Farmers' Department.

WOOL.

ITS FORMATION AND GROWTH.

We copy the following article from the PATENT OFFICE REPORT FOR 1847. We may learn from this the extreme nicety with which the different grades and qualities of wool are distinguished in Europe. It will also be seen that "wool growing" is there a scientific business. And it will have to be pursued scientifically in this country to be as profitable a business as it is capable of being made. Western Farmers who expect to grow wool in the same careless, slovenly manner that they grow grain, will soon find it an unprofitable occupation:

The wool of sheep does not grow, as does the hair of other beasts, in a manner that every individual hair takes its own direction, but its many threads of wool unite always into one little tuft, and each of these again, stands in such connection with the rest as may allow every wool pelt (every fleece,) as a whole to appear like a web. The single tufts we call the "staple."

The formation of the staple may easily be discerned in the surface of the fleece, which contains on it web formed furrows, wooly seams, but will be more noticeable if one lays the same out together in any particular place. If we examine the staple more closely, we may discern in it the so called "strands," (still smaller bunches) in which many threads of wool are closely connected. Strands of different forms, different fineness, or of an irregular curl, transfer these peculiarities to the staple, wereby yet further the exterior of the whole fleece is affected. We may, with tolerable certainty, from this form, and from the state of the staple draw a conclusion as to the condition of the threads of wool, and correctly assume that the wool which has a good structure of staple, must also possess the other good properties which render it a valuable article. But the inverse of this does not always hold, because the condition of the sheep, dust and smut, moist and musty fodder, frequently the soaked state of the fleece, &c., may give to the staple a faulty appearance, without affecting the goodnes of the wool, or being injurious for the whole life time of the animal.

The wool appears, otherwise, in the staple, much shorter than it really is in its extended state because by its curl it is very much contracted.—This is so much the more the case, as the smaller and the more regular are the bends of the single threads of wool, the more it allows itself to be stretched out far beyond the length of the staple, indeed, to double the unstretched length of the same. Such we call wool with "short contracted staple," and such as scarcely allows itself to be stretched to half its length, or yet less wool of a "long extended staple."

The staple itself must approach a cylindrical shape where it is well formed, and be round and smoothly terminated (blunt) on the upper end, and not flat. A too large and broad staple, which gives the upper surface of the fleece a thick closeness, leads to the probable inference that the wool is harsh, yet the staple often appears of greater circumference, that is, more extensive, than it really is, while a stronger and larger staple in extent is frequently composed of a greater number of small ones.

If the staple comes out strikingly pointed, so that it ends with a hairy point, this shows that many hairs do not reach to the top, either because they are shorter, or because they have an irregular growth, and, on this account, the single strands do not lie continually near to each other. Such uneven wool is called "untrue," not clear, and causes many difficulties in the manufacture, hence we consider this peculiarity as among the principal defects of wool. A clear, true wool, which is valued above all, on the contrary, is that in which the strands in the staple lie parallel to each other, because the single threads are of equal fineness, and there curves of equal size and form.

If the points of the staple stand out very far, we say that the wool is "pointed." If, besides, they are underneath pretty strong, and many stick out far, then the surface of the fleece has a stiff appearance like a reed, which is likewise a fault.

If, on the contrary, the staple is thicker and stronger above than below, then, too, the single fibres are coarser above than below, and thus it is not fitted for an even yarn. Sheep with such staples appear on the first view, very rich in wool, but, on closer examination, by no means show themselves to be such. We must not confound with these, staples otherwise well formed, which (as frequently happens) have become stronger, rougher and harsher on the upper surface, on account of dust, rain, smut, &c. This is not to be regarded as an intrinsic fault, but only as an outward disadvantageous disfiguration, the causes of which may be avoided, and, as far possible, ought always to be so.

The curling of the upper end of the staple, by which small knobs arise, is also a defect, because then the particular wooly fibres are not of equal length and fineness.

The staple must, further, stand upright. The opposite to this case indicates flabbiness. It is only when very fine wool is at the same time somewhat long and soft that the staple can maintain any erectness, but even it must not be wholly flabby, for this would be, at the same time, a proof of the poorness of the wool and its want of compactness, which, indeed, are not rarely to be found in sheep of such wool.

When the wool is curled more on one place than on another, and many staples also stand upright, while some are blunt, and others again pointed, this is then a mark of the greatest unevenness of the wool, and the surface of the fleece maintains a bushy appearance; but, if it is found only somewhat uneven, (as it were wavy,) in otherwise even growth and tolerable compactness of the fleece, and also, without showing defective points, this is not to be considered a fault. It sometimes happens, with sheep of very fine, but somewhat long and soft wool, when the same are poorly fed.

It is defective, when the wool on the back of the sheep parts and hangs down loose on the sides.—It then not only wants the necessary connection, and also many other good qualities, but it is also often washed out by rain on the back and thus becomes rough, harsh and coarse pointed. Generally, a fleece should not open itself, but present itself more closed; the former is always a sign of a thin state of the wool. If the staples are, also, at the same time, loose and drooping, such fleeces are called "flabby" or "shaky." They have especially the defect, that outward influences operate more disadvantageously on them than on the closed kinds. Much as a closed fleece is desired, the surface of the same must not appear like a board, because then, usually, the staple is too large and flat and the high degree of fineness is lost to the wooly fibres. The fleece must more resemble a soft, elastic, even cushion. If the surface is not wholly smooth, but is covered with little soft knobs, (curd ones they must not be,) as if with pearls, then this shows a great softness of the parts, which is approved. It is called "bedewed," and also "cauliflower staple." If the wool appears on parting it on the body of the animal, as a uniformly woven cloth, while many staples are apparently joined into one whole as it is said, the wool is "full," and is not therefore of less value because it is regarded as a mark of the truth, purity, and similarity of the particular fibres (evenness.) So too, it is approved, when the staple on closer examination, shows continual indentations across its whole breadth, for such are always the signs of evenness, purity, and compactness of the fleece. It is called "meshed," because the wool has a resemblance to striped stuff. But the full wool is prefered to the meshed. When the single hairs, as well as also the strands and staple, hang closely together inwardly, it is called "craped," or is said to have the "crape," because it then, seen sideways, possesses a remote resemblance to crape.—This peculiarity is very much valued by some wool breeders, although others are of opinion that rams (bucks) with such wool, are not suitable for improved breeding, because thus, in the lambs, labbiness and other faults are easily produced.

Wool is called "strongly marked," when the curves of the single fibres are very high and perceptible, but are uniform. But, if the curves are uneven, sometimes small and sometimes large, and many of the small ones run together again into the greater, and twist the strands together in particular places, so that they appear winding at these points like a cork screw, then the wool is called "twisted." This is a worse fault, because twisted wool cannot be well spun in the spinning machines, and does not produce smooth cloth.—We must, therefore, labor, to the utmost, to counteract this fault, which usually affects the sheep, between the shoulder blades. Often the strands are not twisted together in cork-screw form, but in small knots; this, indeed, is not so bad, but it is not desirable. When the strands of the entire fleece become very perceptible, and hardy seem to have any connexion, then it is said, "the wool is furrowed." In a slight degree this is no fault, but it becomes so as soon as there is a want of connection of the separate strands, and then the fibres can be easily separated from each other. The wool, then, where such is the case, is "stranded," which is not very different from being twisted.

If the particular fibres, strands and stapales, stand apart from each other, without showing too much dependence on each other, then it is distinguished by the term "empty-hollow" staple.

If the whole of the wool is empty or hollow, such a conditioned fleece is called a "hollow fleece." Sheep which are thus affected in general have only a little wool. The faults also of being stranded or twisted are often connected with it.

When the not clear wool (already explained above) is found in so great a degree, that the strands in many places lie closer together than in others, and the curves of the particular fibres are very different in form and size, the wool is called "tangled," and in a yet higer degree "felted."—This fault may sometimes arise out of a disease, a sickly weak state of the sheep; and besides, is probably an original tendency. In an unblemished fleece, not a trace of felt is to be met. The fibres of wool belonging to a staple, must have been so perfectly closed together, that the particular staple from the surface of the fleece to the foundation may be fully separated from each other, without the particular fibres running up, across, or in streaks from one staple to another, as it were binding it, and probably passing through many. Such fibres, which usually are smooth and extended, and so appear longer than others, are called "bind" or "false hairs," and then, when they pass in through many staples and lie in upon the surface, are called "overrunners." These last are sometimes to be found in old bucks, though they were formerly celebrated animals, when they have been strongly used for breeding. But if now the staple of a fleece allows itself to be separated even to the foundation, then must the connection below on the skin be stronger than on the surface, and not have its foundation in cross running bind hairs, but only in similarity and evenness of the wooly fibres, which cause an inward inclining together of the same. This desirable connection in the shorn fleece is called "doughy," and adds great value to it. But the "soil-soaked, soily," must not be confounded with the same. This is one of the greatest faults of wool, by which it is rendered useless for any valuable fabric. It consists in a perfect felting of the lower part of the fleece, while at the bottom of the same, many defective fibres of wool run across through the staple and strands, and so complicate and "felt" is it that the wool can only be drawn apart with great trouble.

Probably this fault in a great measure arises as a consequence of an earlier sickly state of the sheep, and to some extent connected therewith (probably an original cause of it) is the straddle appearance of the wool, which is especially found in the best blooded sheep, when they are suddenly transferred from a good rich nutriment to a scant meagre one, or are strongly affected by hard birth, strained sucking, and other similar circumstances, or are weakened by any disease. If, for some time, there is a stagnation in the growth of the wool, it remains "stationary." If it then grows again afterwards irregularly, the new growth does not attach itself to the old; and we notice, after some time running across through the staple, a streak, like an offset, where the fibres of wool are weaker, scantier, (hungry fine) and also have lost in tenacity as well as in elasticity. This causes the more injury, because in the preparation of the wool, it tears in those places.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1849.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Job Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, FOR ALLEGHENY CO.

Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic Standing Committee, met at the house of Major Freeman on the 28th instant, and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Allegheny county are requested to hold primary meetings at the usual places on Saturday, the 17th day of March, next, to elect delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the following Wednesday, the 21st of March, at 11 o'clock, to elect delegates to the Fourth of July State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

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

Resolved, That the Democrats, in their primary meetings, are requested to take into consideration the contest now going on between the friends of the "Ten Hours Law" and its opposers. And if they deem it proper, authorise their delegates to take action on it in the County Convention. HENRY S. MAGRAW, Ch'm.
JAMES WATSON, Sec'y.

The Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

On enquiry we find that this institution will be erected during the present year, on the grounds donated by Messrs. Denny and Schenley. The site contains about twenty-four acres of ground, and is located in the Ninth Ward of the city, on the hill side overlooking the Allegheny river. The hospital will be mainly for the reception of the sick and maimed; with apartments for the insane. The present subscription amounts to about $34,000. We have not ascertained the character of the building contemplated; but the gentlemen who compose the Building Committee, from their enterprise and public spirit, may be considered as a guaranty that the structure will be creditable to the city. The Committee is composed of the following named citizens: John Graham, Wm. W. Wallace, Thos. Bakewell, William J. Totten, and John Bessel. We believe J. W. Kerr is the Architect.

Kind words from our Friends.

To publish the one half our editorial brethren have written concerning the recent infamous attempt of J. K. Moorhead and others to break down the Post, on account of our advocacy of the Ten Hour Law and the Rights of Labor, would occupy the entire space allotted to reading matter each day. We have been triumphantly sustained by honest men of all parties, and we feel satisfied. From amongst some dozen articles in our Democratic exchanges, received by yesterday's mail, we copy the following from the Mahoning (O.) Index:

EFFECT OF PERSECUTION.—The attempt to put down the Pittsburgh Post for its manly defence of the rights of the laborer has resulted, as it ought, in a large increase of the circulation of the daily and weekly of that paper. We are right glad to learn this. Our confidence in the justice of a thinking and intelligent people, that they will support and sustain the man who defends their rights is but the more confirmed. It has not yet come to pass, that the man with the money bags, "clothed with a little brief power" can trample on the rights of his poorer fellow, and oppress him because he is dependant on his labor for his bread, and no voice be raised to denounce the oppressor, nor has it come to pass that combined capital and servile allegiance to the power of wealth, can stifle the voice raised in behalf of the laborer and crush his defender; and we have an abiding confidence in an intelligent and honest people, that that day will not come in this free republic.

One word as to the Post. It is as good a paper as the country affords. The daily is just the paper for a man who wants a city daily, and the weekly is as good as any weekly we are acquainted with.

Terms of the daily $5,00 per year; of the weekly $2,00 per year in advance.

The Spring Business.

In our daily walks through the city, we were struck with the improved and improving appearance of things in every branch of trade and industry. We believe there never was a time when the condition of merchants, manufacturers and mechanics was better than now. No one can be so blind as not to observe the immense changes that have taken place within a few short years. The amount of business now doing is unprecedented for the season; for we are yet in the midst of the cold, dull, weather. The spring promises well. Every intelligent merchant we meet, speaks encouragingly of the business prospects of the ensuing season.

The warehouses are well supplied with all sorts of goods demanded by western merchants. The stocks on hand are superior to and more extensive, than any of past years. Of Pittsburgh manufactured articles, it is needless to speak in praise. The dry goods men are putting in their supplies, and are making preparations for an unusually heavy demand. Produce and the staple products of the south are being received in great abundance. What turn the market will take as to prices, remains to be seen.

As has already been announced, the canal will be open ready to float boats, in the early part of next week. The water will be let in to-day and Monday. The shipments east must necessarily be extensive. The Allegheny trade is opening up briskly. Already have many orders been filled for Allegheny merchants and furnace men. There will be a heavy demand for Produce from that region.

No apprehensions need be entertained as to money. The prospect of an improvement in this commodity, as well as in all others, is fair.

To country dealers we say, come to Pittsburgh and buy freely. The farmers are richer now than they were last year, and better able to buy from you.

To our city wholesale dealers we say, advertise in the *Post*; and we will just whisper to you why it is your interest to do so. Our circulation among city retailers and country merchants is greater than that of any other paper in the city. We think a reference to our subscription list will establish this fact. Within a year past, this class of people have extended more than an ordinary share of patronage on our paper. It is mailed regularly in all directions, and we endeavor to keep all our readers advised of every thing going on in the commercial world.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburgh, Tuesday afternoon, March 6.

MR. HARPER: This is private bill day; the calendar numbering five hundred and sixty four. A great many passed to a second reading.

The evening session had under consideration bill No. 439, "An act for the protection of minors, mechanics and laborers." This is one of the most important of acts; because it protects and defends the working classes. The bill contains but three sections. It is *multum in parvo*. The vote to extend its benefits throughout the State, was, yeas 32; nays 38. Mr. Noble voted right; Large and Snively voted wrong. Mr. Swartzwelder is not in his seat, being in Philadelphia, on the Committee of Investigation. Had he been here, he would vote with the Democrats on all such questions. This is decidedly the most important of bills for the rights of mechanics. I am astonished to find members voting against the bill. It passed, being confined to a few counties, by a decided vote. Its benefits should have been extended all over this Commonwealth.

Mr. Klotz (of Carbon,) made what may well be termed a common-sense speech, in a forcible way. He informed the House, that he a few weeks ago presented a petition measuring twenty one yards, with names closely written; can members with facts staring them in the face, go against their brethren in toil; he thought not; and confidently hoped that his county could have the benefit of the law, at all events. Other counties were then added; I will send you a copy for publication. Let all our mechanics know that they too might have been included if they had a democratic member here. I insisted on our county being thereto annexed; but our members stated that they had no advice on the subject from laborers, miners or mechanics. Were I here in the capacity of a member, I would know their wants, and their wishes would be complied with. Next fall will tell whether such men will be represented or misrepresented. So, let them see to it in time; and blame themselves, should they neglect their own proper rights in opposition to the all-grasping avarice of wealthy monopolists.

Mr. Meek, of Centre, delivered a speech calculated to awaken the finest feelings of members in behalf of their toiling sons and daughters that work for a living. The borers came in for a considerable scouring from this "old gentleman." He stated that, before the election, these sweet-scented members would take by the hand the veriest ragged collier, but now they fear to vote to protect them from swindlers. This gentleman speaks with force, and is meek in his manners, and a devout christian. I trust he may be spared many years for this manly defence of democratic measures. The cotton-heads got a dirt from his quiver. There is one astounding fact that meets the eye: there are no borers here for the laboring classes, but plenty, and more than enough, of bankers, brokers, gamblers, and slack-water patriots, teasing and wheedling members.

Dr. Hewer, of Lancaster, a kind-hearted whig, also asserted, and thought it but fair that the people themselves should be the subject of legislation. He hoped that his friend Meek would be returned to the House as long as he lived, for he deserved the confidence and regard of his constituents. This was objected to by Mr. Bull, of Chester, (or, as he is termed, the Chester Bull,) which created much fun and laughter in the hall. This gentleman said he had no more to say, but would vote for the bill.

A bill from the Senate came to the House this afternoon, to incorporate a railroad from Pittsburgh to Steubenville. Other bills came from the source, but they do not relate to our place. The Mission Church (of Avery's) will come up by next Tuesday. It and the Western Insurance Company are in the hands of the committee, and will be called up in their regular order. They will pass.

There is some considerable excitement here as to the reduction of tolls on the slack-water. What do our people want on this subject? There is no doubt but the company exact too much from these poor fellows. The company has a borer here, working away. Those who want a reform should have one, also, to meet and confront his one-sided tales.

Send your papers more regularly. They are much looked for since the onslaught of the would be regulators or Moorhead censors of the Press. You and the party are well rid of pseudo Democrats that turn as a contract meets them.

Mr. Kennedy, of the Penn, stated that Moorhead was as good a whig as he was, but he only belonged to the Democratic party to get contracts, to make money. This he stated in the presence of G. R. R. and R. H. K. So *sic transit*, &c.

TRUTH.

MAGNIFICENT MAPS.—We have examined Mitchell's new Maps of the United States, and the World for sale at the Bookstore of Kay & Co., corner of Wood and Third streets, and we must say that they are altogether the best executed and most perfect we have ever seen. They contain an immense amount of useful information, in addition to all the latest discoveries and explorations. The price of these maps has been greatly reduced, so as to bring them within the means of nearly every citizen. Kay & Co. are the agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Is there no law in Ohio by which Howard could be made responsible for the killing of his mistress by his wife?—*Lexington Atlas.*

☞ There is probably no such law, and there should not be, for it would encourage killing under such circumstances, but we doubt whether a jury could be found that will convict Mrs. Howard of murder. The press has decided that she is *innocent;* that she is not a *murderess;* but that *she* was murdered by her husband and his mistress.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MURDEROUS AFFAIR IN ALLEGHENY.—Kingan was examined before the Ald. Hays yesterday morning. But few additional facts were elicited.—He appeared to regret what he had done, but adhered to the declaration that he considered his wife false to him. He talked during the entire night in his cell, and seemed very anxious to get out. "Here, open the door; I wan't out; you need'nt be afraid that I'll run away;" said he to the officers having him in charge. But he did not get out till morning, and then only to go to jail to await events.

He gave his wife five stabs; one in the arm, and four in the shoulder. It was thought yesterday morning that she might recover.

Those who have known her for a year past say that she has conducted herself well, and they do not credit the husband's charges against her virtue. He left her three years ago, and has since been living in Cincinnati; since which time she has been compelled to support herself and child—a little boy. She has worked some portions of the time in a Cotton Factory. Three or four factory girls were boarding with her, against whose character there is not a breath of suspicion.

When the young man alluded to yesterday morning (whose name is Anderson, and not Johnson, as we stated) first saw Kingan and his wife, she was on the floor, screaming, and he was apparently in the act of beating her with his fist. Anderson pulled him away from her, not knowing that he had a knife. As soon as he saw the knife, he caught him by the arms and held him till he reached the street, when the knife was taken by a bystander.

We have heard that Kingan's jealousy was first excited by something that appeared in a letter from her, to a female friend in Cincinnati. What was the purport of it we do not know; but he says there was something in it about the "Soap Mines of Butler county" and the flash papers of this city, which he did not like. How much truth there is in all this we cannot say.

P. S.—Last even ing Dr. Dale said Mrs. K. would recover, if fever could be kept down. Her wounds were not as dangerous as at first thought; but may yet prove fatal.

Kingan was born in Glasgow, Scotland; but was raised in England. He has been in this country many years. It is said that he has a wife in England, and one in Cincinnati; to the latter he was married since he left Allegheny, three years ago.

Mrs. Kingan has been well known in Allegheny for twelve or fifteen years. Her maiden name was Collins. Every acquaintance declares her to be above reproach.

NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING.—Our attention has been called to the establishment of Mr. J. N. McConaughy, (successor to Joseph Murphy) Picture Frame, and Looking Glass manufacturer, Wood street, Pittsburgh. We have seen a beautiful gilt frame in Brown's Hotel, made by him, which is about 16½ feet long, 6 feet high, divided into forty-eight compartments, each intended to contain a business card. One of these frames will be placed in each of our principal hotels, so that any person purchasing a compartment will have the advantage of a conspicuous and beautiful card in each hotel. This idea, though a novel one here, has been introduced into all the eastern cities, and Cincinnati, and is one we think, which must succeed among an industrious, enterprising, business community like ours, which is well aware that its interests are best promoted by liberal advertising. Mr. McConaughy is also making frames for all the principal hotel of Louisville. Our readers should step into Mr. McC.'s store, and examine for themselves.

FIRE.—INCENDIARISM.—About 12½ o'clock, on Friday morning, fire was discovered in the board yard of Mr. Leonard, near the University, Duquesne Way, which was not extinguished till day-light. The loss is rather heavy.

No doubt this fire was started by some of the gang who have promised to destroy the city by fire—for that there is such a gang in this city we can hardly doubt. Mr. Leonard's board yard has been on fire a number of times.

ANOTHER.—About 9 o'clock last night the store of Mr. Whitten, Smithfield street, was discovered to be on fire. His entire stock was destroyed by fire and water.

ANOTHER.—At 11 o'clock last night the large Glasshouse of Messrs. Lyon & Wallace, Ninth Ward, was set on fire and entirely consumed.

☞ The Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for this year is very interesting. Appended is the Report of Murril Richardson, appointed by the Superintendent of Common Schools in Connecticut, to hold conventions or schools for teachers in several counties of the State. This is a very valuable document, which is worthy the study of every one.

COUNTY SCRIP.—We were yesterday shown a two dollar county promise to pay, all of which was genuine except the signatures of the Commissioners and the Clerk. By carelessness the blanks have been permitted to slip from the office, and some rascal has filled in the names and started them in circulation. The Commissioners should redeem every one of these notes from their private purses.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held by the Coroner upon the body of a man whose name we did not hear, who was drowned near Herr's Island, on the Allegheny side. He fell over the bank, in the river. He was a poor man, and was buried last night at the expense of the county.

☞ We hear that a young lady, from one of the aristocratic families of this city, has been preparing for some months for the stage; and intends to make her debut in some of the Western or Southern Theatres.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—*Friday Morning.*—But two cases—hale looking men, who were guilty of a fight in the Seventh Ward. They were fined sixty-seven cents and costs.

☞ A green one was swindled by a "stuffed watch" speculator, on Wednesday. Information was given to the Police, but the person cannot be identified; so that no arrest will be made, probably.

DISTRICT COURT.—Baker vs. owners of steamer Hibernia No. 2. This case went to the jury yesterday morning. The verdict was $350 for plaintiff.

☞ Two boys were put in the lock-up, yesterday, by officer Hill, for stealing eggs in market. They screamed most lustily.

☞ Mayor Rush, of Allegheny, is still confined to his bed by indisposition; and Ald. Hays acts in his place.

☞ The Theatre has not been so well supported this week as the merits of the leading actor deserve.

TO CALIFORNIANS.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Arcometer, in to-day's paper.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

FOREIGN NEWS!

Arrival of the Steamer America.

NEW YORK, March 9.

The Steamer America which left Liverpool on the 24th of February, arrived at Halifax at a quarter to 3 o'clock, this morning. Our express started immediately, and arrived at Digby, at 11 o'clock and 40 minutes A. M.—eight hours and 50 minutes. From Halifax, they arrived, across the Bay of Funday in the Steamer "Conqueror," in 6½ hours, being detained nearly two hours in the bay by immense fields of ice.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Feb. 24th.

The early part of the past fortnight, the demand for Cotton was most active and animated; and on the 14th a tremendous excitement existed, and sales to the unusual extent of fully 50,000 bales were effected, of which the amount of business done in speculation reached about 15,000 bales. With such an extensive inquiry, prices advanced accordingly. From the 10th to the 17th, the rise in American descriptions was one farthing per pound; Brazil, of which 15,000 bales were sold, also advanced to the same extent, whilst Surat and Egyptian were held at 18—higher than on the preceding week. The sales from the 9th to the 16th, were 89,220 bales—of whice 85,720 were American; and 16,200 bales Brazil. During the same period the operations of speculation amounted to 41,100 bales—export, 48,60.

Since the 17th the market has relapsed into an inactive state. Prices have also again given way, and the sales are only to a limited extent—not more than 33,900 bales having changed hands. The decline of the week has been about ¼d per lb.

At the last dates, the following are the prices o Breadstuffs in Europe:

WHEAT.—American and Canadian White Wheat 7s 2d to 7s 4d; red, do., 6s 6d to 6s 8d.

FLOUR.—Western Canal and Richmond, 26s@26 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26@29s; New Orleans and Ohio, 26@27s; Canadian, 25s 6d @26s 6d.

The state of trade in the manufactuying districts, on the whole, is satisfactory. Employment is plentiful and activity prevails throughout.

There continues a good demand for American Securities in London. The reported payment of the Pennsylvania interest, in one half relief notes, was received with considerable disfavor. U. S. 6 per cents still continue in demand on the continent, and orders for the stock have been executed at 106¼. Money continues to become abundant and rates of interest was low. The English funds have receded. Consols at London, on the 23rd, were 92¼@93¼.

The India mail has arrived with dates from Bombay to the 19th, Calcutta to the 8th of January, and Hong Kong to the 30th of December.

ENGLAND.

In England, Mr. Labonchere has again brought forward the Government proposition for the modification of the navigation laws; and Mr. Bancroft, our Minister, states that, "to whatever extent in liberality the British Parliament may be disposed to legislate in the matter, he is ready to sign a convention to-morrow, based upon complete reciprocity; and upon the opening of the entire coasting trade of the two countries, to the vessels of both by the proposed law; it will be competent for an American vessel to come to Liverpool from the United States, laden with cotton and tobacco, she will be permitted to discharge all parts of her cargo in the Mersey; take in merchandize, coal, or passengers; and carry them to Glasgow or London in transit, and clear out with perhaps a fresh cargo from her final port on her discharge."

The Cholera returns have now swelled to 12,395; of which 5,546 have died; 3,788 have recovered, and 3164 continue under treatment; the probable result of which is not stated.

The Bank of England's account only exhibits the increasing resources, whilst the lower rate of discount among the private Bankers preclude the Bank from adding to their mercantile business.

The reports from California continue to excite intense interest—it extends to all classes.

FRANCE.

The French Government has despatched an engineer to California with the view of surveying the discoveries.

The National Assembly has finally voted its own dissolution; and the new Assembly will meet about the middle of May next.

Louis Napoleon seems to be daily acquiring political strength and popularity, and politicians who have hitherto—from apprehensions of instability, or other motive—withheld their support, now come forward to declare themselves Buonapartists, and, accordingly, great progress has been made in re-establishing public confidence.

The "Bonnet Rogue,"—the symbal of Liberty as well as of crime—has been put down in almost every part of France. Montaguard and Socialist inscriptions have shared the same fate.

M. Ledru Rollin, having interrogated the Ministers on the affairs of Rome, received in reply an intimation that the French Government did not mean to acknowledge the Roman Government, without previously ascertaining that it approves of its acts; and that the French Ministry were anxious that the Pope should be placed in a position becoming a temporal Prince and the Head of the Catholic Church.

The Assembly, in spite of an ineffectual effort of the Red Republicans to fetter the Government by a declaration of principles, passed unceremoinously to the order of the day.

Joseph Bonaparte will proceed to Spain as Ambassador. He insists on remaining in Paris until after the election, for which he is preparing, so as to consolidate the power of his relative at the head of the Republic. The continuance of tranquility may increase the good disposition which now prevails.

The funds have advanced very considerably.—Five per cents are quoted about 81 francs, 60 centimes, three per cents, 50 frs.

VIENNA.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled from Vienna with his family and taken refuge at Port San Stefano. A provisional government has been declared by the excited people, as a part of Italy.

ITALY.

In the Roman States the Republican feeling has reached the highest point of excitement, and the Executive Committee has usurped the Papal authority, which is altogether set aside. The Pope is deposed, and a Republic established.

SARDINIA

Remains quiet. The King seems conscious that he has not the confidence of the Italians; accordingly his object seems to be confined to the maintenance of his own power within Piedmont.

NAPLES,

Has not advanced one step toward the settlement of her disputes with Sicily; and it is supposed matters will remain in statu quo until some progress can be made in the negotiations of the several Powers, now assembled at Brussels for the adjustment of Italian affairs.

M. Somerdo has arrived in London from Vienna, with a view to settle with Lord Palmerston the preliminaries of the Brussels Congress.

The King of Holland opened the Chambers on the 14th, amidst general manifestations of attachment from the people.

In Prussia, the elections have caused universal interest. The prosperity of the Ministry has somewhat improved.

In Austria and Hungary affairs have taken an unfavorable turn. The Imperialists have certainly been beaten in several engagements with the Hungarians, and Berne is likely to give them a great deal of trouble.

In Spain, at the session of Congress held in Madrid, on the 31st of January, a call was made for the correspondence said to have passed respecting the annexation of the Isle of Cuba to the United States. The reply was that no proposition was made; that no Ministry composed of Spaniards would ever listen to such a proposal, if made; and that they should never cede the island of Cuba. In the Senate, also, General Navarez confirmed the above, and added, that the rumor of a cession was entirely unfounded, that the island of Cuba would always remain as at present, a part of the monarchy of Spain.

ITALY.—We have the important intelligence of the deposition of the Pope, and the establishment of a republic. This event took place on the 9th of February. It was voted that he should be permitted to enjoy all the guaranties necessary for the independence of his spiritual power.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT for the week ending on the 23d. The very large business for the last four weeks, 97,065 bags having changed hands during that period; naturally prepared the way for arresting the business and pausing in our proceedings. Accordingly, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and even until yesterday noon, the market was quiet and the prices giving way in the customary manner after these large movements; so that we considered the quotations ¼d. under those published in the circulars of Friday last. This seems a reasonable course, and it was expected to continue for a time at least; and especially till the sailing of the packets to-morrow; but the continued unfavorable accounts from India, both commercially and politically, seems to have given a new tone to affairs, and the demand this morning, being again resumed by trade, somewhat assisted by speculators, has again set us in motion, and we have a strong market, with a tendency to replace prices in the position they occupied at the close of last week.

At this moment's writing, therefore, it is necessary to regard the depression of ¼d, which existed up to yesterday, as having passed away, and our quotations of last week restored, or nearly so as quotations can give, so that the Brokers' Committee placed their Upland at 4¾, Mobile 4⅞, Orleans 5d. 5,500 American, 200 Surat and 400 Egyptian have been taken for speculation; 15,000 American and 200 Surat for export. Sales of the week, 33,900 bales.

GRAIN.—Since the sailing of the last steamer the grain trade has been very dull and inactive throughout the United Kingdom. The supplies at almost all our leading markets, have been large: and as buyers are very sluggish in operations, prices have declined.

PROVISIONS.—As the quantity of the beef now in market is very inferior, and the demand limited, holders would willingly accept lower rates.—In Pork and Bacon there is a fair business. Lard is receding. Butter has fallen from 1s to 2s per cwt.

The foreign demand continues large, and the prices had improved from what they were a year ago.

IRON.—The leading iron masters of Staffordshire sent out circulars to the effect that they were advancing prices 20s per ton.—but as most of them are for the present quarter, and there is a disposition to increase the wages of workmen; that proposed rise will not only be obtained, but a still further advance at quarter day, may probably take place to equalize prices with the same rate in 1848. With prospects of trade this seems reasonable. We quote present prices in Liverpool, for merchant bar, 6l per ton. Best Bar, 8l, hoop, 8l 10s. Shop 9l per ton.

METAL.—Scotch pig, net cost, 3l 5s.

CANTON.

The Commercial advices from China are not so favorable as could be wished. The stock of manufactured goods was small, but the demand very limited. Lower rates have been submitted to for both cloth and yarn. Money was so scarce that nothing could be done except by barter. The large export of bullion which has been going on for some time past, was beginning to tell seriously upon commerce, and a high rate of interest was being paid for money.

At Manilla, December 23d, the stock of goods was still very large, and trade, wholesale and retail, was very dull; but there is a prospect of improvement, as the dry season has set in, when there would probably be large exports of rice to China.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

SENATE.

The Senate has adjourned till Monday. There have been no new appointments.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Flour..No new feature in the market.

Grain..Demand for Wheat and Corn good, but transactions are not large; other Grains steady; sales 4000 bushels Prime Yellow Corn at 67c.

Provisions..Sales only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

Cotton..Foreign news not yet digested, but holders are asking higher prices.

Treasury Notes..Sales at $1,10½.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHIL'A., March 9, P. M.

Flour..Nothing done to indicate the effect of the foreign news.

Cotton..Foreign news not yet digested, but holders are asking higher prices.

DIED:

On Friday, the 9th inst., at a quarter past 8 o'clock, A. M., SOLOMON LIGHTCAP, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., from his late residence on Penn street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, without further notice.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER.....MANAGER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Press Circle and Parquette.....50 cents.
Family Circle or Second Tier.....25 "

☞ Last night of Mr. CRISP.

SATURDAY, March 10, will be presented the

LADY OF THE LAKE.

Fitz James.....Mr. Crisp | Roderick Dhu..Mr. Oxley.
Ellen.....Miss Porter.
Blanch of Devon.....Miss Cruise.

Dance.....Masters W. and F. Wood.

To conclude with

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

Don Cæsar.....Mr. Crisp.

☞ Monday. Benefit of Mr. CRISP, and his last appearance.

☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at half past 7.

The Arcometer.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully called to the following certificates:—

MR. S. EAKINS—Having tested a quantity of Gold weighed by your Arcometer, I find the result proves your instrument correct; and recommend the use of it to those going to California, as the best method for obtaining the real value of Gold. Resp. yours,
J. S. DUNLEVY,
Pittsburgh, March 9, '49. Gold Beater.

PITTSBURGH, March 7, 1849.

MR. EAKIN—*Dear Sir*: Having examined the "Arcometer," manufactured at your rooms, I do not hesitate to commend it to the use of those gentlemen who are about removing to California, in search of Gold.

It gives a close approximation to the specific gravity of metals, and will *certainly* enable the adventurer to ascertain when his placer is yielding Gold.

Yours, resp'y,
J. R. M'CLINTOCK,
mar10 Late Assayer, U. S. Mint, Philad'a.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A Lot of 40 feet front, pleasantly situated on the North Common, Allegheny, containing a valuable Brick House, in complete order, and finished in modern style; having a handsome front, a hall and entrance, two parlors, dining room and kitchen, four chambers, finished garret, good cellar, stable, carriage house, wash house, coal house, cistern and pump, a well arranged garden, grapes, shrubbery, &c. Price, $1,500; terms accommodating.
S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
mar10 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—Wanted, several good Salesmen, who can realize from $50 to $100 a month. Apply at
KAY & CO.'s,
mar10 Corner of Wood and Third sts.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—350 bbls., in store and for sale by [mar10] JAS. PATTON, Jr.

OLD RYE WHISKEY—50 bbls., a superior article, in store and for sale by [mar10] JAS. PATTON, Jr.

PORT WINES—3 ½ casks, pure Grape, in store and for sale by [mar10] JAS. PATTON, Jr.

S. M. WINE—24 ½ casks in store and for sale by
mar10 JAMES PATTON, Jr.

HAVANA SEGARS—30,000 dark Regalia;
2000 Justo Sam Principia; in
store and for sale by [mar10] JA