Daily Morning Post.

LECKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....JANUARY 26.

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred Union of the Common Blood, and true devotion to the Genius of Republican Peace.

☞ Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest, and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston. Duly authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston. Duly authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 Nassau street. BOSTON, 10 State street.

☞ FINE JOB PRINTING.—☜

Having recently made large additions of New and Elegant Type to our Newspaper and Job Offices, we are now prepared to do FINE JOB PRINTING in the best manner, and of the latest style of Type, from a Visiting Card up to the largest Poster. Any size and variety of Type, from Nonpareil to Double Pica, will now be found in our extensive Job Office. Ring the Fine Bell down to Diamond, and we will be found in our elements. Job Office on 4th st.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Merchants' Hotel, City of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January, 1853, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Democratic State Convention.

WM. L. HIRST, Chairman.
WM. CREES, }
WM. HENRY WELSH, } Secretaries.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence are requested to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ALLEGHENY AND BUTLER PLANK-ROAD.

We are pleased to learn that the managers of the road are progressing rapidly with the completion, and that it is confidently expected the work will be finished to Butler during the present year.

The Report of the President of the Company shows that ample arrangements have been made for a sufficient supply of Oak plank to finish the work, and that it promises, when completed, to be a profitable investment.

The Company have in successful operation a Portage Saw Mill on the line of the road at a point well calculated to supply plank, as the grading shall be finished. This mill is now sawing at the rate of six thousand feet per day, board measure, and the plank will be hauled upon the road from time to time, as the grading is made ready for them; thus enabling the Company to finish, ready for travel, certain portions of the road, when connections are formed with the Old Turnpike. The work thus far has been urged as rapidly as the means admitted of. On the first of November, 1851, there was but one-fourth of a mile planked, and within the period of one year from that time there have been finished eleven and a quarter miles and the grading of about three miles more nearly completed and partly planked.

The cost of construction of the River division being the four and a quarter miles from Allegheny City to Etna, including expenses for repairs, is about fifteen thousand dollars The cost of the Valley division from Etna to Anderson's, a distance of seven miles and twenty-two hundredths, is $27,102 97, or $3,758 87 a mile. This expenditure is not regarded too much, and has been unavoidable in consequence of the heavy cutting of solid rocks through hills, extensive side cuttings and embankments and large stone culverts, deep filling of wide ravines, and the construction of eleven well finished and substantial bridges, with abutments and wing walls of neatly hammer-dressed masonry, and the removal of large hill slides at unfavorable seasons of the year.

The amount of tolls collected from the 1st of November, 1851, to the 1st Nov., 1852, is three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and fifty-eight cents. This amount has been received on the River Division alone, which cost as already stated, about $15,000.

Since the completion of the Valley division, the tolls have been largely increased, being $500 for the month of November, and the same amount for December.

It will be seen by the foregoing extracts from the Report of the President of the Company, that the stock will be good, perhaps equal if not better than any Plank Road leading to Pittsburgh. As additional means are required to finish the work, and as it is the desire of the managers to complete it at as early a period as practicable, and as it is obvious that the net revenue cannot be so much even proportionably as when the whole shall be finished, it is hoped the stockholders and others interested will not hesitate to take the amount of stock yet required to finish it, being, as we are informed, about $20,000. This sum will enable the managers to complete the work during the ensuing autumn.

Important Proposition.

The Auburn Advertiser learns that a number of gentlemen in that city intend to make a proposition to the Common Council of the Auburn State Prison—to complete the interior walls that have been commenced inside the wall—put a new roof on the main building, which is much needed—and pay all the expenses of the institution for ten years to come, for the profits of the convicts' labor for that length of time, taking the contracts for labor as they now stand.

This principle of speculating upon convict labor has long been a source of complaint among a large portion of our mechanics. We will mention, for example, the injury which the shoemakers of our city complained of some years ago, in consequence of cheap prison labor coming into competition with their industry. It is degrading to the honest mechanic to force him to struggle with the forced labors of a felon, and compel him to compete with a penitentiary convict.

It is all right to make the convicts earn their living, but it is wrong to employ them at labor which will interfere with the interests of mechanics who have served long apprenticeships to perfect themselves in an honorable trade. In other cities they have workhouses where labor is performed which does not interfere with the interests of mechanics.

Why cannot we have something of the same kind here? Our prison is crowded with vagrants, loafers often will go there in preference to paying a fine, and compel the tax payers to pay their boarding for a month's idleness. If we had some proper place to turn these reprobates into employment, they would not be so desirous to get comfortable quarters in the County Jail. If the County Court had the privilege to sentence them to perform some useful labor for a given period, instead of incarcerating them in prison, we are confident that we would not hear of so many commitments from the Mayor's Office.

The habitual loafer fears work more than he does the Watch House, and would rather live on the Jailor's bread and water without labor, than toil for an honest sustenance. This matter should be reformed in our city and county. We are taxed too much to support these vagrants and outlaws, and if a means can be adopted to compel them to pay a portion of what it costs us to keep them, we would like to see it made effective. If the Court and Councils have not the power to effect it, we hope our representatives in the Legislature will attend to it.

THE LADIES AND THE MAINE LAW.—There was a new and certainly novel phase in legislation at Albany, N. Y., on Friday. The House gave permission to a committee of females from the Women's State Temperance Convention to present, in person, a petition with some 28,000 names upon it, asking for the Maine or some other similar law. There were four composing the committee, who were conducted into the centre aisle of the House, by Gen. Burroughs, one of whom, a Miss Clarke, of Le Roy, stepped forward, and delivered a very appropriate and neat address. All the modesty and sensitiveness which usually characterizes the advent of ladies into public assemblies, to "be the observed of all observers," had, it is said, fled from the woman speaker, and no blush of temerity was stamped upon her cheeks, during the delivery of her address.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE MUSICAL REVIEW AND CORAL ADVOCATE, published monthly in New York, by F. J. Huntington, and Mason & Law, appears in a new form and greatly improved. It is edited with marked ability by O. M. Cady, assisted by Lowell Mason, L. B. Woodbury, Thomas Hastings, George F. Root, and Wm. B. Bradbury. The paper is one of the best in the world, and should be in the hands of every musician and lover of music. The price is $1.00 per annum, or 10 cents for single copies.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS AND UNITED STATES WEEKLY REVIEW, seems to be getting along finely. It is essentially a paper for the home circle, and is always filled with good reading. New York: McElrath & Lord, publishers, 17 Spruce street.

RODE'S U. S. POST OFFICE DIRECTORY AND POSTAL GUIDE.—This is a volume of 146 pages, and contains a complete list of all the Post Offices in the United States, as compiled from the records of the Department at Washington. CHAUNCEY SMITH, of the Appointment Office, certifies to the accuracy of the list. The volume also contains tables of postages within the United States and to Canada and other British North American Provinces. Published at the office of the New York City Directory, 161 Broadway, by Charles R. Rode. Price, 50 cents.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., the January number of Blackwood. Its contents are: Slavery and the Slave Power in the United States; My Novel, &c., part 28th; Letter to Eusebius about Many Things; Lady Lee's Widowhood; Thomas Moore; and Defeat of the Ministry. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny & Co., 76 Fourth street, and H. Miner & Co., 32 Smithfield street.

UNIONTOWN BRANCH RAILROAD.

In the last Democratic *Sentinel*, published at Uniontown, we find a letter from the Hon. A. M. HILL, a member of our State Legislature, from Fayette county, in relation to the proposed Uniontown Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. HILL states that he has had several interviews with Mr. THOMPSON, President of the road, and addressed him a letter on the subject, which elicited a reply, an extract from which we here publish:

"It is the intention of the Company to commence the construction of the Uniontown Branch as soon as a route has been selected upon which it can be constructed at a reasonable cost, and the conditions mentioned in a previous letter to you are fulfilled.

"The result of the surveys made during last fall, have not been communicated to me, but I have been verbally informed by the Chief Engineer that further examination will be necessary before the best route can be ascertained, and the cost of the line definitely determined."

Mr. HILL adds that the Pennsylvania railroad company, at a meeting of their stockholders, "convened for that purpose," have accepted the law of last winter, relating to the Uniontown Branch Road. They deem a further survey necessary to perfect information as to the best route. When that route is definitely fixed upon, then they will proceed with the road upon the conditions specified in the letters of Mr. THOMPSON, which are the free right of way, the necessary ground for water stations and depots, and the subscription of the stock, which stock will remain in the hands of the committee until 20 per cent is paid in, when it will be handed over to the company, who receive it as part of the general stock.

Copper Items.

The accounts from the mining country around Lake Superior are of a very encouraging nature. The New York Tribune has late intelligence from the Norwich Copper Falls, and other Mines. The Superintendent of the last mentioned, Mr. Hill, states that in the Hill Mine, so called, they have come upon a large mass of Copper, the extent of which they have as yet been unable to ascertain, and in one of the places now working, Silver has been found to an extent unequalled at any other mine in the country. At least from four to six per cent. of Silver can be realized from the masses of ore. The Superintendents of the Norwich, Farm, Foltoo, and Ridge Mines write equally as encouraging. The Ore, Copper and Lead, in sight at the Ulster Mine, has been closely estimated by Capt. Rickard to be worth $40,000. It is expected that the Company will shortly have 1,000 pigs of lead at Marquette.—The Cliff Mine, which cost, by assessments, less than $100,000, has been between seven and eight years in operation, and has paid dividends amounting to 264,000.

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—From a well authenticated statement, we learn that American Railroad Iron, manufactured from American pig, is in quality superior, by almost 8 to 1, to the imported article. The following is the test furnished by the engineers of the Reading Railroad —a route better calculated than any other in the United States, to try the qualities of iron rails:—

Annual wear of English Iron....	4 1-10 per cent.
Annual wear of American Iron....	1 4-10 "
Difference in favor of American	2 7-10 "

On lines principally for the conveyance of passengers, the wear is not so great, consequently the difference in favor of American iron is less; but the average disparity is about 2 to 1 in the wear, being the difference in cost for repairs.—The Lowmoor iron, which stands highest in the estimation of our railroad managers, is far inferior in tenacity to ordinary American iron in use.

REMOVAL OF FREE COLORED PERSONS FROM VIRGINIA.—It is stated that the house of delegates of Virginia has before it a bill providing for the appointment of overseers, who are to be required to hire out, at public auction, all free persons of color to the highest bidder, and to pay into the State treasury the sums accruing from such hire. These sums are to be devoted in future to sending free persons of color beyond the limits of the State. At the expiration of five years, all free persons of color remaining in the State are to be sold into slavery to the highest bidder, at public auction, the proceeds of such sales to be paid into the public treasury; provided that free persons of color shall be allowed the privilege of becoming the slaves of any free white person whom they may select, on the payment by such person of a fair price.

PROGRESS OF THE B. & O. RAILROAD.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, according to the Patriot, was opened to the respective points along the line as follows:

Ellicott's Mills, May 22, 1830.
Frederick, December 1, 1831.
Point of Rocks, April 1, 1832.
Harper's Ferry, December 1, 1834.
Bladensburg, July 20, 1884.
Washington City, August 25, 1834.
Opposite Hancock, June 1, 1842.
Cumberland, November 5, 1842.
Piedmont, July 21, 1851.
Fairmont, June 22, 1852.
Wheeling, January 1, 1853.

Ohio and Indiana Railroad.

The Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, purchased through their New York Agents, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., on the 18th, 6,000 tons best T rails for delivery at an early period the coming spring. The work on this line is in a considerable state of forwardness; the entire line from Crestline, a point on the C. C. and C. Railroad to Fort Wayne in Indiana, 181 miles, having been under graduation and masonry for a year past, and over three-fourths of the work on the entire line completed. The Company intend to have the road in operation by the 1st of January, 1854. It traverses an exceedingly fertile region the whole distance, and will be a route of much travel and business.

Presidential Vote of Missouri.

Counties.	1852. Pierce.	Scott.	1848. Taylor.	Cass.
Adair	201	113	110	200
Andrew	784	466	384	689
Atchison	150	108	77	136
Audrain	160	200	185	166
Barry	258	72	65	217
Bates	116	104	146	193
Benton	328	167	209	382
Bollinger	112	28	(new county.)	
Boone	618	1,112	1,102	688
Buchanan	857	712	704	1,055
Butler*	26	16	(new county.)	
Caldwell	209	157	128	168
Callaway	498	670	849	631
Camden	109	67	155	282
Cape Girardeau	487	323	485	709
Carroll	296	289	266	298
Cass	337	228	270	420
Cedar	162	65	116	271
Chariton	498	848	414	577
Clark	289	325	284	242
Clay	406	626	420	418
Clinton	289	288	290	286
Cole	402	216	277	581
Cooper	685	645	813	685
Crawford	278	240	264	276
Dade	276	175	166	306
Dallas	344	102	105	223
Daviess	351	208	289	358
Dent	98	74	(new county.)	
DeKalb	167	66	87	146
Dodge	55	31	(new county.)	
Franklin	619	277	42	42
Gasconade	304	89	330	680
Gentry	283	133	152	396
Green	920	484	401	825
Grundy	184	216	225	187
Harrison	164	111	68	144
Henry	245	266	274	239
Hickory	194	75	98	224
Holt	291	189	148	248
Howard	762	676	801	888
Jackson	858	723	695	954
Jasper	355	169	161	294
Jefferson	310	172	246	311
Johnson	456	360	384	451
Knox	255	310	196	197
LaClede	184	71	(new county.)	
Lafayette	532	803	915	686
Lawrence	330	168	170	374
Lewis	408	398	479	479
Lincoln	587	440	556	696
Linn	282	249	230	297
Livingston	321	251	195	378
McDonald	194	63	(new county.)	
Macon	473	356	260	470
Madison	259	117	231	377
Marion	761	804	1,046	797
Mercer	186	186	144	188
Miller	279	62	76	373
Mississippi	168	117	138	181
Manitea	353	189	161	406
Monroe	611	760	807	561
Montgomery	411	386	379	188
Morgan	278	133	167	342
New Madrid	32	93	323	168
Newton	326	107	161	461
Nodaway	111	61	43	148
Oregon	95	11	7	111
Osage	372	143	92	312
Ozark	57	32	39	118
Pemiscot	34	57	(new county.)	
Perry	213	171	322	289
Pettis	301	245	230	205
Pike	758	803	733	784
Platte	1,060	613	1,102	1,494
Polk	504	89	318	516
Pulaski	109	39	124	241
Putnam	121	104	74	120
Ralls	278	341	397	290
Randolph	502	776	607	503
Ray	618	488	509	626
Reynolds	98	6	21	148
Ripley	88	16	14	154
St. Charles	558	378	477	569
St. Clair	225	149	148	268
St. Clair	328	250	285	274
Ste. Genevieve	165	122	142	168
St. Louis	5,825	4,206	4,827	4,778
Saline	443	514	536	488
Schuyler	202	177	204	192
Scotland	293	216	131	240
Scott	97	59	147	217
Shannon	9	—	35	55
Shelby	328	207	175	263
Stoddard	177	116	97	196
Stone	94	17	(new county.)	
Sullivan	277	127	154	250
Taney	103	11	54	325
Texas	167	95	82	185
Vernon	168	63	(new county.)	
Warren	301	301	851	336
Washington	334	360	473	423
Wayne	144	—	91	245
Wright	167	95	72	181
Total	38,858	29,962	32,671	40,077
	29,962			32,671
Dem. maj...	8,891			7,406
	7,406			
Dem. gain in four years..	985			
Total vote in 1848				72,748
Total vote in 1852				68,816
Decrease in four years				4,423

* Butler county returned, but not counted, on account of illegality of election, having been held on Monday.

† No returns from Dunklin county—Clerk says the election was illegal.

‡ Montgomery county, 194 votes were cast for J. F. Brown and 192 votes for F. N. Brown instead of J. N. Brown; and 95 votes were given to H. F. Gary instead of H. F. Gary.

§ Reynolds county, Scott was voted for direct, with the exception of Gibson, (spelled Gipson,) who received 11 votes.

‖ Shannon county, only two electors voted for, one whig and one democrat.

¶ Wayne county, only two electors voted for. All the votes for electors, whether spelled correctly, or without the proper initials, are included in this count.

[From the New York Presbyterian, Jan. 22.]

A Letter from General Pierce, Referring to the Death of his First Son.

ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1853.

Messrs. Editors—Enclosed I send you a copy of the letter of the President elect, referred to in the last number of the *Presbyterian*. You are at liberty to publish it if you choose. It was written soon after the retirement of General Pierce from the United States Senate, in reply to a letter of condolence on the death of a beautiful and lovely boy, his cherished son. It sufficiently confirms statements of your own in your paper, already referred to.

A correspondent thinks that, under the circumstances, he betrays no confidence in submitting the same for publication. At all events, the responsibility may rest with him and such as he can readily find to share it with him.

Very truly yours,

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 30, —

My Dear Friend—You have been often in my thoughts, since I received your affectionate letter of the 16th inst. It was one of the earliest of the kind from my personal friends; soothing and grateful to me at the time. And it has been pleasant since, to think of you as among those who have truly sympathized with us in this dark hour of overpowering affliction.

Under bereavement like this, how trifling—O, how very trifling, do most of the cares, and purposes, and plans of this world appear! We can hardly realize how it is, that our hearts have been so engrossed in little matters of the day — We open our eyes, as it were from a dream, upon the realities that are around and before us. We see "passing away" written upon all the things of this world. We feel that we are mere sojourners, probationers here, and seem to estimate with an approximation to truth, the great interests of eternity, as compared with those of time. I do earnestly desire to keep awake to these matters, not to fall into the spell where, as it were from necessity, we look through a false medium, which places eternity so far off, and gives to the things of time such vast magnitude and disproportionate importance.

I remember well the conversation on our ride to the G., to which, I suppose, you refer. The convictions of my judgment have long been strong and decided, but the little influence they have had upon my life, is a sad illustration of the great truth, "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness."

Our dear boy was ill three weeks, and the last four days of his life was a period of much suffering. In the midst of our deep sorrow, I find inexpressible relief in the thought that "it is well with the child." He said much, to use his own expression, "of the blessed Jesus," especially on the Sabbath. And now his indefinite impressions and childish fancies are exchanged for full knowledge and never ending fruition. He is, as we firmly believe,

"Where no blight falls,
On the beautiful rose of youth."

He was a bright, affectionate, manly boy—the light and joy of his father's heart—the light and life of our home. We now feel, and must long continue to feel, his loss. We are conscious of his absence at every turn. We weep, but the cup of sorrow is not unmingled with rich consolation.

* * * * *

I have many things to say to you when we meet. Till then, your stricken friend,

FRANK. PIERCE.

To ——

Items of News and Miscellany.

Bigby fell down the other slippery morning. As he sat on the ground he muttered, "I have no desire to see the city burned down, but devoutly wish the streets were *laid in ashes*."

The New Orleans Picayune says, that the Home Mutual Insurance Company, which was established in that city about one year ago, has declared a dividend of 49 per cent, out of the profits made during the past year.

The Rhode Island Senate has non-concurred in an act passed by the House at the last session, authorising private houses to be searched upon evidence that liquors were kept there for sale.

A bill has passed the New Jersey Legislature, organizing a Court of Pardons, and granting it the power of commuting the sentence of capital punishment to imprisonment.

A law imposing a penalty of $50 upon any persons circulating bills under $5 of any bank out of the State, went into operation on Monday last in Alabama.

A Yankee has invented a new and cheap plan for boarding. One of the boarders mesmerizes the rest, and then eats a hearty meal, the mesmerized being satisfied from sympathy. One of the boarders having recovered, mesmerized the landlady on pay day, and endeavored to settle for the whole company by paying for one—but it did'nt work.

The number of Indians in California is estimated at about 90,000. At least one fifth of these are able bodied men, capable of working; another fifth women, who, among the Indians, always labor. Together they would amount to 36,000 laborers. Allowing the largest possible margin for exaggeration, and we should still have 20,000 laborers.

A petition is before the Massachusetts Legislature for the establishment of a new bank in Boston to be called the Webster Bank.

The Small Pox is raging to an alarming extent at Marshallville, Ga. The South-Western Railroad Company gives notice to the public that they have suspended communication with the place, in order to allay the apprehensions of travelers.

All the Hydes in the United States, or as many of them as please, are to meet at the U. S. Hotel, in Boston, on the 16th of February next, to make arrangements for securing an unclaimed inheritance in England.

Not less than two thousand doge have been destroyed the past season in Chicago, the men employed at four dollars per day.

The total number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries is 7,820.

An invading army of rats have lately been emigrating across the Rio Grande to Texas. A ferryman killed 1300 in one day.

A late English writer says that the only day an American devotes to "relaxation," is the day he takes medicine. Not a bad put in, that.

Our ideas are as much linked together as sausages. Who can smell of the chloride of lime without thinking of cholera; or look at a piece of dimity without thinking of the blue-eyed plumpness which is eventually to give it palpitation and rotundity. We pause for a reply.

Washington Irving is the guest of the Secretary of the Navy in Washington. Knickerbocker and Horse Shoe Robinson we should think would enjoy the companionship.

Two thousand six hundred and fifty persons died in Santiago de Cuba in October, November, and December, of cholera, out of a population of 80,000 to 85,000 souls. This is from official statements.

Gov. Johnson, of Virginia, has commuted to transportation for life the sentence of death against Isaac, the negro man convicted at Clarksburg of burglary. The sentence of death for such a crime is certainly a very severe one.

Capt. Perry, the Annapolis Republican states, returned to that city on Thursday evening, having been unable to recover the $1,085 of which he was recently defrauded by a gipsy.

Knowledge is not wisdom. A person may know much, and yet have no claim to be called wise. Wisdom is the practical application of knowledge.

It is said that application is about being made to the New York Legislature for an act incorporating a company by which the construction of the six proposed Ericsson air ships is to be undertaken.

The "good time" has come for authors and lecturers. A few of the literati are making small fortunes out of a half dozen lectures which they repeat in different cities. One lecturer has made $8,000 in one city, $800 in another, and is promised $1,000 for the copyright after he has gone through the United States.

Interest on Money.

The laws of trade are operating on money just as they operate on all articles of trade and commerce. When the supply exceeds the demand, the profits must necessarily be smaller than when the supply falls below the demand. Money lenders are now the beggars for profitable investment of their capital. Interest on money is declining everywhere. As no legislative act can do more than embarrass the trade in money, or make the operation of borrowing more difficult and expensive to the accustomed, so can no law fixing the rate of interest for which parties may contract as a maximum, at 10, 12 or 20 per cent prevent interest going below those amounts. The supply and the demand, together with the risk, will regulate the value of the use of money, in spite of legislative enactments on the subject. The Buffalo *Express*, shows the folly of legislators bothering themselves and wasting the time of the people that might be more profitably employed in endeavors to regulate the rate of interest:—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE FALL OF MONEY INTEREST.—This seems to be going on everywhere, and it is certainly working some curious results. It is indeed one of the most significant signs of the times that professional money lenders, all over the world, are now, for the first time in the history of man, investing their money in active production upon their own account. Yet so it is, both in Europe and America; and we can see no other reason for it than the steady and constant decline in the rates of money interest.

This decline was at first felt only by individuals, and was then supposed to be simply one of ordinary fluctuations that are so common. It therefore was deemed of little moment, as its duration, beyond a brief period, was not dreamed of. But not only has it endured, beyond all expectation, but it has steadily and constantly increased, in severity, that is, in continued decline, until not only is the encroachment already made upon lenders' incomes a very serious one, but the decline itself has now become to be considered a *permanent one*, and with evident certainty of steady future interests. What, therefore, was at first considered as merely an individual affair, affecting only a few private interests, for the moment, as it were, has now so augmented its importance, as that European governments are not only recognizing its existence, but are shaping their monetary affairs in conformity to its permanent continuance, as a new element.

France has reduced the rate of interest upon a part of her national debt, and proposes to do so upon, at least, portions of the remainder.—Following this, the governments of England, Belgium, Holland, and some of the nations are seriously proposing to do the same thing, while the English East India Company has given the one year's notice required by its charter, that the interest upon its debt will be reduced in May next.

These Government loads, in the matters of the reduction of money interest, preceded as they have been by the heavy declines that individual lenders have every where been made to realize, have no doubt had their influence upon the course that men with money are now seen so generally taking. This decline in question has made such serious inroads upon the incomes of lenders, that such men are looking, for their future support, to the earnings of their money, through active employment, in connection with industry. Such is eminently the case in this country, insomuch that it has been generally remarked, as a sign of the present times, differing in this from all the past.

But such is not peculiar to this country. The same cause, namely, decline of money interest, is working the same results in Europe and elsewhere as here. In France, and indeed throughout Europe—wherever not prevented by local political causes—the same. There, as here, lenders have so increased, and borrowers have so decreased in numbers, that competition has brought down the lending rates of money below what lenders are wont to call "satisfactory." On the other hand, labor, in all its forms has risen, in value, as have, generally all the products of labor; and hence the anxiety everywhere visible, on the part of money, to get itself into partnership with manual labor, as its only remaining means of earning. The Paris papers state that the fall of money interest has caused an unprecedented rush of capital to the channels of industry, to supply the losses of income which lenders there experienced. The same thing is here, and elsewhere, to the great augmentation of the dignity, the power and the pecuniary advantage of labor.

☞ The Roman Catholic Church in the United States comprises 6 archbishops, 29 bishops, 1,471 priests, 1,545 churches, distributed among 34 dioceses and 2 apostolical vicariates. As to the fact of population, the Catholic Almanac says:—"The figures were obtained from official, and consequently the most reliable, sources. If we suppose the Catholic population of the diocese of St. Louis to be 100,000, Boston 260,000, Galveston 30,000, and St. Paul 2,500, the total number of Catholics in the United States will be shown to be 2,096,200." The educational institutions comprise 38 ecclesiastical seminaries, 45 literary institutions for young men, and 102 female academies. The entire number of clerical students is 502. The Catholic religious institutions number 42 for males and 96 for females.—The charitable institutions amount to 108.

WINTER TO THE POOR.

BY MRS. E. M. KINNEY.

Stormy Winter comes again,
Bringing snow, and hail, and rain,
Beating 'gainst the window pane—
Rudely knocking at the door,
Borean holds to-night a rout,
See the shutters bolted stout,
Fasten all the doors about,
Stormy winter is without—
God have mercy on the poor.

On the poor, half clad in shreds,
Through whose low and leaky sheds,
Snow beats down on aching heads,
Pillowed on the naked floor,
He that looks may there behold,
Side by side the young and old,
Shivelled arms the babe enfold;
Oh, how dreadful is the cold,
God have mercy on the poor.

Iron-hearted winter comes!
Knocks in vain at costly domes,
But he scatches through the homes,
Scattered on the frozen moor,
There no shutters failed tight,
Keeps out the stormy night,
There no hearth is blazing bright,
Oh, how desolate the sight—
God have mercy on the poor.

See the famished infant prostrate,
To the fond but empty breast,
While the mother beats distressed,
Drooping tears upon the floor:
THOU! who hear'st the raven's cry,
Hear look down with pitying eye—
Send them manna from the sky,
Or, let birds their bread supply,
God have mercy on the poor!

Hearts, that all encased in gold;
Self-enriching have grown old,
Who have never felt the cold,
Once unbar your benevolence,
By ——
Let compassion now go forth,
Learn, what ye to learn were loth,
That no luxury of earth,
Half true-bounty's joy is worth—
Oh, have mercy on the poor!

Hark, the storm is raging yet;—
Who holds his frame at?
And the sufferers forget,
Shivering on the frozen moor?
Ye, who downy pillows prest,
Ye, whose limbs soft robes caress,
Pity and relieve distress,
Oh, the storm is pitiless—
God have mercy on the poor!

WORMS!

☞ As this is the season of the year when Worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of McLane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and effective medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors, J. KIDD & Co.,
60 Wood street.

DIED:

On the evening of the 24th instant, at a ¼ past 10 o'clock, MARTHA MAKIA, only daughter of A. W. LOOMIS, Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 11 Cliff-st., THIS (Wednesday) DAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness at Eddy Patterson's Livery Stable, Fourth-st., at ½ past 1 o'clock, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LETS—For sale at this office.

SEED—13 bbls. strictly prime Cloverseed, in store and for sale by (jan26) L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

IVORY RULES—Twelve inch Ivory Rules for sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
Market street, corner of Second.
jan24

PORT FOLIOS—A fine assortment of Desk Pods and Port Folios, always on hand and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
Market street, corner of Second.
jan26

INKSTANDS—Whitney's Patent, Brass and other newly invented Inkstands, suitable for Counting Houses, Schools, &c. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
corner of Market and Second streets.
jan26

TOBACCO—50 boxes O'S Jesse Hare's celebrated brand;
29 do pound lump Tobacco;
In store and for sale low, to close consignment, by
L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.
jan26

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS—A fine assortment of Mathematical Instruments on hand and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Dealer in Engineers' Stationery,
corner of Market and Second streets.
jan26

BACON—10 hhds. prime Bacon Hams;
75 do Shoulders.
Just from smoke house, and for sale by
L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.
jan26 Nos. 80 and 81 Water, and 62 Front street.

ENGINE.

ONE six inch cylinder, 30 inches stroke, second hand Engine, with Boiler all complete, and in good working order, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at
M. GRAFF & COLE'S,
jan26 No. 124 Wood street, (above Fifth.)

RAILED, (late of the firm of COLEY & RAILED,) having opened STORE No. 9, (two doors above the old stand) for the purpose of carrying on the CLOTHING BUSINESS, hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of the patronage of the late firm.

☞ Clothing made to order in the most fashionable styles, and on the shortest notice—inferior to none in the city.
jan26

The Pennsylvania Mutual Live Stock INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, $50,000!!
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS Company is now fully organized, and prepared to insure against the combined risks of FIRE, WATER, ACCIDENT and DISEASE, all descriptions of LIVE STOCK, such as Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

☞ *Office, No. 91 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

ALEX. JAYNES, President.
BENJ. M'LAIN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Jaynes,	Benj. M'Lain,
A. Wilkins,	Wm. Day,
Alex. Negley,	R. S. Reed,
James S. Negley,	Rody Patterson,
	Augustus Beylle.

Forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained by calling at the Office of the Company.

W. P. Glass has been appointed Examining Surgeon and Inspector, and can be found at the Office of Rody Patterson, Fourth street, or at the office of the Company. jan26:4w

JOHN GROUTT,
SUCCESSOR to MARTIN & WILLIAMS, Importer of BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, &c. Also—Dealer in *Fine Old Whisky* and *French Brandy*, corner of Smithfield and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan18:tf

BULWER'S LAST NOVEL, COMPLETE.
My Novel, or Varieties in English Life; part 2
Hester Somerset, a Novel; by Mrs. Ward, from the last London edition, complete in one volume.
Speeches of T. Babington Macaulay, 2 vols.
History of Europe, from the Fall of Napoleon, in 1815, to the accession of Louis Napoleon, in 1852, by Sir Archibald Alison Bart, 8vo., part 1. Price 50 cents.
The Marrying Man, a Tale founded on Fact, by the author of "Frank Farleigh."
Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table, by L. Gaylord Clark.
For sale by H. MINER & CO.,
jan22 No. 32 Smithfield street.

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.
My Novel; or, Varieties in English Life; part 2
Hester Somerset, a Novel.
Illustrated Magazine of Art.
The Marrying Man, by the author of "Frank Fairleigh."
Whig Almanac for 1853.
History of the Painters of all Nations.
Just received and for sale by
W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO'S,
jan25 76 Fourth street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Clarke et al., } In Admiralty.
vs.
Steamboat Michigan No. 2, &c.

THE parties is hereby given to all persons interested, that by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the above named Court, I attached the Steamboat Michigan No. 2, his tackle, apparel and furniture, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1853, in a cause of collision, civil and maritime, for damages, wherein Wm. H. Clarke et al are libellants; and that Tuesday, the 25th instant, has been appointed by the Court for the return of the writ and the hearing of the cause.

The hearing of the above cause continued until Tuesday, February 8th, 1853. JOHN DICKEY, Marshal.
January 24, 1853. jan26

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
Matthew Elliott, et al., } In Admiralty.
vs.
Steamboat James Nelson.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that by virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the above named Court, I attached the steamboat James Nelson, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1853, in a cause of collision, civil and maritime, wherein Matthew Elliott and Jackson Baker are libellants; and that Tuesday, the 8th day of February next, has been appointed by the Court for the return of said writ, and the hearing of the cause.

JOHN DICKEY, Marshal.
Pittsburgh, January 22, 1853. jan24:td

☞ Birch Wine, Wine