The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

The latest News, Market Reports, &c., will be found under Telegraphic Head.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. Jeff. Davis, for a copy of his speech on the Coast Survey.

Important Telegraphic Despatch.

The following telegraphic despatch was received by us yesterday morning, although dated the evening previous:

HARRISBURGH, *April 10th*, 1849.

Editor Post.—The Legislature adjourned at 8 o'clock. The Governor has signed the ten hour bill—it is not as good as we would like.

R. H. KERR.

Publication of the Laws.

We seldom take time to read the brilliant editorials of Gov. Johnston's pet, the office holder of the American, in this city; and hence we entirely overlooked the following characteristic article, in that paper of Monday last. A friend has called our attention to the precious morceau:

"Mr. Buchanan has been guilty of an act of meanness and probable peculation which we hope will be without imitation by any incumbent of his office. Just before going out of office he made contracts for the publication of the laws and all other advertisements of his department with certain presses until the 30th of September next."

More "meanness" could scarcely be crowded into a single paragraph, than is found in the one we have extracted. As Secretary of State, Mr. BUCHANAN was required by law, and his oath of office to select two papers in each State to publish the laws, resolutions and treaties adopted by Congress. This selection was made immediately after the commencement of the late session of Congress, and was for that session only. This the whig editors know, or ought to know. The members of the new Congress, who were elected last fall, take their seat on the first Monday of December next; and it will then be the duty of Mr. Premier CLAYTON to make similar appointments to those made by Mr. BUCHANAN. And this power will be inherent to the whig Secretary for four sessions of Congress, or during Gen. Taylor's administration. All the harm we wish the Editor of the American is, that he may be selected as the OFFICIAL of the State Department, under the present regime. So far as our experience goes, the contract is not worth having; the paltry price paid barely covers the actual expense of composition. If the Editor of the American, or any other hungry Taylorite, wishes to take the job off our hands, we shall willingly make an assignment, and pay him a premium into the bargain.

A New Poetess.

We have observed, in the columns of several papers of the East, prose and poetical contributions from a lady correspondent in Allegheny City,—Miss M. J. E. Knox. Whether this is the lady's real name or merely a *nom de plum*, we are at a loss to know. One thing is certain, however, she is a lady of unquestioned literary merit. Her epistles, especially, to the Philadelphia City Item, are gems, sparkling and bright as a diamond. As a specimen of her poetical effusions, we copy the following, which we find in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

THE FIRST KISS.

BY MISS M. J. E. KNOX.

"Nay, ask me not—how could I bring
My lips to rest on manhood's brow
A maiden may not lightly fling
Her timid nature off—and thou,
Caress'd as thou art wont to be,
What were a kiss of mine to thee?

"And thou wouldst think that I had press'd
Another cheek as soon as thine,
Should I allow my lips to rest
(Even lightly as on hallowed shrine
The trembling lips of devotees)
On thine, as pledge of love to thee."

But then some words of gentle sound
Were whispered to the maiden's heart;
She could not bear his love to wound—
The hour had come when they must part;
And she was young and fond and true;
What could the gentle maiden do?

The spell is broken—she has laid—
Her trembling lips against his cheek;
On *here* there is a deeper shade
Of crimson, but she does not speak;
Her voice is hushed—her voice is still—
'Tis given, half without her will!

BOOKS.

The Publication Board of the Synod of Pittsburgh, have leased the second story of the splendid build ing on Wood street, occupied by Elliott & English, and have fitted it up in beautiful style, as a Depository for the sale of books. Mr. JAMES A. IAWIN, the Agent and Colporteur of the Board, is a gentleman of untiring industry, and is entirely worthy of confidence. We congratulate the Board upon securing the valuable services of this gentleman. Those who wish any of the Books published by the Presbyterian Church, will know where to call.

Hon. Moses Hampton.

The Gazette is advocating the appointment of the Hon. Moses Hampton, as Minister to Brazil! The Deacon is inclined to be a little waggish sometimes. It may be, however, a serious matter; as we are well aware that the great body of the whigs of this district have no confidence whatever in the gentleman who introduced the resolutions to annex Mexico to the United States, and are anxious to have an honest whig representative at Washington.

☞ Professor Stephens is out in the Gazette in a long reply to Professor Elliott. He did not forget the "sublime science of Astronomy," inasmuch, as he gave our munificent fellow-citizen, Harmar Denny, an *Ursa Major* hug; and whether the honorable gentlemen saw stars or not we are not apprised.

☞ There are two ways of getting out of an awkward difficulty: First, by making a candid confession; second, by sticking to your position, right or wrong. The Chronicle has chosen the latter course in the Macauley and Dallas affair. If the readers of that paper are satisfied that its editor has not been most egregriously hoaxed, we are content;—but we know he was. If he wishes proof, we will refer him to the article charging Macauley with plagiarism, from which he makes a single extract.

☞ We will have a word to say about the Telegraphic Despatch sent us, from the east, in which it was pompously announced that "Robt. Riddle, Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal," had a "conversation" with Gen. Taylor, after Mr. R. returned from his patriotic mission to the seat of Government. He must explain how it was sent, and by whom. We are still unwilling to believe that Gen. Taylor had the egotism to send such a piece of intelligence.

☞ A young lady residing in Louisville, while asleep a few nights since, was awakened by a ferocious rat biting a piece out of one of her cheeks.

☞ There have been four deaths at Cairo, of a disease resembling Cholera. The place is reported otherwise healthy.

☞ Mr. Hannegan waited on President Taylor, and offered to resign his appointment to Berlin; but the general replied "No, no, I do not desire any such thing." So says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

☞ Henry B. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal is elected Governor of Rhode Island by a very large majority. Governor should be proud, now that they have an editor with them.

☞ A deaf and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote—"It is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon."

Canada.

The internal troubles of our own country seem to have subsided; and in Europe there is no extraordinary cause for excitement. But a ferment has broken out in a new place. All eyes are now being turned to the British provinces to the north of us. There the scenes of '37 are about to be re-enacted; but whether with the same result, depends upon the degree of progress that has been made by the popular mind in that country. Great revolutions have invariably sprung from little causes. That the bubbling now perceptible in Canadian politics, will end in the consummation of the plans of the rebels of '37, we are sanguine.

As we have before given out, the people of Canada have been aroused this time by a bill which has passed the legislative body, for the payment of what are called the "Rebellion Losses." There were other causes. In Lower Canada there seems to have been a strife existing between the British and French inhabitants. As to the merits of the controversy between these parties, we cannot at this distance determine. A paper says: "It was a struggle between the two races; or rather an effort on the part of the French Canadians to participate in Government affairs. In the other Province, Upper Canada, the origin of the present difficulties, was the long existing dispute between the people and what is called the "Family Compact." This latter influence has been all powerful in the administration of affairs, and as a consequence has excited the ire of the masses. The defeat of a bill to equalize representation has also had its effect.

Meetings are now being held in all the Provinces. Inflammatory speeches are being made, and remonstrances are pouring into the Legislature.—The popular party seem to have the strength, and are determined to exercise it. The refugees are returning. Hundreds of the proscribed of '37 have been floating through the United States during late years. They are gathering back to their homes, in expectation of now realizing their long cherished hopes.

The press, and the people in their meetings, now boldly talk of annexation, and of divorce from the Crown. How our people may relish the annexation scheme we cannot guess. For our part, we would say to Canada—"Come in, if you bring with you no cause of quarrel with the mother country." We should like annexation, not that we expect any other gain than certain unimportant commercial advantages along the frontier, but for the good it would confer upon Canada and the world. Our institutions would be at once diffused throughout that land. The people would be lifted up from their present degraded condition. Let them but know that they are to govern themselves, and ensure protection to them, and they will be inspired with new hopes and a noble ambition.

To show that the affairs of Canada have reached "a crisis," we will give a few extracts from the leading papers of that country. Also, from a letter from a gentleman in Canada West, "a native who, a few years ago, thought nothing good could come out of Republican government." We begin with:

"The unfortunate position of our trade just now holds out no inducement to look to the English market, and excluded from yours, is not calculated to bind one's affections to this country. I want my property here to be as good to me as if it was in Black Rock or Oswego. *Annexation* is, I conscientiously believe, the proper and natural remedy for the troubles under which the country labors, and I as conscientiously believe there is no prosperity for Canada while it remains a British colony.

"If annexation could take place this year, it would be worth twenty thousand dollars to me.—Now if you believe I am correct about the dollars, you will believe me sincere in my belief about the other part of the matter.

"I admit that the ministry intend well, and what they do may be all for the best; but I put no confidence in their *ability* to do what is needed. England is an alien—Lower Canada a foreigner—but the Americans are our neighbors. If we were once adopted into the great republican family, we could soon be at *home*. Such a consummation may be reached soon; it cannot be too soon. It will, I am of opinion, require some years to bring about such a state of things.

"There is a good deal of old fashioned loyalty among us that will yield by degrees. Those deeply interested in the commerce of the country are the first to perceive our situation, and to arrive at a conclusion as to the remedy. The farmers, at least such as are out of debt, can stand a siege for two or three years, and look for the bad times to blow over, and are reluctant to part with the cherished notion that we are a favored people, to be subjects of a mighty empire like Great Britain, whose wealth is to enrich us, and whose power is to protect us. This is the old story that we have been long accustomed to listen to. It was true once, but is not now."

[*From the Toronto Patriot.*]

Alas! Britannia has ceased to care for her offspring! She has ruined the West Indies by a most flagrant breach of faith. She bade them emancipate their slaves—she promised, in recompense, to protect them against competition. Unwillingly they consented. She broke her word, and gave a preference to their rivals, the slaveholders. It was an accursed deed, and bitterly will she repent it.

Canada suffers in like manner with the West Indies. Thousands have been induced to come here, under a direct and oft-repeated pledge of assistance and support. That support is suddenly withdrawn. The lumberer ruined—the farmer disheartened. English manufacturers—the most selfish of mankind—over-supplied their own market, are covetous of engrossing the markets of the world! They advocate free trade—because they hope to profit by it—heedless of the curses drawn down upon England from myriads of ruined foreign artificers, whom she would fain undersell.

In England, evil counsels are in the ascendant—Canada is left to depend upon herself—Canadian loyalists have to contend as they may with republicanism and disaffection, unaided by the mother country—aye chilled by her indifference. What marvel, then, that those upon whom the grievance presses most sore—those who are a second time threatened with terrorism of 1837,—should casting about for aid against the impending infliction—should look southward to men of kindred blood, who, however differing on questions of public policy—are at least English—English in name, in language, in history, in feeling, aye, even more so than it will own.

What hope for the British of Lower Canada, who find that we of the Upper Province, instead of aiding them against the foreigner, are only, by our representatives in Parliament, aiding to rivet tighter and firmer the shackles that were once so nearly forced upon them?

There are other quarters from whence this word "annexation" has been heard. In newspapers, at public meetings, in the street, the same sound is echoed day by day in Canada West, and the social meeting has been invaded by the universal topic.

[*From the Toronto Colonist.*]

Now, as the North American colonies are at present situated, they are on the eve of making new commercial connections, which must necessarily be followed by new political connections also. We have no longer, it may be said, any interest in continuing a connection, which, in time of peace offers no perceptible advantage, and in the event of war, would expose us truly to the belligerent operations of our neighbors. Circumstances now betoken that it will not be long before commercial preference on the one hand, and colonial and imperial differences on the other, will carry into effect what has been so solemnly predicted. We shall have no cause to regret that change, whenever it shall take place, be it sooner or later.

[*From the Toronto Examiner.*]

We have endeavored to ascertain the causes that have led to so sudden and apparently complete a revolution in the sentiments of the party, who used, previously, to speak so disparagingly of the American people and their institutions.

The result of our inquiries has been to convince us, beyond a doubt, that the idea of annexing Canada to the United States has been embraced by this party, after fully examining its own position, if not that of the country.

[*From L'Avenir, the organ of Lafontaine, showing the feelings of the French Canadians.*]

"LA NATIONALITE—We inhabit the section of Canada formerly called Lower Canada. In that portion of New France we count 800,000 souls of French origin.

We form a nation, small, if you will, but still a nation. We have language, a religion, and laws—all French. Our customs, our habits, are those of France—not of England. We have our cities, our country, our churches, our colleges, our priests, our advocates, our notaries, all French. And we have our motto: "Nos institutions, notre langue et nos lois." All these we have inherited from France.—By treaty of cession England is bound, obliged to guaranty and preserve to us these institutions, which form the ground work of our nationality.

* * * * * * *

They have, by an act worthy of Nicholas of Russia, crushed the French population, which is the majority, under the English population, which is the minority. They have given as many representatives to Upper Canada as to Lower Canada, well knowing that the English Representatives of Lower Canada will always unite with those of Upper Canada for the sake of power (as it is so fully exemplified at present.) Our institutions, then, no longer enjoy the guaranty that England promised them by the treaty. We are left at the mercy of our political and religious enemies. The treaty is then violated, or at least, on the eve of being so. We are no longer subjects of England, we are placed under the denomination of a set of our fellow subjects. And we should be justified in demanding, if not the intervention, at least the mediation of France, who was a party to the treaty.

* * * * * * *

"The United States, far from extinguishing in our hearts the sacred fire of *nationalite*, would puff it into a blaze; for they know well that, in confiding the safety of the St. Lawrence to the French of Canada, it would be as well guarded as was New Orleans by the French of Louisiana. The enemy might get in, but he never could get out."

From the West Coast of Mexico.

The Baltimore Patriot publishes the following extract of a letter dated on board the steamship California, off San Blas, Feb. 14:

"I omitted to state that we have about four hundred passengers on board, sixty of whom are South Americans. There has been some little sickness but no deaths. We learned at San Blas that the accounts from California have not been exaggerated. A number of persons there have been to the mines, and obtained large quantities of gold.—Three ships have left San Blas within as many weeks crowded with Mexicans for the mines.—There are three others up, which will start in a day or two. We found thirty Americans there awaiting the steamer, but the captain refused to take them. They endeavored to get a passage on the vessels going up from there, but were refused, notwithstanding they offered to pay more than double the price of a passage.

The Mexicans will not allow Americans to go up on any of their vessels. They all go up well armed and equipped, and say that they intend to drive the Americans off. They will have 20,000 men there by the 1st of June. They buy up all the arms and amunition they can get—powder was worth four dollars per pound at San Blas, and one of our passengers was offered $350 for a pair of Colt's six shooters. I expect we will have some difficulties with them. I omitted to say that the Americans at San Blas came through from Vera Cruz and Tampico. Besides the large number of Mexicans going up the coast, many are going by land. We apprehend no danger. By the first of June we will have 7,000 troops there, and probably 10,000 emigrants, and with this force they will not dare to trouble us."

Highly Important from the Pacific Ocean —Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

A letter from Captain Brown, of the ship Hannibal, of New London, published in the New London Chronicle, of Thursday last, dated St. George's Bay, December 1, 1848, reports that a terrific gale had taken place in the bay some time previously and that the shore in that vicinity was completely strewed with wrecks—ships, brigs and cutters, most of them were English vessels. A board, with the name "Emma, of New London," was found among the wrecks.

He also states that he had heard there were about *one thousand lives lost!*

This place is a great resort for the English vessels in pursuit of guano, and there is no safe harbor except under the island of Pova, where the Hannibal lay, which affords shelter for one or two ships. A fleet of a hundred or more English vessels are frequently on the coast at a time.

Many tuns of guano, which had been bagged and piled up, had been destroyed by the gale.

Captain Brown also reports the Hannibal and her tender, the Sarah Lavinia, all well, with 3,650 bbls. oil, bound to Falkland Islands, wanting 500 bbls to fill.

From Peru.

CALIFORNIA GOLD NEWS.—The N. Orleans Picayune, of the 1st inst., has received files of the El Comercio, a Peruvian paper, publishes at Lima, reaching to the 14th of February.

These papers contain voluminous accounts of the great abundance of gold in California, and of the demand for and ready sale of all sorts of merchandize at San Francisco. One merchant, Mr. Cross, had realized a profit of $150,000 on the cargoes of two vessels he had sent thither, and those who had sold their goods advantageously even regretted that they did not wait a little longer, when they might have doubled their profits.

The Steamer Edith, with U. S. troops on board, bound for California, had arrived at Valparaiso.

On the 10th of February, the U. S. frigate Independence, Capt. Page, with Com. Shubrick on board, left for Valparaiso.

El Commercio, of the 12th of February, says that a gentleman from Valparaiso had sent to his lady, living in that city, a lump of native gold, from San Francisco, weighing eighteen ounces.

To Manufacturers.

A Free Trade writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, a Taylor Whig paper, makes the following appeal to the manufacturers:

"I see in the Southern papers frequent notices of manufacturing towns being laid out, factories built, and every indication of New England industry and perseverance being rapidly transferred to our Southern and Western States. Let me tell our New England friends that they have much more to dread from competition at home, than from abroad. Only increase the Tariff above the present average, and they would find that not only the North, but the whole South and West would rush into the manufacturing business, which in the end would prove destructive alike to the interests of individuals and the country. The present increase of manufacturing capital and manufactories, is gradual but sure, all over the country, indicating a most healthy state of things, and disproving altogether the assertion of politicians and the political press, that the factory interest of the country is depressed and languishing.

The Elections yet to be held in 1849.

Virginia,	April 24.
New Hampshire,	June 6.
North Carolina,	August 2.
Tennessee,	August 2.
Alabama,	August 6.
Indiana,	August 6.
Iowa,	August 6.
Kentucky,	August 6.
Maryland,	October 3.
Louisiana,	November 5.
Mississippi,	November 5.
Texas,	November 5.

A New Paper Mill.

The passage of the Bill to charter the Danville Bank, is justly esteemed as an outrage by nearly every reflecting man in the Commonwealth. The Pennsylvanian of the 6th, thus notices the matter:

A scene was enacted yesterday in the House of Representatives of this State, on the final vote to charter the Danville Bank, a new paper machine, which we are mortified to record in a Democratic journal. By the votes of the three Representatives from Old Democratic York added to the Whig vote, another Bank is created to be a new scourge to the people.

Such a wrong upon the well-known sentiments of the Democracy of that sterling county, is deserving of universal denunciation. The idea of adding a new bank to those already in existence, is abhorrent to the public opinion of all parties.

THE GREAT EXECUTIONER!—The Pennsylvanian says: Judge Collamer, of Vermont turns out to be another Ewing on a large scale. His executioner, Warren, it is said, asks but three questions, before he cuts off a postmaster's head: "Is he a Locofoco?" "Who is the applicant?" and is the applicant a Whig?" These questions being answered satisfactorily, the axe descends, and the work is done. If the President desires to see how a man acts when he is drunk with the power to do mischief, let him call at the Post Office Department, and see Warren giving specimens of the way to keep his pledge—"I have no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish!"

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The time of the Court was occupied yesterday, in the trial of the murder case. Mr. Ashe addressed the jury very briefly, for the Commonwealth Mr. Mahon followed for Defence. Mr. Stanton then spoke about four hours, we believe. Col. Black concluded for Commonwealth.

The charge of the Court was in favor of the defendant. In a very short time the jury returned with a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

PARDONED.—We learn that John Reuck, who was during the present term of the Court, sentenced by Judge Patton to suffer six months imprisonment for stealing some meat, under peculiar circumstances, has been pardoned by Governor Johnson. The Dispatch gives credit to Attorney General Darragh, and Mr. McCurdy, Clerk of the Court, for procuring his pardon.

We believe Mr. Fleeson first started the petition in behalf of the unfortunate man.

☞ A returned volunteer or regular yesterday applied to the Guardians of the Poor for aid in going on his journey homeward. He has been sick, and says he spent all his money with the Doctors, and lost his discharge. There is no doubt of his honesty, however; and he looks every inch a worn out soldier. He got the aid he required.

ANOTHER TOWNSHIP.—W. McCandless yesterday presented a petition numerously signed for the division of Peebles Township. The Court appointed commissioners to fix the boundaries of the new district. The name has not yet been suggested.

☞ It is refreshing sometimes to read sentences like the following from the American of yesterday:

"We never annoy our readers, as is the wont of our neighbors, about that very precarious matter of circulation, but our paper is more sought for and read than any paper in the city.

☞ There was nothing at the Mayor's Office yesterday to excite the curiosity of newsmongers. The tombs were almost empty and the watchmen slumbered and slept.

☞ We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. J. S. M. Young, in to-day's paper. Their stock of Teas is very large, fresh and cheap. Give them a call.

☞ The Grand Jury visited the Penitentiary yesterday afternoon. They will probably report their opinion of the solitary system.

☞ Mr. Rosebugh has entered upon his duties as Post Master.

SUICIDE BY A SLAVE.—The Nashville American says, a negro girl belonging to Mr. Louis C. Lisby, hung herself last week. Her mother had run off, and the girl being threatened with punishment if she did not give information as to the whereabout of the runaway, committed suicide.

That was a devotion that merited a far different fate. The girl doubtless knew what sort of a fate awaited her mother in case she should be retaken, and as she did not know but the scourge might overcome her fidelity to her mother, she preferred death to the trial.—Cin. Enq.

☞ There is an argument in the above against slavery of more force than the concentrated power of all the Abolition works ever written. It is irresistible. It is dreadful to contemplate that beings possessing the sensitiveness and moral heroism of this girl are in this country held in bondage. If all who are now slaves were as well fitted to secure the boon of freedom as she, the evil that has blighted a great portion of our confederacy, and driven almost to insanity a large class of the people of the North, would not continue to exist an hour.

GLAD OF IT.—Our Cairo Delta friend seems determined to "hold his own," whatever the elements may do to avail his position. Hear him:

"We have lived in Cairo a year, and now *plain* won't hurt us, nor bullets penetrate our alligator hide. Indeed, we are so so hardened, we can imagine nothing that would seriously touch our feelings but to have a subscriber come in and stop his paper. Spare us that.

"Perish the thought say we!"

☞ Mr. Jaudon, formerly agent and cashier of the Bank of the United States under Nicholas Biddle, is at Washington, under the patronage of Daniel Webster, soliciting the Treasury Department to install him in the place of Corcoran & Riggs, as its agent.

☞ Gen. Gaines and wife have filed a supplementary bill of complaint, claiming, as the only child and legitimate heir of Daniel Clark, thirteen acres of land in the parish of St. Landry, fronting on the Bayou Plaquemine Brulois, New Orleans.

☞ The New Haven and Northampton Railroad Company have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for leave to extend their road five miles, making a continuous railroad communication between New York and Boston, independent of the New Haven and Springfield road, which is under very unpopular management.

MORE GOLD FOR THE ENGLISH.—The royal steamship Clyde arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 6th ult. from Carthagena, with $800,000 in specie. Much of this we presume came across the Isthmus to Chagres.

PLAGIARISM.—They are stealing American poems now in England, and republishing them there, with other names, as original! Several celebrated poems have been already thus plagiarized. This is worthy of a great country!

☞ Gov. Crittenden offers a reward of $250 for the apprehension of James Whitlow, who murdered W. F. Williams, in Barren county, Ky., on the 27th of February last.

NATIONAL WHIG.—Robert H. Gallagher, Esq., of the Richmond Republican, is about to become one of the proprietors and editors of the National Whig, published at Washington. So it is stated in the Louisville Courier.

DIED:

On Tuesday evening, OLIVIA, eldest daughter of John and Harriet M. Curry.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her pa, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

☞ A Meeting of the Managers of the FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION BALL will be held at the Neptune Hall, this (Thursday) evening, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order. H. CUTCHELL, Sec'y.

J. H. LAWHAN'S

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDINGS

BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts: Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders: Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar21

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ..... C. S. FOSTER

Acting and Stage Manager ..... W. H. CRISP

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 50 cents.

Family Circle or Second Tier ..... 25 "

Last night but two of Mrs. W. H. CRISP.

First night of the beautiful Drama, in three Acts, entitled the SOMNAMBULIST, arranged with the Music of the Grand Opera.

Mr. W. H. CRISP in two popular characters.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 12TH,

THE WRECK ASHORE.—Miles Beltram, Mr. Crisp; Magog, Mr. Porter; Grampus, Mr. Prior; Alice, Mrs. Crisp; Bella, with a Song, Miss Cruise.

DANCE—By Master Wood.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.—Col. Rosambert, Mr. Crisp; Colin de Troy, Mr. Dunn; Ernestine, Mrs. Crisp; Gertrude, with songs selected from the grand Opera, Miss Cruise.

☞ To-morrow, *Love's Sacrifice*, in which Mrs. Crisp will appear.

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

50,000 "PHŒNIX" FIRE BRICK—A superior article, to arrive by Canal, and for sale on accommodating terms, by

C. A. McANULTY & CO.

apl2 Canal Basin.

POTATOES—600 bus. to arrive. For sale by

RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

apl2

DRIED APPLES—250 bushels, just received; for sale by

RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions, passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

(PUBLIC—No. 34.)

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the naval service, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two million four hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations, seventy-three thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars;

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers, and seamen, including engineers and marines, attached to vessels for sea-service, six hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred dollars;

For surgeon's necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including marine corps, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and the purchase of hemp, one million four hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars;

For the construction at the national observatory of a magnetic clock, under the superintendence of Dr. Locke, and to pay him for the free use by the United States of his invention of said clock, and of all improvements that he may make thereto, ten thousand dollars;

For paying the unsatisfied demands upon the fund for continuing the survey of the coast on the gulf of Mexico, from Apalachicola bay to the Mississippi, four thousand and seventy dollars, to be taken out of the balance of the fund appropriated for that purpose by act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty one, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund;

For the survey of the reefs, shoals, keys, and coast of South Florida by the superintendent of the "coast survey," and for which the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to provide the requisite officers, vessels, and crews to said "coast survey," the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

For ordnance, and ordnance stores, and small arms, including incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars;

For nautical books, maps, charts, instruments, and all other expenses of the hydrographical office, fifty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars: Provided, That a competent officer of the navy, not below the grade of lieutenant, be charged with the duty of preparing the Nautical Almanac for publication; and that the Secretary of the Navy may, when in his opinion the interests of navigation would be promoted thereby, cause any nautical works that may from time to time be published by the hydrographical office, to be sold at cost, and the proceeds arising therefrom be placed in the treasury of the United States;

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire-engines and machinery; repair of and attending on steam-engines in yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel, oil, and candles for navy-yards and shore-stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; store and office rent; stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; premiums and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judge advocates; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars;

For support of the naval school at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars;

For transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool; between New York and New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres; and between Panama and some point in the Territory of Oregon, eighteen hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars;

For the purchase of the right to use A. D. Bishop's patent portable boom derrick for all government purposes, ten thousand dollars: Provided, The said Bishop shall, within fifteen days from the passage of this act, notify the Secretary of the Navy, in writing, of his acceptance of said sum in full compensation for said patent right, and all improvements which he may hereafter make upon the same, and to furnish full working plans and explanations for the construction of said boom-derrick;

For testing the capacity and usefulness of the electro magnetic power, as a mechanical agent for purposes of navigation and locomotion, and the probable cost of using the same, according to the invention of Professor Page, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, in making a practicable experiment of said invention, according to the plan to be proposed and conducted by Professor Page;

For the construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

AT PORTSMOUTH.

For completing powder magazine and smithery 1; for constructing commander's quarters, timber shed number twenty-eight, storehouse number thirty dock-wall west of timber sheds; for paving timber shed, number twenty-seven, wharf, and filling in rear of number four, for pitch-house, engine-house, and filling in low grounds; and for repairs of all kinds, fifty-three thousand six hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-three cents.

AT BOSTON.

Towards construction of sail-loft and cordage store; for stone wall and filling in southwest of shipwright's shop; for coal-house near blacksmith shop, grading and paving avenue sixty-three; for anchor boys and water tank; and for repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.

AT NEW YORK.

For two officers' houses, cob dock, dredging channels, filling in land purchased between navy-yard and hospital, fence on Flushing avenue, filling in timber pond, paving and gutters to avenue, and for repairs of all kinds, ninety-five thousand dollars.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

For two houses for officers, for foundation and slip of ship-house G; extension of wharves number one, two, and three, to port warden's line; for timber shed D; for raising smiths' shop, and for repairs of all kinds, seventy-six thousand and twenty seven dollars;

AT WASHINGTON.

For boiler and furnace for small steam hammer, and boilers for steam-engines, numbers one and three; for building stone wharf; for large slide lathes, planing machines, shafting, drums, borings, slotting, and drilling machines, and small lathes, and repairs of all kinds, forty-four thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

AT NORFOLK.

For slip number forty-eight; continuation of quay walls, digging out timber dock, grading, paving, gutters, filling low grounds, brick stables, water cisterns, engine house to smithery, coal house, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars.

AT PENSACOLA.

For completing permanent wharf, smith and machine shop, timber shed and mould loft, water tank, lime-house paint-shop, dredging machine, and lighters, and yard boats; for brick kitchen to officers' houses, (eleven) six first class, and six second class houses, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred thousand and thirteen dollars and fifty-five cents.

AT MEMPHIS.

For saw-mill, one wing of storehouse; to complete building for officers, blacksmith's shop, and joiner's shop; for fire-engine, excavation and embankments, piling on river bank, wall to enclose yard, guard-house, and enclosure to commandant's house, pavements, drains and gutters, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars.

AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For stables and fencing, and repairs of all kinds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For hospitals, viz:

At Boston.—For repairs to road, fences, wall, whitewashing, and general repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars.

At New York.—For completing small-box building, finishing sewer, dead-house grading, brick barn and stable, and general repairs, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

At Washington.—For general repairs, one hundred and fifty dollars.

At Norfolk.—For general repairs, one thousand dollars.

At Pensacola.—For repairs of hospital buildings, medical officers' quarters, out-buildings, fences, and general repairs, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For magazines, viz:

At Boston, one hundred and fifty dollars;

At New York, two hundred dollars;

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars;

At Norfolk, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For stone and floating dry-docks, viz:

For completing the stone dry-dock building at New York, four hundred and ninety thousand dollars;

For the construction of the floating dry-dock to be built at Kittery, two hundred thousand dollars;

For the construction of the floating dry-dock to be built at Philadelphia, two hundred thousand dollars;

For the construction of the floating dry-dock to be built at Pensacola, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For improvements and superintendence at naval depot near New Orleans, the sum of one thousand and seven hundred and fifty dollars,

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and servants, serving on shore, subsistence of officers, and pay for undrawn clothing two hundred and nine thousand and twelve dollars: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may substitute marines for landmen in the navy, as far as he may deem it expedient to promote the efficiency of the service. And that the officers of the marine corps affected by the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1847, entitled "An act for the increase of the marine corps of the United States, shall be provided for in the same manner that the officers of the old army who received appointments in the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico were under the fourth section of the act of Congress, approved July nineteen, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes."

For provisions for marines, serving on shore, thirty-thousand six hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty cents;

For clothing, forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars;

For fuel, thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars;

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes and musical instruments, six thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks and offices for commanding officers, six thousand dollars;

For contingencies, namely: freight, cartage, attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, keeper of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters, eighteen thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars;

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for two buoy-boats, one on the eastern and of Tuckernuck shoal, and the other on the end of Great or Sandy Rip shoal, two hundred and five dollars and fifty-three cents;

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the direction, of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to detail three suitable vessels of the navy in testing new routes and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury in the course of his investigations of the winds and currents of the ocean, and to cause the vessels of the navy to co-operate in procuring material for such investigations, in so far as said co-operation may not be incompatible with the public interests: Provided, That the same can be accomplished without any additional expense.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in conformity with the recommendation contained in his annual report, to transfer to the Navy Department such vessels now belonging to the War Department as, in his judgment, will promote the public interests.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the pay allowed by law, a purser, when by order of the Secretary of the Navy attached to and doing duty at the naval station of California, shall receive the same pay as if attached to a frigate in commission for sea service, Provided, That not more than one purser shall, at the same time, be attached to the said station, on general or special duty.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the retention of one dollar per month from the pay of the musicians and privates of the marine corps, directed by the act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, be extended, as in the case of the musicians and privates of the army, to the whole term of their enlistment.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the engineers in the navy shall hereafter receive the following pay, viz:

Chief engineer on duty, first five years, fifteen hundred dollars;

Chief engineers on duty, after five years, two thousand dollars;

Chief engineers on leave, first five years, twelve hundred dollars;

Chief engineers on leave, after five years, fourteen hundred dollars;

First assistant engineers, on duty, one hundred dollars;

First assistant engineers, on leave, eight hundred and f