Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY BARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....FEBRUARY 1.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

In pursuance to public notice, the Committee met at the hour appointed, in the St. Charles Hotel, when, upon motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Allegheny county are hereby requested to meet on Saturday, February 12th, at the usual places for holding primary meetings, and elect, from each district, two delegates, to represent them in County Convention, which will assemble on the following Wednesday, 16th, at the Court House, to elect delegates to the next State Convention. The meetings will organize at 3 o'clock, P. M. and remain open until 5 o'clock, P. M.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Chairman.
JAS. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

☞ Our friend B. in Clarion county, is informed that we have not yet received a copy of the Clarion *Democrat*, to which he refers, containing an article in regard to the Marshalship. If a copy of the paper is forwarded to us, we shall attend to B.'s request promptly.

☞ We return our thanks to the Hon. THOS. M. HOUK, for a bound volume of the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, for 1851 and 1852—to Messrs. DARSIE and ROBERTSON of the Senate, and Messrs. GILLMORE, EYSTER, PORTER and KINNEAR of the House of Representatives, for legislative favors. Our thanks are also due to HENRY WILSON, of Columbus, Ohio, for a copy of the Report of the officers of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

☞ The controversy between the Whig Sheriff and the Whig Commissioners, is becoming interesting, and as it progresses it gives the people some information as to why they have to pay such enormous taxes to support the county jail.

As we have before said, all we want to see is even handed justice between the parties who have made the issue, and from what we have heard, we are induced, as disinterested journalists, to take the side of the Commissioners. We find a justification of this course in the *Gazette* of yesterday:

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—In your editorial of Saturday, headed "the Commissioners vs. the Sheriff," you express a wish, or, in other words, you would be obliged to them, "the Commissioners, if they would furnish you proof of the profit" &c. Your own statement, together with my own knowledge, caused me to make the following:

The allowance to police and court prisoners by your statement, amounted to.....	61 25
I now would suggest the adding of 37½ cents for the Sunday allowance of 75 prisoners, and add it to the above sum.....	26 87½
Making.....	$88 12½

Now sir, I assert without fear of contradiction, that the above prisoners and jail can be kept as has always been the custom for the following: 75 prisoners, at 6 cents per day, including soup daily instead of "twice a week," *including all ingredients*," which is $8 75, or weekly, 26 25

1 Jailor,	10 00
	$36 25

If then, you deduct the above from the first statement, you will find a saving of $51 87½ per week—or $2697 45 per year, taking your own statement of the number of persons now in prison, and just after a general Jail delivery. But, if you take a general average the year round, you will find at least 125 the fair estimate, which is two-thirds more than the above figures, which amounts to the additional sum of $1702 82, and when added to the sum of $2697 45—makes $4495 87, leaving a margin of $495 87 over the $4000 which will enable the Sheriff to exercise his benevolence in furnishing "all ingredients" for soup "and other things furnished to prisoners who need them." But let us examine your own statement, about the "half cent," which I admit is small; "but in the year amounts to something." And as you say it is paid, I will of course make the price paid, the basis of my calculation. Then we have the following:

Seventy-five prisoners, 4½ cts per day, or $3 37½ per week.....	$23 62
Soup per week.....	5 00
Two Jailor's fees.....	20 00
	$48 62

Deduct this from the allowance, $61 25, and the turnkey fee of 37½ each, $26 87½, amounting in the total to $88 12½, and you still have a snug sum of $39 60 per week, or $2,059 20 per annum, on your own statement. Then make a fair addition of ⅓ increase for prisoners and allowance, amounting to $1,369 32, and you will find $3,-316 33, which is a nice little profit, but it will not amount exactly to $4,000; still it should satisfy any fair expectant for profit who has besides the office of Sheriff, independent of the above sum.

I have not allowed for "tea, coffee and other things," for "it is not in the bond," and I do not believe that any Sheriff's humanity has ever yet expanded to give away $10 per week, or $520 per year, when he was not compelled so to do.

My friend, on any calculation founded upon truth, you will find your misstatement of $2 63, or yearly $136 76, a "small potatoe" affair.

My dear sir, the public want truths, and not the visionary calculations of an Editor's sanctum. Let us have such, and my word upon it, the public will *en masse* demand a reform so much needed. And why should they not? Are they better satisfied that the Sheriff should have in his pocket $4,000 of their money as a profit to him, when it is in their power to keep it if they will?

MORE ANON.

The people will remember that this is copied from the especial organ of the Sheriff, and they can make up their minds accordingly as to the honesty of the efforts of the editor and Mr. Magill to falsify the record.

It is foolish for the whig Sheriff and the time-serving *Gazette* to attempt to show that the Commissioners are actuated by a feeling of personal opposition. We have high whig authority for saying that this impression is false, and we will quote the *Journal*—the leading whig organ—to prove the truth of what we say. That paper of yesterday says:—

"A movement is afoot at this moment, which should have been made long ago, to transfer the subsistence of the prisoners in the County Jail to the County Commissioners directly. Hitherto the County Board have paid the expense of subsisting the prisoners through the Sheriff, allowing that functionary to realize a profit not short of *three thousand dollars per annum*. This fact admits of no denial. Twist and display figures how you will, and we see they have been made to lie egregiously, still there is the naked, undeniable fact, demonstrable at call, that the Sheriff makes between *three and four thousand dollars* a year out of feeding the prisoners alone! Let this be put down as admitting no question or denial.

"With the discovery that this enormous revenue was wrung from the diet of the poor prisoners, and that the tax payers of the county were bled for this extravagant addition to the emoluments of an office already fat enough, a disturbance was raised about it last year, in the term of Sheriff Curtis. When the cry was raised then, the Commissioners deeming it ungracious to invade Mr. Curtis' term at its close, took no steps to enforce the needed change. *But it is also susceptible of proof, that they announced, last spring, their purpose, whenever a new Sheriff should take office, be he whom he might, they would, with the commencement of the new term, move and press for this reform to save the tax-payers of Allegheny county from this enormous annual levy of three to four thousand dollars.*

"We say it is susceptible of proof, *and the proofs have been placed within our reach*, that this reform was resolved on last spring."

Will not the above extract justify us in all we have said on this matter? Nothing so strong against Mr. Magill has ever appeared in the columns of the *Post*, and it must be remembered that the remarks quoted, come from the organ of his own party.

The *Journal* goes on with other remarks and says:—

"It must be admitted, therefore, that this movement of the County Commissioners has sprung from no sudden quarrel, and cannot be attributed, as the *Gazette* falsely charges, to hostility on the part of the Commissioners towards the Sheriff. But suppose it otherwise, suppose a quarrel *did* originate this exposure of the enormous profit wrung by the Sheriff from the starving prisoners, and that the quarrel stimulated the Commissioners, to take steps towards this salutary and most needed reform!—What then? Does the bad blood between these officers affect the merits of the case? We say in heaven's name let them fight thrice a day, if such quarrel result in the exposure of so enormous an abuse and a movement towards *reform*. There are the facts. The *Gazette* may cypher as it will, the truth stands, that the tax-payers of this county are bled to the extent of three to four thousand dollars per annum in the name of feeding prisoners in the jail, over and above the actual cost of their maintenance.

And now that the facts are known, the remedy must and will be applied. Our Senators and Representatives at Harrisburg understand too well the interests and the feelings of their tax-burdened constituency to do anything else than carry into prompt effect the measure of reform now asked at their hands by the Board of County Commissioners.

We have none but the kindest and most cordial feelings towards Mr. Magill, our present worthy Sheriff. We labored earnestly and sincerely for his election, and would as resolutely resist any and all attempts to invade or cut off any of the regular or recognized revenues of his office. But this matter of the jail allowance, and the enormous loss to the county occasioned by it, is a different affair, and as a source of *profit* to the Sheriff never was contemplated; and this, we join the Commissioners, and the tax-payers in reforming.

The above from a Whig organ, is, we think, a pretty strong endorsement of the position we have assumed in this matter, and, until Mr. Magill and his "organ" can prove the propriety of liceing by implication, we will believe the statement to be correct, and wish God speed to the efforts of the Commissioners.

The *Journal* speaks out further in the following pregnant paragraph. Perhaps the Sheriff and his "organ" can explain what it means.

"And the attempt to smother this salutary movement towards reform, by the cry, that it is all the offspring of bad blood—it is a bit of spite work &c., is too thin a device to deceive anybody. It is often the case that a little heat is necessary to stimulate men to do an ungracious duty, and at the most it may be said of this case, the Commissioners and the Sheriff have differed just so far that the Board *have taken courage to do their whole duty*; and all we hope or can say is the premises is, let them keep up the excitement until the reform be accomplished. We would not give a straw for the chances of those public men, before the people, who would stand in the way of this Reform; and indeed now that public attention has been for the first time awakened to the abuse, it will *correct itself* even unaided."

We were the first to refer to this matter, and our disclosures were attributed to partizan spite, when nothing was further from our thoughts.—But as the leading Whig paper, edited by the Whig Mayor, has taken the same position with the *Post*, we hope we need not further protest that our efforts have not been actuated by mercenary motives such as those which govern the organ of the Sheriff.

STATE AGRICULTTRAL FAIR.

Immediately after the Great Ohio Agricultural Fair, at Cleveland, last summer, we wrote an article urging, in the strongest manner, that our citizens would make a determined effort to have the next Pennsylvania State Fair at Pittsburgh. On several occasions since then, we have called the attention of our citizens and the County Agricultural Society to the subject, and pointed out the advantages that would result to our city from the assemblage of strangers as would necessarily be collected together on such an occasion.

We are now rejoiced to have it in our power to state that our suggestions are being acted upon in such a manner as cannot fail to meet with success. We see it stated in the *Journal* that "the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their meeting in this city on Friday, unanimously voted a subscription of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, towards the expenses of holding this State Fair in Pittsburgh, in addition to which they will make the usual reduction of fares on the occasion. This Company also decided to ask the co-operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in similar measures, and no doubt a larger subscription will be made by that Company."

The same paper says that the County Agricultural Society was in session on Saturday, in Pittsburgh; took up this subject, and appointed a committee to procure subscriptions from citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, towards the *Bonus*, or fund for expenses, which will determine the location of the Fair. The Committee are WM. MARTIN, JOHN YOUNG, A. SPEER, (city,) JOHN MURDOCK, JR., JAS. S. NEELEY, HENRY INGHAM.

These are all good men, and we have no doubt but that they will act efficiently in carrying out the object of their appointment. We hope to find the greatest spirit of liberality amongst the citizens of the two cities and county, so that nothing shall be left undone on our part to have the next State Fair held in Pittsburgh.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that a disastrous accident occurred in the neighborhood of Christina, by which two of our most estimable citizens were injured—one of them seriously. We understand that Mr. BARTHERGHEN, the talented and amiable architect of the Cathedral, had both his arms and one of his thighs broken, and that Mr. MORRISBOTH, the sculptor, who is attending to the stucco work of the edifice, was somewhat injured. The balance of the passengers suffered but slight injury. We understand that when the cars ran off the track, Mr. Barthergher and his companion were standing upon the platform. This is a dangerous position. The place of safety is inside, and as near the middle of a car as you can obtain a seat.

SPEAKER SCHELL.

The Fulton *Democrat* says: "We are informed by a gentleman from Harrisburg, that Speaker SCHELL is winning golden opinions from all men. He performs the duties in an able and highly satisfactory manner, and with due courtesy and respect towards the members. He will make a popular officer."

The above confirms what we have heard from other quarters. Mr. SCHELL is one of the most promising young men in Pennsylvania, and we are truly rejoiced to hear that as the presiding officer of the House, he has more than met the expectations of his friends. His course is upward and onward.

RE-ELECTION OF GEN. HOUSTON.

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, by a vote almost unanimous.

Gen. HOUSTON has made an able and popular Senator, and this now mark of confidence on the part of his constituents cannot be but gratifying to him.

Murder of Miss Catharine Hayes.

Intelligence from California, by the Pampero, which arrived at New Orleans, states that Miss Catharine Hayes, the Irish vocalist, has been wantonly murdered in San Francisco by a man named Jones. No reason is assigned for this horrid tragedy; but the populace turned out *en masse*, arrested the culprit, and immediately lynched him. This is certainly sad news, and we hope it may turn out to be incorrect.

Senator Elected in New Jersey.

The Legislature of New Jersey have elected the Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT to a seat in the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

☞ The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, of the 27th, contains an editorial article, urging the claims of Major WESTLEY FOST, of that place, for the office of U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—This valuable monthly for February has been received by Gildenfenny & Co., and H. Miner. Its contents are as varied and interesting as usual.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We find but little in the proceedings of our State Legislature that will be of special interest to our readers. We presume this is the reason why we have received no telegraphic despatches from Harrisburgh for some days.

On Thursday last, in the Senate, Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on Banks, reported as committed, the supplement to the act incorporating the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Haldeman, from same committee, as committed, the supplement to the Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Company.

In the House, on Thursday,—Mr. Appleton presented two remonstrances against a repeal of the law of last session relative to a new school district in North Fayette and Findley townships, Allegheny county. On motion of Mr. Appleton, it was referred to a committee to consist of the Allegheny members.

Mr. Cowan, two remonstrances of similar import.

Mr. Gillmore, one from citizens of Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, against changing the place of holding elections in said township.

Mr. Porter, a petition signed by 300 citizens of West Deer, Allegheny county, for a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. Appleton reported a bill for the relief of Alfred Steward and Samuel Kellar.

Mr. Eyster reported a bill to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, with amendments.

Agreeably to order, the bill to incorporate the the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Harrisburg, was taken up, and it being put upon final passage, it passed, yeas 49, nays 41.

The bill to extend the charter of the Carlisle Deposit Bank came up on third reading, and passed finally—yeas 48, nays 39.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

For the information of our friends who may wish to visit either Baltimore or Washington, we would state that there is a nearer and better way to reach those cities than going round by Philadelphia and Wilmington. Through tickets from Pittsburgh to Baltimore can be procured at the Pennsylvania railroad office in this city, for $9,50 being the same price as charged to Philadelphia. Passengers go over the Pennsylvania Road to Harrisburgh, where they take the cars of the Susquehanna Railroad for Baltimore, arriving at the latter city in 19½ hours from the time they leave Pittsburgh. The Susquehanna Road is admirably managed, by careful and intelligent engineers and conductors, and great pains are taken to carry passengers with safety and comfort. ALFRED GAITHER, Esq., the Superintendant of the Road, is a polite and very efficient officer, and labors assiduously to promote the interests of the Company, and give satisfaction to the traveling public.

Lady vs. Wife.

The editor of the Providence Journal, who is considerable of an *arbiter elegantiarum*, which means a man of taste, says this:

"We wish the democratic papers would call Mrs. Pierce the *wife* of the President elect, instead of his *lady*. They are legally married, and she is entitled fo the name of wife. Besides, it shocks all our ideas of morality to hear it said that the President elect of the United States is traveling around so much with any other woman than his wife. If any of the democratic papers labor under the impression that the title of wife is not grand enough, we can assure them that Blackwood's Magazine, which is high aristocratic authority, has fully endorsed it in a long and excellent article, the text of which was taken from a paragraph in this paper.

An anecdote is told of a Scotch shopkeeper who declined some request made by a customer. 'Do you know,' said the customer, 'that I am the Bishop's lady?' "Hoot, woman,' was the answer, 'I would not do it if yo was his wife, much less his leddy.' Lady is a beautiful word in its place, and female is a proper word in its place, but either of them employed for wife or woman is in shocking taste."

This is all very well, except the charging of a vulgarism, which is common to our whole society, upon the democratic papers, which are no more guilty in the premises than the whig papers, and every record of arrivals at the hotels in the nation. Names are always entered thus: "Mr. Smith and lady," or "Mr. Peter Popkins and lady," when, if any body should say "Jones and woman," or "Mr. Peter Popkins and woman," Jones and Popkins would be turned incontinently out of doors. The practice, however, is convenient for young gentlemen who travel with ladies that are not wives.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE RELIGIOUS TEST.—It is doubted whether a convention to remove the religious test in New Hampshire can be called before 1857, as the constitution of that State provides that amendments shall be proposed to the people every seven years after holding a previous convention. The last convention was held in 1850, and many able lawyers contend there is no authority to call another till 1857. In view of this diversity of opinion the friends of repeal are afraid to urge the call of the convention at present.

Centre County.

The Democratic County Convention of Centre county met in Bellefonte on the 25th, and appointed WILLIAM H. BLAIR Representative delegate, and recommended Col. JAMES BURNSIDE as Senatorial delegate to the next State Convention, and instructed for JOHN T. HOOVER, of Centre county, for Canal Commissioner. Hr. Hoover is at present Prothonotary of Centre county, to which place he has been repeatedly elected.

A WEALTHY AMBASSADOR.—Veli-Pacha, the new Turkish ambassador in Paris, is only thirty years of age, and is so immensely rich as to be called the Musselman Rothschild. It is said he spent fifty million francs on his journey from the Sublime Porte to the Barrier de l'Etoile. All his attendants wore, during the whole trip, the Turkish costume. He gave away twenty thousand dollars in gratuities to servants, postillions and chambermaids, from Marseilles to Paris.

STATISTICS OF PHILADELPHIA.—There are in Philadelphia 192 places of public worship, of which 47 are Presbyterian, 33 Episcopalian, 25 Baptist, 19 Methodist Episcopal, 18 Catholic, 8 Friends' meeting houses, 12 Colored, 7 Lutheran, 4 Protestant Methodist, 2 German Reformed, 4 Hebrew Synagogues and 2 Unitarian. There are also 126 public institutions, including 21 public schools; 9 English and 2 German daily papers, 28 weekly papers, and 21 periodicals.

LT. HEALD AND LOLA MONTEZ.—The death of Lieut. Heald, the *quandam* husband of Lola Montez, has been announced, denied, and is again announced. He is said to have executed a will, in which he bequeathed to the eccentric countess a life interest of £30,000, together with his portfolio of water drawings, and a *portrait of himself*. There are those who go so far as to say that the former will be the more acceptable legacy.

SAD AFFAIR.—The Salem *Gazette* state that an industrious Irishman, residing in Boston, had accumulated and saved money enough from his earnings to secure and furnish a snug little tenement, and to send for his family to come over and occupy it. They took passage in the ship Moses Wheeler, which arrived last week, but the wife and six children had died during the passage over.

THE SLAVE SHOOTING CASE.—The commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland to investigate the charge against Archibald Ridgely, a police officer of this city, of having killed a slave whom he was attempting to arrest at Columbia, Pennsylvania, last summer, have reported to the Governor that the shooting was entirely accidental; and that they had succeeded in convincing the Governor of Pennsylvania that such was the case.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Items of News and Miscellany.

The colored man Neal, charged with enticing slaves to run away from Com. Mayo, was not delivered up, but remained in prison in Philadelphia as last accounts.

In South Carolina all the newspaper publishers have adopted the rule of requiring payment in advance from subscribers.

Why are the country girls' cheeks like French calico? Because they are "warranted to wash and retain their color."

The will of Amos Lawrence does not confirm the statement that he had left Mrs. Pierce $35,-000.

Geo. Vandenhoff, the *actor*, sailed in the Arabia, from New York on Wednesday, to perform in England for awhile, and will then return to the United States.

Gen. Pierce has declined a reception from the State authorities of Massachusetts, for the reason assigned in his letter to the Mayor of Boston.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, in Rhode Island a test vote on the new Liquor Law was decided in favor of the law—39 to 24 The bill will have to pass the Senate yet.

A petition was presented in the U. S. Senate, the other day, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of marriage.

We learn from a reliable source, says the New Madrid Journal of the 15th Jan., that four coal boats were sunk at Merriweather's Bend, one day last week, and out of twenty-one men, who composed the crews, only one man escaped.

Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, in a recent letter, asserts his constitutional right to fill the vacancy in the Mississippi Senatorial representation; but he is in doubt whether he, in view of recent developments, will exercise that right.

A woman in New York, named Hester White, met a man at dusk on Monday evening, in an open street in that city, knocked him down, and rifled his pockets of $28.

The Madison Courier notices that a new bank, under the provisions of the General Banking Law of Indiana, will commence operations in that city on the 1st of May next, with a capital of $100,000, to be increased to $500,000. It will be called the Indiana State Bank.

The editor of the Springfield Republican has been presented by a lady with a piece of cake, in perfectly good condition, which was 26 years old last July.

It is said a number of the members of Congress and others have held a meeting and resolved to make an effort to push the French Spoliation bill through.

A man was found dead inside of an omnibus in St. Louis on the 21st inst A coroners inquest showed he had taken laudanum, the vial that contained the drug being found in his pocket, empty.

☞ We believe there are no "Fairs" on hand at present, nor are we aware that there are any in contemplation. In copying the following remarks from the New York Evening Post, therefore, we shall not lay ourselves liable to the charge of invidiousness:

The Unfairness of Fairs.

We know not to whom belongs the credit of inventing what are termed religious fairs. It is most certain that they are, every year, increasing in number and in magnitude. They are all designed, of course, to promote some benevolent, or charitable, or religious purpose. We have fairs to help to pay the clergyman's salary, fairs for carpeting churches, for clothing Sunday-school scholars, for purchasing an organ, and for introducing the gas. Then, on a larger scale, we have fairs to assist in paying off the debt on an old church, or to build a new one; fairs to feed and clothe the poor, or to erect edifices for their accommodation.

The process for accomplishing all these good objects, is pretty much the same in all cases. It is, in a word, to buy cheap and sell dear. Ladies, with bewitching smiles, wait upon the mercer, the grocer, the book-seller, the confectioner, the baker, the toy-vender, &c. &c., and eloquently depict the paramount importance of the object they have in view. They are singularly unlucky if they do not succeed in getting donations of remnants of silk or satin, candies, cakes, creams, and what not, for the lady-managers are animated by an enthusiastic zeal which the gallant shopkeeper finds it hard to resist.—If, however, they cannot get what they want gratis, they do the next best thing, and procure them at cost, or little under.

The material being thus provided, with as much worldly tact as they can command, the managers select the time and place most suitable for their object. The Christmas holidays are especial favorites for winter fairs. About the fourth of July is the most desirable if they must be held in the summer. Circulars of invitation, which some poor printer has been beguiled into printing gratuitously, are sent to all the respectable families whose addresses are known to the managers; and all the clergymen of their particular denomination are expected, and those of other sects are invited to read the ladies' notice twice on Sunday as a part of the religious service.

By the more aspiring, large hand-bills are placarded about the streets, and the daily papers are pressed into the service, where, in the column devoted to amusements, the time, the place, and the object are set forth in the most flattering terms. Generally, however, it is deemed sufficient to send circulars and to have the announcement made from the pulpit, the clergyman being requested by a committee specially detailed for that purpose, to add a few words of his own, in favor of the means and ends of the fair enterprise; in other words, to recommend them to buy their holiday presents and other trifles, at knocks at twice or three times its cost at the regular dealer's, because the excess will be a contribution to the cause of philanthropy or religion.

As a general thing, church fairs succeed admirably, that is, if according to the business usage, we estimate success by profits. We have heard of several where the proceeds resulting from the untiring agency and efforts of the ladymanagers were reckoned by thousands of dollars. And all this being for good and laudable objects, fairs will continue to increase and to be patronized by the benevolent and philanthropic.

There is one aspect of this subject, however, to which we deem it a duty to call attention. It is the fact that most of these schemes for raising money, interfere with honest industry, and with the efforts of the retailers and the smaller shopkeepers to obtain bread for themselves and their families. An illustration will make us understood. Mr. Snobby is in the habit of furnishing *Santa Claus* with a few dollars' worth of notions wherewith to fill the stockings and make glad the hearts of the young Snobbies at Christmas. For years he has made a part of his purchases of a widow who pays a high rent for her little shop, and by strict economy, maintains herself and her fatherless family; the rest of his money has been divided among several other small traders in similar circumstances. They all calculated that he would do the same this year. They laid in their stock with that expectation. But, alas, although they displayed their little all to the best advantage, and watched wistfully for his approach, Snobby came not; he had been invited to the Fair. It was made very clear to him that, although he did get less for money, it would be aiding a most benevolent cause to lay out all the designed to spend with the Christain ladies, who had condescended to stand at a fair table and retail shaving soap, dolls, ice cream, fancy whistles, and pocket handkerchiefs, for the purpose, perhaps, of sending the gospel among the Apache Indians.

Snobby did so. He never gave a thought to the poor widow, of whom he purchased last year; nor did he stop to ask himself how the retailers are to pay their rent. He was brimful of benevolence, and rejoiced when he heard how large a sum had been realized by the fair; yet this same Snobby was one of the foremost in making a public protest against the attempt made some years ago to interfere with his branch of business, by introducing it into the workshops of the alms-house and state prison. His profits, he said, would be reduced by it.

Multiply Snobby by a thousand, and the retailers to whom we have referred, by fifty or more, and the subject upon which we have deemed proper thus to animadvert will not be considered of trivial moment. We plead for the industrious classes,—for the shopkeeper who has hard work to make both ends meet,—for all those, who in consequence of these "benevolent operations," not only lose the sale of their stock, but have it thrown upon their hands,—a dead loss; and we submit to the thoughtful of our philanthropic fellow-citizens, and to the ladies themselves, who are guilty of so much of this misguided philanthropy, whether it is exactly right to engage in a traffic where, just in proportion to their success, must be the unmerited damage sustained by the most dependent classes.

FOUR STANZAS.

BY WILLIAM ALBERT SUTLIFE.

The days how strange, the nights grow cold,
The bees have left the clover;
The maple droppeth in the pool
Its shady summer cover;
All day the swallows southward fly,
All night the wind sighs dreary,
And through the thin veil over it
The moon looks wan and weary,

The crisp leaves rustle on the path
That stopeth to the meadow,
The oak beside the lily-pond
Drops down its naked shadow,
The bored boughs at eventide
On upland fells kept swaying,
And doleful sounds through valleys wide
At lonely hours are straying.

Three summer months to warm the heart,
And then the chill frosts after—
Three summer months to dream of love—
Some ninety days for laughter;
And then the South doth end its reign—
The north-winds clip our dreaming—
The shadow droopeth once again
To end Love's empty scheming.

There is no strip of summer bine
But winter clouds blow over,
There is no inch of soldier turf
The white snow shall not cover;
No pleasant thing but has its end
When sunny days are waning,
No note of music for the lyre
But endlessly complaining.

Important to Railroad Companies and the Traveling Public.

An action brought to recover damages for the wrongful ejection of a passenger from the cars of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, was tried yesterday, in the Supreme Court. The plaintiff, Geo. Alexander, claimed that he had entered the cars as a passenger at Dayton, having purchased a ticket, which he accidentally lost before called on by the conductor. On the other side it was claimed that the plaintiff had not bought any ticket; but that if he had, having lost it, he was bound to pay over again. It was shown in aggravation that the plaintiff was put out on a cold Winter's morning, the nearest house being some three or four thousand yards off, and that the plaintiff's feet were injured by the frost and cold.

In his charge to the Jury, Judge Headley informed them a corporation stood on no higher grounds than any other carrier—that the ticket given by the Railroad Company was the best evidence of payment; but if the party had actually paid for his seat in the cars, the loss of the ticket would only put him to the trouble of proving he had paid, and the Railroad Company would have no right to turn him out.

It being suggested on the part of the defendant that if the ticket were found by another person it might have been passed on the conductor, the Court remarked, that the ticket was not negotiable; and if the Company chose to put it in a shape by which they might be imposed upon, that would not alter the rights of other parties.

The jury, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with $500 damages. —*Cin. Commercial.*

Horrible Tragedy in Mississippi.

The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion relates the following shocking affair:

On Thursday last James Clark, a well-known citizen of the county of Clark, made an assault upon his negro woman, for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered her into a corner of the room, and commenced pitching his knife at her, point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth and return it to him.—This demoniacal amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gashes! The same day he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures. He also cut off her eye lids!

This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of murder. Clark, on that day, ordered his wife to go and call Lewis, a negro belonging to the family. She obeyed, but the slave refused to come, through a dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, and was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro! Five times was she sent upon this capricious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time she was whipped for her failure. Clark then called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. The negro, it seems, did not heed the warning, for while splitting rails the next morning, he was shot down by his master. The wound was fatal; the negro ran about three hundred yards, and fell in mortal agony. Clark, who is supposed to be insane, has been committed to answer for murder.

Milane's Worm Specific!

☞ The following, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced:—

BRESSLER, Tioga Co., Pa., March 30, 1850.

Gentlemen:—In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged, by your forwarding us, per Corning, N. Y. & Erie Railroad, a bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money. Knowing the wonderful effects of said "Specific," in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity. If to be had (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would recommend a person for trouble and expense of reading, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY.

Per W. R. FORCE.

☞For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. J. RIDD & CO.,
jan30d2w 60 Wood street.

DIED:

On Monday, 31st instant, FRANK, son of William and Ann Buchanan, aged 5 months. The funeral will take THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ Hon. Neal Dow, the author of the "*Maine Law*," will deliver an address on *the Necessity for and Effects of a Prohibitory Liquor Law*, at the FIFTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH, on SEMBERANCE EVENING, this instant. Tickets 25 cents. The fact that the speaker drafted the first Prohibitory Law enacted and adopted in the United States, renders him peculiarly well qualified to give information upon its provisions, and their effects in the suppression of the giant evil of the day—Intemperance.

Tickets of admission, 25c each. Can be obtained of Gen. R. White, Market street; H. D. King and Alderman Steel, Fourth street; Dr. A. G. M'Candless, Sixth Ward; John Price, Federal street, Allegheny City, and at the door.

jan31

EXCHANGE ON NEW ORLEANS AND CINCINNATI, constantly for sale at No. 75 Fourth street.
feb1 A. WILKINS & CO.

Wanted to Purchase,

SIX DRAY HORSES, warranted sound and gentle; for which a fair price will be given, on application to
feb1:2 ANDREW JACKMAN, 21 Irwin st.

STOCKS FOR SALE—
Bank of Pittsburgh;
Minnesota Mining Company;
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad;
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph;
A. WILKINS & CO., 75 Fourth st.
feb1

Canal Commissioners' Office,

Harrisburg, January 24th, 1853.

RESOLVED, That the Superintendent of the Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad be and he is hereby directed to transfer all the Section Boat Trucks on said Road to the Allegheny Portage Railroad.—[Extract from the Journal.]

THOMAS S. WILSON, Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Parkersburg, January 28th, 1853.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Section Boat Trucks will be transferred, and from this date no Section Boat will be transported over the Philadelphia and Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad.

JOB. B. BAKER,
Superintendent Motive Power,
Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad.
feb1:4t

☞ Armstrong Democrat, Mountain Sentinel, Blairsville Apalachian, and Hollidaysburg Standard, publish 4 times, and send bill to this office.

Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines!

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT: Jayne's Hair Tonic;
" Tonic Vermifuge; " Sanative Pills;
" Carminative Balsam; " Ague Pills;
" Alterative; " American Hair Dye
The above valuable family medicines constantly on hand, and sold wholesale or retail, at the Patent Medicine Store, 23 Fifth street. By A. JAYNES,
Jan18:6mw Exclusive Agent for Pittsburgh.

For Twenty Days!

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES.—A. A. Mason & Co., 62 and 64 Market street, will continue their great semi-annual sale, for twenty days longer, at the end of which time their Fifth street Store will be completed. The immense stock of their Goods will therefore, before removal, be closed out at a still greater reduction in prices, and at a large sacrifice from cost; as it is their desire to clear their whole stock, that they may open their New Store, with an entire New Stock.
jan20

A CARD.—*To the French and German Residents of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and neighborhood.*—For the accommodation of the German and French population, we have just concluded arrangements to draw drafts on Messrs. Fonçal, Rock & Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the Maine, and on Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Bankers, Paris, which drafts can be made payable in all the principal places throughout France and Germany. Apply to

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., New York,
Or, to the undersigned, European Agent, No. 186, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
dec14 JAMES BLAKELY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Matthew Elliott, *et al.*,
vs. } In Admiralty.
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 maratime, 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. jan24:6td

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Wm. H. Clarke *et al.*,
vs. } In Admiralty.
Steamboat Michigan No. 2.

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 Michigan No. 2, her tackle, apparel and furniture, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1853, in a cause of collision, civil and maratime, 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.
February 24, 1853. jan26

☞ Low Spirits, Hypochondriac, want of energy and capacity for business or disposition to enjoy life and happiness, are wretched complaints which silently prey upon the constitution of the unhappy object. They are usually brought on through troubles and afflictions of the mind, sedentary habits, confined air and close application to study. They are sometimes attended with loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, frightful dreams, and a pallid, unhealthy, downcast countenance. Now, while these melancholy disorders exist, the bright sparkling eye loses its wonted lustre—the mind is penetration and vivacity—the body its manly courage and vigor, and the noblest feelings of our nature, gradually dwindle away to a fretful peevish temper, until life becomes a burthen, and other diseases arise to shorten the existence of the wretched victim.

A balm for these horrible disorders will be found in that excellent article, HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

☞See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa; also, by JAMES T. SAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. dec28:1mdaw

☞ Scrofula.—It is due to Kier's Petroleum to say, that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestage of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in *Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight*, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

*The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syrac