Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE F. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN C. KNOX,
Of Tioga County.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judges Dis. Court, P. C. SHANNON, City of Pittsburgh.
State Senate.....JONAS R. McCLINTOCK, Peebles Tp.
District Attorney.....R. RIDDLE ROBERTS, Pittsburgh.
Treasurer.....JOHN BIRMINGHAM, Ohio Town'p.
Commissioners.....J. HARVEY ROBB, Upper St. Clair.
Assembly.....JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Allegh'y.
Do. .....JOHN S. HAMILTON, S. Pittsburgh.
Do. .....WILLIAM WERNEBERG, Pitts'h.
Do. .....JAMES K. SCOTT, Bor. McKeesport.
Do. .....WM. GLASS, Robinson Township.
Auditor.....JAS. A. McELROY, Moon Township.
Surveyor.....JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine Township.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 12.

☞ Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the only authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 121 Nassau street.
BOSTON, 10 State street.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

We would remind our friends "learned in the law," that there is no office in Pittsburgh better prepared to print *Paper Books*, or any other legal documents, than the *Post*. We have an accomplished corps of job printers, and we invite the patronage of all who have such work to do.

☞ Governor Bigler has been dangerously sick with bilious fever, but is now recovering.

Appointments by the President.

Samuel C. Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, consul for Talcahuano.

Noble Towner, of Connecticut, consul for Barbadoes.

Philip Barton Key, attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Steubenville Railroad.

A communication appeared in our paper of Friday, in relation to this road and the Secretary of the Company, which, it will be seen, is pretty positively contradicted by parties who know all about the matter, we should think. We have not before heard of any complaints against this Company, and are inclined to think this complaint was without cause.

STATE FAIR.

We have been informed, from good authority, that the Committee having charge of the arrangements, will have all the preparations completed some days before the Fair opens; so that no fears need be entertained on that score. We are also told that a vigilant police, of forty men, is provided, and more, if it shall be thought advisable. It is reported, too, that the Railroad Company intend running a train of cars constantly, from the corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets, to the grounds, at all hours during the days of exhibition. This, together with the Omnibuses, will accommodate, with comfort, all our own citizens and strangers, visiting the exhibition. Intelligence from different parts of our own State, and Ohio, leads us to believe that a great number of people intend to be here at the time; and we have every reason to believe it will be a creditable and thronged exhibition. We hope our manufacturers are preparing. It will be the best advertisement of Pittsburgh manufactures that will present itself, probably, for some years.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The election returns from Vermont indicate that the whigs are losing ground in that citadel of their waning strength.

The survey of the northern lakes by Captain Macomb and others under authority of the general government is progressing rapidly. Three maps are already published. They are now engaged upon the straits of Mackinac.

The National democrats, it is said, will have a large majority in the New York State Convention. The Free-Soil portion of the party there are losing ground.

The travel between New York and Boston is now greater than was ever before known. Every train of cars, and every steamboat, is crowded. It is supposed that the Crystal Palace will attract to New York city in two years a million and a half of people. Each person on an average will probably leave at least ten dollars in the city: which will make fifteen millions dollars. The railroads, steamboats and hotels will make fortunes out of that affair.

Ex-President Van Buren has made arrangements to spend the next winter in Switzerland.

It is stated that the census returns of England show that the average age to which the Quakers of England live is fifty one years, two months and twenty-one days. Half the population of this country die before reaching twenty-one years. And the average age attained before death over the world about thirty-three years. There is no doubt that the temperance, prudence and general repose of character for which the Quakers are distinguished, is favorable to longevity. Neighbors, if you wish for a long life, be temperate in eating and drinking, let tobacco alone, and cultivate a cheerful temper; and be "early to bed, and early to rise."

In Cincinnati, the annual statement of the price current shows an increase of $11,000,000 in the value of imports, and an increase in the river tonnage of 260,000 tons over last year. The hay handled there is equal to one-third the entire crop of the West, and is valued at nearly nine million dollars.

The epidemic is rapidly abating in New Orleans. Natchez has suffered much, and the town is almost deserted.

The old paper mill in which the paper was made that Benjamin Franklin used in his printing office, is still in operation, carried on by the son of the man who made paper for Franklin. It has been in operation one hundred and forty years.

A woman's rights convention is to be held at Cleveland on the 6th and 0th of October. Poor Cleveland.

There is said to be more business doing in New York city now than was ever known before at this season of the year. Philadelphia will have to offer a very favorable market, if she would compete with Gotham.

Findley, recently convicted of extensive forgeries at Cincinnati, has been granted a new trial.

Over two hundred thousand dollars have been contributed in aid of the New Orleans sufferers. We don't believe the Union will be dissolved for some years yet.

Mr. Walker's resignation of the mission to China has been accepted. There is an opening for some new appointment.

The rumor that Gen. Cass has been offered the mission to France is credited. No better selection could possibly be made, but we doubt its acceptance by the General. He has served his country long and nobly: and there is, we hope, many years of life and honrs for him yet.

Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Oregon. Doubtful.

THE WHIG SUPPER.—We find that the supper given at Harbaugh's by the Whig candidate for District Attorney, and his prohibitory friends, has done no good at all. The defeated candidates look upon it as adding insult to injury. So it will be seen that champagne can't cure the real pain of defeat. To be sure not: burnt brandy can't save the Whig party from internal disorders that will destroy it. We care not how soon. We won't the Democrats to show how they can manage county affairs the ensuing year. But we don't want our candidates to give wine, suppers. How much of the wine drank at Harbaugh's did the Esquire pay for? It was a great waste of money for it did no good. The disaffection is even increased by this unwise attempt to purchase harmoney with good suppers and wine.

HON. W. H. WITTE, OF PHILADELPHIA.—This gentleman has been in our city for a few days past, and was received by both Democrats and Whigs. On Friday evening a large number of his political and personal friends had a drive out to our friend BARKER'S, where a most excellent supper was prepared for the company. The only regret we, in common with the hundreds who have met him feel, is, that he has left us so suddenly. But, we have the assurance that he will be among us again, and then we will give a full reception, worthy of the man and the Democracy of Allegheny.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—We have received from the publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the August number of this valuable quarterly. Its contents are An Essay on Poetry, Our Colonial Empire and policy, Military Hygiene, the Text of Scripture, Free and Slave Labor, the Grenville Papers and Junius, Germany in its relations to France and Russia, &c. It is a good number and will well repay a perusal. For sale by H. A. Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co.

PINEY WOODSMAN.—We have received the 8th No. of this interesting little paper, published in Springfield, La. One of the editors is an old Pittsburgher, and a worthy young man. There are very few young men in Pittsburgh who do not recollect JOSEPH P. BUCKMASTER. He is the principal business man of the establishment, and we know that all his old friends in Pittsburgh wish him abundant success.

COL. MARCHAND.—We had the pleasure of meeting Col. Marchand, editor of the Westmoreland *Republican*, in our city, on Saturday evening. The *Republican* is always a welcome visitor at our office; and the editor is just the kind of man we like to see in Pittsburgh. He is a very fair representative of the sterling Democracy of old Westmoreland.

FINE PEACHES.—We were agreeably surprised on Saturday morning, by a visit from our friend JOHN SMITH, of Upper St. Clair, and the visit was made still more agreeable by a present of the finest peaches we have seen this season. We don't know which we like most, Mr. SMITH or his peaches.

For the Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, September 9, 1853.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & GILLMORE:

Gentlemen,—As contractors with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company, engaged to construct and actually constructing their whole line of road from the Monongahela river to the Virginia line, we were pained to see in your paper of to-day, a malicious attack on that Company, and particularly on its Secretary. It is our duty to say that there is no truth whatever in the statement made over the signature of "One Who Knows."

That Company has paid, promptly, all the estimates of work done on their road, as well for timbering and work for roofing tunnel, &c., as for every thing else. The relations between the Contractors and all the Directors and officers of the Company, have been always of the most kindly character; and the imputation, in your paper, that the Secretary of the Company has, in any way, interfered to prevent payment for timber or anything else, is utterly false. On the contrary, we have always uniformly found the Secretary prompt, attentive, kind and courteous, offering to us all the facilities in his power, and ever ready to aid us, so far as he could do so.

On the occasion alluded to in your paper, the Secretary, so far from interfering to thwart the payment of any bill for timbering, actually advanced, on the instant, the money for the payment of the bill without any delay, entitling him to our thanks rather than to false and injurious aspersions.

The whole statement, in your paper, therefore, signed by "One Who Knows," is the offspring of malice and falsehood, come from what quarter it may.

W. S. MANFULL,
M. M. LAUGHLIN,
SAMUEL BLACK,
A. S. NICHOLSON.

THE GERMAN GYMNASTS.

Our citizens have had for some time to become pretty well acquainted with the German gymnastic societies, or clubs, known as Turners. Their peculiar costume, and the feats of agility and strength which they perform on holidays, and festival days, at Lemon Hill, and elsewhere, have distinguished them as a peculiar feature in our American German society. It seems, however, that these are more than mere gymnastic clubs, and although originally established in Germany, for purposes of physical education, they became eventually nurseries of democratic sentiments, and were consecutively suppressed in Europe. The unfortunate termination of democratic revolutions, and the exile and emigration of so many thousands of European democrats, has brought most of these Turners to the U. States. Accordingly we find their societies organized all over the country, and they have become extremely popular among our Germans in our cities and towns. They have just been holding a great festival at New York city, at which the Turner Societies of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities were present, and took part. They had a grand dramatic performance, by their own amateur actors, at the Bowery theatre, a splendid ball, a gymnastic display, &c., lasting through several days, and attracting much attention. This is an annual public festival for the Eastern States, taking place at any of our principal cities which may be agreed upon. In this festival they essay, we are told, to imitate the olympic plays of ancient Greece, described in the Hymns of Pindar. They have their orators, artists, etc., and at their semi-monthly meetings they discuss political, social, literary and scientific topics. Next week the Executive, as it is styled, of the Turners' Union, will hold its sessions in Cleveland, Ohio, when delegates will be present from all the Turner Societies in the country. This seems to be a sort of national convention of gymnasts. All the societies are very democratic in their tenets, and their discussions are tinctured with extreme radicalism. *N. Y. Post.*

Could not the Turners' give Pittsburgh a turn in their friendly visits? We will vouchsafe for them a hearty welcome, and feel confident that when they part from us it will be with a feeling of regret on both sides.

☞ We adopt the following with our whole soul, from the Ohio *Patriot*. It is the right way to talk, and it suits our case precisely. It is a short democratic creed, and we would like to hear every voter pray from it:

Cheer Up!

Our prospects in old Columbiana are indeed flattering—we are confident they were never brighter than at the present time. The Democracy are united upon PRINCIPLE, and for the advancement of principle they are contending. Not so with our opponents. They are not contending for principle. With them it is a mere scramble for men and spoils. Hence, there is no real union in their ranks. But these considerations should not induce the Democracy to sink into supineness or inactivity. Remember, that "CEASELESS VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." Let us not be content with achieving a bare victory; but let us have a glorious triumph on the second Tuesday of October next. We then say to the Democracy, BUCKLE ON YOUR ARMOR, one and all, and enter vigorously into the contest.

"Firmly united let us be,
Rallying round Democracy!"

Items of News and Miscellany.

The Australian Steamship Company's Golden Age will be sent to Australia via England, leaving New York for Liverpool on the 28th instant. The object is to let them see, on the other side of the water, the class of steamships which this company intend to place on the line between Panama and Australia.

The Detroit Free Press says that Gen. Cass is in the enjoyment of most excellent health. Those who saw him ten years ago can now discover few, if any, of the changes that are usually wrought by a half score of years upon men of his age.

The Governor of Virginia, it is said, is about to send to the Crystal Palace the banner of his State. It is made of broad stripes of white and mazarine blue satin, with rich silver fringe and elegant light blue drapery, which is held up by the beak of a handsome silver eagle at the top of the staff.

The Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland, and Junction Railroads of Ohio have been consolidated under the title of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.

A paper house in New York city, it is said, has ordered three cargoes of rags that were about to start from New Orleans, and valued at $16,000, to be burned.

It is stated that General Garibaldi, who made such a stand in the cause of Italian liberty against the French forces at the siege of Rome, in 1848, is now in Boston; where he arrived on the 6th inst., in command of the Peruvian barque Carmen, from Peru, where he has been for some time past engaged in the occupation of skipper.

A letter from Frankfort, Germany, states that Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Van Buren and son recently passed through that city.

According to a record kept by Mr. E. Meriam, at New York, there were during the year ending September 1st, 1853, some thirty three fatal and disastrous explosions of burning fluid and kindred preparations, mostly in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and vicinity, in which nineteen persons were killed, twenty-three persons fatally or severely injured, three persons slightly wounded, and some three or four buildings fired. The preparations alluded to are burning fluid, camphene, spirit gas, rosin oil, etc. In view of these facts it is designed to memorialize the Legislature to pass a law forbidding the use or sale of these explosives.

Rev. John F. Hickey has transmitted to the Treasury Department one thousand dollars, placed in his hands by some person not named, who acknowledges having defrauded government to that amount.

It is stated by the Nashua Gazette that the administrator of the estate of the late Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts, has received $350,000, or certificates equivalent to that sum, as his share in the Illinois Central Railroad, the bill granting public lands for the construction of which road was strenously advocated by Mr. R. while in Congress.

All the coal companies and mine proprietors on the Ohio, below Louisville, have agreed jointly to have an advance in the price of coal, and further, that on the first Monday of November they will hold a Convention for the purpose of organising themselves into one Association for the purpose of protection.

There is a girl in Troy, N. Y., aged twelve years, of French parentage, whose face is almost entirely covered with hair of a dark color and about two inches long. She is intelligent, fond of books, and attends school regularly. Her playmates jest with her upon her hairy face, but she seems not to be troubled about their merriment.

The N. O. Crescent finds on inquiry among the members of the Howard Association, that they have already administered to over five thousand of the sick and destitute, and that the cases now under treatment amount to about two thousand more. These cases have been treated at an average expense of fifteen dollars each, making the sum total expended for medical attendance and treatment alone, amount to $75,000. They have also expended over $10,000 in groceries and other necessaries of life, given to the convalescent and those rendered helpless by the sickness of themselves or their families, and this expenditure is still going on.

THE MAN WHO HAS SLEPT FOR FIVE YEARS.—We mentioned some time since the case of a man at Rochester, N. Y., named Cornelius Vrooman, who had been asleep for five years. He is 37 years of age, and worked as a day laborer until seized with this remarkable catalepsy. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who saw him a few days ago, says:

His appearance now is that of a man in a profound sleep. His pulse varies from 50 to 90, and is weak and tremulous. His muscles are very rigid; his body cannot be altered much from the position it is in, on account of the rigidity of his muscles. His eyelids generally are twitching; touch them, and they are closed at once. His mouth is partly opened—attempt to open it farther, and his jaws are locked. Stand him up, and his body, preserving very nearly the same position in which he stands until he is laid down again. He is fed principally on milk, supplying open his mouth. The bowels are not often moved than once a week. His catalepsy—but the symptoms are not those of catalepsy exactly, yet it is nearer that than anything except perhaps the "extacy" of the books—sleep has continued now these five years and more, with an aggregate intermission of about three days. The last time he was awake was while he was being exhibited to the faculty of Rochester, some time in June, I believe. These waking seasons seldom last more than 20 minutes—during which time he seems not to recognize that there is any thing peculiar in his case. Medicine and medical men have exhausted their resources to restore him. He is now in the charge of the farmer with whom he formerly worked, and a Dr. Cane, who are exhibiting him to the faculty, and who intend exhibiting him hereafter to the public.

"YOUNG AMERICA" IN TURKEY.—HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, U. S. Senator from Illinois, was in Constantinople about the 1st of August, and was to have had an audience with the Sultan, but was unable to defer his departure for Russia, until the day set apart by the Sultan to receive him. A letter from Constantinople in the N. Y. *Post*, however, says:

Senator Douglas, during his visit to this place, had an interview with Reschid Pacha, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs and late Grand Vizier. Reschid Pacha is now at the head of the Sultan's Ministry, and directs the present rather difficult foreign affairs of the empire. The Senator (Young America) expressed himself as much gratified with the interview, and formed a high estimate of the character and attributes of the Pacha. He assured Reschid Pacha that American sympathies were all warmly in favor of Turkey in her present differences with Russia, and that the people of his country regarded her cause as a most just one. In reply, the Minister expressed his thanks to Senator Douglas. The agent of the Porte, who visited the United States some years ago, said that the Sultan and the Government were much gratified by the manner in which he had been received there.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—We still continue to hear of parties proceeding to America, chiefly of the peasant class. We are afraid that the harvest in this country may be plenteous, the laborers will be few.—*Ballinastoe Star.*

We see no prospect of any decrease of emigration, but, on the contrary, numbers are still preparing to leave the country. The harvest is most luxuriant, labor is in demand, good wages can be obtained, and yet the people, as it seems, with a mania, are emigrating by hundreds.—*Sligo Chronicle.*

We learn, upon good authority, that within the past few days, about 200 persons have left this town and neighborhood, for Waterford and Dublin, to take shipping thence to America!—*Tipperary Free Press.*

CAMPHENE ACCIDENTS.—During the year ending on the 31st ult., 19 persons were burned to death by camphene in New York, 4 in Brooklyn, and 5 in other places adjacent; while, by the same cause, 14 were badly injured in New York, 9 in Brooklyn, and 5 in other places. Several of the persons reported injured were so severely burned that it is probable they died. In several cases, houses were set on fire by the explosions.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

"IT WILL ALL BE RIGHT IN THE MORNING."

BY P. F. TAYLOR.

When the bounding beat of the heart of love,
And the springing step, grows slow;
When the form of a cloud in the blue above
Lies dark on the path below;
The song that he sings is lost in a sigh,
And he turns where a star is dawning,
And he thinks, as it gladdens his heart and his eye:
"It will all be right in the morning!"

When 'the strong man armed' in the middle watch,
From life's dim deck is gazing,
And strives, through the wreck of the tempest, to catch
A gleam of the day beam's blazing;
Amid the wild storm, there hard by the helm,
He heeds not the dark ocean yawning;
For this same in soul not a sorrow can whelm;
"It will all be right in the morning!"

When the bottle is done, the harp unstrung,
Its music trembling—dying;
When its woes are unkept and his deeds unsung,
And he longs in its grave to be lying;
Then a voice shall charm, as it charmed before
He had wept or wailed the dawning:
They do love here sure for aye—'Tis but thine as of yore—
"It will all be right in the morning!"

Thus all through the world, by ship and by shore:
Where the mother bends over
The cradle, whose tenant has gone on before;
Where the eyes of the lover,
Light the way to the soul; whatever the word,
A welcome, a wail, or a warning,
This is ever where cherished—this every where heard:
"It will all be right in the morning!"

OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

In an article on the Koszta affairs, the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, offers the following views upon our naturalization laws:

Equal rights for all must unconditionally be the first principle of a democratic republic. Upon this foundation also rests the Declaration of Independence of the United States. But, alas, in times of relaxation various inequalities have been introduced into the Legislation, dividing society into two classes, viz: the privileged and the subordinate, those enjoying full rights and those enjoying but one half. Among these acts, destructive of the harmony of society, the 'Anzeiger des Westens,' enumerates, in discussion of the all absorbing Koszta affair, the naturalization laws, and based upon them the practice of granting passports and the protection of the American flag. At the same time that paper advocates from the premises of democracy and eternal justice, an alteration of the practice hitherto used in that respect, and we do heartily agree with him, as well as the resolutions of the great citizens' meeting at Milwaukie. Yet we must also acknowledge, that if ever any practice was conforming to the letter and spirit of the law, it was in this very case.

The naturalization is not necessary by a preliminary condition for the exercise of the highest political right, the right of suffrage—and it is neither by law, nor by nature required to secure a claim to judicial protection. If it (the naturalization) therefore is to have any meaning, it must be the protection against foreign power. But in this respect we bring the naturalization laws in conflict, not only with the doctrines of humanity and democracy, but with the first principles of the Declaration of Independence itself.

In that instrument, it is not only declared as a self-evident truth, that all men are free and equal, but the pursuit of happiness is also declared as an inalienable right. Accordingly each immigrant is absolutely free and independent in selecting and occupation; and several states, which make an exception with regard to the acquisition of real estate, permit and even guaranty the same, upon the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. But if I am permitted to hold land, to carry on any business or trade, I must also be enabled to follow the consequences thereof, that is, I must be enabled, for the purpose of my business, under the protection of the flag of this country, to lead my steps to any place, where I am not held lawfully responsible for a crime. If this was not the case, we would here also necessarily arrive at the conclusions of Lord Palmerston, who answered to Mr. Gallowin, a native of Russia, and a naturalized citizen of England: "England cannot force foreign powers to respect its passports, the fact of his naturalization would not set aside the former animosity of Russia against him, and it makes it obligatory on him (Gallowin) *to reside in England.*" And, as a further consequence, it would here as in England, also be the act of Parliament of 1850, be left at the option of Government to grant or refuse a passport to a naturalized citizen.

The Naturalization laws themselves are therefore a stumbling block, and the agitation of the Nativists against the same, should induce us not to consider them as the highest good attainable, but to co-operate in the destruction of their rotten fabric. Even Gen. Scott promised an abrogation of the time of probation for soldiers, and Governor Matteson in his remarks in favor of admitting foreigners to vote after one year, distinctly said that he would be perfectly satisfied, if Congress could also be induced to throw the naturalization over board. In contradistinction to the "Alien and Sedition law," it was once a great progress, but now it is a trigger. At this time, when the whole world constitutes but two encampments, that of Democracy and that of Absolutism, and when America is so deeply in the headquarters of the former, that every one, at the time of entering it, distinctly knows what he wants and what he does—at this time a simple declaration, in addition to a very short term of probation should be sufficient for naturalization. The usual way of perfecting the right by practice is very essential. Yet in our case it cannot be sufficient, because we do not merely demand a liberal construction of the letter, but exactly the opposite of the existing statute. Moreover it is no doubt true, that whatever may have penetrated in spirit, shall also find in the letter its external embodiment and legal sanction."

HON. JOHN C. KNOX.—The Bradford *Reporter*, published in Judge Knox's own county, exhibits the high opinion entertained of that gentleman by those who know him best, his neighbors and intimate friends. "Such home reports" are significant and valuable. "Judge KNOX," says the *Reporter*, "is one of those men whose whole past life will stand up and plead for him in the mind of every thinking citizen. He has risen, by help of his undaunted energy and unblemished integrity, from a youth of obscurity, to a manhood that ranks him at this day, among the foremost men in the State. We affirm that among the eminent body of jurists which the Democratic party has selected from its ranks, to sit upon the Supreme bench of the State, Judge KNOX will shine as a star of the first magnitude. He is indeed above reproach; and in his unanimous nomination, he has received a fitting compliment heretofore unpaid to any man."

NEW MACHINE FOR SHEARING METAL.—Mr. Walter Williams, Jr., of West Bromwich, has patented an improvement in machinery for cutting or shearing metals. In Mr. Williams' machine, motion is given to a shaft, and thence communicated by screw and toothed wheels in a double throw crank, whereby an alternate or reciprocating motion is given to blades which side in carriages, and a similar motion in a vertical direction is given to the cutters by means of slots made in them in the form of the letter S, the one rising as the other falls. The vertical position of these cutters is maintained by causing them to work in slides, formed on the one side by bands or straps, and on the other by allowing the end of the cutting jaw to project over the side of the standard. By this arrangement, the strain at the cutting point is thrown from the jaw back on to holster.—*Mining Journal.*

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—This Convention re-assembled again in New York on Wednesday morning. Among the speakers in defence of the rights of women were Lucretia Mott, Matilda E. Gage, Erina Nichols, editor of the Windham county Democrat, Harriet K. Hunt, and R. C. Burleigh. The latter was loudly hissed, whereupon he remarked that he was afraid there were some persons there who were carrying women's rights too far, as they allowed no one but a woman to speak without being hissed and insulted.

During the evening session, after several additional speeches, the uproar became terrific; shouting screaming, laughing, stamping, cries of "Burleigh," "Hood," "Truth," "Shut up," "Greely," "Go to bed," prevented anything being heard or done in order; and the Convention broke up, or adjourned sine die, amid the wildest uproar.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—We copy the following from the Star:

Mr. Walker.—The Hon. R. J. Walker, we learn, will shortly take up his residence in Illinois. His now heavy interests in connection with their Central railroad makes this change of his location desirable.

A Treasury Clerk Promoted.—Mr. Wm. C. McCreight, of South Carolina, a first class clerk in the Third Auditor's office, has been promoted to fill the second class clerkship in the same bureau, vacated a day or two since by the accidental drowning of the late Wm. B. Magill, Esq.

A Naval Engineer Dead.—Wm. T. Golton, third assistant engineer, (of the U. S. steamer Vixen,) died at the hospital at Pensacola, on the 31st ult.

☞ The new Iron Market House in Centre Wheeling is fast assuming the appearance of a finished building, and, when completed, will be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the country.

THE ALLEGED RIBBENT TO THE PRESS.—Mr. F. B. Helmsmuller is out in the New York papers, in relation to Mr. Dyer's card, in which he says the information he gave was on the strength of the repeated statements of Mr. Ullman. Mr. H., however, adds that he was himself employed eight months by Madame Soutag to attend to her advertisements, and during that time, not a single paper ever demanded a cent from him except for the regular advertisements. This, he also says, has been his universal experience during the six years he has been in the United States.

☞ **Liver Complaint.**—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left: pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; fast cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, fleetings, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

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In that instrument, it is not only declared as a self-evident truth, that all men are free and equal, but the pursuit of happiness is also declared as an inalienable right. Accordingly each immigrant is absolutely free and independent in selecting and occupation; and several states, which make an exception with regard to the acquisition of real estate, permit and even guaranty the same, upon the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. But if I am permitted to hold land, to carry on any business or trade, I must also be enabled to follow the consequences thereof, that is, I must be enabled, for the purpose of my business, under the protection of the flag of this country, to lead my steps to any place, where I am not held lawfully responsible for a crime. If this was not the case, we would here also necessarily arrive at the conclusions of Lord Palmerston, who answered to Mr. Gallowin, a native of Russia, and a naturalized citizen of England: "England cannot force foreign powers to respect its passports, the fact of his naturalization would not set aside the former animosity of Russia against him, and it makes it obligatory on him (Gallowin) *to reside in England.*" And, as a further consequence, it would here as in England, also be the act of Parliament of 1850, be left at the option of Government to grant or refuse a passport to a naturalized citizen.

The Naturalization laws themselves are therefore a stumbling block, and the agitation of the Nativists against the same, should induce us not to consider them as the highest good attainable, but to co-operate in the destruction of their rotten fabric. Even Gen. Scott promised an abrogation of the time of probation for soldiers, and Governor Matteson in his remarks in favor of admitting foreigners to vote after one year, distinctly said that he would be perfectly satisfied, if Congress could also be induced to throw the naturalization over board. In contradistinction to the "Alien and Sedition law," it was once a great progress, but now it is a trigger. At this time, when the whole world constitutes but two encampments, that of Democracy and that of Absolutism, and when America is so deeply in the headquarters of the former, that every one, at the time of entering it, distinctly knows what he wants and what he does—at this time a simple declaration, in addition to a very short term of probation should be sufficient for naturalization. The usual way of perfecting the right by practice is very essential. Yet in our case it cannot be sufficient, because we do not merely demand a liberal construction of the letter, but exactly the opposite of the existing statute. Moreover it is no doubt true, that whatever may have penetrated in spirit, shall also find in the letter its external embodiment and legal sanction."

HON. JOHN C. KNOX.—The Bradford *Reporter*, published in Judge Knox's own county, exhibits the high opinion entertained of that gentleman by those who know him best, his neighbors and intimate friends. "Such home reports" are significant and valuable. "Judge KNOX," says the *Reporter*, "is one of those men whose whole past life will stand up and plead for him in the mind of every thinking citizen. He has risen, by help of his undaunted energy and unblemished integrity, from a youth of obscurity, to a manhood that ranks him at this day, among the foremost men in the State. We affirm that among the eminent body of jurists which the Democratic party has selected from its ranks, to sit upon the Supreme bench of the State, Judge KNOX will shine as a star of the first magnitude. He is indeed above reproach; and in his unanimous nomination, he has received a fitting compliment heretofore unpaid to any man."

NEW MACHINE FOR SHEARING METAL.—Mr. Walter Williams, Jr., of West Bromwich, has patented an improvement in machinery for cutting or shearing metals. In Mr. Williams' machine, motion is given to a shaft, and thence communicated by screw and toothed wheels in a double throw crank, whereby an alternate or reciprocating motion is given to blades which side in carriages, and a similar motion in a vertical direction is given to the cutters by means of slots made in them in the form of the letter S, the one rising as the other falls. The vertical position of these cutters is maintained by causing them to work in slides, formed on the one side by bands or straps, and on the other by allowing the end of the cutting jaw to project over the side of the standard. By this arrangement, the strain at the cutting point is thrown from the jaw back on to holster.—*Mining Journal.*

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—This Convention re-assembled again in New York on Wednesday morning. Among the speakers in defence of the rights of women were Lucretia Mott, Matilda E. Gage, Erina Nichols, editor of the Windham county Democrat, Harriet K. Hunt, and R. C. Burleigh. The latter was loudly hissed, whereupon he remarked that he was afraid there were some persons there who were carrying women's rights too far, as they allowed no one but a woman to speak without being hissed and insulted.

During the evening session, after several additional speeches, the uproar became terrific; shouting screaming, laughing, stamping, cries of "Burleigh," "Hood," "Truth," "Shut up," "Greely," "Go to bed," prevented anything being heard or done in order; and the Convention broke up, or adjourned sine die, amid the wildest uproar.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—We copy the following from the Star:

Mr. Walker.—The Hon. R. J. Walker, we learn, will shortly take up his residence in Illinois. His now heavy interests in connection with their Central railroad makes this change of his location desirable.

A Treasury Clerk Promoted.—Mr. Wm. C. McCreight, of South Carolina, a first class clerk in the Third Auditor's office, has been promoted to fill the second class clerkship in the same bureau, vacated a day or two since by the accidental drowning of the late Wm. B. Magill, Esq.

A Naval Engineer Dead.—Wm. T. Golton, third assistant engineer, (of the U. S. steamer Vixen,) died at the hospital at Pensacola, on the 31st ult.

☞ The new Iron Market House in Centre Wheeling is fast assuming the appearance of a finished building, and, when completed, will be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in the country.

THE ALLEGED RIBBENT TO THE PRESS.—Mr. F. B. Helmsmuller is out in the New York papers, in relation to Mr. Dyer's card, in which he says the information he gave was on the strength of the repeated statements of Mr. Ullman. Mr. H., however, adds that he was himself employed eight months by Madame Soutag to attend to her advertisements, and during that time, not a single paper ever demanded a cent from him except for the regular advertisements. This, he also says, has been his universal experience during the six years he has been in the United States.

☞ **Liver Complaint.**—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

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