Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:.....MARCH 18.

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.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

COL. WILLIAM SEARIGHT,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION; Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, June 1, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
WILSON McCANDLESS.
Gen. R. PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

District.	*District.*
1st, Peter Logan.	13th, H. C. Eyer.
2d, George H. Martin.	14th, John Clayton.
3d, John Miller.	15th, Isaac Robinson.
4th, F. W. Bockius.	16th, Henry Fetter.
5th, R. McKay, Jr.	17th, James Burnside.
6th, A. Apple.	18th, Maxwell M'Caslin.
7th, Hon. N Strickland.	19th, Gen. Jos. M'Donald
8th, A. Peters.	20th, Wm. S. Calahan.
9th, David Fisher.	21st, Andrew Burke.
10th, R. E. James.	22d, William Dunn.
11th, John M'Reynolds.	23d, John S. M'Calmont.
12th, P. Damon.	24th, George R. Barret.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, *March* 13, 1852.

Dear Phillips:—I left Philadelphia on Friday (yesterday,) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and at 7 found myself in the Astor House, New York; Passengers take a steam ferry boat at the foot of Walnut st., Phila., and are carried across the Delaware river in a few minutes, to Camden, N. J., where the cars of the Camden and Amboy Railroad are ready to convey them through the cedar groves and peach fields to Amboy, from which place the steamer John Potter runs as a regular packet to New York. This is a delightful route to travel, and it enables a "stranger in a strange land," like myself, to have a fine view of the country between the two great cities of the New World.

The state of New Jersey is "as level as a barn-floor," without any objects of interest to attract the attention. The only towns of any notoriety we passed through after leaving Camden, were Burlington and Bordentown. From Amboy to New York city, the steamer passes by a number of noted places, where pleasure-seekers frequent during the summer season, such as Coney Island, Staten Island, Sandy Hook, &c., &c. In "coming up the bay," (I hope neighbor Biddle's telegraphic despatches *now* come punctually to hand,) I had a delightful view of the ocean, "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue,"—a fluid mirror upholding the sky!

After tea last night I visited Barnum's great Museum, opposite the Astor House, which may be considered the tenth wonder of the world. Of course I will not, in a brief letter, filled with a few short paragraphs, attempt to give a description of so extensive a "curiosity shop." Among the things that attracted my attention especially were two paintings from Herculaneum, and the grand state carriage of Queen Adelaide of England, with the gorgeous livery of her conchman and footman.

From the Museum, I visited the press room of the New York *Sun*, which is a subterranean apartment, some 30 feet under the pavement. The great press on which this paper is worked was throwing off sheets at the rate of seventeen thousand copies per hour! The type or forms are imposed upon a large cylinder, which revolves and strikes against eight small cylinders, at each one of which an impression is made. This is the only press of the kind in the world, and was manufactured by Richard Hoe of this city, at a cost of $20,000. A good deal of money that to invest in a machine to print a penny paper! The New York Herald, Philadelphia Ledger, and one or two other papers use presses of a similar manufacture, but they have only four impression cylinders. I presume there will be no necessity for some years to come, for us to use a press similar to that upon which the Sun is printed!

This morning, the first place I visited was the extensive and well-known publishing and printing establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. After delivering my letters of introduction, I was received with the utmost cordiality, and after half an hour's agreeable conversation, was taken through every apartment of that wonderful establishment. Their old office on Cliff street being entirely inadequate to transact their extensive and rapidly increasing business. This enterprising firm recently purchased a large amount of property on Pearl street, immediately adjacent to their former premises. To give you some idea of the extent of this mammoth printing office, I may state that twenty Adams presses and two cylinder or Napier presses are kept constantly in use, which average each 5000 impressions per day. These presses are driven by a 26 horse power engine. Besides an immense number of compositors and stereotypers, the Harpers employ some two or three hundred girls to dry, fold, and stitch the printed sheets, whose wages average $4,50 per week. They look cleanly, healthy and contented. In fact, every person about the immense establishment appears to be cheerful and industrious. The foremen in every apartment were taught by their employers, and were promoted as their merits and qualifications deserved. Between employers and employed, the very best feelings exists, as should always be the case in such an establishment.

In addition to their extensive publication of books, the Harpers issue a monthly Magazine, which is the best publication of the kind in the world, in proof of which I may state the fact that it has already, during the brief period of its existence, attained a circulation of 80,000 copies.

After having spent all the time I could in Harpers' great printing office, I concluded to visit the New York and Liverpool steamships "Atlantic" and "Arctic." I jumped into one of the many hundred omnibusses which are constantly running up and down Broadway, and in a few minutes I was in Canal street, at the foot of which the steamers have their landing. Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House, having provided me, very politely, with a ticket of introduction to the Captain of the Atlantic, I had no difficulty in gaining admission into that floating ocean palace. Capt. G. Briggs, the polite and efficient superintendant of the Collins line of steamers, conducted me through every part of the Atlantic, and explained minutely all the workings of her powerful machinery. This steamer is finished and furnished in the most expensive and gorgeous style. Her cabins and state rooms surpass anything I ever beheld about a steam vessel. She will go to sea in about ten days.

I dined to-day at 3½ o'clock, the fashionable hour, at the big New York hotels, and in the afternoon, in company with an old friend who is also stopping at the Astor House, I visited the Battery, Castle Garden, the shipping on East River, &c., &c., and returned back by the way of Wall street about dusk. The Battery is a delightful place for promenading, especially in the summer season, when the sweet sea breezes fan the brow. The harbor is perfectly lined with all sorts and sizes of water craft which are engaged in trading with every port in the world. I went on board the new clipper ship North American, which is said to be the largest and best ship at New York. She was built expressly for the California trade, and will start out on the first trip on the 22nd instant. She is 218 feet long, 40 feet wide, and carries 1800 tons burden. She is to be finished in splendid style, and will carry passengers to the golden gates of California at $175 for state rooms, $130 for berths, and $100 for steerage.

Wall street is filled with Banks and Exchange offices, and here also are located the Custom House and Merchants' Exchange, two magnificent buildings. But Broadway is the great avenue of New York, where all is life, bustle, gaiety, "noise and confusion." The pavements are constantly lined with the beauty and the chivalry of Gotham. This day being warm and pleasant, Broadway was a scene of extraordinary activity; indeed it was with much difficulty that I managed to push along through the crowd. At any moment during the day, twenty omnibusses could be counted within a single square, all loaded with passengers! In fact, it is next to impossible to cross the street, so rapidly and constantly do these carriages of the people dash through the great thoroughfare.

But my sheet is full, and the town clock strikes twelve, so I must retire for the night. Thus endeth the first lesson on life in New York. Good-bye. L. H.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Sunday Evening, March 14, 1852.

Dear Phillips—As it is too stormy to-night to go out to church, I shall employ an hour in writing a letter for the readers of the Post. This morning, feeling somewhat piously inclined, I concluded to visit Trinity Church, about a square below the Astor House, on Broadway. This, I believe, is the largest and most magnificent church in the city, and is built throughout of stone, in pure Gothic style. As it is a free church, strangers coming to the city, especially Episcopalians, usually go there, not so much for the purpose of hearing eloquent sermons as to gaze upon its wondrous architecture, and listen to the sweet music of its powerful organ. About half an hour before the services began, the bells commenced chiming, and to a stranger's ears the sounds are peculiarly solemn. A large number of bells of various sizes are arranged in the steeple in such an admirable manner that a tune can be played with the utmost accuracy. Contrary to my expectations in entering the church, I found about one-half of the pews vacant; indeed, the church is seldom crowded; and in fact, I should judge from the appearance of the streets to-day that New York is not overstocked with godliness. Trinity Church Congregation is perhaps the wealthiest in the world. The extent of their wealth is not precisely known; but they own an immense amount of real estate and stocks, —have built a great number of churches throughout the country, and have sent abroad hosts of missionaries to preach the gospel to the heathen. The property of the Congregation was in litigation for many years; but the troublesome parties were bought off at high prices, and the titles have become fixed and certain. The cost of the great Gothic church was $850,000; and the immense organ alone cost $12,000. There are 8 clergymen employed to officiate. The leading one (who seldom shows himself within its murky walls) receives a salary of $5,000 per annum. The other two, who are generally on duty, receive each $1,500 per annum. The music costs $2,000 a year—the chiming of the bells alone is performed at an expense of $300! The vocal music is made entirely by boys, who have been trained with extraordinary care. The full tones of the great organ, assisted by the choir, send a thrill to the heart. The beautiful canticle commencing, "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord; praise him and magnify him forever,"—was performed in a style only to be surpassed by the angels around the throne of the Almighty. The sermon was only tolerably good, and the reading of the services was worse. So much for holy matters.

Perhaps, a short description of the Astor House will be interesting to our readers. This great hotel, which is situated on Broadway, immediately in front of the Park, was erected in 1836 by the late John Jacob Astor, and is now owned by his son Wm. B. Astor. It is built entirely of Quincy granite, in a remarkably massive style, simple and chaste, and makes a beautiful appearance from the Park. It is five stories high, with a front of 204½ feet on Broadway, 154 on Barclay street, and 146½ on Vesey street. Its height is 77 feet, and it contains upwards of 300 rooms. The dining room is 108 by 42 feet; and the entire cost of the building, including the ground, was about $750,000. Besides being richly furnished, there are some $15,000 worth of magnificent oil paintings and engravings suspended around the walls of the parlors. The proprietors, Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, have established for themselves a world-wide reputation as polite, efficient and popular landlords. They spare no pains to make their numerous guests feel comfortable and contented. Strangers who visit New York for the first time, will always find these gent lemen ready to give them every information and assistance they could reasonably expect. L. H.

☞ On the arrival of Kossuth at St. Louis several persons were robbed, and a general fight took place between a company of soldiers and a posse of dragoons.

A gentleman from the Missouri river was robbed of $900 by a pick-pocket, and an attempt was made to rob a passenger on the Cornelia.—He, however, was too quick for the chap, and knocked him down by a well directed blow.—The fellow lost his hat in the melee, which the gentleman retained as a trophy.

It appears that the progress of the patriotic Hungarian west, has afforded a fine field for the light fingered gentry to obtain material aid.

THE MORMONS.—Letters from California state that great excitement exists among the Mormons at the Great Salt Lake. The difficulties between that people and our government agents have made them resolve upon defending themselves against further interference with their affairs on the part of the general government. Report, (which, after all, may be without foundation,) says that additional fortifications are being erected, and means of defence provided.

WHITE VESTS.—The last fashionable *whase* from Europe prohibits the use of white waistcoats. It says, they are only fit for ballet singers and showmen. A "sable suit of solemn black" distinguished the man of *lon ton*. We are pleased with this regulation of the fashions, as our white vest is nearly worn out and we have a new sable one.

☞ A five dollar counterfeit note of the new plate on the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Penna. is in circulation. The vignette represents a heard of cattle, on the left end is a figure of Washington, and a woman with a sheaf of wheat on the right. The engraving is coarse, though well calculated to deceive.

☞ The people of Sing Sing are desirous of changing the name of their village. A public meeting to discuss the matter, has been called. The new name suggested is "Rosemount."

The ages of the Presidential Candidates are as follows:—Cass and Webster about 70; Houston, 62; Lane 60; Fillmore, 52; Douglas and Isaac P. Walker, about 40.

☞ Our Whig cotemporaries are in a most lamentable condition on the Presidential question. They don't know where to go to save themselves. When they were first probed on the question, one of the rival organs, for the purpose of evading the subject, took the Kossuth scbute. The rival journal, as in duty bound, took the opposite direction, and the intermediate medium of whiggery remained quiet.

It was generally supposed for a while that some one of the three Whig editors in Pittsburgh would express an opinion in favor of some man competent to discharge the duties of the office of President. But this rumor created the greatest consternation among them, and they all came out and declared themselves in favor of Scott, a man who knows nothing about it. We believe the Gazette was the first to make this declaration, but since it has ascertained that Scott is not Kossuth, and that Fillmore pap is more palatable than Scott soup, it has come to the conclusion that it was somewhat "hasty" in giving in its adhesion to fuss and feathers. Consequently, it now backs water, and don't appear to know that any body will be nominated for the Presidency, except the Democratic candidate. It is at the present time busily engaged in defining the different predilections in the Democratic party, and making very funny comments on its own conclusions. Such a conclusion could not be well avoided, for the Gazette has always been a very funny paper, and its conclusions are always incentives to mirthfulness.

It made a mistake, however, in declaring itself for Scott and Kossuth, especially before it had ascertained whether the former was in favor of the latter. In this he made a great error, and has lost the lead. The cunning Journal held back, until it could ascertain the temperature of Scott's pulse on the Kossuth matter, and when it discovered that it was as cool and calm as its own feelings, it took the Scott fever at once, and became enthusiastic. This did not please the Gazette. The "bellicose" thought that the "non-resistant" was cutting into its "raw," and in a notice of the Journal's committal for Scott, it gave it some compliments "over the left," which were of course properly appreciated. But, shortly after these unfortunate committals, news came from head quarters, that the illustrious Accidency would be in the field, and a most extraordinary fluttering took place among the "organs," and from that date until the present time they have been as mute as sucking doves, and have never said soup once.

The Journal has turned its attention to European politics, and the Gazette has taken to investigate in a very funny manner the chances of the Democratic aspirants. It writes articles "a porpose" on the subject, with all the intelligence of a person who does not know what he is writing about, and after getting through with his last article, the editor says, "We are glad of it." We have not the slightest doubt but that he was glad of it, for he must have endured great pain in the travail necessary to bring forth such wise thoughts, and we are very certain that if any of his subscribers read his article they will be "glad of it," when they got to the conclusion.

In the present contest, we believe that the Journal is quiescent. It knows which side of its "bread is buttered," and its editor waits as calm and cool as the breezes of a summer morning, to catch the wind that will fill his sails and leave his condjutor water-logged. But the Gazette will not stand this kind of treatment: It wants the Journal to come out at once, and say whether it is in favor of Scott or Fillmore. Of course the Journal will not answer; but as journalists, it is our duty to notice the matter. The Gazette will "drop" this question as it did the Tariff question a few days since, and leave its neighbor a fair field for executive patronage.

☞ The following communication comes to us from a reliable source, and having full confidence in the *universal* democracy of the editor of the *Courier*, and being informed that it is his desire it should appear in print, we give it an insertion. This is a subject that we think our correspondent should not have opened up. We have known the editor of the Courier for the last twenty years, and although our knowledge of German is in nowise classical, we know enough of it to understand him as a true democrat.—There are few men in Pittsburgh who have struggled more earnestly for the Kinkel and Kossuth cause than the gentleman whom our correspondent accuses of being unfriendly to the cause of *American* Democracy. We know that he is enthusiastically devoted to the spread of republican principles in Europe, and it is not probable that he would place a stumbling block in their way here—the only continent where pure republicanism can exist, and the only safe asylum that affords protection to those who flee from the persecution and tyrannies of the old and rotten dynasties of Europe. Our friend of the Courier has found an asylum, and we are confident that he appreciates its benificient advantages too highly to make himself obnoxious to the census of a German Democrat.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In speaking with my german Democrats, I have found them to be very indifferent about the political affairs of the present and coming events of the United States. I inquired further into the cause of this indifference and found that the German "Courier" the so called democratic organ of the German Democracy, is rather leaning to the other side of the house, at least he acts in such an indifferent manner upon the principles and doings of the democratic party, that he has not yet published or even mentioned the proceedings of the democratic convention, and in looking over his paper one is inclined to believe that he is with regard to the democratic party, a strong Whig.

A GERMAN DEMOCRAT.

Dress of Children.

The editor of the *Prairie Farmer* makes the following sensible remarks on the present juvenile fashion:

"Is there any good reason why the dress of children should be contrived so as to leave naked the arms, shoulders, and the upper part of the chest? Fashion has done this and to the serious injury of the child. Now, as there is no good reason for this, there are serious ones against it.

"It is natural to suppose on leaving these parts uncovered, it is at once to be seen makes one uncomfortable: an experiment on yourself would at once convince you. If you doubt, try it. Leave your arms, shoulders and upper part of the chest exposed to the vibrations of temperature during the working hours of any one day; and on trial you will be compelled to say the covering of those parts is most agreeable.—Now have compassion on your children to furnish them with similar protection against the vicissitudes of weather.

"The objections on the score of comfort are not the greatest ones. The mode of dress is detrimental to health. The state of the lungs and other internal organs greatly depend on the state of the skin, and is in no way so disordered, than by any cause which interrupts the due process of insensible perspiration. In tropical countries the fashion might be tolerated with impunity, but in these northern and western states and territories, where the temperature of the atmosphere varies, and at times suddenly—from fifteen to thirty degrees in ten hours—it should be considered entirely wrong and out of place. If such as have arrived at years of discretion will hazard their lives by observing and conforming to fashion, the worst is their own; but do not impose this kind of penance on young children, for it is wrong—is inexcusable."

CONTRIBUTION OF CHEMISTRY TO THE HEALING ART.—The fact that *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is a chemical discovery, may explain why the distinguished Professors of that Science, (Silliman, Hitchcock, Webster and Cleveland,) have given their certificates in its favor. None could better judge of its merits than these eminent men, and their names would be a sufficient guarantee of its value, if experience had not already proven to the public that it is one of the most effectual remedies for affections of the throat and lungs ever before them.—*Scientific Review.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The capital stock for the building of the railroad from Wilmington to New Castle has been taken, and the company have organized, by the election of officers, and proposals are about to be received for the grading and other work.

The whigs of New Hanover county, N. C., have nominated Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice-President.

April 8th is fast day in New Hampshire this year, and the 9th in Connecticut.

The Maine Law, as it passed the Massachusetts Senate, is to take effect three days before the people vote on it.

Mr. Forrest, it is said, has made complaints of perjury against about three-quarters of the witnesses in the late divorce suit.

The Norfolk Beacon says the contractors are about commencing operations on the Weldon and Gaston road, and that there is good reason to believe that the work will be completed by the 1st of November next, in time for the fall trade. Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, will then have a direct communication with Norfolk, the distance being 170 miles.

The standing committee has declined to call a special Convention of the Diocese of New York for the purpose of electing a Provisional Bishop, although memorialized to do so by thirty-two of the clergy, and by lay-members of twenty-two parishes.

The amount of subscriptions to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad already reaches $1,129,100 as follows; Individual subscriptions in Philadelphia, $370,100; Corporation subscriptions, Erie city, $300,000; Erie county, 200,000; Elk county, $100,000; Warren county, 150,000.

It is stated that the Hon. Daniel Webster, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, have been retained to try the great India Rubber case at Trenton—the term of the court commencing on the fourth Tuesday of this month.

Mr. Edwin Forrest has preferred a complaint against Wm. M. Doty, one of the principal witnesses in the late divorce case, charging him with false swearing in relation to what occurred between Mr. Forrest and Miss Clifton. Doty procured bail in the sum of $1,500, and now awaits his trial.

New York is asking the New Jersey Legislature to cede the right of the State to Sandy Hook, for the purpose of locating a quarantine at that point.

A gentleman of New Orleans offers to give $20,000 for the asylum for indigent females in that city, if others will contribute $10,000, making $30,000, the sum required.

The sugar house of B. H. Barrow, in West Feliciana, La., with 245 hhds. of sugar, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000—insurance $45,000.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, jr., of Boston, it is said, has been compelled to avail himself of the insolvent law. His liabilities are reported at one million one hundred and fifty th ousand dollars.

Jack Stevens, the alleged bank robber, arrived at Portsmouth, Va., on Thursday, from Philadelphia, in custody of an officer, and was committed to jail.

The Whigs of Northampton county, Virginia, have nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency.

Land Reform Meeting.

A meeting, for the purpose of responding to a Bill now before Congress, donating the Public Lands in limited quantities to actual Settlers, held in Union Hall, Monday evening, March 15th, came to order by calling RICHARD SAVORY, Esq., to the Chair, and choosing Messrs. Ledly, Mitchell, and Jessup Vice Presidents, and W. F. Russell and G. J. Levake Secretaries.

After being introduced to the assembly by the Chairman, Mr. L. A. Hine, of Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed the meeting in an eloquent and earnest manner, on the relation of man to the soil; the evils of monopoly; the rights of labor and the wrongs of capital; the superiority of moral and intellectual means over physical force in the elevation of the working man, and the wholesale plunder, as sanctioned by Congress, of the public domain to chartered bodies of railroad speculators; concluding with an urgent appeal for immediate action on the part of the people to stop the further squandering of the soil, and by agitation, endeavoring to have the land Reform measure, now pending in Congress, passed this session.

Mr. Wm. E. Stevens then offered the following preamble and resolutions, prefacing them with a few appropriate remarks, which were read and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Various schemes are now before Congress to vote away to several, States vast tracts of Public Land, to be then given to Rail Road Corporations, which, if adopted must inevitably result in most ruinous consequences by leaving foundations for gigantic land monopolies, by securing to those to whom such grants are made, the most eligible land upon the great thoroughfare of travel, and will, by diverting of their position must form the sites for future farms, villages and cities, thus giving them power to extort from the pioneer settler, or force him back to other and less desirable regions, therefore:

Resolved, That, while the parties to these monopoly schemes are laboring with most untiring industry to accomplish their object, we ask the friends of freedom, here and elsewhere, to take prompt and immediate action in reference to this important question; and that we solicit citizens of other sections of the country to co-operate with us to check this system of profuse squandering of the people's land for the benefit of corporations, which will build up in the most fertile regions, of the West immense monopolies, that for years to come, must overshadow the prosperity, and control to a very great extent, the destinies of the different States in which they are located.

Resolved, That we regard the freedom of the Public Lands in limited quantities to actual settlers, as a wise and patriotic measure, dictated by sound policy and a just regard for the prosperity of the people; that we view such a disposition of the Public Domain as calculated to secure independence to the settler, remove many causes which lead to vice and pauperism, while it will add much to the real wealth of the nation, and put an end to that rapacious system of speculation in the Public Lands which exerts so destructive an influence on a large portion of our population.

Resolved, That we have observed with pleasure the efforts of members of Congress, and Editors of public journals, in behalf of the great doctrine of the Freedom of the Public Lands to settlers, and their consistent and untiring opposition to the immense frauds which interested parties have endeavored to fasten upon the people; we trust their efforts will meet with a hearty response from the mass of the population, and result in the speedy triumph of the measures for which they have so generously contended.

Mr. P. R. Sawyer, being called upon, responded in an address replete with argument and information, dwelling at length upon the impolitic course of Congress and State Legislatures in granting charters and corporate privileges to the few at the expense of the many.

On motion:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

On motion—adjourned.

RICHARD SAVORY, *Chairman.*

W. F. RUSSELL, G. L. LEVAKE, } *Secretaries.*

A Dream Realized.

Sometime during the past summer, a stranger stopped at one of the watering places on the mountain south of Waynesboro', Pa. After his arrival there he was taken sick, and for several days was apparently deranged. On his recovery he informed the proprietor of the house that during his illness he had dreamed for three nights in succession that he had discovered, at a certain distance in the mountains under a rock, an earthen crock, containing a large amount of silver. At this the worthy lord expressed his surprise, and spoke of it as a mysterious dream. Afterwards, however, they were walking together in that direction, when the dream was again adverted to by the stranger, and the proprietor at once proposed an examination, to satisfy their curiosity. The rock was soon found, and after carefully breaking the leaves away, it was moved, and to their utter amazement, there sat a crock full of silver. They took it out and conveyed it secretly to the house, and on examination it was found to contain $400, (all in half dollars,) which was divided equally between them. The day after this discovery, the stranger was about to take his leave of the mountain, and complained to his friend, the proprietor of the springs, of the inconvenience of carrying the silver, when an exchange was proposed and made, the stranger receiving bankable paper for his silver. It was not long after his departure, however, till the proprietor had made another discovery—his four hundred dollars in silver were counterfeit, and he had thus been ingeniously swindled out of two hundred dollars.

From the Louisville Journal.

ANGELS.

Thin shadowy forms are hovering
In the air around us spread,
And we feel their hallowed presence,
In the daily paths we tread;
Their eyes are kindly glistening
Down in many a golden beam;
Theirs the hands that gently scatter
Heavenly roses on our dream.

Richest gems of thought they bring us
From their fair and distant home,
Though they often make us sadder
We are better when they come.
And they weave sweet spells of music
Over troubled hearts to glide,
And uphold souls almost sinking
Down in life's cold rapid tide.

They sustain, and cheer, and comfort
When our spirits fail and shrink,
Save us from the dark abysses—
When we tremble on the brink;
Soft they chide, when fiery passions
Wound our hasty bosoms stir,
Angels sad and deeply sorrow
When our human spirits err.

Low they speak in soothing whispers,
When in grief we bend and moan,
And soft they bear the messages
From the sainted loved ones gone,
They that still the fever burning
In our sickened weary heart—
They unclasp the crystal fountain
Whence the cooling tear-drop starts,

They that braid the costly pleasures,
That our deeper spirits know,
And time the crushed and braised heart-strings
Thrilling with a secret woe.
Of our better thoughts they waken
All that's pure, and high, and true,
They that prompt the kindly impulse
Of the life's good we do.

Oh, they bring us daily visions
Of a world more pure and fair,
While their sweet low voices whisper
"God and love, and home are there."
They that keep a deathless vigil
At the portals of the soul—
They that tread the angry tempest,
When the waves of trouble roll.

Through the vale of gloomy shadows
Safe our fainting souls they bear,
While their tuneful song of Heaven
Soothe us in our passage there.
Oh, how rich, how high, how precious,
We must be in God's pure sight,
That He sends us guardian angels
From His realms of fadeless light. IDA.

A Bill.

The following bill is now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

A Supplement to an act approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road Company et cetera."

SECTION 1, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That any defect in the proceedings of the board of managers of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburgh Plank Road Company, in locating any portion of said road in accordance with the provisions of the act incorporating said company and to which this act is a supplement, shall be and the same is hereby remedied and the proceedings of the said managers therein, are hereby declared to be valid and legal.

SEC. 2, That the said board of managers may at their discretion, and they are hereby authorized to extend said road to the borough of Tarentum, in Allegheny county, or to any intermediate point they may deem expedient, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the restrictions mentioned in the several acts of Assembly regulating plank roads, and they are hereby authorized to erect a ferry at any point on the Allegheny river they may deem expedient, for the purpose of connecting their said road, and to lease or purchase in fee simple a sufficient amount of ground on either side of said river for the uses and purposes of said ferry, and to make good and sufficient landings for the same and keep the said ferry and landings in good repair, and in consideration thereof to charge a reasonable rate of toll for the transportation of travellers and every description of wagons, carriages, sleighs et cetera, and animals of all kinds.

SEC. 3, That the said managers may at their discretion, make their road from Pike street in the borough of Lawrenceville, by the most practicable route to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, and with the consent of the city council thereto, to any point of said city they may deem expedient, and also to extend a branch of said road from a point at or near the residence of John Graham, in Collins township, to the Allegheny river at or near the residence of Wilson M'Candless Esquire, and to charge the same rates of toll for travel thereon that they are authorised to charge on any other part of said road.

OPPOSITION TO THE MAINE LAW.—The town of Hermon, Me., adjoining the city of Bangor, at their annual meeting, declared the Maine liquor law oppressive and unjust, and by an almost unanimous vote abolished the agency in that town. At an annual meeting in Union, Lincoln county, a similar vote was adopted.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, Mr. JACOB VATTER, in the 65th year of his age

His funeral will take place from the William Tell House, above Smithfield street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All his friends, and those of his son-in-law, A. Faller, are requested to attend without further notice.

☞ FRAULEINS OPEL, the celebrated Pianist will be in Pittsburgh NEXT WEEK, with WALLACE'S TROUPE. [mar18.1t

The Origina Hutchinson Family!

"FROM THE OLD GRANITE STATE."

HUDSON, JOHN AND ASA,

ARE happy to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they will give their first VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT, at Lafayette HALL (entrance on Wood street,) on FRIDAY EVENING, March 19th, on which occasion they will have the honor of introducing a Choice Programme of their new productions and selections, including a few old favorites, such as have met the approbation of the musical public of England and America.

Tickets, 50 cents each. Two Tickets will admit one Gentleman and two ladies.

To be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores, and at the door, on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at half past 6 o'clock [mar18:2t

NEW GOODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

J. ROBBYER.

BEE-HIVE CLOTHING STORE!

Wholesale and Retail.

JUST received from the Eastern Cities, at the BEE-HIVE Clothing Store, No. 225 Liberty Street, three doors above Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and other goods, suitable for the season, which we are prepared to make to order, in a style unsurpassed in the City, and at greatly reduced prices. Our stock of Ready made Clothing is complete, fashionably cut, and warranted to be well made; we are determined to sell them at such prices for Cash, as to make it the interest of purchasers to call and examine for themselves.

Custom Work made to order, on short notice, and without disappointment. mar18:2md

Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY FOUR DOLLARS PER ACRE for the choicest Prairie and Timbered Lands, Mill Seats, &c., in Northern Indiana and South-western Michigan, convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, in Lots of 80, 160, 320, 400, 500 and 800 acres.

Two Lots at the foot of Liberty street, Pittsburgh, 40 feet front, and 110 feet deep to Brewery alley, low for cash.

Fourteen Lots in South Pittsburgh, each 24 feet front on the river and railroad, between Sligo and Jones' Ferry, at great bargains.

Fifty acres Coal, at Judge Hill's, Monongahela City, cheap for cash.

Sixty acres, with privilege of 1,000, at Elizabeth—great inducements to purchasers.

Two Lots, each 149 feet square, seven squares from steamboat landing, and centre of business. San Francisco—$3 500 each. Apply to PARRIGLY ALDEN, or to T. J. FOX ALDEN, Attorney at Law, In front of the Court House, one door below Grant street, on Diamond alley, No. 115, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar18:3t

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

The petition of J. G. Banks, of M'Candless township, County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township aforesaid, and prays that you 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. J. G. BANKS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township 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.

John McGee, M Canning, J Sample, P Miller, Wm Peters, G M'Clintock, John M'Donald, R Hardy, A Miller, R Wilson, O Osborn, J Stump, J Coll. [mar18:3t

Cloves, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Wintergreen and Sassafras Lozenges, for relieving sickness of the stomach and Flatulence. For sale wholesale and Retail, at DR. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood street. mar18

THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF HUNGARY, return their sincere thanks to those kind friends, who so generously assisted them by donations and personal exertions, in preparing their Supper—so numerous were these, that we cannot name them over, but we feel most grateful for their aid, so promptly given. By ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee particularly return thanks to Mr. Hodkinson, for his beautiful speeches, the use of which he gave us free. [mar18:1t.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The following are now for sale at the Literary Depot, opposite the Post Office:

No. 5 of Putnam's Semi-Monthly Library;
Dacier, or the Merchant Prince—by Eliot Warburton;
Sartain's Magazine for April.

Together with an assortment of other new Books.

mar18 BEEL & GALLOW.

BERAGE DE LAINES.—A. A. MASON & Co., are just in receipt of one case (60 pcs.) Summer de Laines. mar18

DRESS GOODS.—We shall open in a few days, more than 20 cases of Varied and Selected Dress Goods, comprising in part—Poplins, Berages, De Laines, Ginghams, English Prints, &c., &c.

A. A. MASON & CO.

Magazines for April.

MINER & CO., 72 Smithfield street, have received the following new books:

Sartain's Magazine for April;
Peterson's " " "
New Gentleman's Library;
Dacier, or the Merchant Prince, a historical romance by Eliot Warburton, author of "The Crescent and the Cross," "Reginald Hastings."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITIZENS! Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.
OFFICE, 92 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.

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
William Bingaley,	Saml M. Kier,
Hugh D. King,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Dehaven,
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazleton,	J. Schoonmaker.
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Hugh M. Pennock. [ja3

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.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.

W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.—ROBERT PINNEY, Sec'y.

☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds.

Office in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 126 Water st.

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Dallas,	John Anderson,
B. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. H. Wilkins,
Robert Pinney,	Charles Kenz,
William Gorman,	William Collingwood,
A. P. Ansheutz,	Joseph Kaye,

William D. Wrighter. [ja9

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. TURNETT, Agent, 127 Wood street.

SAMUEL DILWORTH, Medical Examiner. [ja19

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.

Capital Stock $300,000
Assets .....442,000.

☞ Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Store Room of M'Curdy & Loomis, No 29 Wood street.

nov4:tf R. H. BEESON, Agent.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.,

CAPITAL $100,000.

President—James S. Negley.
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan.
Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.
Secretary—C. A. Colton.

OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH STREET.

☞ This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with Life Risks.

Mutual rates are the same as those adopted by other safely conducted Companies.

Joint Stock Rates at a reduction of one-third from the Mutual rates—equal to a dividend of thirty-three and one-third per cent., paid annually in advance.

Risks taken on the lives of persons going to California.

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Charles A. Colton,	Samuel M'Clurkan,
William Phillips,	John A. Wilson,
John Scott.	

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Orleans Insurance Company, ALBION, N. Y. CAPITAL $150,000,

Secured in accordance with the General Insurance Law of the State.