Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 4.

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 return our thanks to J. MILLER, Esq., for his attention in sending us legislative documents.

☞ In the Harrisburg *Keystone* of Jan. 30th, we find the following paragraph which we are not disposed to let pass without notice, although we contemn the incendiary principles of the guerrilla sheet from which we clip it:

"In the opinion of the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Pittsburgh Post*, and a few other prints that reflect their opinions, a preference for Gen. Cass is looked upon as a *great political crime*, and if any one should for a moment doubt the availability of Mr. BUCHANAN, or hint that he would be a "dead weight" upon the party, he is at once "read out of the ranks" and his name branded with infamy."

So far as the *Pittsburgh Post* is concerned, a more bald-faced falsehood could not have been uttered than the one contained in the above extract. An unkind word against Gen. Cass, has never been permitted to appear in its columns, and all the reasonable demands of his friends have been cheerfully acceded to. It will be news for us to find a friend of Gen. Cass that the *Post* has attempted to "read out of the ranks," because he was in favor of that distinguished statesman. It would surprise us, and, astonish to a great degree, all our readers.

We have never attempted to blink the fact that Mr. Cass is not *our* choice for the nomination, but at the same time, we may say, that we have never uttered a word that should give just cause of offence to his friends, or that would justify even such a thing as the *Keystone* to say that we were hostile to him. We have known him for many years; we have supported him with all the ability we could bring to sustain his cause, and regretted his defeat with a sincere sorrow,—a sorrow which was made doubly poignant by the loss of the noble old Keystone, of the Democratic Arch, which dropped out when he was last a candidate.

Our choice has been made. It stands at the head of our column, and there it will stand until the National Convention approves our choice, or selects what it may consider a better one to fill its place. With the lights before us, we do not believe that we will have to change it. From every section of the Union, the favoring eye of the party is turned to BUCHANAN. He is the only man that it is believed the *whole* Democracy of the Union can unite upon, and the only man whose unswerving principles are well known to the people. It is not necessary to consult the record to obtain a knowledge of his opinions. They are before the people, and his consistent democracy is well known to every honest man who has noted the political events of our country for the last thirty years. During every struggle for the supremacy of the principles of republicanism, James Buchanan was the champion that won the fight, and while acting in a higher sphere, he was the statesman that guided our country through one of the most brilliant and memorable wars recorded on the pages of history.

That he is the favorite of Pennsylvania, no sane man would attempt to dispute, that he is the favorite of the Union, will be made manifest by his nomination at the National Convention, and that he is the favorite of the people, will be shown by the record of the votes of the people, at the next Presidential election.

But, because he stands thus high in the favor of the people, such malignant things as the *Keystone* are impelled, by their natural baseness, to assail him, and by using Gen. Cass as a foil, they hope to pull down his greatness. But they will fail in their schemes. Wherever they attempt to set their feet, the moccasin tracks will be still visible after them, and cannot be obliterated. The democracy of Pennsylvania will not tolerate any effort made by trescherous hangers-on to distract its harmony, and the sooner these men define their true purpose as clearly as they have their malignity against Mr. BUCHANAN, we will be enabled to know who are the real friends and open enemies of the Democratic party in the next contest.

All we desire of them is to act and talk like gentlemen in urging the claims of their favorites for the nomination. If they prefer another to the one we have designated, let them support him without falsehood or vituperation against any of his popular competitors, and if he gets the nomination, honestly, we will never grumble, but support him with all the power that the *Post* can bring to his aid.

The New Postage Bill.

The New York *Evening Post* says—that a bill has been brought into the House of Representatives, by Dr. Olds, the object of which is to reform the present foolish regulations in regard to the postage on newspapers. The bill is not quite so thorough in some respects as we wish it were, but it is a vast improvement on the present system, and Dr. Olds, and the committee of which he is chairman, are deserving of credit for their prompt attention to the subject.

The bill abolishes the complex tariff on newspapers existing in the post office department, and substitutes a rate of one cent on all printed matter, whether newspapers or any thing else, weighing over two ounces and a half, and one cent for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. This is for distances less than two thousand miles; beyond that distance twice this rate is to be charged. Newspapers sent to regular subscribers from the office of publication, which weigh less than half an ounce, are to be charged at half these rates. The postage is to be paid in advance, either at the place where the printed matter is mailed, or at the office where it is delivered. The postage on occasional newspapers, &c., is to be considered as unpaid, unless it be paid in advance, at the place where they are mailed. Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent by mail. Publishers of newspapers may send a single copy of their publications to each other, and forward bills and receipts free with the newspapers to their subscribers.

PROTECTION TO PASSENGERS.—Previous to the sailing of the America, on her last trip from Liverpool, a notice was issued from the Custom House that no vessel would be cleared for sea, whether steam or sailing vessels, unless furnished with boats and signal lights, regulated according to tonnage; and for the greater safety of passengers, any vessel taking more than ten passengers, will, in addition to their boats, be required to carry a life-boat, under a penalty of £100 to the owners and £50 to the master.

DEATH OF JAS. G. BIRNEY.—The Chicago *Tribune* announces the death of Jas. G. Birney, Esq., of Saginaw, Michigan. Mr. Birney has acted a very prominent part in the Liberty party of the United States, and has had the confidence of his party friends to as great an extent as any politician of the times. His latest political act was, we believe, a phamphlet in favor of colored emigration to Liberia.

GOV. KOSSUTH IN CLEVELAND.

We have already briefly announced, by telegraph, the reception of Gov. KOSSUTH, as the guest of the Forrest City. Having witnessed that glorious reception, we can with truth say that it was brilliant and enthusiastic in the extreme. From Pittsburgh to Cleveland, the entire population of the country, old men and young men, women and children, appeared to have deserted their homes, in order to see and hear the recognized leader of those who are determined to free Europe from tyranny and oppression. At Rochester, New Brighton, Palestine, Columbiana, Salem, Alliance, Ravenna, Hudson, &c. &c., immense concourses of people,—the honest tillers of the soil,—with brave hearts and strong arms, gathered around the Magyar chief, sympathised with him in his mission, and contributed "material aid" to liberate the down-trodden of the old world. Many pleasing and thrilling incidents occurred on the way, which we may take occasion to notice hereafter when we have more time.

At Cleveland the reception of Gov. Kossuth on Saturday night, was truly a grand affair. The military and the firemen were out in all their strength, and made an imposing appearance. The firemen carried torches, and formed in a line on each side of the carriages containing Kossuth and his suite. The procession, under the direction of Gen. Sanford, and headed by a fine band of music, marched through some of the principal streets, to the Weddell House, which was brilliantly illuminated. The O'Reilly Telegraph office as well as the offices of the *Plaindealer* and *True Democrat* were also illuminated.

On Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the German Band and Choir appeared in front of Gov. Kossuth's room at the Weddell House, and gave him a delightful serenade.

On Monday at 10 o'clock, Gov K. addressed an immense crowd, probably some 6000 souls, from the balcony of the American Hotel. He was welcomed to the city by the Mayor, Mr. CASS, and his speech in reply was a beautiful, eloquent, and patriotic production, and was received with thunders of applause. In the afternoon there was a large meeting in the Melodeon, composed of ladies and gentlemen. When Gov. Kossuth entered, the people arose and gave nine terrific cheers. The men screamed with joy, and the ladies (God bless them) waved their kerchiefs and graciously smiled upon the illustrious Magyar. To add to the interest of the occasion a large banner was placed near Gov. Kossuth on the stage, on which was painted in large letters "NON-INTERVENTION—PEACEABLY,"

OR—

With a hand pointing to a finely executed painting below, representing the American Eagle and British Lion pounced upon the Russian Bear and Austrian Hyena.

At the meeting in the Melodeon Gov. Kossuth was addressed by Judge Starkweather, on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland; by Judge Brayton, on behalf of the citizens of Ravenna; by Judge Bissell, on behalf of the citizens of Painesville; by Rev. Mr. Alvin, on behalf of the Free Church; by Senator Gillett, on behalf of the Legislature of Ohio,—inviting him to the capitol; by Mr. Kaylish, on behalf of the Germans; by Dr. Aiken on behalf of the clergy, and by M. C. Younglove, Esq., on behalf of the Ladies of Cleveland.

To all these addresses Gov. Kossuth replied in the most beautiful and effective manner, and was warmly applauded. In fact, he delivered five speeches in Cleveland, all of which were written out after his arrival in that city! Extraordinary man!

We did not learn before leaving Cleveland yesterday morning the amount of "material aid" received by Governor Kossuth at that place; but from our knowledge of the liberal and patriotic people of the Forrest City, we have no doubt but that it was a handsome sum. He has made a favorable impression amongst the people there, and many who were before lukewarm and indifferent, owing to the dastardly course pursued by an Austrian sheet called the *Herald*, now are the warm friends of Gov Kossuth.

Gov. K. was detained in Cleveland yesterday owing to the illness of Madame K., but purposes leaving there this (Wednesday) morning for the Capital of Ohio, with the Legislative Committee.

Appointments by the Governor.

Wm. S. Garvin, of Mercer, to be Flour Inspector for the city of Pittsburgh.

John J. M'Cahan, of Philadelphia, and James Donnelly, of Armstrong county, to be Aids to his Excellency, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

EXECUTED.—Hiram Knickerbocker was hung in Buffalo Jan. 30th, for the murder of Karl Harkner, on the 20th of Jan., 1851. He protested his innocence of intentional murder to the last. The execution took place in the jail yard, which was surrounded by a noisy multitude. The wretched man expressed his trust in God, and evidently died with the impression that he was executed for a crime not intentionally committed. The law wisely excludes the terrible spectacle from the morbid curiosity of the multitude, and we omit the revolting particulars minutely given by telegraph.

☞ Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art, known as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.*—In our advertising colums may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen, that shows their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throats and Lungs.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW JERSEY.—New Jersey is moving in the matter of interdicting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks. A very large number of petitions—from almost every county in the State—was presented on Wednesday, setting forth that the existing laws are inadequate to suppress intemperance, and asking the Legislature to pass an act, as nearly identical with the Maine Liquor Law as shall be deemed practicable.

☞ The great diplomatists seem to be just now *hors du combat*. Palmerston and Metternich, Blittersdoff and Radowitz, are deposed; and a German journal says that the profession has got so low that in several diplomatic notes lately the corresponding parties actually told each other the truth.

☞ Schooner Midas, arrived at Savannah on Saturday from Rio Janeiro, reports Dec. 21, lat. 84, lon 34 50 N., was boarded by the Brazilian cruiser Windors, and had her papers overhauled. At parting the cruiser fired a shot across the schooner's stern.

☞ The Minden Herald, in reply to the question of what are women's rights, says—"They are to love her lord' with all her heart, and the 'baby' as herself—and bake good bread."

Collecting Bank Taxes.

We have seen from the progress of events so far, that some of the Banks have conceded that it is for their interest to abide by the laws, while on the other hand some of them kick against them. Are they not kicking against the pricks? We were informed yesterday, upon the reliable authority, that the City Bank and Commercial Bank have paid their taxes without being protested. In the case of the Lafayette Bank the Treasurer was compelled to levy upon property belonging to that institution to satisfy the demand. The Ohio Life and Trust Company filed a bill in Chancery in order, of course, to put off the pay day. The Mechanics' and Traders' filed a bill against the Treasurer, enjoining him from levying upon and restraining property. The way the matter looks to us the Banks which protest, better come to law and save costs, for that they will have to fork over ultimately is as sure as that the Ohio river will open at some future day.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

Many of our friends have made inquiry as to what the Legislature is doing and what important matters are before that august assemblage of law-makers. Our correspondents and attentive members have, thus far, kept us advised of every movement of interest to the people of our city and county, and we have not yet seen any other portion of their proceedings of sufficient general importance to cumber our columns with. In the proceedings of the Senate, Jan. 29th, we find the following veto message from the Governor.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the following message from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Jan. 29, 1852.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania:

SENATORS:—I herewith return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled, "a supplement to the act entitled an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, approved March 16, 1847," without my approval.

The provision in the first section of this bill, intending to confer authority on said company to issue its bonds or obligations "in such manner and form as they may deem expedient," for the payment of the money which, by the act incorporating the same, this company is authorized to borrow, fixes no limitation as to the amount of such "bonds or obligations."

This would authorize the company to issue certificates of loan, or other evidences of indebtedness, for any sum whatever, not exceeding the whole amount borrowed, and might thereby, in the abuse of such authority, create "obligations" for small amounts that would pass from hand to hand by delivery, and would make to some extent a currency. This would be violating the well settled policy of prohibiting issues of paper intended for a currency, by any other than institutions specially created for that purpose, as well as the equally just policy of prohibiting paper issues intended for a currency, of denominations less than those now authorized to be issued by our banking institution.

WM. BIGLER.

On the question, shall the bill pass, the yeas were 3, nays 27.

Mr. CARSON then introduced the same bill without the objectionable part, and it was passed.

On the same day in the House, D. FIFER presented a petition, asking for a State road in the counties of Allegheny and Washington.

Mr. APPERSON, one signed by three hundred and sixty citizens, asking for the incorporation of the Fifth Ward Pittsburgh Savings Institute.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE ROAD.

Messrs. SHUGART and GIBBS moved to reconsider the vote by which a resolution to appoint a committee to examine into the management of said road, was passed.

Mr. WISE opposed the motion, as did Mr. FLANIGAN.

The Speaker and Mr. M'KEAN spoke in favor of the re-consideration.

On the 30th, Mr. Miller, of our county, introduced a bill to incorporate the Fifth Ward Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Applegate, a bill to incorporate the boro' of Mount Washington, in Allegheny county.

A bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, of Pittsburgh.

A bill relating to the Allegheny and Manchester Plank Road Company.

A bill vacating part of Ferry lane, in Reserve township, Allegheny county.

A bill to annul the marriage contract between Isaac Gregg and Mary E., his wife, of Allegheny county.

Mr. Piffe, a bill to authorize the laying out of a State Road in Allegheny and Washington counties.

Mr. Hamilton, a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Darlington, in Beaver county.

Mr. Craig, a bill to authorize the sequestrators of the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike road to pay certain debts.

Letter from Mr Buchanan.

We find the following letter from this distinguished Pennsylvanian in the Mississippian. It is entitled to a careful consideration as the views of one, who, at the present time, is occupying a large share of public attention in all parts of the Union:

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster,
Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am sorry I did not receive your letter sooner. I might have then given it the "old fashioned Democratic" answer which you desire. But I am compelled to leave home immediately; and if I should not write at the present time, it will be too late for the 8th of January. I must, therefore, be brief.

My public life is before the country; and it is my pride never to have evaded an important political question. The course of Democracy is always straight ahead, and public men who determine to pursue it, never involve themselves in labyrinths, except when they turn to the right or the left from the plain forward path. Madison's Report and Jefferson's Kentucky Resolutions are the safest and surest guides to conduct a Democratic administration of the federal government. It is the true mission of Democracy to resist centralism and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. The sovereignty of the States, and a devotion to their reserved rights can alone preserve and perpetuate our happy system of government. The exercise of doubtful and constructive powers on the part of Congress, has produced all the dangerous and exciting questions that have imperilled the Union.

The federal government, never confined within its strict constitutional limits, must necessarily acquire more and more influence through the increased and increasing expenditure of public money; and hence the greater necessity for public economy and watchful vigilance. Our constitution, when it proceeded from the hands of its framers, was a simple system; and the more free from complexity it remains, the more powerful, satisfactorily and beneficially will it operate within its legitimate sphere.

It is centralization alone which has prevented the French people from establishing a permanent republican government, and entailed upon them so many misfortunes. Had the provinces of France been converted into separate territorial sovereignties, like our State governments, Paris would then no longer have been France, and a revolution at the capital would not have destroyed the federative republic.

Had the principles I have enumerated been observed by the federal government and by the people of the several States, we should have avoided the alarming questions which have arisen out of the institution of domestic slavery.—The people of each State would then, to employ a homely but expressive phrase, have attended to their own business and not have interfered in the domestic concerns of their sister States.—But on this important subject I have so fully presented my views in the enclosed letter to the great meeting in Philadelphia, held in Nov., 1850, that it would be useless to repeat them, even if time would permit.

From your friend,
Very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

GEO. R. FALL, Esq.

A Queer Way of Settling a Dispute.

A San Francisco paper gives the following account of a cool proceeding in that city, which illustrates very forcibly life in California.

A party of four persons were spending the Sunday quietly in playing all-fours. One of the parties, however, not content with the chances of the game, and determined to chain the fickle god-kess to his side, established a kind of telegraph with his partner, by laying his hand carelessly on the table after each deal, and extending his fingers, designating very intelligibly the number of trumps which he held. The device was ingenious and highly successful for a while, but was unfortunately discovered by one of his opponents, who, on a repetition of the offence, very dexterously whipped out a bowie knife, and cut off two fingers! The unfortunate hombre screamed with pain, and having picked up his stumps, rushed from the room. His partner inquired of the amateur surgeon what his reasons were for such conduct, when he quietly replied, "It was fortunate for your friend that he had no more trumps, or he certainly would have walked off with fewer fingers." Cool, that.

☞ A negro on Long Island recently drank a pint of brandy on a wager, while partially intoxicated. After remaining stupified for fifteen hours, he revived and drank freely of water, but soon after died. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from drinking cold water.

☞ On the strength of the maxim—"In the absence of an enemy is the time to prepare for war," some writer in the Eaton, O., *Register*, is discussing how attacks of the cholera may be most successfully resisted.

The Commerce of Cuba in 1851.

The Havana *Diario de la Marino* gives us the following facts. The white population of the island in 1849 was 245,895 males, and 211,438 females; total 457,133. Free colored males, 79,658, and 84,787 females; total, 164,410. Slaves, 309,177 males, and 124,720 females; total, 323,847. Grand total, 945,440 souls.—The troops, seamen and floating population, are supposed to increase this to one million. This statement, which is not official, exceeds that of 1846, by about 60,000, and shows about three-quarters of the increase to have been among the whites.

The extent of Cuba is 34,233 square miles, and it has 28 inhabitants to each mile,—a number greater than that of Tennessee and Virginia, which have 24, while South Carolina and Kentucky have only 22, North Carolina 19, Georgia 16, Alabama and Mississippi 13, Louisiana and Missouri 10, Arkansas 4, and Florida 1. Even Maine has but 20, Illinois 15, Michigan 7, Wisconsin 4, and Iowa 3. In short only eleven of our States are more thickly populated than Cuba.

The Diario remarks that the emigrants to Cuba are of a superior class to those who came to the United States, among whom are thousands of paupers, who are supported by public or private charity. A table of exports of sugar during every five years since 1786, is given, which shows the increase to have been 25 per cent. annually, for 63 years. In 1851, there was by no means any falling off. From Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas alone, in the first seven months 15,775,104 arrobas were exported, which is nearly 2½ millions more than in any seven months of the proceeding year. The exports of Brandy and Molasses, also, have much increased; the former 11 per cent a year for 25 years, and the latter 9 per cent. Coffee, however, has suffered an annual reduction of 2 per cent., for the same time, and Wax 5 per cent. Tobacco has increased in same time 7 per cent., and Cigars 10 per cent. Copper Ore has been exported in much less quantity.

Gov. Bigler's First Veto.

On Thursday Governor Bigler sent to the Senate a veto of a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Hanover Branch railroad. The main object of the bill was not objectionable, but it seems to have been drawn in a loose and careless manner, which might have conferred on the company powers highly objectionable.—No limit appeared to have been fixed to the bonds that the company were to issue, and a construction might have been placed upon it that would have given these bonds the character of a currency.

In looking into this matter and endeavoring by every means in his power, to arrest legislation that will prevent improper paper issues, Governor Bigler will render an important service to the people of Pennsylvania. He is opposed to Governor Johnston's scheme of free banking, opposed to the chartering of banks without proper restrictions, and to every movement that has a tendency to violate our currency; and in all these matters his efforts will meet the hearty approval of the people.

At various periods in our history the people of Pennsylvania have suffered intolerably by paper swindles, that they are exceedingly sensitive on this subject, and it will be highly gratifying to them to know that the new Governor will spare no effort to keep our currency as near the real *specie standard* as possible.—*Harrisburg Union, Jan. 31.*

Defender of Woman's Rights.

The Rev. Orville Dewey delivered a lecture in New York city, last week, on "Reform and Progress," in which he alluded to the movement in behalf of Woman's Rights. He said:

"I believe that woman has been deeply wrong, ed by many customs of society. It is not only among the Indians and Hottentots that the sacred privileges of womanhood have been grossly outraged. Woman was not born to lose her own identity in the will of another. I have never felt willing, in performing the marriage ceremony, to use the word obey, in reference to the wife. True, the Apostle Paul said, Wives, obey your husbands; but that was in an imperfect state of society; and in the present age of light and refinement, we should not insist on the command of the Apostle. Wedlock is a state of entire reciprocity, and difference of opinion should be settled by mutual forbearance and love, not by arbitrary compulsion. Nor should the earnings of a wife be left in the power of a dissipated husband to squander upon his vices. Let woman receive the benefit of a wise and complete education, let her pecuniary rights be respected, although two independent property holders in the same family may be a difficult question; but let her not be taken out of the domestic sphere, to engage in masculine pursuits. Some would wish to see women in our legislative assemblies. But heaven save us from that. The legislature is bad enough already. Introduce woman into that scene of turmoil and conflict, with all her delicacy, sensitiveness, and enthusiasm, and you would have a spectacle like that of a house in flames, fed by the most volatile and inflammable oils. Some would have woman a public teacher, a judicial functionary, and why not a captain or a commodore as well? but nature has destined her to the sphere of maternity; her peculiar charge is the rearing of children; and her indoor occupations induce that softness of nature which unfits her for the ruder pursuits of public life."

Honesty of Printers.

At a Banquet given, in commemoration of the birth-day of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, by the New York Typographical Society, Mr. BIGELOW, editor of the *Evening Post*, made the following singular, and, to the craft, gratifying statement:—

He said that he esteemed it an honor, at all times, to appear as the representative of the Press. He esteemed it the more when he enjoyed it by an invitation of the Society of Printers. One reason why he would make that distinction he would state. Six or seven years ago he had the honor of being appointed inspector of the State Prisons at Sing-Sing. It lay in the line of his duty to observe the antecedents and peculiarities of the inmates of that institution. He found there some nine hundred persons, of every nation, of both sexes, of every color, of all ages, except the very young, who were exempt from prison penalty—he found representatives of every grade of depravity, and every denomination of crime, and representatives of every imaginable business, art, and calling of life, save one—and that calling was the *art of printing*. There was not in that institution during the three years he was connected with it, nor had there been for a quarter of a century consigned to its marble jaws, a single setter of types. There were carpenters, tailors, masons, shoemakers, accountants, brokers, doctors, and yet there was not a printer among them. There were also lawyers there, and he said it with mortification, that one member of that profession was now there, paying the penalty of a crime for which he had not the poor apology of poverty. And there was also there a clergyman; but there was not, and never had been, a printer. There was something in the fact worth considering. By the toast, a compliment is paid the Press as the bulwark of the representative system. Time would not allow him to speak of it as he could wish. He was forced to conclude by simply proposing, "The memory and honor of that calling which is unrepresented in the State Prison."

An Uncalled for Amen.

A correspondent of the Methodist Protestant relates the following story:—

A very sensitive preacher, in a certain village not more than a hundred miles from Baltimore, was discoursing with great warmth on the uncertainty of human life. To give the greater effect to his remarks, after assuring his hearers that they might die before another hour had elapsed, he said: "And I, your speaker, may be dead before another morning dawns."

"*Amen!*" was the audible response of a pious and much beloved brother in the congregation.

The preacher was evidently disconcerted for a moment. He thought the brother must have misunderstood his meaning. Pausing a while, he repeated the declaration with still greater emphasis: "Before another hour your speaker may be in eternity!"

"Amen!" shouted the brother before him.

It was too much for the sensitive man; and, stammering out a few additional remarks, he sat down before he had finished his discourse.

"Brother ," said the preacher next day to his kind-hearted friend of the amen corner, "what did you mean by saying amen to my remarks last night? Did you wish I was dead?"

"Not at all," said the good brother, "not at all. I thought if you should die you would go straight to glory, and I meant amen to *that!*"

☞ Mr. Mallory's speech, in answer to Commodore Stockton, created some little surprise and amusement. It seems that the commodore believes one way and practises another, like a great many other good Christians. He abhors the practice of flogging our sailors in the navy, while the log book of his last voyage discloses the striped and scarified dispensation under the old Mosaic law.

THE MOTHER'S HANDS.

BY C. SWAIN.

A wandering orphan child was I
But meekly, at the best, stifled—
For, oh, my mother scarce could buy
The common food, each week required
But when the anxious day had fled,
It seem'd to be her dearest joy,
To press her pale hand on my head,
And pray that God would guide her boy!

But more, each winter, more and more
Stern suffering brought her to decay;
And then an Angel pass'd her door,
And bore her lingering soul away!
And I—they know not what is grief,
Who ne'er knelt by a dying bed—
All other woe on earth is brief
Save that which weeps a mother dead.

A seaman's life was soon my life,
'Mid reckless deeds and desperate men!
But still I never quite forgot
The prayer I ne'er should hear again:
And oft, when half induced to tread
Such paths as unto sin decoy,
I've felt her fond hand press my head,
And that soft touch hath saved her boy!

Though hard their mockery to receive,
Who ne'er themselves 'gainst sin had striven;
Her, who on earth I dared not grieve,
I could not—I would not—grieve in heaven;
And thus from many an action dread,
Too dark for human eyes to scan;
The same fond hand upon my head
That bless'd the boy—hath sav'd the man!

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—The Boston Traveller notices the death of a child in that city, by convulsions, caused by eating raisins. This is no uncommon occurrence. Dr. Dewees, in his work on the physical and medical treatment of children, (a death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that, "that there is no stomach—unless it be that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisin." I recollect some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wool which it had picked up in creeping around the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork, or wool from the carpet or blanket, or any indigestible substances, in small quantities, causes much suffering—and in considerable quantities is almost certain, by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday morning, 3d instant, by Rev. James Smith, MORRIS OWEN, Esq., of this city, and Miss ELIZA COURTNEY, of Courtney ville, Allegheny county, Pa.

☞ At a Regular Annual Meeting of the GOOD INTENT FIRE COMPANY, held in their Hall, on Monday evening February 2d, the following Officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President—Thomas M. Little
Vice President—John R. Shore
Secretary—John C. Harper
Assistant Secretary—Gordon B. Marshall.
Treasurer—Archibald Kelly
Delegates to Association—William Dawson, William Collingwood and D. D. Bruce.
Fire Wardens—Ross P. Adams, M Nellis, William Linton, Thomas Sendar, and J. R Shore
Captain—A. B. Keevil
Lieutenants—1st, Richard Jones; 2d, John Lompre.
Engineers—1st, Hain C. Rea; 2d, John Linton; 3d, M. O'Brien; 4th, John Dunn.
Assistant Engineers—D. H Jacobs and James Dolan
Hose Directors—1st, Wm. Campbell, 2d, Wm Massey; 3d, John Ferris; 4th, James Gallagher; 5th, James Cummins; 6th, James M'Combs.
Hose Engineers—Thos Bidgely and Wm. M'Donald.
Plug Guards—Thomas Johnston and John Jahn.
Axe Men—Henry Brooks and John M'Gann.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Company will be held on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

T. M. LITTLE, President.
JOHN C. HARPER, Secretary. [feb4:1t

☞ **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 them through their chairman, R. 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 as secure—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) at the head of the city.

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

W. J. TAPSCOTT & CO'S.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1852.
James Blakely,

EUROPEAN AGENT, and Dealer in Foreign Exchange, is also Agent for the following Packet Lines:

Pioneer Line of Steamships, between New York and Liverpool

Swallow Tail Line, sailing from New York and Liverpool on the 5th and 21st of each month

New Line leaves New York on the 26th, and Liverpool on the 11th of each month

Red Star Line leaves New York on the 11th, and Liverpool on the 26th of each month.

Z Line sails twice a month from Liverpool and New York

The London Line of Packets sail from New York the 1st, 10th and 21th, and from London on the 6th, 15th and 26th of each month.

The Clyde Line of Glasgow Packets sail from New York and Glasgow on the 1st and 15th of each month

A Weekly Line of Packets from Liverpool to New Orleans

Day's Line for emigrants, from New York, by steamboat and Railroad, or by canal and railroad, to Pittsburgh.

Passengers will receive every attention, and advice given cheerfully at the offices of W. Tapscott & Co., Eden Quay, Dublin and St. George's Buildings, Liverpool; W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co., 36 South street, New York, or at the office of the advertiser.

Persons residing in the United States or Canada, who wish to send for their friends in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, can make the necessary arrangements on application to the subscriber, and have them brought out by any of the above favorite lines of Packets, (which range from 1,000 to 2,300 tons burthen,) or by first class merchant ships, on favorable terms, by way of Liverpool, London or Glasgow. Their frequency of sailing precludes the possibility of delay. Passage can, also, be secured from Liverpool to New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston and Savannah, direct. Remittances in small and large sums, as out in Great Britain and Ireland.

Messrs W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co. have entered into arrangements with Messrs. Vogel, Keck & Co., Bankers, Frankfort, on-the-main, and with Messrs Edward Bloom & Co., Bankers, Paris, to draw sight drafts, which can be made payable in all the principal places throughout France and Germany. Passage tickets and drafts always for sale by the undersigned, corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, (up stairs), Pittsburgh, next door to Messrs J & R. Floyd's Wholesale Grocery.

JAMES BLAKELY.

P. S.—Catalogues of the vessels, time of sailing and burden, can be had at the above office gratis. [feb4

MEXICAN LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold, by JAMES BLAKELY,
feb4 corner of Sixth and Liberty streets.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of John White, of Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth; That the petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid; and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOHN WHITE.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Hugh Anderson, William Burke, James Luker, T. Rettanus, L. Fans, Conrad Schaad, Francis Rafferty, Morris Bryerson, Barnard Rafferty, Patrick Keuna, Pat. Rattigan, Joseph Johnston.—*Journal* [feb4:3t

TO LET—ONE WAREHOUSE, on Liberty, opposite the head of Wood street, with a vacant lot back running through to Penn street, now occupied by William Lehmer.

Possession given 1st of April, 1852. Enquire of
feb4 R. BARD & Co., 103 Wood st.

WANTED—To purchase immediately, $400 of City Warrants. Apply to
M'LEAN, MOFFIT & CO.,
feb4 No. 31 Fifth street.

Notice.

AS I intend to leave for California about the 15th of this month, I wish all persons knowing themselves indebted to me, to make immediate payment; and all persons having any claims against me, to present them for settlement, at the store, corner of Diamond and Diamond alley. After the time specified, all claims remaining unsettled will be placed in the hands of a Squire. THOMAS MCOMBS.
[feb4:3t*]

B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge!
The Safest and Most Effectious Remedy for Worms that has ever been Discovered.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of twenty-two years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success which has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation; and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effect; not unfrequently, after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for worms, had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons, in different parts of the country, and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation always in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant. Sold by all respectable Druggists in the United States. [febrd&w

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Cured by Dr. Radcliff's Alkaline Digestive Bitters.

☞ "*Digest on is the process by which those parts of our food, which may be employed in the formation and repair of the tissues, or in the production of heat, are made fit to be absorbed and added to the blood.*" Indigestion, is generally the first cause of those various and harrassing affections of the Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys, such as acid eructations, flatulence, pains in the stomach, side, back or shoulders, nervousness, great muscular prostration and debility of the whole body, that ushers the person afflicted, for any enjoyment, and makes him a constant subject of melancholy or depression of spirits.—These terrible symptoms are sure attendants on all cases of bad digestion, and are calculated to render all those afflicted with them the most unhappy and miserable persons in the world. If the stomach, the great reservoir of that which is intended to be converted into blood, to renew the system is deranged, how can it be expected, that the various organs receiving their supply from this source should be in a healthy condition? Cure the stomach, let good blood be established, and the nerves will become strong; the liver will perform its functions; the sore and inflamed Kidneys will put on a healthful action, the flacid muscles will gather force and vigor and the whole system will put on a newness of action that will astonish the sufferer. Dr. Radcliff's Bitters will do all this. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

Price 75 cents. For sale wholesale and retail, by
KEYSER & MCDOWELL,
140 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, President.
SAMUEL L. 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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C. G. Hussey,	Wm Larimer, Jr.,
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Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Dehaven,
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazleton,	J. Schoonmaker
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.
Isaac M. Pennock.	[ja5

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.

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Mutual Life Insurance.

THE KENTUCKY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY