Pittsburgh Morning Post.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ROBERT C. G. SPROUL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office No. — Fourth street, Pittsburgh. dec11:ly

JAMES A. LOWRIE, Attorney at Law, office Fourth street, Pittsburgh, between Smithfield and Cherry alley. dec11:ly

JOHN BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office corner of Fifth and Grant streets, Pittsburgh. je8:ly

SAM P. ROSS, Attorney at Law, No. 109 Fourth stret, Pittsburgh, fourth door below Mr. Rody Patterson's Livery Stable. je28

PATRICK M'KENNA, Alderman of Third Ward, ...

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH POST.

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::FEBRUARY 15.

FROM HARRISBURG.

House of Representatives,
Tuesday, February 12.

The Speaker called the House to order. The morning being disagreeable we had to go without prayer. The clergy here are of the fair weather order of divines.

This being private bill day, the calender was got through with in the forenoon, a matter not usual—but owing to the superior tact and talents of Mr. Speaker Wright, and the best of clerks, Col. Jack, a large number of bills passed finally. With this I send you the calender of bills marked passed, which you may print if you consider them of any use to your numerous readers.

The bill relating to the Washington Turnpike Company, to transfer certain portions of said road, objected off by Mr. Riddle. This ends it so far as the calender is concerned, and will have to come up on a motion.

SENATE.

The Senate this morning was the scene of an interesting debate on the liquor bill. Several speeches were delivered for and against this measure which were well worth the attention bestowed on them. The speech of Senator Welsh, of York, was a most capital one; it was in opposition to the bill and favorable to the unconditional repeal of the act of '55. This gentleman is, in appearance, the youngest man in that body, and although young in years he is old in experience. His speech was a masterly effort, delivered in a clear, forcible manner, and in language the most plain and explicit. He was for trusting the people not only in this, but in all other matters pertaining to their proper rights. I consider the speech, so far as it went, decidedly the best delivered in that chamber on the all-absorbing subject of whisky, &c. Mr. Jordon spoke against the repeal, and favored the passage of the act under consideration, with certain amendments. This able Senator speaks with energy, and when occasion requires he becomes eloquent. Mr. Taggart also took occasion to take a drive at the repeal, but would favor a wholesome license law that would, in a great measure, curtail the vice of intemperance. This gentleman's remarks were rather witty, and occasionally sarcastic. He is a splendid looking man and said, by the ladies, to be handsome, and we must bow to their better taste in such matters.

The "old man eloquent"—Judge Wilkins—spoke out the hour, and the Senate adjourned pending the question. This venerable Senator spoke with as much vigor as he did when he first ran for Congress, at the time he addressed the Rapites, when they gave him their unanimous vote in opposition to James Stevenson. It would do the people of old Allegheny good to hear their old favorite. He has not lost a particle of his youthful vigor—the voice as clear, sweet and silvery as in days of yore.

Senator M'Clintock presented a remonstrance against the repeal of the act incorporating the Allegheny and New Brighton State road, from Hershberger's tavern. He also presented a petition for the vacation of the same.

Judge Wilkins presented a petition of great length from city of Allegheny adverse to the repeal of the paving and grading act. The Judge took occasion to say that when resolutions would be in order he would introduce a resolution requesting the House to return Senate bill 184, which is the act repealed.

Mr. Ferguson, from Committee on Corporations, to repeal certain portions of an act incorporating a road running through Allegheny county.

Judge Wilkins offered his resolution that the House return Senate bill 184—agreed to. The House concurred on the motion of Mr. Salisbury. Messrs. Campbell, Paulson and Geyer, acting for and on behalf of the Councils of Allegheny, induced the Judge to offer the resolution already named. This will prevent action on the bill which was before the Committee of Roads and Bridges in the House of Representatives, and will now go back to the place where it originated. This is more than likely a death blow to its vitality. These gentlemen are well entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the Councils who sent them here, for they have worked with energy, tact and skill; for, had it not been for their promptitude, the agony would have been over ere this.

There are others here from Allegheny city who oppose the passage of the repeal. They are—Messrs. Park, Mayor Adams, Rhineman, Alexander and Fleming. Great excitement in your sister city.

It is due to the immediate member from the city of magnificent proportions to say that he is strongly opposed to the repeal of the law, and wishes me to say that the people are for the act as it stands. Such are his convictions from his late visit to his native home. The battle will have to be fought over again on a motion to reconsider, which will create no little excitement, as the question has assumed an important bearing.

The Speaker called the special attention of the House to the 43d rule, which prohibits persons not having the right, to come on the floor when the House is in session. The Speaker stated that he would enforce the rule strictly, and called on the officers to do their duty.

I herewith send you House bill in the License law, drawn by Mr. Gotz, member from Berks. It has one great merit, that of being short and easily understood; a very important matter in these days of windy speeches, and lengthy acts that bewilder the understanding and perplex the mind. I am of the opinion that the Senate is not prepared to pass a bill so liberal in its provisions as this, and it would be lost time to debate the bill here:—

AN ACT

RELATIVE TO LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That so much of the act of 14th of April, 1855, as prohibits the granting of licenses to keepers of hotels, inns, and taverns, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties in this Commonwealth, may at the term next subsequent to the passage of this act, and annually thereafter, receive applications for, and grant licenses under the provisions of the act of 11th March, 1834, and its several supplements, which are applicable to hotels, inns, and taverns; and which are hereby revived and re-enacted so far as is necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act. *Provided,* That instead of the fees required to be paid under the act aforesaid, and its supplements, there shall be paid, as therein directed, by the person or persons to whom such licenses may be granted, the sums following, to wit:

For the first class $1,000, in all cases where the adjusted yearly rental or valuation of the house and and property occupied or intended to be occupied for that purpose, shall be $10,000 or more.

For the second class, where the rental shall be $8,000 and not more than $10,000, the price of the license shall be $800.

For the third class, where the rental shall be $6,000 and not more than $8,000, the price of license shall be $600.

For the fourth class, where the rental shall be $4,000, and not more than $6,000, the price of the license shall be $400.

For the fifth class, where the rental shall be $2,000, and not more than $4,000, the price of the license shall be $300.

For the sixth class, where the rental shall be $1000 and not more than $2,000, the price of the license shall be $200.

For the seventh class, where the rental shall be $500 and not more than $1,000, the price of the license shall be $100.

For the eighth class, where the rental shall be $300 and shall not be more than $500, the price of the license shall be $50.

For the ninth class, where the rental shall be $150 and shall not be more than $300, the price of the license shall be $30.

For the tenth class, in all cases where the rental shall be under the sum of $150, the price of the license shall be $25.

Sec. 2. That the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth, may grant licenses for the sale of domestic wines, cider, porter, ale, beer, and other malt and brewed liquors, to keepers of restaurants, oyster houses, and eating houses, being citizens of the United States, who shall apply for the same in the manner that applications for tavern licenses are required to be made under the act of 11th March, 1834, and its supplements. And all persons so licensed, shall be classified according to the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the act of 10th April, 1849, (which are hereby revived and re-enacted) and shall pay into the treasury of their proper county, double the sum required to be paid as a license fee by the third section of the aforsaid act of 10th April, 1849, according to the class under which he or they may be rated. *Provided,* that every person so licensed, shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Court, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the faithful observance of all existing laws, relative to the sale or gift of liquors, to persons of intemperate habits minors, or insane persons, to the adulteration of liquors, and to the sale of liquors on Sunday.

Sec. 3. That so much of the act of the 11th April, 1855, as conflicts with the provisions of the foregoing section, and provides for punishing with imprisonment, venders of liquor in any case not so punishable by previously enacted criminal laws, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The long pending bill of the Franciscan Brethren of Cambria county was taken up in its regular order, and debated until past 6 o'clock.

The speech of Mr. Johns, of Fayette county, was a string of masterly effort in behalf of the bill. He completely demolished the "Know Nothings," and poured the hot shot into them that made them wince at every pop. This gentleman is decidedly an effectual speaker, and a man that will yet figure in higher places. He has a fine command of language, with a fervor that draws attention. I consider his effort the best by all odds that was made on the bill. The question was taken at the conclusion of his remarks, when the bill prevailed:—yeas 60; nays 29. The latter vote was nearly the full strength of the Know Nothings.

What a change from last year, when they had every thing their own way! But so it is, when the people get defrauded by trusting their rights to the keeping of unprincipled men, and the day of retribution came at last; and by next session there will not be a man left to tell that there ever existed in the Legislature men who disgraced those who warmed them into an existence. The rebuke of Mr. Johns was well timed and had its effect. Several of the Allegheny delegation will return home to-morrow gratified with their day's work—not that they can tell what next is to take place. Truly,

CAVAN.

Cultivation of Fishes.—In a paper from the Patent Office, published in the *National Intelligencer,* it is suggested that the fishes of many varieties not now known to them might be introduced into the waters of this country by means of transferring the spawn from one locality to another. The mullet of the Garone would be valuable in the Potomac, and also the sardine. The trout and salmon of the Rhine and its waters would answer further north; turbot and sole for the Jersey waters; and trout, carp and salmon for north of the Delaware. The carp, it is known, was introduced into the waters of the Hudson. The golden carp was introduced into a pond near the same river. The breaking of a dam caused these fish to be swept into the Hudson, where they now exist in tolerable abundance. To a similar accident we are indebted to its presence in the Schuylkill. Mr. Pratt used to have them in a pond on Lemon Hill, whence they were washed into the river, and are now caught by the boys in abundance. The smelt, now abundant in Jamaica pond, near Boston, did not originally exist there, but was carefully transported either from Europe or from some section of this country.

Salmon and shad were formerly found in the Merrimac, and the latter in Lake Winnipiseogee and its tributaries: but since the establishment of manufactories at Lowell, and the consequent daming of the river, these fishes have disappeared from all the upper waters: while, on the other hand, the opening of communication between Lake Erie and the Hudson has introduced to that lake and its accessories eels and perhaps other fish not previously found there. The same result has also been experienced in Lake Ontario since its connexion with Lake Erie by means of the Welland canal. The officers of the navy on foreign service could have assigned them the duty of collecting varieties of fish not known to the waters of the United States.

Mr. Peel, of Saugerties, New York, has shad, carp, tench, gold-fish, &c., in the ponds on his estate, and so well are they protected from molestation of every kind that upon the appearance of persons at the margin of the waters they approach to receive food from their hands. This gentleman, it is said, has a sturgeon seven feet long, and when he wants a sail on his pond he harnesses this sturgeon, attaching a line and cork float to the traces. The sturgeon will swim with the utmost speed around the pond several times, keeping near the shore. Then he will suddenly stop, rise to the surface of the water, and turn upon his back, thus indicating its exhausted condition.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Seventh Wonder!—Every little while a great splurge is made in some fruitful journal, about some new discovery that it believes it is the first lucky fellow to make known to an anxious world. This latest wonder emanates from the Washington *Union,* and it is surmounted in bright symbols, as the "successful cultivation of Prunes in Pennsylvania!" A long account then follows of the *modus operandi* connected with this discovery. It seems that somebody at Pittsburgh, and somebody somewhere else raised large crops of prunes last year, dried them, and disposed of them all at very satisfactory prices, &c. In common parlance a prune is a *dried plum;* but there are certain plums designated as the prune plum, and they embrace several varieties. Those have been produced in Pennsylvania for perhaps a hundred years. They partake in all respects of the character of other plums—the trees are subjected to the same diseases, and the fruit to the attacks of the curculio in the same way as other plums. The *Zwetsche* plum, upon which so much stress is laid in this new discovery, is an old acquaintance in Pennsylvania, and in various parts of the State is produced abundantly, like other varieties of plums, and we will add, is quite a favorite. We have now grafts growing of this variety, presented to us by a friend at Quakertown, and with other choice kinds, we shall have some scions to give away in March. This plum is commonly spelled *Quetche,* (as pronounceable in English) and is known as the German Quetche.

No doubt, as this remarkable statement says, the prunes of this plum are excellent; so prunes would be from other large varieties. We ate, last winter, at the house of a friend in this place, as fine prunes as we ever tasted, put up on his own premises, and they were *not* the "Zwetsche." We shall await with some degree of anxiety to see what the *next* horticultural wonder will be.

Cure for Frost Bite.

Dr. Reynell Coates, of Camden, gives the following rationale of the well-known remedy for Frost Bite, by the application of snow to the part affected:

The real purpose in using snow or cold water in such cases, is not to stimulate the circulation; for if the part recover at all, there will be more activity than we want in that function. On the contrary, we use snow or other cold merely to prevent the part from thawing so rapidly as to hurry the circulation into the debilitated vessels before they are able to resist its force, and afterwards in some cases to allay the too great inflammation that follows, and occasionally reproduces mortification of the part, after it has been once restored. The object is to keep the temperature down to to about 32 deg. until the ice in the tissues is just converted into fluid and no more, and then to let the part come up very gradually to the ordinary standard of animal heat. This is best done by touching the part, gently and very frequently with snow in the act of melting, (which is always 32 deg.) until the red color of the part returns, and then less frequently for a little while longer. By applying handful after handful of snow chilled far below the freezing point and "rubbing" it in, ignorance and quackery frequently freezes the surrounding parts which still have a circulation in the stupid attempt to restore it where it is lost! We have actually seen this result. Friction, in the treatment of recent frost-biting is much worse than folly.

Imports of English Dry Goods.

Exports of Dry Goods from Great Britain to United States.

	1854.	1855.
Cotton Yarn	122,686	150,805
Cotton Thread	1,323,686	1,345,644
Cotton—Sundries	1,226,511	1,431,820
Calicoes, Plain, yards	74,454,264	76,766,782
Calicoes, Dyed, do	90,537,272	84,310,921
Cambrics, do	2,790,743	2,595,543
Cords, &c. do	2,014,246	1,016,956
Lace, do	12,267,200	13,942,625
Other Cotton, pounds	54,404	36,276
Linen and Cotton	1,441,228	810,917
Linen, yards	45,698,110	41,176,709
Linen, pounds	71,308	59,846
Linen Thread	60,135	16,582
Cotton and Woolen	1,040,134	695,096
Woolen, pounds	704,397	462,053
Woolen and Worsted, pounds	1,486,558	1,029,325
Worsted Yarns, pounds	311,190	152,346

The result is a decline in English Goods sent to this country. Since that time, however, the supplies of all descriptions are very large, and the supplies of French goods were never more complete or better assorted, and most descriptions begin to sell freely.

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AGREED ON BY THE PITTSBURGH PRESS.

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One square,	one insertion	50
Do.	each additional insertion	25
Do.	one week	1 75
Do.	two weeks	3 00
Do.	three weeks	4 00
Do.	one month	5 00
Do.	two months	7 00
Do.	three months	9 00
Do.	four months	10 00
Do.	six months	12 00
Do.	one year	18 00
Standing Card, six lines or less, per annum		10 00

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