# Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 28.

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☞ We are indebted to Messrs. GILLMORE and EYSTER, two of our most efficient members, for interesting legislative documents.

## GERMAN COURIER.

We would call the attention of our business men to the advertisement of the editor of the *German Courier*. We know that it has a large circulation, and is very popular among all our German fellow citizens.

## THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The Washington Union, of Thursday morning last, says:—It having been ascertained that the President Elect, under the oppressed state of feeling produced by the fatal accident on the railroad cars, from which he and others were so great sufferers, could not enjoy the festivities of an inauguration ball, the managers have determined, in deference to him, to give up the enjoyment which has on former occasions closed the ceremonies of the day.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, *Philadelphia*, Feb. 23, 1853.

*Dear Phillips:*—I promised before leaving home that I would write an occasional letter for the amusement of our readers, during my absence; and if my epistles should come to you "like angels' visits, few and far between," I beg you not to attribute it to a want of disposition on my part to fulfil my promise.

I arrived here yesterday morning, from Harrisburg; and since then I have conversed with quite a number of the business men of Philadelphia, in relation to our Railroad difficulties. I find that the Hempfield scheme has but few friends here. Indeed, it is regarded, by all intelligent men with whom I have had intercourse, as a project intended to benefit Judge CONRAD more than the citizens of Philadelphia. It is my opinion, founded on what I regard as very good authority, that the Hempfield road, between Washington and Greensburg, will be abandoned. Philadelphians now find it to their interest to abandon that portion of the road, for the following reasons:

*First.*—The Chartiers Valley Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Washington, will accomplish all the purposes which can possibly be accomplished by the Hempfield, between Washington and Greensburg. It will be a better route in all respects, and will save an outlay of at least *two millions of dollars.*

*Second.*—Should both the Hempfield and the Connellsville Roads be built, the business of the latter will be as likely to go to Baltimore as to Philadelphia; because, as the point where the Hempfield will intersect the Connellsville, it will be some 60 miles nearer to Baltimore than to Philadelphia.

*Third.*—The trade and travel on the Hempfield road will lessen the business and profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as tolls will only be reckoned from Greensburg, which would otherwise be charged from Pittsburgh.

From these facts, which cannot be contradicted, it will evidently be to the interest of Philadelphia to abandon the Hempfield road East of Washington, and make a connection with the West by means of the Stenbenville and Indiana, and the Chartiers Valley Railroads.

I was led to believe, before coming here, that there was a disposition on the part of Philadelphians to do gross injustice to our city. Such, I am now satisfied, is not the case. Mr. ELLIT'S crazy notions have but few advocates here, although most of the newspapers appear to be his defenders. Judge CONRAD, who was elected President of the Hempfield Railroad, writes very good poetry and plays; but he knows no more about Railroads, or any other practical business than a horse knows about the science of government. Those who placed him in that station, did so solely for the purpose of using his name to obtain money from the Whig Councils of Philadelphia. I have good Whig authority for making this assertion.

The business of Philadelphia opens out finely this Spring. The city is now crowded with Western and Southern merchants, who are making their purchases. There will be a tremendous business transacted in the course of the next two months. The merchants here are holding out strong inducements to prevent the business men of the West from going to New York. Competition is certainly the life of trade.

There is considerable excitement here at present in consequence of the City Councils having a few evenings ago recinded their former action, subscribing two millions of dollars to the capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. It is now said that an effort will be made to place this road under the control of New York capitalists. But Philadelphia will scarcely consent to such a measure, I think.

A call has been issued, signed by nearly seven hundred mercantile firms of Philadelphia, for a meeting of citizens, on Friday evening, favorable to the organization of a Paid Fire Department, as a substitute for the present voluntary system.—It is proposed to abolish the present system entirely, and pay good able-bodied men out of the city treasury for performing the duties of firemen. These firemen will also be Police officers, and will hold themselves in readiness to suppress riots, arrest offenders, and exercise a general control over the conduct of individuals who are disposed to be disorderly.

Gen. PIERCE, while in this city, made a good impression upon the people. He is said to be a plain, honest, frank, intelligent man, who despises all pomp and parade. He was much pleased with the people and the city of Philadelphia.—His Cabinet is formed, beyond all doubt; and although it is pretty well understood who the gentlemen are composing it, yet I do not feel disposed to give names, or publish out-door rumors. The Cabinet will be a powerful one, beyond all controversy.

Yours truly. L. H.

BOWING TO THE WILL OF PROVIDENCE.—In the Senate of Ohio a series of resolution have recently been introduced, from which we take the following as the most important:

*Resolved*, That if it be Heaven's will, as we think it is, to consecrate the whole continent, with the islands of the sea adjacent thereto, to freedom, and to place them under the protection of our flag, true American citizens will not murmur at the decrees of Providence; but, on the contrary, with all other good christians, will say, "God's will be done."

GULLIBILITY.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that last week a rumor was very prevalent throughout the city, among the less intelligent classes, that New York was to be destroyed by an earthquake on the Sunday night following. Many were quite sure the event was near at hand, or betrayed the most dismal forebodings, and spent the night in sleepless anxiety. The report is said to have been started by a couple of itinerant prophets.

☞ There is much matter of interest to the reading public, which the telegraph fails to report to the papers, of this city, and much of what it does report is received through the eastern papers before we get its reports. For instance, the following proceedings in the Senate, on the 23d, were never forwarded to the Pittsburgh Press:

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, joinly with the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and notify him of his election as President of the United States, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, said:

"You will please to communicate to the respective houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and at the same time express to them my grateful acknowledgments, and assure them of the deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen. It will be my earnest endeavor to prove that their confidence has not been misplaced."

Mr. Bright submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That there be appointed a committee of the Senate to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect on the 4th of March, and to apprize him of the same.

Mr. Bright moved that the committee be appointed by the President pro tem; which was agreed to, and Mr. Bright, Mr. Pierce and Mr. Hamlin were so appointed.

Under the present mail and express arrangements, the city papers are enabled to give more interesting news to their readers than they can by telegraph. If we cannot receive the news that is furnished to other papers, it might be as well for the Publishers of Pittsburgh to consider the propriety of cutting off telegraphic reports altogether, and depend upon more reliable sources.

☞ The bride cake, at the marriage of NAPOLEON III, and madame DE MONTIJO, was made in London, by Messrs. PURSELLS. It weighed 320 pounds without its ornaments. The decorative portion consisted of a circle of coronucopias, well modelled in frosted sugar, and each pouring fourth flowers emblematical of the peace which the Emperor promised at Bordeaux. In the centre stood an alabaster vase mounted with the eagles of France, and containing an elegant bouquet of artificial flowers, amongst which *fleur de lis*, the Spanish jessamine, and the Irish shamrock, were prominently conspicuous. The following are the ingredients of the cake:—Dorset butter, 24 lbs; loaf sugar, 84 lbs; flour, 28 lbs; Jordon almonds, 42 lbs; eggs, 332; lemons, 40; orange, lemon, and citron rings, 24 lbs; three bottles Eau-de-vie; two bottles creme de Noyéau.

THE WINTER IN GERMANY.—The New York Tribune says the winter has been as mild and the weather as delicious along the Rhine as here along the Hudson. On the first of January almond trees were in blossom on the "Bergstrasse" in Baden—that is, on the edge of the Rhine valley, at the foot of the mountains of the Black Forest; from Freiburg, (also in Baden,) Dec. 27, apple trees were in bloom, herdsmen were leading their herds to pasture, and the peasant women collecting green grass for their cows at home. At Tubingen, on the 26th of December, boys bathed in the Neckar. The Zeitung says, we, here at Augsburg, plucked in our own gardens roses and violets at Christmas, which had blossomed in the open air.

ANOTHER WEBSTER AND PARKMAN TRAGEDY.—A letter in the Lynchburg (Va.) Express, from the Kanawha Salines, states that a man named Stogbin went to the house of a neighbor to pay him several hundred dollars he owed him. As he was not seen afterwards, his friends instituted inquiries for him, and finally searched the house where he had gone, without success, until one of them commenced scraping the ashes of a large fire-place, and, to his surprise, found several human teeth, and the check-bone; also, part of the flesh, supposed to be that of the missing man, which had run into a crevice in the fire-place, partly roasted. The occupant of the house was immediately arrested.

## The Periodical Press.

The following is an approximation, according to well posted authority, of the number and circulation of periodicals in the United States:

| | No. | Circulation. | No. of copies printed annually. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dailies..... | 350 | 750,000 | 236,000,000 |
| Tri-Weeklies.... | 150 | 75,000 | 11,700,000 |
| Semi-Weeklies.... | 125 | 80,000 | 8,320,000 |
| Weeklies..... | 2,000 | 2,875,000 | 149,500,000 |
| Semi-Monthlies.... | 50 | 300,000 | 7,200,000 |
| Monthlies..... | 100 | 900,000 | 10,800,000 |
| Quarterlies..... | 25 | 20,000 | 80,000 |
| | 2,800 | 5,000,000 | 422,600,000 |

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The organization of Dr. Kane's expedition is now nearly complete, and may be expected to sail by the middle of April. In addition to the brig Advance, the expedition will carry out a smaller vessel in frame ready to be put together when necessary. It takes also five whole boats, two boats made of cedar, and four gutta percha boats which can also be used as sledges. On the upper coast of Greenland, 48 dogs will also be added to the party. The scientific corps will consist of three gentlemen, besides Dr. Kane himself.

☞ The number of steamboats in the United States, according to the just completed report of A. Guthrie, steamboat inspector, is 1,195, of which only 347 are low pressure. The total tonnage of these steamers is 431,503 tons. St. Louis takes the lead in number, having 126 steamers; Cincinnati 104, and Pittsburgh 101. New York city has the largest steamer tonnage, (owing to the ocean marine,) 64,447 tons. San Francisco, New Orleans and Buffalo are next in point of tonnage.

DEPARTURE OF DR. TAPPAN FOR EUROPE.—Dr. H. P. Tappan, President of the University of Michigan, left for Europe on the 19th, on the steamer Atlantic. This gentleman, we learn, goes out on a special mission on behalf of the Legislature of that State, to examine and report upon the Prussian school system. Dr. Tappan is deputed by the University to obtain apparatus for the observatory about to be attached to that institution.

THE DRAMA IN GERMANY.—The Frederick-William Theatre, at Berlin, produced during the past year, 109 new pieces, of which 23 were operas and 65 comedies. More than half of these novelties were original works of German writers. This shows the love of the Germans for the drama, and the ease with which authors can net their works upon the stage. On the 9th ult., the theatre of Konigsberg, in Prussia, was lighted for the first time with gas.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The British Whig (Canada) has the following:

"PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The opinion is getting to be almost universal that General Pierce has unexpected and extraordinary qualifications for the Presidential office. He conducts himself with the greatest modesty and discretion. He accepts no invitations to public honors. Every speech, and letter, and word that have gone from him since his nomination, have been characterized by a spirit of modesty, moderation and unostentatious truth."

☞ ERICSSON's only brother is the most distinguished engineer in Sweden. He has lately completed a massive and magnificent shrine of block of marble, which unites the fresh water harbor on one side of Stockholm with the salt water on the other, and is now engaged, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, in building a canal to connect the interior lakes of Finland with the Baltic.

For the London Times.

## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

History supplies but few instances of many States, politically distinct, yet linked together by a perfect community of stock of language, of customs, and social institutions. Those few instances, however, have been very remarkable. The most prominent, if not the only, up to modern times, have been the Greek and German races, both of them under some mysterious law, which made a common character itself the stimulus of separation and dispersion. Each of these races has performed a great part in the economy of civilization, which would not have been so well performed had their genius tended more to political unity, to perfect uniformity of laws, to conquest, or any other form of national egotism. Conquerors and statesmen not less able and successful have endeavored time after time to construct out of the copious and splended materials around them a Greek or a German unity, but the grander the attempt, the more conspicuous the failure; and Greek and German to this day remains the name of races, not of States.

Both these great instances seem likely to be eclipsed by one which bids fair to occupy the same prominent place in the history of the whole world as the Hellenic race did in that lesser word which was limited to the shores of the Mediterranean. The English language, carrying with it no small part of the genius and traditions of this country, is the dominant tongue of North America, of Australia, and many other regions which may one day be the seats of populous and powerful States. At present no other language and national character present the same appearance of diffusion and propagation. Germans and French, not to speak of lesser nations, are absorbed and assimilated into the great English staple of the United States. Indeed, the day is not far distant when the language we speak will be the chief medium of communication throughout the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian and the Southern Oceans; and wherever the weary emigrant seeks to rest the sole of his foot, he will find himself compelled to change the language of his fathers for that of Queen Victoria and President Fillmore. Disenfranchised, then, as we are of unity and conquest; we are at least sure of seeing our race, the most numerous, the most diffused, the most powerful in the world, and of exercising an influence far beyond the scope of Emperors and Czars, beyond the reach of Cabinets, and the organization of armies. Whatever may befal the community that people these little isles, it will be no consolation that wherever we go, whether following peace or flying oppression, we shall everywhere find our country, hear our language in every part, and everywhere discover that we have staged our time, but not the generous freedom, the industry, the literature, the worship, of our own native land.

It is the prospect of these expanding and strengthening affinities that imparts so much interest to the mutual hospitalities shown by British and American citizens to the diplomatic representatives of the sister States. We have lately seen not only the British Minister, but also a distinguished merchant of this metropolis, magnificently entertained at more than one city of the United States, and it is now grown up into a custom, not easily to be broken, that the American Minister should receive here a like welcome at our own principal seats of commerce and manufacture. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities, on occasion may offer, afford the American Ministry an opportunity of hearing and responding the expressions of that confidence and friendship, and that sense of a common interest, which are felt by every rational person on both sides of the Atlantic. Nor would these festivities be so popular, or the speeches then delivered be listened to with such interest, were it not for the almost business character of these occasions. A mere interchange of political sentiment between two nations with little to bind them beyond mutual respect and affection might have a poetic character, but would never grow into a custom. It is that business character, that evident prospect of advantage, that constant reference to commercial affairs, which deprives these festivities of a sentimental character, but also gives them a far more sensible and enduring significance. In truth, these international banquets celebrate not an historical recollection, but a future, full of promise. Ever since epoch, so deplorable in the eyes of politicians, which violently removed the United States from the legal pale of this realm the actual connection between the mother country and her Transatlantic colonies has been closer and closer. It has now attained to a pass that our Georgian statesmen never dreamt of.—The relation of England to Scotland or Ireland, of the metropolis to the provinces, of towns to counties, is not more intimate and beneficial than that of the British Isles to the United States. The vast and fertile territory there brought under cultivation by our kinsmen supplies our increasing population here with the materials of labor and the means of existence, without which they must have long ceased to increase and multiply. We contribute the bone and sinew, without which the planter and the colonist would never have had encouragement to penetrate the interior, to cut down the forest, to drain the swamp, and cover half a continent, in one brief generation, with a network of railways and telegraphic wires.

It used to be said that if Athens and Lacedæmon could but make up their minds to be good friends and make a common cause, they would be masters of the world. The wealth, the science, the maritime enterprise, and daring ambition of the one, combined with the resources of the territory, the warlike spirit, and stern institutions of the other, could not fail to carry the whole world before them. That was a project hostile to the peace and prosperity of mankind, and ministering only to national vanity. A far grander object, of more easy and more honorable acquisition, lies before England and the United States, and all other countries owing our origin and speaking our language. Let them agree not in an alliance offensive and defensive, but simply never to go to war with one another. Let them permit one another to develop as Providence seems to suggest, and the British race will gradually and quietly attain to pre eminence beyond the reach of mere policy or arms. The vast and ever-increasing interchange of commodities between the several members of this great family, the almost daily communication now effected across, not one, but several oceans, the surprising discovery of new means of locomotion, in a word every thing that bids fair to be suppressed by an equally powerful but cheaper and more convenient agency—all promise to unite the whole British race throughout the world in one social and commercial unity more mutually beneficial than any contrivance of politics. Already, what does Austria gain from Hungary, France from Algeria, Russia from Siberia, or any absolute monarchy from its abject population, or what town from its rural suburbs, that England does not derive in a much greater degree from the United States, and the United States from England? What commercial partnership, what industrious household exhibits so direct an exchange of services? All that is wanted is that we should recognize this fact, and give it all the assistance in our power. We cannot be independent of one another. The attempt is more than unsocial; it is suicidal. Could either dispense with the labor of the other, it would immediately lose the reward of its own industry. Whether national jealousy, or the third for warlike enterprise, or the grosser appetite of mercantile monopoly at tempt the separation, the result and the crime are the same. We are made help-meets for one another. Heaven has joined all who speak the British language, and what Heaven has joined, let no man think to put asunder.

IMPORTED LIQUORS.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of intoxicating liquors imported into the city of New York for the last fiscal year:

| | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Madeira Wine..... | 216,683 | $103,917 |
| Sherry Wine..... | 168,610 | 97,680 |
| Sicily Wine..... | 91,746 | 22,563 |
| Port Wine..... | 614,816 | 240,238 |
| Claret Wine..... | 2,702,612 | 405,380 |
| Other Red Wines..... | 935,879 | 196,870 |
| Brandy..... | 2,751,810 | 1,792,729 |
| Grain Spirits..... | 865,301 | 294,386 |
| Other Spirits..... | 359,677 | 98,940 |
| Beer, Ale and Porter from England..... | 262,838 | 186,964 |
| Beer, Ale and Porter from Scotland..... | 110,753 | 67,804 |
| Total..... | 10,272,546 | $8,765,921 |

☞ A new temperance reform party is starting in New York. It is proposed to allow the free and unlicensed sale of liquors, but it is required that every drinker should procure a license before he can legally purchase. The Baltimore Sun thinks that this plan will do, provided the license be costly enough. It is suggested, however, that women should give the license to drink, and that it should be necessary for a man to show a "permit" from his wife and his minor children, before he can take his glass.—We think this last suggestion would prove more effectual, generally, in suppressing the evils of intemperance, than any other means that could be adopted; and the ladies will doubtless coincide with us in this opinion.

## Items of News and Miscellany.

There is a Schoolmaster up town who has an easy way of teaching children to read. He tells them to skip all the long, jaw-cracking words, as they are only the names of foreign countries, which they will never visit.

A singular musical novelty has, in some degree, relieved the languor and monotony of Rome. In Verdi's new opera, the *Troubadour*, an *anvil* chorus, with an accompaniment of *sledge hammers*, is introduced.

During the last thirty-nine and a-half years, it is said, there have been built in the United States, 40,650 vessels, and that more ships are built in Maine than in all the other States.

A bill is before the Illinois Legislature to protect laborers on plank and railroads. This bill gives to laborers a lien on the whole capital stock of such companies till they are paid.

The Army Court-Martial, which has been sitting in Washington the better part of a month, in the case of Major Giles Porter, concluded their business on Monday last, and transmitted their decision to the President.

It is stated that an additional purchase of 41,500 tons of iron has been made for the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, (running the termeus of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad, to Fort Wayne,) leaving only 1000 tons more wanting to complete the whole.

Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it is said, is to be offered some sort of a public testimonial, previous to her departure for Europe, by her abolition friends in N. York.

The young and thoughtless should remember that the frequent use of the name of God or the devil; allusions to passages of Scripture; mocking at any thing serious or devout; oaths, vulgar by-words, cant phrases, affected hard words when familiar terms will do as well; scraps of *Latin, Greek, or French*; quotations from plays, spoken in a theatrical manner: all these, much used in conversation, render a person very contemptible to grave and wise men.

The West Tennessee Whig, of the 10th inst., states that the house of Mr. Dean, in Hardeman county, was recently entered and robbed of $190 in money, and $2,000 in notes; chloroform having evidently been used to stupify the inmates.

A young man named James Orr, in the employ of W. L. Hudson, gunsmith in Cincinnati, was killed on Saturday week, by the premature discharge of a pistol.

The California papers announce the marriage, in Sacramento, on the 25th of December, of Mr. Julius Prettyman to Miss Alice Polite.

What a *pretty* man to be so *polite!*

A newspaper in Charleston announces that it will impose a fine upon the carrier for every failure to deliver a number of the paper to a subscriber.

Why is a cat running after her tail like a Militerite? Because it has its latter end in view.

The wife of Mr. Badgly and a servant woman were poisoned at Louisville, on Saturday, by carelessly mixing in with some bread a portion of flour in which arsenic had been prepared for rats. The wife died on Sunday.

The Toledo Blade learns that a severe fire occurred at Tecumseh, Mich., on the night of the 16th. Fifteen stores, shops and dwellings were consumed. Loss estimated at $15,000—$15,000 or $20,000 covered by insurance.

## Who Cross the Plains.

George Wilkes, editor of the Police Gazette, in a letter from the Mormon Station in the Great Basin, east of the Sierra Nevada, August 9th, says:

A great number of emigrants entered Carson Valley during the course of this day, and as they all filed past the Mormon Station, and most of them stopped there for supplies, we had a good opportunity of inspecting their condition and getting the experience of their trip. Most of them were in fine case and spirits; though a few had lugged misfortune on their backs, and some had frequently been obliged to endure hardship in their stomachs. In one case I saw two Germans who had trudged the entire journey to this point, with bedding suitable for themselves and wives, strapped upon their shoulders. Their partners walked by their sides, with staffs in their hands, and carried packs on their backs out of which came the unpleasant fragrance that graced their meals. They looked dogged and sullen, but as an air of depression or indifference is common to most emigrants at this stage of their journey, that expression did not distinguish them from the rest so much as their burdens.

Another case was that of a Frenchman of middle age, who by his mustache and military air, I rightly guessed to be a soldier. He was accompanied by two beautiful girls of thirteen and fifteen, and all three were traveling to the new land of promise on foot. At night the girls had lodging in a wagon, while their father slept beneath—but in the day time they went forward by his side, with no help but their buoyant spirits and their elastic young limbs. The old man could not speak a word of English, so the eldest girl interpreted for him, and as she had one of those sweet faces that shine their influence straight upon the heart, and one of those musical voices that melt in the ear like evening music, every one was in her way and ready to listen to her. Her complexion had been much bronzed by exposure, but she pulled off a glove while I talked to her, and exhibited the whitest mate of a hand in the world with a conscious pride of its condition. There was no ostentation in this act, no straining for display, but it was an easy mode of communicating her caste, and a pleasant style of saying without the use of words, "You see, sir, what pains I take to return the pleasure of being a lady." As I handed back her glove, which she had dropped by the merest accident in life, I felt an involuntary regret that I could not offer her a sheet of music and a piano-forte. Her father had been a Captain in the French army, whose political opinions had laid him on the shelf. She and her sister were born in Rouen, where their mother had died the year before, and they and their father were now all soldiers together, making what headway they could in the tough campaign of the world.

## Rascality of Fanaticism.

In the trial of the "*Christian Bankers*" at Chicago, a few days since, there were developments of fanaticism which are hard to reconcile with any thing but *rascality*. A Mrs. Merrick was the teller, and she seems to have had the management of the concern all her own way. She testified, in one instance, thus:

Had been in Chicago some months; had been employed in the bank to take money and pay it out; gave advice to Mr. Paine to open the bank on Tuesday, and let one person in at a time.—This advice was given by the spirit of George Washington. She did not know of any other communications; might have received one from Henry Clay; does not know who got a communication about the smoking. Henry Clay's spirit told them to receive all the bills, and redeem them; received communications three or four times a week. A rule of the bank was not to redeem money for any person who came in smoking.

In another instance she said that the spirit of Gen. Jackson frequently aided her in designating of whom bills should be redeemed, and the *men* who were associated with her acted as if they really believed that Washington, Jackson and Clay really had turned their attention, in the other world, to the infliction of a rag-money bubble for the plunder of poor worldly sinners.


## Merchants and Shop-keepers in Havana.

Mr. Fuller, of the N. Y. *Mirror*, in one of his letters from Havana, says:

"It is a well known fact that nearly all the merchants and shop-keepers of Havana are native Spaniards, and they are not only contented but fanatically devoted to the Spanish Government. A large proportion of this class came to Cuba as adventurers, and began life as clerks, on small salaries. After accumulating $500, they would purchase a share in a joint-stock slave-trading company, and in the course of a year or two, receive a profit in the shape of a dividend, amounting to $10,000, which sum reinvested in the same business, soon made them millionaries. These nabobs then generally return to Spain, to spend their ill-gotten fortunes, leaving a crop of clerks to follow the footsteps of their inhuman predecessors. It is, perhaps, not generally known that some of our New York 'merchant princes,' whose sudden wealth has been attributed to the sugar business, have derived their largest revenues from capital slyly invested in the slave trade. Persons who are curious in such matters may learn further particulars by making inquiries in Havana.

## KEAT'S DYING POEM.

The following lines were written by JOHN KEATS on his death bed, and are the last verses overpenned by that gifted young poet. It will be remembered that he died through intense grief, on account of the too severe and unjust criticisms of Gifford, the English Juvenal. The youthful poet was removed to Italy, where he expired; and the last sad words he whispered were, "I die of a broken heart." He was buried in the protestant burying place at the base of the pyramid of Caius Cestius, near Rome. Many pieces have appeared purporting to be his last production, but these now transcribed are the last that ever emanated from his pen:

My spirit's lamp is faint and weak,
My feeble senses bow;
Death's finger pales my fading cheek,
His seal is on my brow.

My heart is a withered leaf,
Each fibre dead and sear;
And near me sits the spectre grief,
To drain each burning tear.

The earth is bright with buds and bees,
The air with purple beams—
The winds are swimming in the trees,
Or sporting on the streams.

But not for me the blossom's breath,
Nor winds, nor sunny skies—
I languish in the arms of death,
And feel my soul with sighs.

I sigh to hope—"Come back again,
My heart is weak for thee!"
But woe is me! my sighs are vain—
She flies from misery.

It is not that I fear to die,
That burns my withered heart—
But that to waste with agony,
And sigh in vain for rest.

To count the minutes one by one,
And long for coming light,
And see the lingering day its done,
To languish for the night.

To feel that sinking of the mind,
That nothingness of soul,
Where all is dead, and dark, and blind,
As drops of Lethe's bowl!

And yet, O sunny Italy!
Were sweet to find a tomb,
Where wild flowers ever strewn by Hope,
Above my couch shall bloom.

Farewell, my harp!—I kiss thy strings,
Go hang thee in the bowers,
Where oft thy dreamy whisperings
Have charmed the hurried hours.

And if some linger fain would wake
Thine unremembered lay,
And bid thy sleeping silence break,
Then, happily, will thou say:—

"Oh! stranger, scatter roses,
And slips of cypress burn—
A broken heart reposes,
Within this silent urn."

SALE OF LANDS IN ILLINOIS.—A bill is now before the Legislature of Illinois, to provide for the sale of State lands and liquidation of State indebtedness, and to grant the right of pre-emption to settlers on State land. Among its provisions are the following:—That all lands owned by the State shall be offered for sale within 12 months; none to be sold for less than $3 50 per acre—the lands to be sold at the county seats of the counties in which they lay; that said lands shall be subject to private entry if not sold at auction, the lands to be sold for gold and silver, to be used in the purchase of State indebtedness. The bill has passed the Senate, but remains to be acted on in the House.

☞ A committee has been appointed by the Grand Jury of New York, (consisting of five of their own members,) for the purpose of visiting and examining the theatres, concert halls, and hotels in that city, in order to ascertain whether in case of fire, or alarm of any kind, causing a panic and rush of the inmates to the street, the doors and passage-ways are of sufficient size to avoid all danger.

☞ A committee of the Senate of Indiana, to which was referred the subject of free banks, have reported a bill which limits the State stocks to be received, to the stocks now created by the States of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky, or such of them as continue to pay interest semi-annually or oftener.

☞ The Tail of the Comet is forty degrees in length, but so thin in substance that stars are visible through it. The marvellous tales of some nostrum-mongers are nearly as long, and quite as easily seen through.

The proprietor of *Dr. Guyott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla*, however, has no occasion to resort to such tales in order to attract public attention.

The astonishing cures performed by the article, wherever it has been introduced, is the basis upon which the reputation of this remedy is founded, as the hundreds of certificates of renewed hopes, health and life, that are continually flowing in upon him, will prove.

*Hasbrouck Key Manufactory.*—A firm that is newly most possess rare intellectual virtues, to establish the reputation that *Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla* has established wherever it has been used.

☞ See advertisement. —feb25:1cow

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

☞ During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. M'Lane has attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of any age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and sublimes fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the most tender infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits!

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,
feb26:1dw&w 67 Wood street.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice to Contractors.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.—Sealed proposals for the construction of the Canal around the Falls of St. Mary, in the State of Michigan, will be received until noon of the first day of April next, and will be opened on that day.

The Canal will be constructed agreeably to the Act of Congress and the Act of the Legislature of Michigan, providing for the construction of the same. The plans and specifications are on file, at the office of Capt. Canfield, Engineer, at Detroit, to which reference is made for more accurate information.

Proposals to be addressed to S. Conant, Esq., and must be accompanied by the names of sureties. Contractors' names to be written out in full.

JOHN S. BARRY,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALFRED WILLIAMS,
CHAUNCY JOSLIN,
*Canal Commissioners.*

Detroit, February 18th, 1853. feb28:3t

☞ **Business Men.**—THE GERMAN COURIER," published Daily and Weekly, at Pittsburgh, has the largest circulation of any other German paper in Western Pennsylvania. The fact is well known and cannot hereafter be contradicted. It is, therefore, the most desirable medium for our Merchants, Manufacturers, and business men generally, who wish to advertise in the German language, as it circulates largely in the State of Ohio. Advertisements will be translated gratis, and inserted on liberal terms. Office of the German "Courier," No. 310 Liberty street, near Smithfield. feb25:6t

OHIO FARMS FOR SALE.—A Farm of 380 acres, 270 cleared and under good fence, situated 10 miles from Gallipolis, in a good neighborhood; the dwelling house is roomy and comfortable. Also, two tenant houses, three barns, and numerous out houses; water plenty, and a very fine orchard. Price, $14,00 an acre.

Also, two smaller Farms, with good improvements; price, $10,00 an acre. Terms easy.

S. CUTHBERT & SON,
feb28 Real Estate Agents, 140 Third street.

WAREHOUSE FOR RENT.—The brewery Brick Warehouse, situate on Wood street between First and Second streets, at present occupied by Alexander Bradley. Possession given on the 1st of April. Enquire of

AUSTIN LOOMIS,
Office, No. 92 Fourth street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three Girls, to do housework, in respectable families. Also, three Catholic Girls, to do house work in private families.

Apply to LOWRY & HAGERTY,
No. 43, corner of Wood and Fifth streets,
feb23 Intelligence Office, and Real Estate Agency.

PAGODA TEA STORE.

JEHU HAWORTH, *Wholesale and Retail Grocer*, Dealer and Importer of Old Country Black Tea, French Brandies, Wines, &c., corner of Diamond alley and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa. KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,

JOSEPH MOGRIDGE.....FRANCIS MCFAUL.

MOGRIDGE & McFAUL,
(LATE TWICHELL & MOGRIDGE,)
Corner of Commercial and Pine Sts.

CONSIGNMENTS and Commissions will meet with prompt and personal attention, and liberal advances will be given when required, on Consignments or Bills of Lading. *Sea Bread.*

Orders for the purchase of Lead, Grain, Hemp and other Produce, will be promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

The Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandize and Produce will meet with especial care and dispatch; the lowest rates of Freight will always be procured, and the expense of Storage and Drayage as much as possible avoided.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. & E. Walsh, St. Louis; | Lilly & Morton, Cincinnati; |
| Page & Bacon, do; | Strader & Gorman, do; |
| Charless, Blow & Co., do; | Hess & Frazer, do; |
| Chouteau & Valle, do; | Springer & Whiteman, do; |
| Greene, Klug & Co., do; | E. O. Goodman & Co., do; |
| J. W. Butler & Bro., Philadelphia; | R. C. Yarnall & Co., Philadelphia; |
| D. Lesch & Co., do; | Morgan, J. Wyman & Morgan; |
| Wm. Holmes & Co., do; | B. B. Comegys, do; |
| Blow & Marsh, New York; | Shields & Miller, do; |
| Jas. S. Forrest, do; | Josiah Lee & Co., Baltimore; |
| Charles A. Melges, do; | Abraham J. Cole, do; |
| A. G. Parsons & Co., Boston; | W. B. Reynolds, Louisville; |
| Howard, Son & Co., do; | H. D. Newcomb & Bro., do; |
| T. C. Twichell & Co., Commission Merchants, New Orleans. | |

feb26:3m

☞ We have an open Policy of Insurance, which will cover all shipments to our address, when advised by letter per mail, or when endorsed on bills of lading before, or at the time of shipment.

MOGRIDGE & McFAUL,
jan20—jan27—feb26 St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ **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, pimpledly, disrepute complexion. Now, while these melancholy disorders exist, the bright sparkling eye loses its wonted lustre—the mind is penetration and vivacity—the body is mainly courage and vigor, and the noblest feelings of our nature gradually dwindle away to a fretful peevish temper, until life becomes a burden, and other diseases arise to shorten the existence of the wretched victim.

☞ 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. Sold 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 physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

There 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 Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. T. Fox, M. D., of Syracuse:*

"This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk and confined to my bed, and I have been treated nearly all the time by the best Physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Fox led me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as everything else had failed. I did