farmers' Department. AGRIULCTURAL. Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society was held Saturday the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Township. After coming to order, and the preliminary business being through, it was on motion of Mr. John Magill, Resolved, That Capt. Thomas S, Hart be recested to address this meeting, When he arose, and after some preliminary re niks, responded to the call. On motion of T. S. Hart. Resolved, That the Society go into an election elect officers to represent and organize the When the following gentlemen were nominated and duly elected : President pro tem—Samuel Fleming, Esq., Recording Sec'y pro tem—John Magill, Esq. Treasurer pro tem—William Porter. On motion of Mr. John Magill, Resolved. That a vote of thanks be given to the officers of the Society, for the active and spirited course they have pursued in establishing the So-On motion of Mr. T. Williams, Il the Pittsburgh papers, favorable to the science On motion of Mr. Wills, Resolved, That the Society adjourn to meet in Convention at the New Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 21st of March, t 10 a'clock A, M. SAMUEL M'CASLIN, Pres't. CHARLES ANDERSON, Rec. Sec. Mr. Hart's Address. their example I have conversed with many of the farmers of other sections of our county, and am happy to say that they all appear anxious to to the rest of the counties lying west of the Alle ghenies But I am corry to say, that with regard to her Agricultural improvements, she has set them but a poor pattern, as yet. But the time, I think, has at length arrived for her to arouse from her lethargy and put forth her full powers of imnt, and thus set that glorious example which her proud position demands. She has every advantage and resource within herself to As regards the farms in this county, you are well aware, my dear sirs, that a great portion of them have depreciated at least 50 per cent in their fertility and productiveness. That is from the time they were first opened out until the present time, and it some remedy is not applied they will go on depreciating until they are completely worn out. So far there has been a perfect soil destroying system carried on by many. Does it not behoove us then, dear sirs, to arouse ourselves to improvement so as to endeavor to find some to prevent that depreciation which I have spoken of I must say that there is not one of you, in fact there is not a farmer throughout our county, but has it in his power to make improve additional expenses upon himself. All he has to do is to make the effort with spirit and energy, and he will eventually succeed. A farmer become prosperous in our county must lay fown some system of improvement according t the means he has of giving vigor and force to it. He must not despair if he is not successful in his first efforts; perseverance will carry him through and make him successful in the end. I have often remarked that when a young farmer has set ou in life with a full deter ecome independent, that he has eventually done so in a great measure, -and the reason of his sucess was because he had laid a system-and genraily a sound one—and has sought information through every avenue by which it could be obtained, for the purpose of carrying his system out. If you inquire, for instance, among this class of farmers; you will find that almost every one of them are subscribers to some of the excellent agricultural works which are published in various parts of our country, and through that source they gain a great deal of knowledge and informaion, which, added to their practical experiments, is in a great measure the cause of their success I am sorry to say that many of our farmers are bitterly opposed to book farming, and condemn it altogether. I for one will not agree with them. For I consider that the true science of agriculture cannot exist or be carried on without scientific agricultural publications. They are just as ne cessary to make a professional farmer, as medical works or law books are to make a doctor or a lawyer. They are a source through which a farmer will gain a great deal of information and knowledge; he will see hints of improvement in them that he never dreamed of. I will admit that lished at present, that do not suit our latitude. But only let us get our county society fully estab-lished, and I will venture to predict, that before the expiration of one year, some intelligent and practical citizen will commence the publication of an agricultural work which will suit our lati tude and be of vast importance to this section of the country, as regards agricultural pursuits am fully satisfied, that such a work would be duly appreciated and fully patronized by every intelli citizen in this section of the country. I think that you will all admit that we are greatly

applied for restoring our land to productive is by clovering or mandring otherwise, has is oy crovering or manuring outerwise, and creptillage I think you will all agree that a deep soil is superior to a shallow one. It is of course less liable to injury by exposine to the atmosphere; and account is less liable to injury by heavy rains, frosts, &c. Crops sown or plan upon a deep soil are not half so apt to be injured near Esquire Porter's, in West Deer township, on by drought. You will of course admit that a deep soil will absorb and retain more moisture. And gain, is it not reasonable to suppose that crops sown upon a deep soil are not so liable to be thrown out by the frosts of winter. If I had time, gentlemen, I could point out a number of reasons to show that deep tillage is far superior to shallow. All that I ask of you is to try the xperiment, that is to clover well and plough deep, and then if you do not succeed in improving your land, it will not be your fault. You must not do as I have seen some do, that is, to mow and take all the clover from their land, and then plough the roots under, and if they failed in getting a goo crop, you will hear them exclaiming against the

system of clovering.

There is a very injudicious practice which the farmers of this section of the country have got into; and that is, in hauling out their manure for their spring crops, in the fall or winter, and spread ing it or leaving it in small heaps on the field. It is a practice that ought to be condemned by every ensible farmer. I think it has been fully prove by scientific experiments, that where manure i exposed to the action of the atmospheric air. i loses its productive qualities in the gases which are all extracted by exposure. What benefit then can our farmers expect to derive from manur-Resolved. That the minutes of this meeting, that has been exposed some three, four or five along with Capt. Hart's address, be published in months to all the heavy rains, snows and trosts of winter. Manure, to of Agriculture, and the thanks of the Society be ought to be ploughed under as soon as it is hauled m the barn yard, when it still contains its mois ture and its productive qualities. If time would admit, I could advance a number of reasons against this injudicious course. I am anxious to see i I will not intrude upon your time much longer

I will touch slightly upon our present breed of stock; and give you my humble views of it, and then I am done. For instance, to commence, our breed of horses will come first upon the list. Our farmers go in too much for raising blooded or ru to discuss the propriety of introducing improvements into the various branches of agriculture and this section of the country. You are aware, I suppose, of our having recently formed an Agricultural Society in this country for that every suppose of our having recently formed an Agricultural Society in this country for that every suppose of our farmers have the right material, and what is the result? why the most of the land what is the result? pose, of our having recently formed an Agricultu-ral Society in this county for that express pur-pose. And I am happy to inform you that the critizens of almost every township on this side of citizens of almost every township on this side of impossible for a farmer to farm his land properly the Allegheny river, have stepped forth manually with such horses. I would recommend raising and joined in with us, and of course we shall draught horses, as I think they would be of much look for the citizens of your township to follow greater utility and service to the farmers than the their example. I have conversed with many of the farmers of other sections of our county, and the farmers of other sections of our county, and am happy to say that, they all appear analous a system of usep unless, we have in view. I am happy again to inform As regards our stock of miles cows, I believe, he is the tool of capital; and we are the friend of you that the citizens of Pittsburgh take a deep interest in our proceedings. The intelligent and improve our common stock to be nearly as good, worthy editors of the different journals have general in our good management and proper care we can improve our common stock to be nearly as good, worthy editors of the different journals have general their seciet.

a-and i, as a member of the Society, feel grateful to them for their kind offers of assistance.

Well, my fellow citizens, as I said in the commencement, we have met to discuss the utility
of introducing improvement into the various
branches of agriculture in this section of the
country. I must say that it is a subject of gratimportance. In fact it is a subject of grate
importance. In fact it is a subject of grate
importance. In fact it is a subject which the cititens of Allegheny country ought to have investi
and I will admit that I may be in error as regards
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and I will admit that I may be in error as gens of Allegheny county aught to have investigated long ago. Allegheny county is placed in some of them. I do not presume, gentlemen, to be a scientific or practical farmer. I could probable the acceptable some of them a pattern by give you a better idea of steam boating than lists and when the operatives would not succumb. bly give you a better idea of steam boating than

> Soar high! soar high! nor fear to fly,
> Think not about the falling.
> Stay not to shrink upon the brink
> Of high and holy calling;
> But, being right, with all thy might
> Go on—the clouds of sorrow,
> That here to-day obscure the way,
> May all be gone to-morrow. The world may sneer, and laugh and jeer, Yet stay not for repining; Alike for all, the great and small, Creation's light is shining.
>
> Take heart of onk, there is no stroke Man strikes, but it may sid him, For if the deed from good proceed, Say what on earth shall shade him

SOAR HIGH! SOAR HIGH!

As every joy we unemploy Is an ungracious measure, So every gitt we cast adrift Is a most wasted treasure; And it may be, perchance, if we Should once alike refuse them, We may in vain strive to regain Soar high ! soar high! nor fear to fly,

Think not about the falling,
There is a power in every hour
To help us in our calling;
If only more we would adore, only more we would audice,
And seek its mighty aiding; Nor rack our brains, nor take such To search for things so fading. A Wild Woman.

tion to persevere and

We know not but our reputation for veracity nay suffer by the following statement; but as w ve been laying off for the last two years to give , we think there is no use of waiting any longer but we can assume the reader that what we shall state could be established by the testimony of some of the oldest and most respectable citizens of our son County, an animal universally believed to be a woman! and though diligent search has frequent: y been made, not a living soul has ever been able ago, a party driving cows through the bottom,

came so close upon its camp or den, as to compel it to drop a kind of basket or trunk, which upon examination, was found to be a perfect curiosity containing a most astonishing variety of little trip several articles, whose uses were entirely unknown and all of the most ingenious and exquisite workmanship, and also a small pocket Bible, with 'New York" written in it in a beautiful small there is a great portion of the works that are pub hand writing, together with two guns, one of which it had stocked-having stolen an old gun barrel rom the settlements.

man, arises from its track, which has often been a few extracts from our files: seen, and which resembles exactly that of a small and delicate female. It frequently visits the neighboring houses of nights for the purpose of nicking up such articles as it can lay its hands on-clothing particularly, of which it is supposed, from the quantity missing from time to time, it has enough to set up a respectable millinary-shop and clothing store. About a year ago, it went into the house of Sam

at loss for information relative to new modes o improvement. There is one mode of improve .. Rogers, when he was absent, opened his mediment that I would recommend, and that is deep til-lage. Do not be airaid of turning up, the subsoil. ine chest, took a portion of all the medicines in it, carefully putting back the stoppers, and com-If you are timid about trying it upon a large scale, try, it on a small one, and if it does not mitting no other damage beside that of taking several articles of clothing, which, after going to the edge of the bottom, it appears to have sorted out come up to your expectations in the end, I will acknowledge that I am in error. It is nonsense — and left such articles hanging upon a stick as can be applied to noble and useful purposes. * to say as some do, that it will not suit our soil. It also came to Mr. I know by experience, that it will "Van miled." I know by experience that it will "Van miled." I know by experience, that it will. You will find Rogers' place recently, and brought back a wood that those who are opposed to it, are opposed to it en bowl taken about a year since, and a trace more through prejudice than anything else. An chain that had been missing for eight years.—
instance of this occurred to me a few days since. These are but a tithe of the many eccentricities of I was in conversation with a person, who considthe man, woman, or animal; but they serve as a elf one of our best farmera; when the specimen.

ers himself one of our best farmers; when the subject of deep tillage was brought up he said he was utbuly opposed to it, as it would not suit the soil of one county at all. I took the liberty to ward of forty cows and calves has been offered to ward of soil of one county at all. I took the liberty to ward of forty cows and calves has been offered to ward of forty cows and canture it. It is supposed by ask the genteman if he had ever tried it. His reany one who would capture it. It is supposed by some that there was once a man and woman, but ask the genigman if he had ever tried it. His reply was, no. I again asked him if he had ever seen it tried. I again his reply was, no. Then I will ask you air, how do you know that it will not suit our soit. He hesitated a few moments, and then replied, that when he was quite a young man, als trandbible was considered a good farmer, and used to always tell him to plough shellow, as it would injure the soil to plough deep, and that his father teed always to say and do the same thing. I merely mention the above to show this man's experience in deep, tillage:

California Terr.—We yesterday saw a Tent

CALIFORNIA TENT.-We yesterday saw a Tent to show this man's experience in deep tilinge; built for one of the messes in Ankrim's Company.

and if you will make inquiry of those who are opposed to it, you will find that their experience. It looks like a little dwelling house; and we are sure this community, where he is known, he is at the thirty is a mild disagree the state of a new research of the community. that in a mild climate it will be quite as comfort-My opinion is, that the only remedy that can be able.

The Morning Post L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1849. Alorning Post Job Printing Office. I Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors b 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order t sure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour w

E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agen nd 400 North Fourth sti For Commercial and River New

The Latest News, Market Reports, &c. MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTE OF CORRESPONDENCE, FOR ALLEGHENY CO. Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic Standing ec, met at the house of Major Fickerson on the 25th instant., and unanimously adopted the following Resolved. That the Democrats of Allegheny county at requested to hold primary meetings at the usual places on Saturday, the 17th day of March, next, to elect delegates o the County Convention, to meet at the New Cou use, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the following Wed esday, the 21st of March, at 11 o'clock, to elect dele nes to the Fourth of July State Convention, to nom ate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The meetings in the townships to be held between the nours of 2 and 4 P. M.; and in the wards and boroughs at of pill making. 7 o'clock in the evening.

Resolved, That the Demo s, are requested to take into consideration the contest now going on between the friends of the "TEN HOUR Law" and its opposers. And if they deem it proper authorize their delegates to take action on it in the Cou HENRY S. MAGRAW, Ch'm JAMES WATSON, Sec'y.

The Gazette. The offorts of the pensioned presses of this city place us in a false position, by coining their counterfeit sentiments, and insisting that we have uttered them, is so notorious, that any attempt of ours to further expose the scoundrels would be a head as to its contents and character. In this "cot work of supercrogation. The Gazette, of yesterday has an article of this character. We will not ndertake the task of unraveling the sophistries of and by honest men of all parties. The villainou the Editor, or exposing his his falsehoods, for the attempts to break us down have only covered the public are tired of the subject. The difference ists; and when the operatives would not succumb

the factories were closed. We ask the apploprist of eapital, this Editor of the Gazette, by whom then was excited morbid and unhappy feelings? Messrs. and am certain there is no cause Myers, Hunter and Veogtly, in obedience to the spirit of a most glorious and humane law, opened their cotton mill, and run; it successfully. They were just to laber, and labor was just and conciliatory towards them. The free and unbought pres. ses of the country have heralded their praise, and the unanimous resolutions of public meetings of peratives have covered them with benedictions.— But was there ever one line of approval in the Pittsburgh Gazette? If there was, we have never

seen it. Pittsburgh was made what she is by labor. It was the sturdy arms of her mechanics and working the manufact Answer-The present policy of the General Govmen, that have built up her greatness. They have created all her capital, and given to her a worldwide reputation. Now, all that we want is to see those industrious artisans edequately rewarded. Capital must progress, or it perishes; and in its literary men at the date of this report; therefore, progress it should be just and conciliatory to the the Rev. gentleman could not have meant to inflict men who have made it. Justice demands that sarcasm on the Legislature. the hours of toil should be limited. Justice says Ten Hours are much as human bones and muscles ought to endure in this age of mechanical triumph. Justice declares that those men and those presses who have apposed the Ten Hour System, are not the friends of the children of toil, and we say so ing to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. We also. For speaking the truth we are made the judge that the Eagle Mill owners were not destroytuget of the servile creatures who fawn upon caped by that or any other Tariff. ital, that thrift may follow We defy them, and

despise them all. If we understand the Post aright, it makes capital and labor antagonistical—capital is an oppressor—labor is the oppressed object. It therefore arrays labor against capital—the working man against his employer. It affects to despise capital, and denounces capitalists. It excites a morbid and unhappy in the others and most respectation of the control of the control of the control of the control of Jackson.

For the last ten years there has lived and inhabited the thickets of the Navidad bottoms in Jacks.

Index against capital—the working man against manifely of the control of the contr

We could feel in our heart some sort of charity see it; though on one occasion, several years for the editor of the Gazette, if we entertained a suspicion that he really believes what he states in the extract we have quoted. He professes to have read our paper, and we dare say he has studied every line growing out of the controversy relating to kets, such as pins, needles, knives, brushes, and the Ten Hour Law. Has he not noticed that we have repeatedly declared that there was no natural tains, paintings and articles belonging to a travelling ntagonism existing between Capital and Labor. If magician. Also one large trunk of clothing, &c. ere is a single question in political economy upon which we have come to a fixed and determined con-

clusion, it is this, that the interests of Labor and Capital are the same. To prove that we have fre-The principal reason for believeing it to be a quently declared such an opinion, we quote below From the Post of February 6.

> "If ever human labor and machinery were anagonistical, they have now ceased to be But for this reason, should machinery be cast aside, and mankind go back to the primitive mode of labor? No; for if God did not intend the labor of machimery to be a benefit to His people, He would have withheld the knowledge of it from them." From the Post of February 13.

"We have always been of the opinion, that Capital and Labor were identical. Bad men only will attempt to array the one against the other. They only become antagonists, when Capital attempts to oppress Labor. In the hands of good men, Capital are be applied to robbe and results in the part of the capital attempts. piece of machinery. In many of the large estab-lishments of this city, the best possible feeling ex-ists between the employers and the employed."

From the Post of February 24. "We always believed, and still believe, that the rights and interests of Labor are harmonious and identical with the rights and interests of Capital, when viewed in the proper spirit." In addition to these, we appeal to every candid eader, whether the whole tenor of every article that has appeared in the editorial columns of the Post, has not recognized the unity of the two great

elements-Labor and Capital? It is to us evident, that the editor of the Gazette wilfully and maliciously misrepresents us. It is painful to us to think, that in discussions of important olitical questions, we are bound to defend oursel gainst the assaults of the editor of the Gazette; for head of a paper possessing much influence here and

Two of the Pittsburgh papers—the Commercial Journal and the Post—are engaged in a sivage plant, rely, and wither equally seeting and complimentary epithets are beautiful agret abundance. Which is the fight to come off, we wonder—or do the Pittsburghore, like bid wo men, confine their hostile decis to jawing?

(Louisville Courier.

33 You need not make the matter worse than really is, my good fellow. It was a " Cotton War," nd nothing more. Wendvocated the Ten Hour Law, passed by the Legislature for the "protection" of Labor-the whig editors opposed it. Some of he knows a great deal that any one may be frightthe factory proprietors and whig editors thereupon undertook to break down the Post, and THE PEOPLE came to our rescue, and made the war their own The People triumphed, and the Law will be sustain ed. The "gun cotton" exploded in the hands o

"The gun they aim'd at duck and plover, Kicked back, and knocked its owners over."

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of skelon, that the Editor of the Gazette is out against all banks and joint stock companies! He says the By the President of the United States of America. capitalist who puts lifty thousand dollars in stocks benefits nobody but himself, and his capital is producing no fruit in the community in which he lives. Look out, Deacon, you'll have a hornest's nest about your ears soon! Why, if it were not for banks, most of your "capitalist" friends would be like
Pharoah's lean kine. "There is a duality about the
mind of the Editor of the Gazette, that is incom
The United States of America and her Majesty, prehensible. The only approximation to its cause, that we can come to is, that he sometimes writes with his green spectacles on, and sometimes with them off. The Deacon is an oddity in religion, morals, metaphysics, political economy and the art

The People's Protest. We have on hand papers with several hundred additional names, protesting against the attempts of a few individuals to injure the Morning Post, on ac. A majority of those who signed the " certificate of character" have informed us that that their names were obtained to that paper, in consequence of false representations having been made by J. K. Mooreton war," we have been sustained-gloriously sustained-by the pure and incorruptible democrac authors with disgrace and contempt.

LOCAL MATTERS.

were put, to which we Sppend his answers : Question-Is the labor for children excessive? nswer—Far from it; it approaches nearer to age rate of five cents.

Abricle III.

musement.

Ouestion-Do they appear tired when they leave work, or complain of pain from over work?

Answer.—I have heard of no complaint whatever stion-le any attention paid to their edu -This is under the control of parents; who can send their children to school where

please, free of expense. We do what we can to inculcate the morality of the Gospel; many attend our Sabbath Schools.

Question—Are children more healthy when they first come to the factory than after they have been in the mill some time? State any knowledge you may have of the effect of the work of children in the factory on their health?

Answer—I know of no difference in the health of What affect has the Compromise Act of 1833, regulating the Tariff, upon the interest of

ernment is fatal to the manufacturing system, &c. Comment is hardly necessary. We must remark, however, that these answers were given in all serion the other hand, Her Britainic Majesty enga-ousness. The Punch style was not in vogue among literary men at the date of this report; therefore, the Rev. gentleman could not have meant to inflict sarcasm on the Legislature.

On the other hand, Her Britainic Majesty enga-ges to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the British North American provin-ces, of the correspondence and newspapers from one part of the territory of the United States to any sarcasm on the Legislature. In regard to the fatal consequences attending the rates not exceeding the rates of inland postage now charged, or to be hereafter charged, in the North American provinces, according to the distance such tion of Mr. Clay's Compromise, we will simply say closed mails may be conveyed within the North tion of Mr. Clay's Compromise, we will simply say

that there is a rumor in this vicinity, that the share American provinces.

An officer of the United States shall be permitted. of profits awarded to Mr. Avery, at the time of the withdrawal of Mr. Arbuckle, is set down as amountthe United States, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control the post communication may be under the control or management of the United States, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom, its colonies, or possessions, to any other British colony or possession to the United Kingdom, its colonies, or possessions, to any other British colony or possession to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possession, to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possession, to the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions.

believe him to be a friend of the measure—but he is not the Whig party. We wish he was, for he is honest and consciencious. There is no longer any mistake as to which of the great parties the working men have to depend upon for laws which they require for their protection.

Will be sold this evening at M'Kenna's, a plendid painting or panorama of Generals Taylor and Scott's great and glorious battles in Mexico, covering many thousand feet of square canvass, together with one box and one trunk containing cur-LARCENY-CAUGHT IN THE ACT .-- The negr

Lawrence, (who was in juil in the fall with Miss Battese, on the charge of stealing a watch in Cincinnati) was yesterday arrested and brought before the Mayor charged with stealing a carpet bag from Mr. Hartley's saidle shop. He was caught in the act, so that he will go to trial without a defencenot even good character.

Mr. Wm. F. Adams was to have started for ndiana, yesterday, with Phillips, who is charged with having committed a murder in that state. One of the brothers of the murdered man was here and recognized the prisoner. A reward of \$100 was

BIBLES.-We understand the Young Men's Bible Society of this city has furnished many of the hotels with bibles-one for each room-and they intend to supply all, as soon as they receive them. We hope the doners may receive the rich rewards they anticipate from their disinteressed acts. The Cincinnati Nonpariel adheres to its as

ertions relative to the steamer Mount Vernon.ions made, for the evidence of innocence is too clear. But a court and jury will decide who is right. Mr. Crisp appears again to-night in three e ellent characters. This gentleman gets the praise if all the genuine critics, as being an actor of no

"CALIFORNIANS." A party of fourteen, from Uniontown, arrived gesterday on their way to Cali-We will give something for an original arti cle descriptive of such weather as we had yester day. Who bids ? Winchell and Madame Ablamowics is in Cin-

A RESUBBECTIONIST CAUGHT.—Officers M. Weker nd Randoloft, of Allogheny bity, arrived from But ler yesterday affernoon, having in their possession, the young man Boxp, against whom information was made by the Trustee of the Presbyterlan Grave made by the Trustee of the Presbyterian Grave. States Post Office upon letters arriving in the United States, either by British or by United States, richer by British or by United States, from the United Kingdom, and to be for worded through the United States to the colonies or Yard, for taking the body of a young girl. He was him for waat of bail in the sum of \$500.

We understand Boyd has made some threats that to the law of the United States, or of the United Kingdom, or to those territories which, according to the law of the United States, are beyond the limits of the United States, or of him for want of bail in the sum of \$500. turn state's evidence. But it is doubtful whether

ed at. The Police Committee, at their regular meeting on Thursday evening re-selected Capt. Roberts as Cantain of the Watch for the present year. Wallace, Lurdeman and Matthews were added the list of the substitutes. Prof. Stephens' next lecture will be on the

subject of " The Elements of Air and Water." BY AUTHORITY.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Bryain and Ireland was concluded and signed at London, on the fifteenth day

the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between their respective citizens and subjects, by placing the communications by post between the territories of the United States and those of her Britanic Majesty upon a more liberal and advantageous footing, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, George Bancroft, a citizen of the United States, their envo

count of our advocacy of the Ten Hour Law and the Rights of Labor. Wo designed publishing these names in this morning's paper; but, upon reflection, we conceive that there is no necessity for so doing. ty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Par ty's most honorable Privy Council, a member of Pay inwent, Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Britanic Majesty's principal Secretary of State, for Foreign Affairs:

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

> There shall be charged upon all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed either by delivered in the United Kingdom.
>
> United States or by British packets, between a port in the United States and a port in the United Kingdom, an uniform sea rate of eightpence, or sixteen dom, an uniform sea rate of eightpence, or sixteen shall retain the postage it shall have charged, according attendations. There shall be charged upon all letters not exceeddom, an uniform sea rate of eightpence, or sixteen cents; and such postage shall belong to the country by which the packet conveying the letters is furnish-

ounce in weight, posted in the United States and forwarded to the United Kingdom, or brought from the United Kingdom, and delivered in the United States, whether such letters shall be conveyed by United States or by British packets, an inland post-

Upon all letters posted in one country and deligered in the other, these rates of postage, both sea and inland, shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate. · ARTICLE IV. With respect to letters above the weight of hal in ounce, each country shall be at liberty to employ,

regards the collection of the whole comhe scale of progression in operation in its own ter ritory for charging inland rates of postage. The United States engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the territory of the United States, of the correspondence and newspapers from the United Kingdom to the British North American provinces, and from those ARTICLE V. provinces to the United Kingdom, at the rate of inland postage to be charged under the convention for letters and newspapers between the United Kingdom and the United States.

A British officer shall be permitted to accompany

he closed mails during their transit. ARTICLE VI.
On the other hand, Her Britannic Majesty eng

An other of the United States shall be germited to accompany the closed mails during their transit.

Arrele VII.

The United States further engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails, through the United States, or through any country where

ARTICLE VIII. Her Britannic Majesty engages, on her part, to grant to the United States the transit in closed mails, through the United Kingdom, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United Kingdom of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom ted States, their colonies, or possessions, to any other colony or possession of the United States, or to any foreign country, and from any foreign country, or from any colony or possession of the United States, to the United States their colonies or passes-

ARTICLE IX.

When letters shall be forwarded in closed ma When letters shall be forwarded in closed mails under the stipulations of articles v, vi, vii, or viii of the present convention, the payment to be made to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of the United States, as the case may be, shall be made by the cuince, according to the next weight of the letters, at two rates to the ounce, with the addition of twenty five new cast on the small states and the British Post Office of the United States and the British Post Office, as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present article may be modified by the two Post Offices whenever, by mutual consent, those offices shall have decided that such modification would be beneficial to the Post Office service of the two countries. of twenty-five per cent. on the au tained by this mode of computation.

ARTICLE X.

The country which sends or receives closed mail through the other, is to render an account of the letters and newspapers sent or received in such closed mails, and to account to such country for the postage due thereon.

ABTICLE XI.

Letters posted in the United States, addressed foreign countries, and intended to pass in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the British Post Office free of all United States postage, whether packed or inland; and letters from foreign countries addressed to the United States. einn countries addressed to the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be delivered to the United States Post Office free of all British postage, whether packet or inland.

In the case of those countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the British postage be paid in advance, such British postage shall be collec-ted in the United States, (in addition to the United tes rates of postage,) and accounted for to the

In the case of those countries to which letters canvertheless we do not believe a word of the asserns made, for the evidence of innocence is too
ar. But a court and jury will decide who is

Section 1 of the section of th ARTICLE XII. The rate of postage to be taken by the British Post Office upon letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States, either by British or by

United States packets, and to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to colonies or possessions of the United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to rdinary merit. He is bound to succeed in his prothe United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to foreign countries,—and vice versa,—shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may here after be; taken by the British Post Office upon letters to or from such colonies or possessions, or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of mrival for delivered at the port of departure of the packets conveying the mails between the United Kingdom and the United States.

The above postage is irrespective of any beyond The above postinge is irrespective of any beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United States upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, ac-

conting to the stipulations of article are of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the searate upon such letters payable according to the spip-The rate of postage to be taken by the United CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

their their tries,—and vice versa,—shall be the same as the rate which is now, or which may herefater be, taken by the United States Post Office upon letters conveyed, hether by sea or land, to or from such color possessions, territories, or foreign countries respec-tively, when posted at the port of arrival or deliv-ered at the port of departure of the packets convey-ing the mails between the United States and the

United Kingdom.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the injund rate to be taken in the United Kingdom upon such letters, if posted or delivered therein, according to the stipulations of article 11 of this convention, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea Angre snail to excepted from the above slipula-tions, letters and newspapers passing through the United Kingdom, to and from France, as to which certain rates are fixed by the postal convention ex-isting between that country and the United King-dom. But the two contracting parties agree to in-vite France to enter into communication with them,

orted Kingdom.

ments for the conveyance of letters and newspaper and closed mails, through the territories of the United States, of the United Kingdom, and of France respectively, as may be most terests of the three countries. Letters posted in the United States, addressed to the British North American provinces, vice versa when not conveyed by sen, shall be charged accord ing to the rates of postage which are now, or which shall hereafter be in operation in the United States, and in the British North American provinces, for in

without loss of time, in order to effect such arrange ments for the conveyance of letters and newspaper

land letters. ARTICLE XIV. Upon all letters posted in the United States, and iddressed to the British North American provinces or vice verse, the rates of postage fixed by the pre-ceding article shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional, both in the United States and in the British North Ameri-can provinces. in provinces. It shall, however, not be permitted pay less than the whole rate.

to pay less that the whole rate.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XV.

The rates to be taken on newspapers published in the United Kingdom, when convoyed between the United Kingdom and the United States, either by British or by United States packets, shall be one penny for each newspaper in the United Kingdom, and two cents in the United States. Conversely, no higher charges than those above stated shall be made by the British or by the United States post of fice, or newspapers published in the United States, cither when despatched from that country, or when delivered in the United Kingdom.

Prime White Corn at 55c; Prime Yellow at 62c.

Cotton. The market is firm, but not active.

Provisions. No cut meats are offered. Western from Eventor of Section. The market is firm, but not active.

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Provisions. No cut meats are offered. Western from Eventor of Section. The market is firm, but not active.

Selles at 10,50-a decline; Prime Western from Eventor of Section.

To active from Active from Eventor of Section from Eventor of Section for Section from Eventor of Section from

The rates of postage to be charged in the United Kingdom upon newspapers to and from the United States, passing in transit through the United Kingdom, shall be one penny for each newspaper, oxcept where a lower rate is provided by any treaty between the United Kingdom and a foreign country, and the rate of postage to be charged in the United States upon newspapers to and from the United passing in transit through the United States, shall be two cents for each newspaper.

ABTICLE XVII.

Periodical works, not of daily ist. There shall be no accounts between the two

amined.

3dly. They shall be in every respect subject to the conditions prescribed by the laws and regulations of both countries.

The rates to be levied in Great Britain, as well on the above mentioned works addressed to the Uni-ted States, as on those from the United States ad-tressed to Great Britain, shall be as follows: lat. For every work not exceeding two ounces

eight, ane penny. 2dly. For every work above two ounces in weight and not exceeding three ounces, sixpense.

3dly. For every work above three ounces in weight, and not exceeding four ounces, eight. pence.
4thly. And for every ounce above four up to six athly. And not every once above four up to save teen ounces, (the limit imposed on the transmission of such articles by the British office,) two pence ad ditional, every fraction of an ounce being reckon-ed as a full ounce.

The rates to be levied by the Post Office of the United States, on similar works, addressed to or coming from the United States, shall not exceed the states to be charged in the United Kimpdom.

rates to be charged in the United Kingdom. ARTICLE XVIII.

Printed pamphlets not exceeding the weight of eight ounces, posted in the United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one cou try to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of the two offices, at the same rates and under the same conditions as those fixed

or periodical works by article xvii. ABTICLE XIX.
In consideration of two cents United States cu rency not being precisely equivalent to on penny sterling, the British Post Office shall account to the United States Post Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty four cents to the pound sterling; and the United States Post Office shall account to the British Post Office at the rate of four hundred and eighty

cents to the pound sterling.

ARTICLE XX.

In case of war between the two nations, the mail packets of the two offices shall continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until aix weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two governments, and dered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; in which case they shall be permitted to re-turn freely, and under special protection, to their respective ports.
ARTICLE XXI. The forms in which the accounts between the res

pective Post Offices for the transmission and conveyance of letters are to be made out, the time and mode in which payment shall be made by either. Post Office to the other, together with all other measures of detail arising out of the stipulations of the present convention, shall be settled between the Post Office of the United States and the British Post two countries. ARTICLE XXII.

The present convention is concluded for an inde-finite period. It cannot be annulled by either of the two governments, except after the expiration of a year's notice given to the other government.

ABTICLE XXIII. The present convention shall be ratified by the The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged at London within three months from the date hereof. It shall come into operation as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications. In witness thereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the scale of their arms. ne seals of their arms. Done at London the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hun-dred and forty, eight.

[L. 8.] GEORGE BANCROFT.

[L. s.] PALMERSTON.

And whereas the said convention has been duly And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the 26th day of January last, by George Bancroff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. of the United States or America as the Count of States, and the Right Honorable Henry John Viscount Palmertson, her Brittanic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K.
POLK, President of the United States of America,

ave caused the said convention to be made public the end that the same, and every clause and proceed thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with ticle thereof, may be observed and number who good faith by the United States and the citizens

By the President : JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

JAMES K. POLK.

News by Telegraph! Reported for the Morning Post.

Washington, March 2, 1849. SENATE. Mr. Butler reported a bill relative to holding cirbit courts in Kentucky, which was nassed The hill remitting the duty on goods destroyed at. the great fire in New York, occupied the morning ession, in its discussion. It was laid on the table Yesterday, the naval appropriation bill passed, with a clause appropriating \$20,000 for completing Fort Gibson, Arkansas.

The morning session was occupied in discussing the payment of claims due citizens of the United States from Mexico, prior to the Mexican war. A discussion occurred, in which Messrs. Smith, of rate upon such letters payable according to the stip-ulations of article t.

There shall be excepted from the above stipula-in favor of payment. The debate had not also in favor of payment. The debate had not closed when the House adjourned.

THE CABINET. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1849. It is announced, at length, that the President has selected his Cabinet-as follows: Secretary of State-John M. Clayton, of Delaware. Secretary of the Treasury-William M. Mere dith, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of War-W. H. Crawford, of Georgia. Secretary of the Navy-Abbott Lawrence, of Post Master General-Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

Attorney Ghneral-Mr. Preston, of Virginia. NEW YORK MARKET. TOON REPORT. Flour. The market is fair with downward tenden-y, Sales of Western at 5,50, 5,6665,62. Grain. Good enquiry for Wheat for milling pur-coses; but other Grains are quiet. Sales of 35,000 bushels Illinois Prime Red Wheat at 1.09; sales of Prime White Corn at 55c.; Prime Yellow at 62c.
Cotton. The market is firm, but not active.
Provisions. No cut meats are offered. Western
Mess Pork sells at 10,50-a declines Prime West-

New York, March 2-6; P. M. Grain. No change. Flour. Market steady, but not active. Provisions: Sales of Western Mess Pork at 10,50.

@10,62; sales of 500 bbls. Western Prime at 9,75 PHILADELPHIA MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, March 2-6 P. M. Flour .. Sales of Western at 5,00. Grain.. Prime Red Wheat sold at 1,08; market all; sales of Prime Yellow Corn at 57@58c. Whiskey. . Sales in bris at 24c per gall.

It has been snowing most of the day. ILF IRON CITY RANGERS.—This Company meet tothe United Kingdom or in the United States, may be forwarded from one country to the other, either by British or by United States packets, by means of under any consideration. The short time ellowed for the under any consideration. under any consideration, The short time ellowed for the necession to the membership, after this meeting. Those wishing to join this Company, at the next meeting, cap offices for the transmission of such works; each of coshall retain the postage it shall have charged.

2dly. They must be sent in bands or covers open at the ends or sides, so that they may be easily experienced.

Liberty street.

The Rev. Wm. D. Howam, of the Synod of Philadelphia, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach in the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will preach the thin the second Presbyterian Church, and 3 o'clock, P. M. mat3:11 mato:11 .

IT Attention Greens.--You are requested to meet at my office, on Fourth street; this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Roserr Powres.

Young Men's Mercantile Library and MECHANIC ASSITTIE.—The Sixth Lecture will be given by Prof. L STEVENS, on Tuesday evening, March oith, at Arollo Hall.

Subject—The elements of Air and Water.

The Lecture will be illustrated by numerous interesting of Derivatives. ing experiments
Tiskets, 25 cents—no charge for Ludies—for sale at
the Book Stores and door JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
DAVID HOLMES,
B. A. SAMPSON,

PITTSBURGH THEATRE. C. S. PORTER MARAGES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION OF CENTS.

Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents.

Family Citcle or Second Tier 55.

IJ Last night of the engagement of Mr. CRISP.

Saturada, March 3, will be pressued a Play, in three

Acts, carled the

PROPHECY.

Edgar ... Mr. Crisp. | Cragengelt ... Mr. Du
Bucklaw ... Mr. Prior. | Lucy Ashton ... Miss Por
Lady Ashton ... Mrs. Madison.

Highland Fling ... Master Wood
To conclude with
VALENTINE AND ORSON.

Valentine ... Mr. Prior. | Hugo ... Mr. Da Valentine Mr. Prior. | Hugo Mr. Wiss Gra Orson Mr. Wood Agatha Miss Gra Mrs. Madison Orson: Mr. Wood | Agatha Princess Eglantine Mr. Model | Mr. CRISP | Monday, Benefit of Mr. CRISP | T. Doors open at 7; Curtain will reortain will rise at half past 7. SPRING STYE, 1849—Will be introduced this day, Saturday, March 3d, the New York style for HATS, at 5. MOORES, 75 Wood st., mar3:am\$1 Third door above Fourth street. TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Pence in and for the County

A Quarter Sessions of the Act was a series of Aliegheny:

The petition of Hugh Duffy, of the 2d Ward, city of Piusburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly shewesh; That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bounk, will pray.

HUGH DUFFY. We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodgidg of strangers and travelers, and that said and longing of strangers.

James Neill, M. Rogers, John Ross, Charles Nelson,
J. Schmertz, George H. Reiss, J. Miner, John Anderson,
R. G. Brooks, John Taggert, Robt. Dickey. marked

[Chronicle copy & and ch. "Post."] Chromeie copy at much. Fost."

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny;
The petition of Rebert Binsley, of the 5th Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth;
That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

ROBERT BINSLEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repair for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavera is necessary.

Samuel McKelvy, Richard Savary, Wm. Hamilton, James Hamilton, Wm. Coleman, Wm. Lemmon, Joseph T. Mozer, Lohn Chambers Lervisiah Fraw, Adam Sheel. Samuel: Memilton: Wm. Coleman, Wm. Lemmon, Society James Hamilton: Wm. Coleman, Wm. Lemmon, Society T. Moore, John Chambers, Jerciniah Frew, Adam Sheeler, Hugh McCutchen, Wm. Matthews. mard: 312 [Chron. copy and ch. "Post."]

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:
The petition of Jos. Gonster, of the Fifth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth. That your petitioner bath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at rais for the accommodation of travelessid, and prayshis dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and prayshat your Honora will be pleased to grant him a liceuse to keep a public house of entertainment. And your patitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOSEPH GONSTER. We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid do certify, that the acove petitioner is of good nearly for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

F. Leyde, J. Meyar, Wm. Kettenburgh, J. Genig, J. W. Taylor, E. Reis, M. Krebs, R. Row, D. Stransberger, D. Kernig, B. Buerkly. TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Othe Honarable inc.

Quarter Sessions of the Pence in anuitor the County of Allegheny

The petition of Wm. Gallaher, of the First Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at terials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at the welling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and prayaths welling house, in the Pence to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will prayationer, as in duty bound, will prayationer, as in duty bound, will prayationer. We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for bonests and temperance, and is well provided with tone room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessarily.

cessary.
Peter Hough, John Scetin, J. Crawford, R. C. Towns-end, F. Freyvogie, R. A. Shackleiter, Jus. Gray, 4th std.
A. Beelen, J. Caldwell, J. Hass, D. Fickeisen, George Kirkputrick.