three brothers, Henry, Charles and Edward Stratford, sons of the late Lord Aldborough, by an Austrian Military Court at Leghorn. The parties were members of a secret democratic society, organized, as is alleged, with a view to overthrow the monarchical government of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Henry and Edward were sentenced to death by hanging, for participation in the crime of conspiracy, and concealment of prohibited arms; Charles, for participation in the printing of revolutionary papers, was sentenced to one years' imprisonment in irons. Marshal Radetzky had commuted the sentence of Henry to ten years' imprisonment; that of Edward to six years imprisonment; and set Charles at liberty. The severity of this treatment in the cases of Henry and Edward, had caused some sensation at Leghorn; but it does not appear that the British Government has interferred in their behalf.

☞ A sudden and startling death occurred on the 29th ult., in Dr. Beecher's Church, at Brooklyn, N. Y., where Rev. Mr. Eggleston was lecturing on the Pilgrim Fathers. Rev. T. B. Skinner, an aged Presbyterian divine, took his seat with his daughter in a pew, and soon after leaned forward, as she thought, to take off his overshoes. Remaining in this position, she became uneasy, and on his being raised up, he was found to be dead. Disease of the heart was the cause. He was 84 years old, and an excellent man. He resided, until last spring, at Frostburg, Md.

PROFESSOR ROHBOCK.—We are informed that Mr. H. Rohbock, professor of music, so well and favorably known here as a Teacher of the Piano Forte, &c., will arrive in the city to-day, and make immediate preparations for resuming his profession. We are happy to announce this interesting information to our musical readers, and refer them for further particulars to his advertisement in to-day's paper.

☞ FRESH OYSTERS received daily by Adams' Express, at the WAVERLEY HOUSE, Diamond Alley.

REPORT

Of Board of Directors Y M s' Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

GENTLEMEN—We congratulate you at the conclusion of another year, upon the increasing prosperity of the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

During the past year it has gained in public estimation, and enlarged its capacity for usefulness.

It is always a source of gratification, after taking an inventory and making out your balance sheet, to find that profit, and not loss, has crowned the labors of the year: especially if the labor expended has been for the purpose of providing a source to which the young men of our city may repair for moral and intellectual culture.

By referring to the last annual report, you will find, at that date, upon the register, the names of 305 members, including 10 life members.—During the year, 181 new members have been added, and lost by resignation 72, leaving us, notwithstanding this heavy loss, the handsome gain of 109, making the number of members at this time 414, including 10 life members.

The promptness with which a large number of fast and zealous members of the Institute, responded to the recommendation thrown out in the report of the Board of Directors last year, indicates clearly the gratifying fact, that this Association is not to be evanescent in its character, but to acquire strength and stability from year to year. If this spirit thus manifested in behalf of our organization, can be kept awake, if the energy and industry displayed at the commencement of the year, can be kept alive and active, the number of our members will continue to augment, and the future prosperity of the Institute be placed beyond doubt. The resignation annually, of a large number of members, very naturally gives rise to the question—Why is this the case? what is the cause? It certainly is not because the object in view is reached, or is unworthy the pursuit of rational minds; this has not, and never will be alleged whilst there remains a mind, the powers of which needs and requires its proper aliment.

The reasons generally assigned by those who relinquish their membership, runs thus—"I seldom if ever visit your rooms, I have more books than I read, and consequently, do not need any from your library; I subscribe for a number of newspapers, and therefore do not require the use of yours." Do these gentlemen remember, think you, that this large city numbers its thousands who are not so well furnished, and must, yes are obliged to look to such an institution as ours, for what these well to do citizens have at their homes. Now, such reasons—if they are worthy the appellation—though they may not appear so, are nevertheless strongly tinctured with selfishness, and if universally acted out, would dry up the fountains of benevolence, and close the door not only of public libraries, but of all institutions having in view public, in place of private good. We ask you, and put the same question to those who have left our company, is it a valid or even plausable reason, why any person who has the means, should decline contributing to the erection or support of a Hospital or Home of Refuge, because they do not expect to become inmates of it themselves? If so, then may our young men, and old ones too, decline giving aid or countenance to the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

You will, and the public must pardon us—if pardon be needed—for speaking so plainly upon this subject, it is one in which we have a common and deep interest, knowing that the annual subscriptions of the membership is the life blood of the Association, its capital, strength, and motive power, without which the machinery must cease to move. We call upon you, fellow members, to stand by the Institute, by cooperating with the Board of Directors, you may choose this evening, and present again and again, not only to the young men, but to our citizens of every age, the just and well grounded claims of the Institute to their favor, and we cannot doubt but that success will follow the effort.

The Library Committee reported in their last annual statement the number of 1477 volumes in the Library, during the past year 326 volumes have been added by purchase, and 20 by the binding of periodicals. We are also indebted to the Hon. Moses Hampton, for 15 valuable public documents; to Capt. John Herron, for 80 volumes, 15 of which are lectures on metaphysics, natural philosophy, logic, and history of philosophy in manuscript; to J. A. Forsyth, Sr., R. Dickey, G Holtzman, J. B. Holmes, 1 volume each, and to Dr. H D. Sellers for 7 volumes of National Gazette and Intelligencer, bound, in all 88 volumes by donation; making the number of volumes upon our shelves at this date 1891.

This addition to our Library may not be considered large, yet the same annual increase for ten years, allowing, which we do not grant, we should not be able to do more, would give us at the expiration of that time a Library of 5617 volumes. The most magnificent and costly edifices are built by placing a brick at a time upon the walls, and the most valuable and extensive Libraries of which our country can boast, have been formed by the addition of book after book: and this should encourage us, not to despise the day of small things, not to weary in well doing. We have permitted ourselves to indulge the hope, that our enterprise would commend itself to the favorable notice of some of our wealthy citizens in other places, to whose munificence many public Libraries owe not only their existence, but their prosperity. In this, however, up to this period, we have been disappointed, but as "faith is the evidence of things not seen, and the substance of things hoped for," we do not despair of its realization at some, though distant day. It is a fact, that public Libraries cannot prosper, we mean, be of rapid growth, without the aid of the wealthy, and no less a fact, that they should yield such aid, but if they cannot see the propriety or utility of upholding and pushing forward an institution so competent to do good in their midst, we must, as we have heretofore done, appeal to those of limited means and large views, to stand by their offspring.

Books, however, numerous and valuable, and however great may have been the care and judgement used in their selection, can impart no lasting benefit to their possessors, unless the contents are read and treasured up in the mind. In order to ascertain the use made of the books, we have examined the Librarian Register, for that purpose, and find that in 1840, 1792 volumes, in 1850, 2572 volumes, and in the year just terminated, 4372 volumes, have been taken from the Library. It is in the reading of the books, that by gathering up new ideas, and the acquisition of important and useful knowledge, that we should find sufficient encouragement to stimulate us, to persevere in our efforts to contribute to the moral and intellectual character of our city.

In the Reading Room, we have the following Newspapers and Magazines:

New York—Tribune, Herald, Courier and Enquirer, Evening Post, Journal of Commerce, and Spirit of the Times.

Philadelphia—North American and United States Gazette, Pennsylvanian, and Commercial List.

Boston Atlas,	New Orleans Prices Current,
Baltimore American,	European Times,
Cincinnati Gazette,	Washington Union,
Louisville Journal,	National Intelligencer
Missouri Republican,	New Orleans Picayune,
National Era.	

Pittsburgh—Morning Post, Commercial Journal, Gazette, Dispatch, Evening Chronicle and Din West Pennsylvania Staats Zuitung.

MAGAZINES.

Democratic Review,	London Art Journal,
American Review,	Journal of the Franklin Institute,
Eclectic Magazine,	Plough, Loom and Anvil,
Horticulturist,	Hunt's Merchants Mag.,
Little's Living Age,	Rail Road Journal,
Sillman's Journal,	Edinburgh Review,
Knickerbocker,	London Quarterly Mag.,
Harper's Magazine,	Westminster Review,
De Bow's Review,	North British Review,
Literary World,	Blackwood,
Scientific American.	

For the very excellent likeness of the "Father of his Country," and the faithful portrait of the late Judge Baldwin, which add not a little to the appearance of our room, we are indebted to our late townsman, J. R. Lambdin, Esq., whose reputation as an Artist is known and highly appreciated in different parts of the United States. For the handsome frame surrounding the likeness of Judge Baldwin, we are indebted to Mr. J. J. Gillespie, one of our members.

Lectures of a popular and scientific character have formed a feature in the operations of similar institutions, in all parts of the country, and have been found, when delivered by persons of undoubted ability, the means of replenishing their treasuries, and of contributing to the mental enjoyment of those attending them. The Board of Directors, anxious to profit by the experience of others, at the solicitation of a large number of members, and, in accordance with their own views, corresponded, early in the year, with Mr. R. W. Emerson, of Massachusetts, and effected an engagement with him to deliver a course of six lectures. The course was highly successful; the audience in attendance upon each lecture was large, and embraced a good portion of the beauty and intelligence of our city, and aided our finances very materially.

Mr. J. R. Glidden, well known in this and other cities of the country as an author and accomplished oriental scholar, was engaged, at the instance of a number of citizens, early in the Fall, to deliver four lectures upon the recent discoveries in Ancient Nineveh or Babylon. This course, owing to the unfavorable season of the year, was not so well attended as the first. The result of these lectures, especially the first course, not only encouraged, but made it obligatory upon the Directors to try a third course or incur the displeasure of the members generally.

As the winter months, the season of the year deemed most suitable for lectures, approached, correspondence was had with Mr. E. P. Whipple, of Boston, a gentleman of decided literary attainments, and much reputation as a popular lecturer, and an engagement made for four lectures. The lectures of Mr. Whipple delighted an auditory respectable in numbers and equal in point of beauty and talent to any we had the pleasure of seeing at the Emerson course; yet failed financially to meet our expectations, the receipts falling short of the necessary expenses.

We acknowledge gratefully the very able and highly interesting lecture of Judge McClure, upon Mechanical Philosophy, which fixed the attention and received the hearty approbation of his audience. The Board of Directors do not like to complain, but it some times happens, when complain is made, that the proper remedy is provided and a cure effected. They therefore state,—yet with regret and mortification,—that in this city, noted for the enterprise and industry of its citizens, lectures got up for their gratification and improvement, the proceeds arising from them, to be applied to an object so praiseworthy as a public library, have not been fully sustained, whilst thousands of dollars are annually taken from their pockets to line those of strolling musicians, and mountebanks of every grade. The fact is bad enough, and we forbear comment on the subject.

When your partiality placed us in office, we found an encumbrance of about $900 of debt, hanging over our heads, which could not be met, according to the report of the Treasurer, without an addition by some means, to the current receipts of the year. An appeal was made to you, on behalf of the Treasury, and it was not made in vain. Member after member was added to our list by your untiring industry, and our financial wants were supplied. And, but for an appropriation to the Library Committee for the purchase of books, we should be able to report an entire freed om from debt. Our indebtedness, at this time, amounts to the sum of $289. To provide at once for the liquidation of this debt, and to secure an additional sum to be expended in the purchase of books, we propose to join you in an effort to obtain at least *one hundred new members*.

If we wish to prosper, if this Institute is to be worthy of its chartered name, and of the city in which it is located, every member must, or should manifest his attachment to it, by vigorous efforts to promote its well being. The initatory step has been taken in this matter, and as honorable men, pledged to a noble cause, we cannot recede or remain still. Pittsburgh must have a public library worthy of her, and the rank she holds amongst the cities of the land.—For the small sum of *four dollars* per annum, we offer as an inducement to our citizens to lend a helping hand, the use of, say 2000 volumes, 24 newspapers, and 21 magazines and reviews. Young men cannot obtain a single daily newspaper published beyond the limits of Allegheny county.

Having exerted ourselves to promote the welfare of the Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, we return to you the trust committed to our care, sincerely hoping that you may secure the services of a more efficient Board for the ensuing year.

R. E. SELLERS, *President.*

For the Morning Post.

Ancient and Modern Knowledge Contrasted.

The diversity of opinion on this subject has been such as to produce many warm disputes among the learned. Numerous discoveries and inventions which were claimed by the enlightened nineteenth century, on examination have been found to belong to the Antediluvians. With all our boasted progress in civilization, we are, as yet, inferior to the Egyptians. Our greatest masters cannot ornament their paintings with unfading colors, as they could; neither do the works of our most skilful sculptors, surpass theirs in beauty of expression and execution.—They have executed works so vast, so tremendous, that the mind is at once impressed with awe and astonishment on viewing them. The Lake of Moeris, the Labyrinth, and Pyramids, are examples of this.

The ruins of their great cities exhibit the extreme magnificence with which they were built. The crumbling remains of architecture, temples, statutes, &c., evince their taste and skill. They would stain glass without diminishing its transparency, were learned in mathematics, and all kinds of literature; but with all their learning, we find them foolishly preserving the dead bodies of inferior animals with the most sacred respect,—in fact, idolaters. Archimedes invented many powerful engines of war with which he defended the city of Syracuse against the Romans.—He burned their fleet by means of small burning glasses ingeniously constructed on moveable hinges. Singly, and alone, he launched a large ship, and the vastness of his conceptions prompted him to say, "Give me where to stand and I will move the world."

After a lapse of two thousand years, it is astonishing that Euclid is still the standard Geometer. His "Elements of Geometry" is yet the best book of the kind in use.

Turn from ancient times and view Modern progress. The Moderns have improved the most important of the ancient inventions, while at the same time, they have made such brilliant discoveries in science and art, as throw the Ancient world in the shade. Take an illustration from Chemistry; it is sufficient only to name it: the decomposition of the Alkalies. This suggests a thought of the powerful agent by which it was effected: because this, too Modern Chemistry may proudly rank among her laurels. Although the Moderns cannot compare their paintings with those of the Ancient Egyptians, in point of permanent beauty, yet they have introduced valuable improvements, among which is cross-stitch lace, and the gradually ascending the scale which separates them in this art, as well as in Sculpture. If the Ancients can boast of stupendous works, so can the Moderns; but with this difference—the Moderns, though not so huge in dimensions, were greater in usefulness: Although they could stain glass without diminishing its transparency, and although this implies an advanced state of Chemistry, yet have the Moderns more than counterbalanced this, by their many and lofty achievements in the same science. And the same may be said with regard to other kinds of Literature. To compare with Archimedes, Modern times can produce Newton, Pascal, and Herschel. Look forward almost to vast Eternity, and hear the comments of the last ages of the Earth. Then, it must be seen that the Moderns improved immeasurably more, in far less time than the Ancients. But again, the Moderns combined all the advantages of the Ancients, with their own, and this accounts for the disparity. And the gradual improvement of man from a condition little above that of the brute, to the most refined state of civilization and knowledge, must be attributed to the combined efforts of both the Ancient and Modern learned, assisted by Omnipotence. A. M.

TIME BY TELEGRAPH.—A beautiful experiment we saw tried successfully, in the office of the Morse Telegraph line in this city yesterday.—The ticking of the clock in the office at N. York was *heard and seen*, distinctly here. The regular vibrations of the pendulum in New York, were registered on the paper, at precise intervals, and heard by the striking of the pen-lever at the same instant. One of the wires is connected by a very fine wire to the pendulum of the clock, partaking of its motion. The other is fastened on the side of the clock, the pendulum striking it, when swinging. The two wires being brought together, a circuit is formed, the stroke of the pendulum making a dot upon the paper, whenever it strikes the wire at the side of the clock, and the ticking of the clock in New York is heard more distinctly here than where it is in motion. Last evening the experiment was tried successfully between Bangor, Me., and Milwaukee, Wis., by connecting the wires of Morse's and Speed's Lines at this point and proceeding as above mentioned. The distance is between 2000 and 3000 miles.—*Buffalo Courier, Jan. 21.*

☞ Mr. Schooler, the able and well-informed editor of the Boston Atlas, is in Washington; and after noticing the debate on the compromise measures which sprang up in the House on the election of Speaker, Mr. S. remarks: "I have been for many years an annual visitor to Washington. I have watched with a great deal of care the rise and progress of the slavery issue, and I am convinced that both in the North and South it is used as a mere demagogue cry, by men to get elected to office. The debate this morning is a renewed assurance to my mind of the truth I state."

THE OLD GREEN LANE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Twas the very merry summer time
That garlands, hills and dells,
And the south wind sung a fairy chime
Upon the foxglove bells;
The cuckoo stood on the lady birch
To bid her last good bye—
The lark sprang over the village church,
And whistled to the sky,
And we had come from the harvest sheaves,
A blithe and tawny train,
And tracked our path with poppy leaves
Along the old green lane.

'Twas a pleasant way on a sunny day,
And we were a happy set,
And we idly bent where the streamlet went
To get our fingers wet;
With the dog rose here, and the orchis there,
And the woodbine twining through,
With the broad trees meeting everywhere,
And the grass still damp with dew,
Ah! we all forgot in that blissful spot
The names of care and pain,
As we lay on the bank by the shepherd's cot,
To rest in the old green lane.

Oh! days gone by! I can but sigh
As I think of that rich hour,
When my heart in its elan but seemed to be
Another woodside flower;
For though the trees be still as fair,
And the wild bloom still as gay—
Though the south wind sends as sweet an air,
And heaven as bright a day;
Yet the merry set are far and wide,
And we never shall meet again—
We shall never ramble side by side
Along that old green lane.

Pensions and Gratuities, Session of 1852

Rules Adopted by the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

1st. Two month's service in the Revolutionary or Indian wars prior to the treaty with the Indians at Greuville, in 1795, shall entitle the soldier or his widow to a gratuity of forty dollars.

2d. Four months' service as aforesaid, shall entitle the applicants to an annuity of forty dollars, payable half yearly, to commence on the first of January, 1852.

3d. Widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary or Indian wars, shall be entitled to a gratuity or pensions, as the cause may be, according to the services performed by their husbands.

4th. Proof by one or more credible witnesses, that the services were performed in the Pennsylvania line or militia, will be required. But in case the applicant makes oath or affirmation that positive evidence cannot be obtained in relation to services rendered, then the following will be received: A detailed statement of the time and kind of service performed by the applicant, and the officer under whom he served, verified by his own oath or affirmation, and accompanied by the deposition of two or more respectable persons, stating that they are acquainted with the petitioner—that he is worthy of credit—that they belive his statement to be true—and that he is generally reputed by those who have known him to have been in the Revolutionary or Indian wars. The respectability of the witnesses to be certified by one justice of the peace of the neighborhood where they reside, or by one or more members of the Legislature; and the like evidence shall be received in support of widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary or Indian wars.

5th. The applicant must set forth, in his or her petition or accompanying documents, the services performed, and the length of time served, to which statement he or she must be sworn or affirmed.

6th. No person who has received a gratuity at a former session will be allowed another.

7th. A certified copy from the War department of the documents on which a pension was procured from the United States, for a soldier of the Revolution, will be considered evidence of the right of the widow to a gratuity or pension, agreeably to the above rules: *Provided, however*, That the widow shall, in all cases, prove her identity, by the oath or affirmation of some person or persons having a knowledge thereof, or by general reputation.

8th. Proof of the petitioner being in necessitous circumstances will be required in all cases, or a certificate from a member of the Legislature, stating that he knows personally the petitioner to be poor and in need of assistance.

☞ A letter from Paris, in the Boston *Transcript*, in noticing the fact that the recent coup d'etat was made in December last, remarks:

It is rather remarkable that the principal events in the Bonapartist family have all occurred in the month of December. On the first December, 1807, Jerome Bonaparte was made King of Westphalia. On the 2d December, 1805, the battle of Austerlitz was fought. On the 2d December, 1804, the Emperor was crowned by Pope Pius VII. On the 2d December, 1851, the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon. Upon the 4th December, 1808, the Emperor entered Madrid at noon. Upon the 10th December, 1848, Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Republic. Upon the 13th December, 1799, the first Consul was elected. Upon the 14th December, the ashes of the Emperor were received at the Invalides. On the 16th of December, 1809, the dissolution of the marriage with Josephine. Upon the 18th of December, 1812, the Emperor returned from Moscow. Upon the 19th December, 1793, Toulon was captured, and the lieutenant of artillery opened his career. Upon the 20th December, 1851, the people voted on the *plebiscite* proposed by the President. Upon the 24th December, 1806, Napoleon escaped the infernal machine of Cadoudal.

DEATH OF DR. DOANE.—It is our painful duty to announce that Dr. A. S. Doane, health officer of this port, died this morning at half past six. About a week ago he had occasion to visit his official capacity to visit an emigrant ship, the Great Western, which had arrived at Quarantine with some 800 passengers. He was exhausted by long fasting and fatigue when he went on board, and did not leave until he had directed the removal of about 140 emigrants to the hospital ship fever. He spent over two hours between decks, in discharging this dangerous duty, and on the following day was taken seriously ill. He has been steadily growing worse ever since, with a malignant form of typhoid fever.

Dr. Doane enjoyed the confidence and regard of a very large circle of friends, by whom his death will be deeply deplored. He was about 42 years of age.—*N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 27.*

A GENTLE HINT.—A sportsman who, during the shooting season, had gone to pass a week with a friend in the country on the strength of a general invitation, soon found, by a gentle hint, that he would have done better to have waited for a special one.

"I saw some beautiful scenery," was the visitor's first remark, "as I came to-day by the upper road."

"You will see finer," replied the host, "as you go back to-morrow by the lower road."

The visitor mizzl'd.

BIGAMY.—"Father did you ever have another wife besides mother?"

"No, my boy, what possessed you to ask such a question?"

"Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married Anna Domini in 1735, and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith."

☞ One of our exchanges notices the presentation of a massive service of plate to a popular citizen; said service consisting of a large pitcher and a pair of "*goblers!*" Such a service of plate would be very appropriate for a Thanksgiving present.

DIED.

On Monday morning, 2d instant, ELIZA ISRAELL, daughter of R. M. RIDDLE, aged 4 years and 6 months.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM—containing 53 acres in prime order; with two comfortable dwelling houses, an orchard well watered and suited for gardening purposes. Situated 1½ miles from the rail road, on Kilbuck Run, in Ohio township. Or would exchange for a brick house in the city. Apply to
McLAIN, MOFFITT & CO.
feb3 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY, 1852.—For the present year the value of this Magazine will be much increased in political interest, in view of European events.
School for Husbands—a Novel, By Lady Bulwer Lytton. Three London volumes in one complete.
Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady. By Theresa Pulszky With a Historical Introduction, by Frances Pulszky.
Gray's Whig Almanac for 1852.
H. MINER & CO., Smithfield street, have the above for sale.

COAL BOATS—Four first class Coal Flats, for sale low by
STUART & SILL,
feb3 No 6 Smithfield street,
opposite Monongahela House

FLOUR—70 bbls. Superfine and Extra;
20 do Fine, For sale by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

BROOMS—200 doz in store and for sale by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

10 BUS. TIMOTHY SEED, prime, for sale by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

25 5 do BUS. TOBACCO, Springs, 8's;
do do 9's;
feb2 In store and for sale by STUART & SILL.

PIPES—30 bxs. white Clay Pipes, for sale by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

RED CORDS—30 doz extra long and long, for sale by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

MADDER—1 cask German, in store and for sale by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

SOAP—100 bxs. Rosin;
20 do Variegated; In store and for sale by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

GLASS—200 bxs. 8by 10;
100 do 10 by 12 and 10 by 14; to close, by
feb3 STUART & SILL.

CLOVERSEED—85 bus. in store and for sale by
STUART & SILL,
feb3 No. 6 Smithfield street.

THE KOSSUTH HAT.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.

[Enter Husband, with one of the new Kossuth hats on, —pun and newspaper, spouting Kossuth's la st speech Enter wife, with a broom.]

Wife (angrily)—Why will you wear that *horrid hat?*
(It looks too bad to mention!)
And *flourish* round that *rusty gun*,—
And talk of *intervention?*

Husband (meekly)—"Betsy, my dear, *don't worry so*,
Control your rising passion!
Why sport that *gun-and new chapeau?*
Kossuthing (*Cos-shooting*) is the fashion!"

Child's Evening Prayer.

Jesus, Heavenly Shepherd, hear me,
Bless thy little lamb to-night,
Through the darkness be thou near me,
Watch my sleep till morning light.

All this day thy hand has led me,
And I thank thee for thy care;
Thou hast warmed, and fed, and clothed me,
Listen to my evening prayer.

May my sins be all forgiven;
Bless the friends I love so well;
When I die, take me to Heaven,
Happy there with thee to dwell.

☞ Health Insurance.—BRANCH OFFCE AT PITTSBURGH.—In order that our members and those interested may feel that they are protected—and that all just claims for sickness shall be promptly paid at the Pittsburgh office—we say to them that our Home Board have authorized our Finance Committee to draw on them through their chairman, K. T. Friend, Esq., for any amount sufficient to meet said claims: providing there should not be enough in deposit at the Branch Office for such purpose.
We do this that our members may know they are safe—that they have insured in a safe Company, that have a cash capital, amply sufficient to guarantee their safety—one whose motto is *the good of the public*; and is managed by men of character, of wealth, men of age and *experience*, and men who are determined to place it (the Empire State Health Association and its Branches) *above* all others.
Those who intend to insure their health will find it to their interest to do it, in a company that pay *promptly* and *willingly* all their sick claims. J. C. CURTIS
feb2:3t Actuary.
Office No. 123, cor. of Wood and Fifth sts up stair

NEW MUSIC.

HERE'S the new just received, "*Kossuth's Welcome*," a quick step inscribed to the hero-statesman Louis Kossuth.
Month of March, by H Kieber
The Maiden's Farewell, by the Bakers
Valley, my brave, by S C Foster
By the sad sea waves, as sung by Jenny Lind
The Renowned Waltz, with an excellent likeness of Sophora Bosio and sig Salvi, in characters from Lucia di Lammermoor
The Sovereign Polka, with colored vignette of Mad Sonntag and Sig Tabische
The Paris Quadrille, with vignette of the City of Paris.
Fitzpatrick's Polka, by Strakosh.
Last Waltz of a Cadaver, by Beyer
The Bell as performed by Strakosh, with unbounded applause, at his Concert in Pittsburgh
The Garland Polka, with colored vignette.
The Sylph Swiss Dance, a new dance.
No 70 Market street, sign of the GOLDEN HARP.

Shirts Made to Order.

AT No. 15 *Fifth, Third Door from Market street.* A first number manufacturer is order the best quality of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS. Those gentlemen who have found it difficult to obtain a *well fitting* and *thoroughly made* Shirt, can be suited by calling and leaving their measure.
ALSO On hand, a large quantity of Ready Made Shirts of all sizes, for Men and Boys.
jan2 G MATHEWS.

Fresh Arrival of New Goods!

T. M'KNIGHT & BROTHERS,
117 *WOOD STREET*,
THIRD DOOR FROM THE CORNER OF FIFTH,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED and offer for sale—
1,000 U. S. D. and S B. Percussion Caps;
1,000 doz Spool Cotton—assorted.
460 lbs Patent Thread;
100 great gross Agate Buttons;
300 doz Gum Suspenders;
150 doz Bevin Gloves;
40 doz Cotton Gloves;
120 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs;
50 do Ladies' Linen do;
75 do Cambric do;
30 carroons Honeo Ribbons;
75 do Satin and Mantua Ribbons;
5 do Cap do;
Together with a large and well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
They would also call the attention of the trade generally, to the latest and most varied assortment of Gold Jewelry, Watches, &c., ever offered in this market—all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms [jan29

Important to Females.

DOCTOR LAROCHE'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS are innocent, safe and effectual remedy for Chlorosis or of Green Sickness, Fleur, Albus or Whites, Suppression, Dysmenorrhea, Nervous Debility general Weakness, Nausea, Pains in the Head and Limbs, Loss of Appetite, Palpitation, Tremors, Diseased Spine, Consumption, Irritability, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulence or Wind, and all Uterine Complaints. Price 25 cents, or five boxes for $1.00. Sold wholesale and retail by W. G. JACKSON, 210 Liberty street, head of Wood street, Pittsburgh, and by all the druggists
☞ Full directions enclosed with each box.
dec16:1yd&w

CAL L and get a sheet of 200 certificates, proving positively that "Wall's Nervous Antidote" is the great MIRACULOUS MEDICINE. The remedy which has been so long sought for by Philosophers of all ages, for curing all diseases dependant upon the nerves by the concentration of Electricity and the absorbent qualities of the gums of extracts of powerful Herbs. For sale wholesale and retail by W. M. CUTHBERT,
jan21 50 Smithfield st.

LUNO CORDIAL, or *Preservative Elixir*—Is an effective restorative in cases of debility, impotency and all irregularities of nature. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Only Agency in this city,
jan21 NO. 50 SMITHFIELD ST.

SUNDRIFS—20 boxes Star Candles;
50 Mould do;
50 Dipped do;
50 Room Soap; In store and for sale by
jan25 KING & MOORHEAD.

Chamberlin's Commercial College,
(CHARTERED A. D. 1850.)
Located at the corner of Market and Third streets.
THE Plan of Instruction pursued in this Institution, in reference to BOOK-KEEPING, has been tested by the Principal for a long period, and is practical, as well as theoretical, in all its operations. The student is not confined to any particular printed book, but is exercised on a great variety of practical forms, such as are of daily occurrence in the various departments of trade. Free Lectures on Commercial Law are delivered at the College every Saturday evening, by Messrs. WATSON and STOWE, commencing at 7 o'clock.
There is connected with the Institution a Commercial Library, affording superior advantages to the students, thus enabling every one to become familiar with the laws of Commerce.
PENMANSHIP—A teacher has been employed to take charge of this branch, who devotes his whole attention to the advancement of its classes.
A department is opened for the purpose of instructing mechanics and others, in the principles of drafting, constructing machinery, engineering, &c.
By reference to our principal merchants and business men, it will be found that there is no Institution in this vicinity that possesses superior advantages for qualifying young men in the various pursuits of trade.
O. K. CHAMBERLIN, Principal,
jan26:dw and Professor of Book-Keeping.

COFFEE—Prime Rio and Java Coffee in store and for sale by
jan29 KING & MOORHEAD.

REFINED SUGARS—Powdered, Crushed, Clarified, and Loaf, in store and for sale by
jan28 KING & MOORHEAD.

NO. SUGAR—A few hhds. good, in store and for sale by
jan29 KING & MOORHEAD.

MOLASSES—A good article of Plantation and Sugar House, for sale by
jan28 KING & MOORHEAD.

FEATHERS—10 sacks prime Kentucky Feathers, for sale by
jan29 KING & MOORHEAD.

BUTTER—Roll and keg butter, for sale by
jan30 CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

BROOMS—100 doz. assorted, in store and for sale by
jan20 SHERRIFF & BINNING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITIZENS'
Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, President.
SAMUEL H. MARSHELL, Secretary.
OFFICE, 94 WATER STREET,
between Market and Wood streets,
☞ Insures Hull and Cargo Risks,
On the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.
INSURES against Loss or Damage by Fire.
ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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STATE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARRISBURG, PA.
CAPITAL, 200,000 DOLLARS.
Designed only for the safer classes of property, has an ample capital, and affords superior advantages in point of cheapness, safety and accommodation, to City and Country Merchants and owners of Dwellings and isolated or Country Property
A. A. CARRIER, Actuary,
nov12 Branch Office, 54 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

Mutual Life Insurance.
THE KENTUCKY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
At Covington, Kentucky.
Guaranty Fund $100,000.
☞ Insures lives upon the Mutual plan, at Joint Stock rates of premium, and it is believed, offers the most simple, reasonable, safe and equitable plan yet devised for Mutual Life Insurance.
Pamphlets furnished, information given, and applications received by J. TURBETT, Agent,
127 Wood street.
SAMUEL DILWORTH, Medical Examiner. [jal9

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Conn.

Capital Stock,	$300,000 00
Assets,	442,268 34
	$742,268 34

☞ Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Store Room of McCurdy & Loomis, No. 59 Wood street
nov4:tf R. H. BEESON, Agent.

Orleans Insurance Company,
ALBION, N. Y.
CAPITAL $150,000.
Secured in accordance with the General Insurance Law of the State.
THE above prosperous and responsible Company, having complied with the requisitions of the law of this State, is now issuing policies by their Agent on the most favorable terms, consistent with prudence and safety.
H. S. M'COLLUM, Sec