Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....APRIL 3.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

INVASION OF CANADA.

The New York *Herald* still insists that an invasion of Canada is organized and will be attempted as soon as England is fully engaged with Russia. John Mitchell is charged by the *Herald* with being the great moving spirit of the enterprise, instigated by Russian agents, and encouraged by Wm. H. Seward and the free-soilers. The *Herald* has the following:—

PROGRESS OF THE SEWARD-MITCHELL PLOT.—We are enabled to state that the plot for the invasion of Canada by the Irish, under the guidance of John Mitchell, and the advice of William H. Seward, goes on bravely. From a correspondent's letter, published yesterday in a Wall street cotemporary, we gather the important fact that Mr. Caleb Lyon, member of Congress, refuses to tell what he knows on the subject. Not very long ago, Mr. Lyon, was at the headquarters of Prince Gortschakoff, on the Dnieper, and it is conjectured by certain parties that he then and there made arrangements with Russia for a supply of money to carry on the Irish invasion, when the Irish Directory fand fails. More improbable things than some such arrangement have been heard of before this. When William H. Seward undertakes a scheme, he is not the man to neglect any opportunity of driving it forward; and the Russians would be quite ready to aid and assist in a movement to harrass Great Britain in that quarter.

The New York *Times* too, seems to give some credit to the rumor of such a scheme. After characterizing John Mitchell's appeal to the Irish of this country as "very spirited, but very vague," it adds the following:

The English people do not properly appreciate the magnitude of the struggle on which they have entered. The despatch of troops for the seat of war—their parade through the streets of London, and the military display which attends their embarkation—heralded by manifestoes, parliamentary debates, the fulmination of the press of the theatrical *edicts* of royalty, constitute an exciting novelty over which the British populace naturally enough grow enthusiastic. England feels her strength, and is ready just now to defy the world in arms. But a year or two of war will cool this fervor. The gazettes of battles fought, the list of deaths, the despatch of new troops, the levying of fresh taxes, the interruptions of trade and industry, the numberless and the nameless evils which a protracted war must always inflict on such a nation as England, will work a change in the sentiment of the public, which, at the best, is always fickle and unreliable. If, at the well chosen moment of England's greatest depression, the Irish in America should stir up slumbering in Canada, and the Irish in Ireland should awaken a revolution at home, Great Britain might find herself engaged in a very different contest from that in which she supposes she has engaged. There is a Semesis for nations as well as for individuals; and England may ere long be called to a severe account for the centuries of agony she has inflicted on the heart of Ireland.

In the meantime the English papers inform us that the English nation never entered upon a conflict with more enthusiasm and hearty good will than the present. The recruits for the armies are easily obtained, and a full supply of sailors for the fleets offer at once, without impressment.

The dauntless spirit of John Bull is fairly aroused, and, with his vast power on the ocean, he seems ready to defy the world in arms. The English people, after so long a peace, seem to welcome war once more.

But should the war continue for some years, a different feeling will doubtless prevail. Discontents in Canada, Australia, Ireland and the Indies, are manifest already; and the increase of taxation, and the diminution of commerce and trade and manufactures, and the high price of provisions will soon give old England trouble in the midst of a conflict with the great power of Russia.

But that Canada can be invaded from the United States with a force sufficient to have any hope of success is impossible. Our government could easily prevent it, and would be bound by treaties to do so.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The following message of the Governor to our Legislature, accompanying certain resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, will be of interest to many of our readers. Ohio, in a temperate tone, asks the right to cross a corner of our State with her trade to the sea-board. The request should be granted in a liberal spirit.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the following message and accompanying documents:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the request of the Governor of the State of Ohio, I herewith transmit to you a series of resolutions recently adopted by the Legislature of that State, declaratory of the views of that body on the subject of railroad communication between the several States, and so forth.

In making this communication, I deem it proper to express the opinion expressed to you in my communication of the 11th inst., that a grant for a railroad from the city of Erie to the Ohio State line should be promptly made, and on such conditions as the General Assembly may deem just and proper.

WM. BIGLER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, March 28, 1854.

RESOLUTIONS

Relative to the unlawful proceedings at Erie, &c.

WHEREAS, The securing to the several States and to the people thereof, as far as practicable, of equal facilities for carrying on their foreign and domestic commerce, by preventing one State from levying import or transit duties on the imports or exports of another, and by providing for keeping open and free to all the great avenues of trade, was among the most important objects sought to be attained by the adoption of our National Constitution; and

WHEREAS, The preservation of harmony among the several States and between the citizens thereof, depends in a great measure, on carefully observing the carrying into effect, the spirit as well as the letter of the provisions of that Constitution which were designed to secure those important objects; therefore,

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that it is expedient for this State to adhere to the policy heretofore adopted, and steadily pursued, of encouraging individual enterprise in opening and improving channels of trade and travel, whenever public convenience may demand, and connecting them with those of other States, without requiring for the use of this State any bonus or transit duty, or any tax on the capital of individuals or companies invested in such improvements, except such equitable tax as is levied on other property of equal value; and that this policy should not be departed from, unless it should become necessary to secure from the effects of discriminating taxes, or transit duties, levied by other States on certain avenues of trade, the investments of citizens of this State made therein.

Resolved, That it is the essence of a healthy commerce, that it be allowed freely to seek its own channels, and that it is, therefore, both unwise and futile, to attempt the obstruction of a natural avenue, or to seek to divert trade from one channel into another, otherwise than by inviting it into the latter, by the removal of obstacles, and offering new and greater facilities than it has hitherto enjoyed.

Resolved, That Lake Erie and the level country along its margin, presents a great avenue of trade and travel marked out by the hands of nature, between the eastern and western portions of the United States, alike important to the interests of both, and especially so to a great majority of the citizens of Ohio, and of the States west of it; and that it is, therefore, the duty of this General Assembly to endeavor, by all honorable and peaceful means in their power, to keep open and free this great natural channel of commerce; as well along the margin of the lake, as on the lake itself; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly respectfully request the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, now in session, to enact such law or laws as will secure to the people of the United States a free and uninterrupted right to pass across that part of her territory which borders on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and particularly to secure to the citizens of Ohio, by a law as liberal as this State has been accustomed to enact for similar objects, the investment made by them in the line of railroad extending from the borough of Erie to the western line of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a request that he communicate the same to the Legislature of that State.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES MYERS,
President of the Senate.

March 18, 1854.

Mr. Evans moved that the communication be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Evans moved to amend, substituting the Committee on Railroads.

The amendment was discussed and adopted.

News and Facts from all Quarters.

Good butter is selling in Cincinnati for ten cents a pound.

A little girl, daughter of John Kyle, of Indianapolis, had her hand chopped off the other day by her little brother, while playing with a sharp broad axe in her father's shop.

In Buffalo, butter is sold from 10 to 15 cents a pound, according to quality.

Forty thousand hog's bladders were sold a few days since at Louisville, at 2½ cents each, to fill an order from Europe. They are used to hold snuff, and for other purposes.

An ignorant Chinawoman, who didn't know how to be dishonest, hung herself in San Francisco, from distress of mind occasioned by her inability to pay her debts.

Two of the citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., contemplate embracing Judaism. One of them only has been circumcised. They are advanced in years, and this change is the result of honest conviction.

The report of the Inspectors of State Prisons discloses the fact, that of the large number of convicts now in the prison of the State, there is not a single printer, while nearly all the other occupations are represented.

Fourteen buildings, including the American House and Galena Hotel, at Galena, Ill., were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 18th of March.

Mr. Jefferson's works, now in progress of publication, under the supervision of the Congressional Library Committee, edited by Mr. Washington, will probably fill ten volumes.

The Clinton *Courant* says that the gingham mills in that place "cover four acres. The weaving room alone covers two acres of ground, and more than *one acre of sprightly girls*."

The total number of deaths in New York City last week, amounted to 513, being 83 more than that of the week previous.

The sum received for the sale of lots in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, during the past year, was $25,569 63.

Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, who made such a sensation twelve years ago as a temperance lecturer, has again become a sottish drunkard.

Green peas are arriving at New York quite abundantly, from Savannah.

The emigration to Utah, in 1853, according to Governor Young's Annual Message, reached ten thousand.

During the year 1853, there were exported from Rome 664 works of art, valued at 1,350,000 francs.

In York county, Pennsylvania, the property subject to taxation amounts to eleven million five hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars.

Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, is to return to Canada during April.

A man named Scallion was tried and hanged on the 12th of November, 1853, in Santa Fe, for killing Hugh N. Smith, who is now alive and "slowly recovering."

The fire which has been raging in the Blue Mountains, in Pennsylvania, is still spreading, and in many instances endangering the lives and property of the mountaineers.

The New York Germans have had a torchlight anti-temperance procession.

The report that Mr. Sanders had "got off" a lot of Gage Law's mortgages in London is contradicted. Mr. Sanders writes to the New York *Herald* that the London consulate is worth $15,000 a year, and that in accepting it he did not resign any of his rights as an American citizen.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

On Saturday last, April 1st, Messrs. Bryson & Shiels treated their numerous friends to a most excellent dinner at the above named well known and popular hotel. The new proprietors proved to all present that the high reputation of the hotel will be well sustained under their management, and cannot fail to prosper.

A large company sat down to the tables, and partook of a sumptuous repast; and every guest, we are sure, pledged his best wishes to the success of Messrs. Bryson & Shiels.

This Hotel is now well known to the traveling community, far and near; and all travelers may be assured that they will find at it good food, good lodgings, and kind and accommodating landlords and waiters. It is one of the largest hotels in the West, and we hope and believe it will continue to become one of the most popular and prosperous.

A COMET.

A comet has made its appearance at the East, resembling very much the one that was seen last August. It was predicted then that the same one would return and be visible again about this time. It will probably be visible here soon.

THE HUTCHINSONS.

They sing to-night at Masonic Hall. Everybody has heard of them; everybody will be well repaid by hearing them.

☞ Hon. Thomas H. Benton, and Mr. Speaker Boyd, it is said are busy in endeavoring to arrange the difficulty between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge. No duel has yet occurred; but it is supposed that nothing short of pistols or rifles will be able to reconcile the parties.

☞ The rates of freight on the Central Road have been reduced, and, it is said, the Canal Commissioners intend to reduce the tolls on the canal.

PLAIN TALK TO YOUNG MEN.—They talk about staples and great staples. Honest, industrious, able young men are the great staple in this world of ours. Young man! you are wanted, but not for a doctor. No, nor a lawyer. There are enough of them for this generation, and one or two to spare. Don't study "a profession," unless it be the profession of bricklaying or farming, or some other of the manual professions. Don't measure tape if you can help it. Its honorable and honest, and all that, but then you can do better. Of all things don't rob the women. Its their prerogative to handle silks and laces, tapes and thread. Put on your hat, then, like a man. Don't wear an apron, and go cut dores. Get a good glow on your cheek, the jewelry of toil upon your brow, and a good set of well-developed muscles. We would go if we could, but then we were young longer ago than we like to think, and you know when one's old he can't.

Besides, if you become a doctor, you'll have to wait—"because you haven't the experience," says an old practitioner; "because you are too young," says all the women. If you are a lawyer, likely to rise, they'll put a weight on your head, a load to keep you under; or, if you make a good argument, some old opponent, as grey as a rat, will kick it all over, by some taint or other, because you were not born in the year one. And so it will go, until you grow tired and soured, and wish you had been a tinker, perhaps "an immortal" one, or anything but just what you are.

Be a farmer, and your troubles are over, or rather, they don't begin. "You of the earth," as they used to say, "up to the sky;" you are independent all day, and tired, not weary, at night. The more neighbors you have, and the better farmers they are, the more and better for you.

ARTISTS' JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—The artists of New York city have taken steps to organize a joint stock company, with two hundred thousand shares, at one dollar each, to publish engravings; every shareholder, after receiving a full return of the capital invested, to leave the dividends to support a free gallery for the people, to be called the American Art Gallery, and a library and museum for artists.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ALL IN ONE NIGHT.—A German in this city probably experienced a greater variety of important events in one night, last week, than any other man that ever lived. He was coerced into matrimony, presented with a son four months old, had the delirium tremens, and paid the great debt of nature between 8 o'clock at night, and 5 in the morning. He did not survive the great events.—*Albany paper.*

☞ The citizens of Norwich, Conn., have subscribed the large sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for the building and equipment of a free high school in that city.

☞ Galveston and Houston, Texas, are now united by telegraphic wires. The first dispatch was received by the Galveston *Journal*, on the 16th of March.

JUDGE M'CLURE'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

PITTSBURGH, March 27th, 1854.

TO THE HON. WM. B. MCCLURE, *President Judge Court of Quarter Sessions, Allegheny County.*

SIR:—The undersigned, the Grand Jury, now in attendance, having listened with much pleasure to the eloquent charge this day delivered by your Honor, respectfully ask a copy of the same for publication. We believe that the statistical information therein contained should be laid before the people of the Western Judicial District, and that it would materially aid in the completion of the House of Refuge, now so much wanted in this District.

Very Respectfully,

W. B. PUSEY, Foreman,	JOHN MCADNALLY,
JACOB JUDY,	ROBERT MILLIGAN,
ROBERT MILLEGAN,	B. C. SAWYER,
BENJAMIN MORROW,	A. MCILWAINE,
JAMES S. OLIVER,	WILLIAM COLWELL,
DAVID PATTON,	NATHAN CONLEY,
NICH. SWEARENGEN,	JACOB FERREE.
JACOB SARVER, JR.,	JACOB FOREMAN.

GENTLEMEN:—By an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed April 22d, 1850, a House of Refuge was incorporated, under the style and title of "The House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania."

By a supplemental Act, approved March 18th, 1851, the "Counties," of Western Pennsylvania are authorised to subscribe to this institution.

Western Pennsylvania is described as containing the several counties embraced within the limits of the Western Judicial District of the Jupreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Western Judicial District of the Supreme Court embraces several local, and minor Judicial Districts, and the districts and counties embraced in the terms of the charter are the following:

5th Judicial District, Allegheny County.
14th Washington, Greene, Fayette.
6. Erie, Warren, Crawford, Venango, McKean.
17. Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Lawrence, Clarion.
10. Westmoreland, Indiana, Armstrong, Cambria.
11. (Special) Somerset, Jefferson, Elk.

In the act of incorporation a conditional appropriation was made of $20,000, and at the present session of the Legislature an additional appropriation has been made of a like sum of $20,000.

An accurate knowledge of the financial condition, the progress and prospects of the corporation can readily be attained by reference to the various reports of the managers, who have devoted and are devoting their time, attention, and energies towards this object, stimulated by motives and impulses far more lofty and commendable than self-interest can ever inspire.

The imposing edifice reared under the powers conferred by the charter is now under roof. In July it will be finished, and it will be ready for the reception of inmates on the first day of September next.

The condition annexed to the appropriation is, that the sum thus appropriated shall be paid by the State Treasurer, on the warrants of the Governor, when he shall be satisfied that an equal amount has been bona fide subscribed by other responsible parties; and the warrants shall only be drawn for amounts equal to the aggregate payments, made from time to time, by such other contributors.

This wise condition thus annexed to the bounty of the State, operates as an additional stimulus to county subscriptions, and individual aid. The conditions of the first appropriation have been fulfilled, and that with other sums expended on the grounds and building.

County subscriptions have been made by Allegheny, Beaver and Fayette.

Strong and well grounded hopes are entertained, by the Board of Managers, that other counties embraced within the beneficial limits of the charter will follow the example of those already named.

The Act provides:

"Sec. VI. That it shall be lawful for the Board of Managers at their discretion to receive into their care and guardianship, infants, males, under the age of twenty-one years, and females under the age of eighteen years, committed to their custody in either of the following modes to wit:

"1. Infants committed by an Alderman or Justice of the Peace, on the complaint and due proof made thereof by the parents, guardian, or next friend of such infant, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such infant has rendered his or her control, beyond the power of such parent, guardian, or next friend, and made it manifestly requisite, that from regard to the morals and future welfare of such infant, he or she should be placed under the guardianship of the Managers of the said House of Refuge.

"2. Infants committed at the time be had officer said, where complaint and due proof have been made that such infant is a proper subject for the guardianship for the Managers of the said House of Refuge, in consequence of vagrancy, or of incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity, or otherwise, of the parent, or guardian, or next friend, in whose custody such infant may be, such parent, or guardian, or next friend, is incapable, or unwilling, to exercise the proper care and discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. Infants who shall be taken or committed as vagrants, or upon any criminal charges, or duly convicted of criminal offences, as may in the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or of the Court of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace of any county within the Western District, and the Managers shall have the power to place the said children committed to their care, during their minority, at some employment, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power at their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices during their minority to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as in their judgment will be most conducive to their reformation, and amendment, and will tend to the future benefit and advantage of such children."

This charter is a manifest improvement on that originally incorporating the House of Refuge in Philadelphia.

There is one new feature of great and prominent importance, bearing with immense influence upon the practical operation of the benevolent design of the Legislature and corporators.

It is this, that a conviction by a jury, for some crime or misdemeanor, was necessary in order to entitle a juvenile delinquent to be adjudged a fit subject, and sent to the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, *unless the culprit should have been a citizen of Philadelphia county.*

This in all the counties of the Commonwealth except Philadelphia county, *crime was the only passport of admission.*

This feature in the law restricted its general beneficial influence, and the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, sensible of this from full experience, have memorialized the Legislature at its present session to remove the restriction, and thus enlarge the sphere of its utility.

The reports of reformatory schools in Massachusetts, and Houses of Refuge in the State of New York, where a *conviction* is not essential to admission, prove that the rural districts or counties, wherein are no large cities, furnish their full share of inmates.

The report of the Managers of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia proves that where a conviction is essential to admission, counties do not furnish their proportion.

No stronger testimony of the truth of this can be adduced than the statement of the fact that during the past year Allegheny county has sent but only three to the House of Refuge at Philadelphia—Without the impediment, thirty might be sent at once.

But by reference to the sections already quoted in the charter of the House for Western Pennsylvania, it will be seen at once that this objectionable feature does not exist.

A criminal conviction is not the only passport of admission, but its doors are thrown open to Western Pennsylvania; as wide as have heretofore been the doors of the Eastern House of Refuge to the citizens of Philadelphia county.

Here, crime is not the only passport to admission; punishment is not once named in the charter, and there need not exist two motives for restraint, when one is sufficient.

Each and every county of Western Pennsylvania being equal participants with Allegheny county, in the blessings and benefits conferred by this charter, doubtless such and every county thus entitled will make each contribution to the object, (under the limitation of the sum mentioned in the Act of Assembly) as in their wisdom may seem fit and proper.

The House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, will open for the reception of inmates with the immense advantage from a knowledge of the experience learned from the management and practical working of the Philadelphia institution during a period of twenty-five years. The Western House of Refuge will be no experiment; its design and advantages will be realized, its success certain.

During the period referred to, three thousand eight hundred children have been subjected to the discipline of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, *more than two-thirds of whom have become useful members of Society.*

This fact is a commentary written in letters of light, which demonstrates the far-reaching benevolence, the public economy, the keen sagacity, the profound statesmanship of this reformatory, remedial, preventive process, this wise and noble charity. Its moral aspect and relations no figures of arithmetic can trace and no figure of speech exaggerate.

There can arise no legal or technical difficulty from the interference of third persons, or even parents, as regards the manner prescribed in the charter in which inmates shall be admitted.

The right of parental control is a natural right, but not an inalienable one. It is subject to legislative power, and not an exception to it by the declaration of rights. The public is *parens patriæ*. Society has a paramount interest in the virtue of its members which it cannot relinquish, but which society too often neglects to assert, and shuns to exercise.

Where parents are incompetent, or profligate, the public can exercise its rights, discipline, control and guardianship, by taking the offspring under its own care and custody.

And section viii of this charter carefully and specifically guards against errors in commitments which might arise from ignorance, oppression, accident or otherwise.

From statistics exhibited by those who have made a thorough examination of the subject, it has been proved that the period of life within which the larger number of criminals fall is from 15 to 20 years of age; showing also that while the population of the country between these years is not one-tenth; the proportion of crime is more than one-fourth. So true it is, that

"In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blastments are most imminent."

About this period of life, from 15 to 20, the law begins to notice and punish offenders, but I presume that no statistical information of juvenile delinquency under the age of 15 could be collected with any certainty, as record evidence would be but meagre, for, from many causes, offenders of tender years are not informed on; or if information is made, the magistrate discharges with an admonition; or if returned to Court, witnesses will not appear to testify against them; or if tried, they are acquitted. Hence no reliable data can be obtained as a basis on which to form a correct estimate of juvenile delinquency in the earlier stages of life. There can be no doubt, however, that a vast majority of those who are convicted, between the ages of 15 and 20, commenced their career under the age of 15, to say nothing of those who are convicted after twenty.

A great proportion, two-thirds, I believe, of the inmates of the Eastern House of Refuge are orphans. Such also will doubtless be the case in the Western House of Refuge, for the loss of parents, or parental neglect, exposes the infant to contaminating influence.

It will also be found that a great proportion of the residue, who are not orphans, are those who have been doomed to double orphanage by having living parents who are worse than none.

In the former case, when the offspring is taken into the custody and care of the House of Refuge, society but does its duty: in the latter it but exercises and asserts its rights.

Courts of Justice are not the places either to punish or reform a juvenile offender; because,

1. He cannot be convicted though guilty.

2. The penitentiary is not a proper place for him.

3. The jail is contamination and ruin.

Here, then, is a choice of three evils, and the least of them is chosen, namely, an acquittal.

But the choice of the least of these evils is serious in its consequences. He has been taught to despise the law. He thinks he is beyond its power. He stands boldly upon his guilty head, in his own little squad of bad boys; impunity emboldens; he makes vice a trade; becomes perhaps a nimble instrument, one of the tools of the trade in the hands of old and cunning malefactors; and often half a dozen trials or more at cost to the public of one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. When his maturer age fails to excite pity, and not till then, does he know or find out that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Thus you see our natural sensibilities pander to public wrong, and help to swell the gangs of juvenile offenders.

Now if you will make a careful estimate of the requirements of public and private duty, of the active and practical benevolence enjoined by Him whom men profess to serve—weigh all the relations, civil, moral, political, religious, and the duties springing from those relations, and then consider the juvenile delinquent, who never was taught or knew the difference between right and wrong; overlooked by society and abandoned by parents, or bereaved of them; it may be found that society comes in for a large share of the delinquency, and that the juvenile offender is more sinned against than sinning.

If the one tenth of the money spent in jails and penitentiaries had been expended in *prevention* agency, more than one half of them would have been unnecessary.

It has already been observed, that the grand obstacle in the way of the full enjoyment of the benefits of the Eastern House of Refuge to counties other than Philadelphia, was, that none but convicts were entitled to admission. Boys and girls entered the doors of the House of Refuge through the portals of the prison; they had to be first branded with the stigma of conviction; a thing abhorrent to the parent, and hurtful to the child. The record of conviction remained through life.

But now a boy or girl is received into the Western House of Refuge, and a sojourn there leaves no stigma of conviction, no sting of remorse, no stain of infamy, no record of guilt. They go in unfortunate, they come out reformed. For the House of Refuge is a place of reform and not of punishment; a refuge, not a prison; and the act that commits the juvenile delinquent to the House of Refuge, reconciles the stern necessities of social order with the benevolent impulses of the heart.

Excitement is the element of childhood. I is as natural for boys to be restless and active for age to be sedate. From bad example, and unconscious imitation, they are in constant peril, and unless their energies are regulated, they soon will be beyond restraint.

The House of Refuge does not depress, but regulates these energies, giving them a proper direction for useful purposes, with useful results. It guides into a proper channel those passions and affections which would otherwise have run to waste, or watered but the desert. You curb the cataract, and it drives a mill.

The successful operation of this institution will require money, as a means. It needs it now, and I presume none who have considered the matter will withhold their aid.

In public concerns, a large expenditure is sometimes the truest economy. It would be economy to support this institution out of the public funds of each County embraced in the charter. One depraved youth may destroy more property in a night, than would maintain the institution for a year.

If society and individuals will not tax themselves for the virtue of the boy, they will be taxed for the vices of the man: for one or the other we are all compelled to be taxed: and the latter is one hundred fold the more troublesome and expensive.

The beneficial effect of the institution will be felt and acknowledged in Allegheny County so soon as it is opened for the reception of inmates.

But, perhaps the other counties embraced within the beneficiary limits of the charter, where population is less numerous and dense, may not have had the necessity of such an institution forced upon their attention by every day's observation and experience, as has been the case in Allegheny County, and perhaps not alive to its necessity may be slow to render aid.

In order to show how deeply counties and towns have participated in the benefits of similar institutions, and to prove the suitable subjects for the House of Refuge abound in other places than large cities, I extract the following information, from authentic sources—sources which have been the basis of action elsewhere.

"The number of inmates in the House of Refuge in the city of New York on the 1st of January, 1853, was 413. The number committed to this institution during the year preceding that date, was (omitting 7 white children sent from the almshouse of New York, and one from State prison at Sing Sing, and including 27 colored children) 285, of which 200 were committed in the locality of New York, and 85 in the other counties of the Eastern district of the State."

"In the State of New York there are two Houses of Refuge, one in the city of New York which receives boys committed in the counties of the Eastern district, and girls from all parts of the State. The other at Rochester which receives only boys committed in the counties of the Western district of the State."

The Superintendent of the institution at Rochester, in November, 1853, says:

"Although we have indentured, and otherwise discharged about 70 boys since January last, our house is full to its utmost capacity, and we shall doubtless be compelled to refuse admittance to those who ought to be committed before we can increase our accommodations."

"In the State Reform School of Massachusetts there were 724 inmates received from November 1st, 1848, the date of its opening, to December 1st, 1852, the date of the last published report of the Institution."

"Of this number 176 were committed from Suffolk County (in which Boston is located) and 548 from the other counties of the State. 146 being from Middlesex county, 143 from Essex county, 82 from Worcester county, 72 from Bristol county, and smaller numbers from each of the remaining counties of the State."

The figures above given with reference to the State Reform School of Massachusetts, show conclusively *that proper subjects for the discipline of a House of Refuge abound in towns and villages if not in country districts.*

"These results are shown, too, in a State, to the population of which public opinion has awarded the character of a moral and virtuous people."

Now contrast this with the following: where conviction must precede admission.

It appears from the 26th Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge at Philadelphia, that the number admitted from January 1, 1853, to January 1, 1854, is as follows:

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Committed by Magistrates (where no conviction)	241
By Courts in Philad. county (convicted)	11
From Courts out of Philadelphia (convicted)	19

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Committed by Magistrates (no conviction)	53
By Courts in Philadelphia (convicted)	6
From Courts out of Philadelphia (convicted)	9

Thus, from Philadelphia City and County, where alone conviction is not a passport, we have the enormous proportion of 294, and only 17 are sent after conviction in the Courts of Philadelphia, although the House of Refuge is so convenient there, and only an aggregate of 28, from all other counties in the State added together.

If any authority need be quoted to sustain facts so plain the highest and best is to be found in the memorial of the Managers of the Philadelphia House of Refuse, to the present Legislature, praying a repeal of the restrictive section of their charter, and thus let flow a flood of benevolence, hitherto dammed up by the obstacle of a preliminary conviction.

Our charter now, in this respect, is what theirs will be when thus amended.

"It is apparent that

1. A House of Refuge will not answer its design where conviction must precede admission.

2. That where conviction is not essential to admission, the design and advantages, are fully realized.

3. It is plain by the charter of the Western House of Refuge, that a conviction is not necessary to obtain admission from any County embraced within the limits of its charter.

4. Every county in Western Pennsylvania having equal participation with Allegheny county has a deep and permanent interest in this institution.

It is difficult to refrain from dwelling at greater length than would be expedient here, upon a topic so prolific in argument, and so fruitful of the most enduring benefits. Dry the fountain of depravity and its bitter waters will cease to flow.

I humbly trust that I may, without any imputation of arrogance, express the hope and strong desire that the Judges of those districts of Western Pennsylvania, embraced within the beneficiary limits of the charter, may adopt such action before the Grand Jury, or otherwise, as their wisdom may suggest, to further by subscription the design and advantages of "the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania."

I do not know a nobler charity, a wiser economy, so cheap a defence of public peace, of property and life, nor can I imagine a public duty more imperative and urgent on any christian community than to carry out the intention and reap the benefit of this Act of Assembly.

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge Always** reported to when every other remedy fails.

NEW YORK, September 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well: indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your house. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always on hand, for it may be the means of your child's speedy saving life; and at any rate it will save physician's bill.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

☞ The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated *Liver Pills*, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

apr1-mw

☞ **Ague and Fever** of three years standing Cured.—Mr John Longdon, now living at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, Va., near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years, to the utmost extremity, shaking every day, and rarely less than once; he was parched with *fevers* as soon as the chill left him; and after trying physicians, quinine, most of the Tonics advertised, and every thing recommended to him, was about in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of: he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was completely cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longdon is only one out of thousands who have been benefitted by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier.

See advertisement with his certificate. mar11

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, March 30, by Rev. John Maclean at the house of John S. Campbell, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER CHAS. HUNTER to Miss SARAH GARSON, both of Allegheny City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. L. ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, Cigars, Old Monongahela Rye Whisky, &c., &c.

ALSO, RECTIFYING DISTILLER,

NO. 8 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WINES, Brandies, Gins, Cordials, Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix and New England Rum, Claret, Champagne, Hock, Scotch Ale, London Brown Stout, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, Old Monongahela Rye and Rectified Whisky, Apple, French, Wild Cherry and Blackberry Brandies; imported Havana, Regalia, and Principe Cigars; Half Spanish and Common Segars, such low prices as to challenge competition. Fancy Bar Kegs and Labelled Bottles of every style, and Demijohns of all sizes. I respectfully invite an examination of my stock, at No. 8 WOOD Street, Pittsburgh, Penna. apr3ly

Col. Wood's Grand Exhibition at Wilkins Hall.

POSITIVELY BUT FOR THREE DAYS LONGER. Commencing on MONDAY, April 3d,

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Consisting of the following great extraordinary persons.

MISS RICHARDSON, weighing 704 pounds.

MRS. BRIGGS, 32 years old, only 30 inches high, and mother of three children.

LILLIPUTIAN KING, 16 inches high, 8 years old, and weighs less than 8 pounds.

ALBINO, the great SWISS WARBLER.

Forming one of the most wonderful exhibitions in the world. Admission 25 cents. Children, 12½c. apr3:3t*

J. McLAUGHLIN,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker,

No. 65 FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD,

(Formerly opposite the Mayor's Office.)

HE IS WELL PREPARED to furnish all Goods in his line, and will warrant them not to be inferior to any similar article made in the city. He is well prepared to do all kinds of custom work, and has in his employ a corps of workmen that cannot be excelled in the city. The public are respectfully requested to call at his establishment and examine his Goods. apr3:3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER TARIFF BETWEEN PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE. Commencing April 1st, 1854.

First Class.—Brooms, Cedar and Wooden Ware, Feathers, Furniture, second hand, Furs, Pianos, Poultry; Wines, in baskets or boxes, 75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

Second Class.—Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Deer Skins, Clover and Timothy Seed, Glassware, Hardware, Rags, Wool and Sheep Pelts, and Eggs, 60c ₩ 100 lbs.

Third Class.—Bacon and Pork, (loose,) Butter, in firkins, kegs or barrels; Hides, Leather, Soap, Window Glass, and Cotton uncompressed, 50c ₩ 100 lbs.

Fourth Class.—Alcohol, Bacon (in casks or boxes,) Barley and Malt, Beef and Pork, Candles, Cheese, Lard and Lard Oil, Hemp, Whisky, Cotton compressed, Leaf Tobacco, 40 cents ₩ 100 lbs.

Flour 50 cents ₩ bbl.

apr1:mas GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS.

PITTSBURGH COMPOSITIONS.—The Flora Mazurka, composed by Miss Christiane Manna, 14 years of age. Willie we have missed you, the latest and one of the best songs of S. C. Foster. Parlor Mazurka, composed by Mr. M. Siedle. The above are all Pittsburgh compositions, written in this city and by resident composers. Just received in advance of the trade by HENRY KLEBER,

apr3 Sign of the Golden Harp, 101 Third st.

TO THE READERS OF THIS POST.—Persons wishing to purchase Real Estate will find it to their advantage to call on the subscribers, whose facilities for supplying the homeless with homes of their own are greatly increased, and we have such a great variety, both as to location, price and terms, as cannot fail to please. Several good speculations on hand and worthy of attention.

S. CUTHBERT & SON.
apr3 Real Estate Agents, 140 Third st.

LOUR HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS for sale, situated on Mt. Washington, having a front on two streets. The lots are 60 feet front by over 200 deep. For price and terms, (which are very easy,) call on

S. CUTHBERT & SON.
Apl3 140 Third street.

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH.—100 yards of different widths, the handsomest and best ever before offered in this market. For sale wholesale and retail at the Oil Cloth and India Rubber warerooms, No. 116 Market st.

apr3 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

OIL CLOTH CRASH.—600 yards Crash for stairs, of various styles of light and dark colors. For sale at the Oil Cloth warerooms, No. 116 Market street.

apr3 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

WINDOW SHADES.—A large stock of new and beautiful designs; sold wholesale and retail at the Oil Cloth warerooms, No. 116 Market st. set.

apr3 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

LOAF SUGAR—25 bbls for sale by

apr3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

MOLASSES—300 bbls prime Plantation Molasses, in oak cooperage, for sale by

apr3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

N. O. SUGAR—75 hhds prime for sale by

apr3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

DRIED PEACHES—40 sacks for sale by

apr3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

TEAS—50 bbls for sale by

apr3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

CRUSHED SUGARS—50 bbls for sale by

apr3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—10 tierces prime country Hams, per Buckeye State. These Hams we will guaranty equal to anything offered in this market. For sale by

mar29 BAILEY & RENSHAW.

C. B. HEADLY & CO.'S
Cheap Carpet Warehouse,
No. 82 Third Street,
PITTS