Daily Morning Post.

LUCKY HARBER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....MARCH 2.

☞ N. North, so South, so East, so West, under the Constitution; but a sacred Confederacy of the Union Dear, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

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☞ We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday, with Mr. FULTON, member from Armstrong. He informed us that many of the members desired to enjoy the festivities of the inauguration, but that they would be back to their post on Monday. We were pleased to learn from him, that all our Representatives have been *working* members throughout the session.

Cincinnati and Marietta Railway Subscription.

The very able protest made by Gen. RONNSON, on the part of the Commissioners and people of Allegheny county, against the extraordinary proposition to subscribe on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the capital stock of this foreign corporation—strong and lucid as it is, has left the impression on some minds, that the Legislature might by law authorize this singular subscription, and bind *dissenting stockholders*.

But such is not the fact—no special act of the Legislature can alter the relations subsisting amongst the members of a joint stock company, or deprive them of their remedy in equity against expenditures of the common funds, on objects beyond the scope of the association, no matter by how large a majority authorized, or by what special laws sustained.

The English law books are filled with cases in which the interposition of the Chancellor has been successfully invoked on the complaint of *a single dissenting stockholder*, to restrain the assenting majorities of corporations from appropriating the common funds to collateral enterprises, however important, or even beneficial—provided always, that sufficient acquiescence could not be established, or improved, from the acts of the complainant.

And, in the State of Vermont lately, in the case of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, the Chancellor of the third judicial district, notwithstanding a special law, has granted an injunction against the company named, in a case far less strong than that which General Robinson has so ably made. (See American Register, Philadelphia, for January, 1853.)

It cannot be doubted, we suppose, by any one familiar with the case, that the chancery powers of the proper court will, on the complaint of any stockholder, be promptly exercised, to restrain the *misappropriation* of our funds by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the use of a corporation in another State, the continuation merely of the Hempfield Railroad, a work itself aided by Philadelphia, in utter derogation of the promises and pledges she has so often made to us.

BANKS IN THE WEST.

These institutions are increasing, and the rag money speculators are fixing themselves at the best points to shave the people. The Illinois Banking Law is a mere charter for barber shops. They have no desire to accommodate the people—to shave them—aye skin them, is their purpose. Let us look at it. St. Clair county alone is to have as much banking capital as all the rest of the State. The county, and especially Illinoistown, are to be immensely favored in this respect. Alton and Chicago will be thrown into the shade. Five companies have been organized with an aggregate capital of eight and a half millions, which is about the amount of capital now recorded at Springfield for all the rest of the State. They are as follows:

The St. Clair Bank, with a capital of five millions, located at Illinoistown. Stockholders, S. Breese, S. B. Chandler, J. L. D. Morrison, Sanger, Camp, Stewart & Co.

Mississippi Valley Bank, $500,000; R. Hinckley, G. Trumbull, and Lewis Palmer, of Danville, Vermillion county. Place of business, Illinoistown.

Bank of Belleville—capital $500,000. Stockholders, Samuel B. Chandler and Edward Abend.

Stock Security Bank of Illinois. Stockholder, Narcisse Pensoneau; capital $500,000.

Western Valley Bank—captial $1,000,000.—Stockholders, S. Francis, Thomas Lewis, E. B. Adams, with office at Illinoistown.

The time of commencing operations for these institutions varies from the 1st of February and 1st of December, 1853, to the 1st of February, 1854.

The county which gave the largest vote against the banking law is to be the most largely favored, accommodated and benefitted by its operation. So we go.

The location of Illinoistown is directly opposite St. Louis, where shinplaster speculators most do congregate, and we presume that they have a hand in the location of such an immense amount of fancy stock in that little muddy, Fever and Ague hole just opposite to them.

For some years past the St. Louis bankers have been corrupting the currency of the Western States. They are circulating among the people a systematic fraud in the shape of shinplaster promises to pay, which will never be redeemed when pay day comes round. A few days since we cautioned our citizens against these swindling schemes, and we again refresh their memory by another admonition. This worthless trash from the West will, no doubt, reach our city in due course of time, and will be brought into the market as *money*. Let no man who desires to save his earnings touch it. Our own banks are sound, and if our citizens will hoard up paper money, we would advise them to rely upon the banks of our own State.

☞ The following resolution was adopted by the democratic state convention of Connecticut, at its late meeting:—

Resolved, That without entertaining any undue sectional feeling, we can with propriety hail with especial pride the elevation for the first time in the history of this country of a New England democrat to its highest position—that the past political career and the true American feelings of Franklin Pierce, authorize the confident expectation that he will perform the responsible duties of his station with such firmness, intelligence and justice, as to secure the applause of that Union to which he has ever shown his fidelity by the comprehensiveness of his patriotism, and by his unwavering adherence to the provisions of its written constitution.

FOREIGN BANK NOTES.—Petitions in New York city have been extensively signed for a law to prevent the banks from receiving notes of banks in other States at a greater rate of discount than is fixed by law for the redemption of the bills of the banks of New York at their agencies. The object is to prevent the extensive circulation of the notes of the numerous new banks springing up in the west.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR MARCH.—We have received the March number of this most excellent magazine. It is for sale at Gildenfenny's, on Fourth street, and Miner's, on Smithfield.

☞ They have a woman in Cincinnati, on exhibition who weighs 764 pounds. Seventeen hundred ladies visited her on Saturday. Cincinnati always has been celebrated for fat.

Ex-Governor McLelland.

The Chicago *Democrat* gives the following sketch of this distinguished Democrat, to whom rumor assigns a place in the Cabinet of General Pierce: "The Northwest is likely to have just the representatives and just the position in the Cabinet that it wishes. Governor McLelland has been in the Northwest since 1833, and so can sympathize with the sufferings of the pioneer settlers. We notice that he is about the age of Gen. Pierce, being born in 1805. Gov. McLelland was born in Green Castle, Franklin county, August 1, 1807. He graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He was admitted to the Bar in 1832, and settled in Monroe, Michigan, February 1833, where he has since resided. In 1835 he was elected from Monroe county a member of the Convention that formed the Michigan State Convention. The same year he was elected to the House of Representatives. He declined a re-election until 1839, when he was again elected for Speaker, the Whigs having the majority. In 1840 he was again nominated, and declined. In 1842, he was again elected, and made Speaker. In 1843, he was chosen Representative to Congress, and was re-elected to the two next Congresses, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth. In 1851, he was elected Governor of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1853. He publicly declined being a candidate in 1852; but he was unanimously nominated, and thus forced to accept. During his course in Congress, he was distinguished for his devotion to harbor and river improvements, and was known as one of the best friends that the West ever had."

Increase of Population.

Mr. Clet, of Cincinnati, makes the population of that city 160,000. The process is to add ten per cent. per annum since the census of 1840.

Profiting by this example, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* has been trying its hand on Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, which it classes (properly enough) as one. Starting with a basis of 86,771 in the year 1850, it obtains 95,448 in 1851, 104,992 in 1852, and (six months' increase) 110,241.

According to this method of doing business, Louisville is considerably more of a place than she has generally the credit of being. Let us try our hand on this city, starting on the basis of population indicated by the popular vote of 1849.

Population in 1850,	60,090
Increase 10 per cent,	6,000
Population in 1851,	66,000
Increase 10 per cent,	6,600
Population in 1852,	72,600
Increase 10 per cent,	7,260
Population in 1853,	79,860

That is getting along, we think, pretty well. We do not see how any one can have cause to complain, except those who can't get houses to live in, of whom there have recently been a good many.

Extra Session of the United States Senate.

PROCLAMATION.

The attention of the President having been called to the proceedings of Congress at the close of its session on the 4th of March, 1851, from which it appears that the constitutional term of that body was held not to have expired until 12 o'clock at noon of that day; and a notice having been issued, agreeably to former usage, to convene the Senate at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 4th of March next, and it is apparent that such call is in conflict with the decision aforesaid:

Now, therefore, as well for the purpose of removing all doubt as to the legality of such call, as of establishing a precedent of what is deemed a proper mode of convening the Senate, I, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, revoking said call, and hereby declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on Friday, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of February, A. D. 1853, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-seventh.

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

LIFE ON THE SOUTHERN WATERS.—The editor of the Mirror, giving a description of steamboating on the Alabama, after telling how nearly he escaped a blow up, continues thus:

"Besides coming within one of a blow up, the passengers on board the Empress were entertained with a few characteristic illustrations of recklessness peculiar to this region. Just before leaving the wharf, one of the firemen pitched into a dock laborer, and gave him a most unmerciful flogging. While the fireman was mortally dirked, and carried bleeding and gasping to the hospital. As soon as the boat was fairly under way, a party sat down to play cards, and before midnight, a young man, who was on his way to New York to purchase goods, staked and lost $600—all he had. He was playing with three professed gamblers, who, after skinning this green horn, and a Connecticut Yankee besides, went ashore at the first stopping place; while their plucked goose, having no money to pay his fare, went ashore the next day, with a heavy heart, to retrace his steps and retrieve his character."

EMIGRANT VESSELS FOR LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society is making preparations to start a vessel from Norfolk, Va., the first of May, with emigrants for Liberia. *One hundred and seventy-eight persons* have already applied for a passage; of whom one hundred and fourteen are from Virginia, fifty-two from North Carolina, six from Kentucky, three from Massachusetts, one from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, and one from New York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for two hundred and fifty passengers. Application for a passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia is sixty dollars each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who can come well recommended.

☞ "While Mr. Thackery," remarks the London *Weekly News*, "is expressing gratitude for the honors thrust upon him at New York, an American writer, not less widely known, Mr. W. B. Bryant, is making the most modest of visits to London, his arrival even not having been mentioned by any other journal than our own.—When an English author, even such a one as Mr. Tupper, visits the United States, he raises a cloud of dust before he has been there a week; but when such men as Irving, Bancroft, Prescott, Cooper and Bryant, from that side of the Atlantic visit us, the fact is barely chronicled in our journals, and the greetings awaiting them are confined to one or two literary parties."

OPENING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN SILVER MINES.—It is stated that in consequence of the great scarcity of silver coin in the United States and England, arrangements on an extensive scale have been made to re-commence work on the silver mines of South America, with the latest improved machinery; and the Boston *Courier* says from the richness and inexhaustibility of these sources of the precious metal, it would not be at all surprising if, in a year or two, if not during the coming season, silver in bars and coin should begin to be sent here in quantities or amount hardly inferior to the vast monthly receipts of gold now flowing from California and Australia into the United States.

THE STEAMER APPROPRIATION BILL, which passed the U. S. House of Representatives without opposition, went to the Senate with the following items embraced therein:

New York to Liverpool, $858,000; New York, Chagres line,) $290,000; Panama to California, $248,000; Charleston to Havana, $50,000; across the Isthmus of Panama, $120,000; Bremen and Havre lines, $350,000. The Vera Cruz and N. Orleans line is to have an appropriation of $65,000. Then an effort will be made to get $450,000 for a new line (via Vera Cruz and Acapulco) to San Francisco.

The Italian Revolution.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune—who pretends to know all about it—says—

"The proclamation of Gov. Kossuth is not genuine; as he wanted to postpone any outbreak until Austria got involved in a quarrel with Turkey—of which he thinks there is a fair prospect. The Italians, however, could not be kept back, and Manini consented, although also favorable to delay, to have the proclamations posted up on the walls of Milan on the 6th was put down, after some bloodshed; but on the 8th, at dawn, some Italians got into the arsenal and shot down the officers, when the privates surrendered and gave up their arms. All communication was then interrupted. There were 13,000 Austrian troops in Milan, 20,000 in Verona, 35,000 in Mantua, and 12,500 in small garrisons in various parts of Lombardy. Of this number, 8000 are Hungarians and 4000 Italians. Another Austrian army, of 50,000 men, is quartered through Tuscany, Modena, Parma and Romagna; but amongst these the proportion of Hungarians is much larger than in the army first named. The reason that Kossuth did not deny the authorship of the proclamation is, that the Austrians would improve the opportunity to make it appear that he did not favor independence."

The writer concludes thus:—

"In case the insurrection is not suppressed up to to-morrow, [Feb. 12] then the Austrian army will be destroyed, or demoralized in Italy, and the insurgents have full six weeks' time to prepare for a campaign, the Austrians being unable sooner to concentrate an efficient army.—Napoleon is said not to be hostile to the movement."

The Tribune endorses its correspondent as one "than whom no one can be better informed on the subject;" but, from the news before received we cannot but doubt his statement as altogether too sanguine, more especially that which says that Louis Napoleon is not hostile to the movement.

Pedigree.

It would appear, from the following curious paragraph of the *Dumfries Courier*, (Scotland,) that the family of the Kirkpatricks, of Closeburn, had at one time under their roof the germs not only of an empress of France, but of a Westphalian king's wife, and French emperor's sister-in-law:

"Jerome Bonaparte, the only surviving brother of the great Napoleon, married, in the United States, a Miss Patterson, who was a grand daughter of Robert Patterson, better known in Scotland, and indeed over the world, as 'Old Mortality.' 'Old Mortality,' by some accounts, was a native of the parish of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, though, according to others, the parish of Hawick claims to be his birth-place. At all events, he settled, before commencing his well known wanderings renovating the tombstones of the covenanters, in Morton, the adjoining parish to Closeburn, and married one Elizabeth Gray, who was for a considerable time a cook-maid in the family of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn.

"Old Mortality's' wife, with her children, settled in Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire, and the third son, John, emigrated to America, in 1776, and established himself at Baltimore.—Jerome Bonaparte married his daughter. Truly, truth is stranger than fiction!

"With the exception of the last link, seems sufficiently vouched for by the researches of the late Mr. Joseph Train, of Castle Douglas, the result of which Sir Walter Scott has embodied in his introduction to 'Old Mortality.' ('Library Edition of the Waverly Novels,' vol. v. pp. 5-9.)—But though that introduction bears the date of 1829, it makes no allusion to the circumstance that the Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of New York, whom the future King of Westphalia married, in 1803, was the daughter of John Patterson, of Baltimore, and the grand-daughter of Sir Thos. Kirkpatrick's cook. And now a descendant of the Kirkpatricks is Empress Eugenie of France, married to another Bonaparte."

FROM TEXAS—LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—

The Galveston News has the following intelligence respecting the doings of the Texas Legislature:

The bill for quieting the titles granted by Austria beyond the limits of his colony, and which a year or two ago threatened a civil war between the old grantees and new locaters, has become a law, those titles being all confirmed. An appropriation of $240,000 has been made for the improvement of our rivers. Of this sum, the Trinity, the Brazos and the Colorado are to have $67,500 each, and other rivers smaller amounts. The Apportionment bill has become a law, by the Governor not having returned it within five days. It differs but slightly from the bill of last session.

The Auditorial Board, which was closed in September, 1851, has been reopened till the 1st of September, 1853. The Internal Improvements bill failed. The bill setting apart 2,000,000 for a school fund was passed; but the bill loaning this fund to railroad companies, at the rate of $4000 to the mile, failed. The Galveston and Houston railroad charter passed both branches of the Legislature finally, on the 8d inst. It is granted Wm. C. Lacy, of New Orleans; Thomas P. Anderson, of New York, and Wm. M. Tuck, of Galveston. A bill has passed the House, and gone to the Senate, putting all the railroads chartered, on the same footing in regard to donations of land. It gives each and all sixteen sections of land per mile.

SILVER MINES ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The Houston (Texas) Register of the 1st instant says:

Great excitement has been created in the town on this side of the Rio Grande opposite El Paso, by the discovery of some very valuable silver mines on the eastern slope of the mountains, about sixty miles northeast of Donna Ana. The ore is found in immense quantities directly on the surface of the ground, and several tons of it have already been gathered and transported on to Magoffinville and smelted. The ore is so rich that the silver is extracted readily by melting it with a common log fire of pine. Lead ore is also found in extensive veins, traversing the rocks in every direction. We are informed that thousands of tons of lead ore similar to that obtained in the lead mines near Galena, can be gathered on the surface of the ground, on the mountains east of El Paso. There is a large hill near the silver mines, that might with propriety be styled the lead mountain, as it seems to be an immense mass of galena or lead ore.—If we may believe the accounts of persons who have visited these mines, they must be far more extensive and valuable than any of the mines in Illinois or Wisconsin.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The land of staid and steady habits, of conservative, dignified legislation, is getting to be as bad as Congress, through the unbridled and tyrannical course of the dominant party, in the so called "reform" Legislature of that State. On Saturday, as on Thursday, the House continued in session until a late hour. The bill under consideration was that relating to the secret ballot law, intending its repeal, or modification in such manner as will be equivalent to that. The decisions of the Speaker on many questions were regarded by the minority as outrages upon their rights and upon free discussion, and as contrary to parliamentary usage, and the rules of the House; and the indignation arose finally to such a point, that when the yeas and nays were called, the uniform answer from the minority was, "I refuse to vote." Great confusion and excitement existed throughout. At night, a meeting of the minority members was held, and it was resolved to draw up an address in relation to the tyrannical course of the whig majority. Tyrany and disorder, it may be well enough remarked, are appropriate accompaniments to the repeal of the secret ballot-law—a law to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and protect the poor man in his rights.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

THE NEW SILVER COIN.—The weight of the new silver coin authorized by the recent act of Congress, which goes into operation in June next, as compared with that coinage since the passage of the act upon the same subject in 1837, is as follows:

	Act of Jan., 1837.	Act of Feb. 1853
Silver.		
Dollar	412½ grains,	No change.
Half-dollar	206¼ "	192 grains
Quarter-dollar	103¼ "	96 " "
Dime	41¼ "	38,40 " "
Half-dime	20¾ "	19,20 " "

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser states that a letter was read at the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, in which the writer, a captain in the Navy, states that he had sounded the sea at 86° north latitude, (no longitude given,) and obtained a depth of 50,000 feet, or 9½ miles. M. Arago remarked that such a depth was positively *enormissimus*, and especially so when it is remembered that the highest of the Himalaya mountains reaches an attitude of only 26,000 feet, or about 5 miles.

THE BACHELOR'S BRIDAL.

Not a laugh was heard; nor a groans note,
For our friend to the bridal we hurried,
Not a wit discharged his farewell shot,
As the bachelor just to be married.

We married him quickly to save his fright,
Our hands from the sad sight, turning,
And we sighed as we stood by the lamps dim light
To think that he was in more discerning.

To think that a bachelor free and bright,
And shy of the girls as we found him,
Should here by the altar, at dead of night,
Be caught in the snare that bound him.

Few and short were the words we said,
Though we heartily ate of the cake,
Then escorted him home from that scene of dread,
And thought how awfully he'll shake!

We thought, as we hollowed his lowly bed
Of the birch, the beech, and the willow,
How the shovel and broomstick would break o'er his head,
And the tears he would shed on his pillow.

Says he, "They will talk of their friend who has gone,"
And every Old Bach will upbraid me,
But nothing I'll reck, if they let me sleep on,
'Neath the coverlet, just as they've laid me."

But half of our heavy task was done,
Ere the clock tolled the hour for the other;
And we left, with the hope that the fate he had won,
Would never be won by another.

Slowly and sadly we marched down,
From the top of the uppermost story,
And we never have heard from, or seen the poor man,
Whom we left, not alone, in his glory.

Items of News and Miscellany.

A man who had his foot badly mashed while standing upon a railroad car platform, contrary to the posted rules, has just been told by a decision of Judge Marshall, at Baltimore, that he must pay his own damages.

Some diggers after a fox in a cliff near Lynchburg, Va., lately discovered a vein of quartz, mixed with a mineral since demonstrated to be gold. The vein is eight feet wide, eleven inches thick, and of unknown length. A solid foot of the quartz will yield, upon an average, sixteen dollars. The fortunate owner of the cliff is Mr. Epperly.

A gentleman, who had by a fall broken one of his ribs was mentioning the circumstances and describing the pain he felt. He was asked if the injury he sustained was near the vertebræ.

"No sir," replied he, "it was within a *few yards of the Court House.*

Suppose a ton of chalk is worth $6, what should a quart of milk sell for? A new York exchange asked the query. It depends entirely upon the distance from the cow-shed to the river.

"I'm a great gun," said a tipsy printer who had been on a bender for a week.

"Yes," said the foreman, "you are a great gun and half cocked, and you can consider yourself discharged."

"Well," said this typo, "then I had better go off."

The New York Herald, in giving an account of a recent storm on the Atlantic ocean, says that one of the crew of a certain ship "had one leg broken, *besides several others severely injured.*"

Perhaps it is not generally known, as it should be, that salt put in the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movements in fits, either of children or animals.

The South-Boston Rolling-Mill Company are now working 500 hands, and are turning out $60,000 worth of Railroad iron daily. They evidently take none but old Whig papers, and think Scott and the Tariff of '42 are elected President.

How Husbands may Rule.

"Dear Mary," said Harry—to his little wife, "I have a favor to ask of you. You have a friend whom I dislike very much, and whom I am quite sure will make trouble between us. Will you give up Mrs. May, for *my* sake, Mary?"

A slight shade of vexation crossed Mary's pretty face, as she said, "You are unreasonable, Harry. She is lady like, refined, intellectual, and fascinating, is she not?"

"Yes, all of that, and for that very reason, her influence over one so yielding and impulsive as yourself, is more to be dreaded, if unfavorable. I'm quite in earnest, Mary. I could wish never to see you together again."

"Pshaw! dear Harry, that's going too far; don't be disagreeable; let us talk about something else. As old uncle Jeff says, how's *trade?*" and she looked archly in his face.

Harry didn't smile.

"Well," said the little wife, turning away, and patting her foot nervously, "I don't see how I can break off with her, Harry, for a whim of yours; besides, I've promised to go there this evening."

Harry made no reply, and in a few moments was on his way to his office.

Mary stood behind the curtain, and looked after him as he went down the street. There was an uncomfortable, stifling sensation in her throat, and something very like a tear, glittering in her eyes. Harry was vexed; she was sure of that. He had gone off for the first time since their marriage, without the affectionate good-bye that was usual with him even when they parted but for an hour or two. And so she wandered restless and happy into the sleeping room.

It was quite a little one. There were statuettes, and pictures, and vases, and gifts from him, either before or since their marriage—each one had a history of his own, some tender association connected with Harry. There was a bouquet, still fresh and fragrant, that he had purchased on his way home on the day before, to gratify her passion for flowers. There was a choice edition of poems they were reading together the night before, with Mary's name written on the leaf, in Harry's bold, handsome hand. Turn where she would, some proof of his devotion met her eye. *But Mrs. Hay!* She was so smart and satisfied in the world to make so much sport of her, for being *"trifled"* by Harry!—Hadn't she told him "all men were tyrants," and this was Harry's first attempt to govern her.—No, no, it wouldn't do for her to yield.

So the pretty walking dress was taken out, the trimmings re-adjusted and re-modelled, and all the little et ceteras of the toilette decided.—Yes, she would go; she had *quite* made up her mind to that. Then she opened her jewel-case; a little note fell at her feet. She knew the contents very well. It was from Harry, slipped slily into her hand on her birth day, with that pretty bracelet. It couldn't do any harm to read it again. It was very loverlike for a *year old husband*; but she *liked it! Dear Harry!* and she folded it back, and sat down, more unhappy than ever, with her hands crossed in her lap, and her mind in a most pitiable state of irresolution.

Perhaps after all Harry was right about Mrs. May; and if he wasn't, one hair of his head was worth more to her than all the woman in the world. He had never said one unkind word to her, *never!* he had anticipated every wish; he had been so attentive and solicitous when she was ill. How *could* she grieve him?

Love conquered! The pretty robe was folded away, the jewels returned to their cases, and with a light heart, Mary sat down to await her husband's return.

The lamps were not lit in the drawing-room when Harry came up street. *She had gone then!* (after all he had said!)

He passed slowly through the hall; entered the dark and deserted room, and threw himself on the sofa with a heavy sigh. He was not angry, but he was grieved and disappointed. The first doubt that creeps over the mind of the affection of one we love, is so very painful.

"Dear Harry!" said a welcome voice at his side.

"God bless you, Mary," said the happy husband; you've saved me from a keen sorrow!"

Dear reader, (*won't you tell?*) there are *some* husbands worth all the sacrifices a loving heart can make!

FANNY FERN.

☞ A distinguished member of the House intends to introduce a resolution requesting the President, during the recess of Congress, to negotiate with Great Britain a treaty adjusting the fishery difficulty, and opening up a system of reciprocal trade with the provinces, upon a liberal basis. The bill now before the House, is much too contracted, and has no chance of becoming a law; and it is deemed that justice to the new administration demands that the subject should be left open for its action, instead of dictating, on express terms, how far a treaty must go, and taking from the President all discretionary power. The resolution, I think, will pass.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FATHER MATHEW IN IRELAND.—A late number of the Cork Examiner says:

Since the return of Father Mathew from America, his efforts, with the Divine assistance, to suppress intemperance, have been attended with success. The indefatigable Apostle of Temperance continues to administer the Total Abstinence Pledge, at his brother's residence, near the city, each morning until twelve o'clock, and is at his post during the entire of Sunday.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.—The London Atlas hints that another interesting event will, in all human probability, take place in April next in the royal household, the eighth. There are now seven—three princes and four princesses. The oldest is 11 years of age. Her majesty is in her 33d year; has been married between 12 and 13 years, and seems patriotically resolved to do what is in her power to save her country, when she shall cease to reign over it, from that worst of national calamities—a disputed succession.

UNION OF TELEGRAPHS.—The lines of the Rhode Island Telegraph Company, extending from Worcester to Providence, Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, Warren and Bristol, have been sold to the New York and New England Union Telegraph, which is the Morse and Baine line united. The price paid is $5000. The cost of the lines sold, including the patent, was about $20,000.

☞ Messrs. J. Kidd & Co., have just received *five hundred dozen* of F. S. CLEAVER'S *highly perfumed* HONEY SOAPS, comprising its ordinary Honey Soaps, Extra Scented Windsor, Musk Brown Windsor, Winter and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all, that CLEAVER'S Soaps are the finest in the world. mch14w

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 the most tender 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.;
feb26dâw 60, Wood street.

☞ Scrofula.—It is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige 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 Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. T. Post, 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 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. Post recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as evidence in it surpassing everything of the kind now in use. It colors the hair either black or brown (as may be desired) and is said *without any injury to the hair or skin*, either by stain or otherwise; can be washed off in ten minutes after application, without distressing from its efficacy. Persons visiting the city are invited to give him a call. Letters addressed to R. DOLLARD, 177 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia, will receive attention.

mar1dâw

JOHN DOWNS.....W. P. TOWLE.

CARROLL HALL GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING STORE AND PATENT SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

145 *Baltimore st., Baltimore, under Carroll Hall.*

THE undersigned, in conducting the above business, use every effort to obtain the choicest Goods appertaining to the Gentlemen's Furnishing line that is imported into the New-York market. The store is kept constantly supplied in seasonable goods, together with a variety of fancy articles.

The attention of the public is also called to the PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT, manufactured by them, which for neatness and comfort of fit cannot be excelled. To this branch of their business the undersigned pay particular attention, and are determined not to be excelled by any establishment in this city. An experienced Cutter is employed, and a satisfactory fit is warranted in every case.

A large and varied assortment of the above articles kept constantly on hand, which is offered to the trade on liberal terms.

dec16-6mo—feb10 O. F. WINCHESTER & CO.

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, on hand.

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 systems of Storage and Drayage as much as possible avoided.

REFERENCES:

J. & E. Walsh,	St. Louis;	Ellis & Morton,	Cincinnati;
Page & Bacon,	do;	Strader & Gorman,	do;
Charles, Rice & Co.,	do;	Hosea & Frazer,	do;
Chilton & Valle,	do;	Springer & Whiteman,	do;
Dean, King & Co.,	do;	R. G. Goodman & Co.,	do;
J. W. Butler & Bro.,	Pittsburgh;	R. & C. Yarnall & Co.,	Philada;
D. Leech & Co.,	do;	Morgan, J. M. Buck & Morgan;	do;
Wm. Holmes & Co.,	do;	B. R. Comegys,	do;
Blow & Marsh,	New York;	Shields & Miller,	do;
Frost & Farmer,	do;	James Lee & Co.,	Baltimore;
Charles A. Meigs,	do;	Abraham J. Cole,	do;
A. G. Farrell & Co.,	Boston;	W. B. Reynolds,	Louisville;
Howard, Son & Co.,	do;	H. D. Newcomb & Bro.,	do;
T. C. Twichell & Co.,	Commission Merchants,	New Orleans.	

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

MOGRIDGE & MCFAUL,
St. Louis, Missouri.
jan20-1ym

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....JOSEPH C. FOSTER

☞ Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ Seats may be secured at the Box Office, during the day, without extra charge.

☞ Third night of the celebrated actress, MOLLIE MARIE DEVLIN.

THIS EVENING, March 2, will be produced the beautiful play of

THE STRANGER.

Stranger.....Mr. C. Foster.
Mrs. Haller.....Mollie M. Durret.

DANCING!

By Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Wood and Miss Waldegrave.

To conclude with the beautiful Comedy of

THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER!

Gor. Heartall.....Mr. Ethler.
Frank Heartall.....Mr. Brookhurst.
Widow Cheerly.....Mollie M. Durret.

☞ Tuesday next, MOLLIE DURRET will appear.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. AHL, Surgeon Dentist, (Successor to C. W. Biddle,) No. 148 Smithfield st. [mh2-3m

U. A. O. D.—Meets above the O'Reilly Telegraph Office, corner of Third and Wood streets, every Monday evening. apr20

ALLEGHENY LODGE, I. O. O. F.—The Allegheny Lodge, No. 220, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy17

BLACK TEAS.—For the best UNSWEETENED TEA in Pittsburgh, at 50 cents a lb., go to the Pekin Tea Store, No. 88 Fifth street, where the very best Black and Green Teas can always be had. 1y29

JOHN H. POWLEE, late Powlee Pullen, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer, No. 14 Barclay street, five doors below the Astor House, New York. mar1dâm

Silver Medal awarded by Franklin Institute, 1853.—F. H. SMITH, Manufacturer of Pocket Books, Purse Mountains, Rose Wood Writing Desks, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes, 208 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia. mar1.3m

I. O. O. F.—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley. Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MONONGAHELA ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets first and third Friday of each month. mar1dâw

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.—Capital Stock $500,000. Assets $459,172. Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Store Room of M'Curdy & Loomis, No. 99 Wood street.

mar1-w3m* INGRAM BEATTY, Agent.

Colonel Cornel Cornell Corns!!! A great many persons are dreadfully tormented with corns. A certain remedy will be found in Dr. COWEN'S CORN PLASTER, for sale by Dr. GEO. K. KEISER, 140 Wood street.

Price, retail at 12½ and 25 cts. per box. apr2

☞ Liberal deductions to those who buy to sell again.

CURTAIN TRIMMINGS, Curtain Materials and Curtain Trimmings of every description, Furniture Plushes, Brocatelles, &c., Lace and Muslin Curtains, N. Y. Painted Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Pins, Bands, &c., at wholesale and retail.

W. H. CARRYS,
No. 169 Chestnut street, corner Fifth, Philadelphia.

Curtains Made and Trimmed in the very newest French style. mar3dly

MILLER'S WINDOW SHADE EMPORIUM.—No. 77, CORNER OF SECOND AND ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA. Our motto is, "*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

☞ Store, Church, and Lodge Room SHADES, made in a superior manner.

☞ Dealers and others are invited to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. C. L. MILLER & CO.,
jan21dâm S. W. corner Second and Arch sts., Phila.

NELSON'S DAGUERREOTYPES.—No. 1 Post Office Building, *Third street*. Likenesses taken in all kinds of weather, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., giving an accurate artistic and animated likeness, unlike and vastly superior to the common cheap daguerreotypes, at the following cheap prices: $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and upward, according to the size and quality of case or frame.

Hours for Children, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

N. B.—Likenesses of sick or deceased persons taken in any part of the city. mar1dâm

DISAPPENS, Noises in the Head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed, without pain or inconvenience, by Dr. BEARD, Aurist of the N. Y. Ear Surgery, who may be consulted at 99 Arch street, Philadelphia, from 9 A. M. to 3 P