The Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1851.

☞ "*No American citizen can ever cease to esteem the Union as the first of all blessings. Disunion! God forbid—Nations yet unborn would rue the rashness of the deed.*"—BUCHANAN.

Democratic State Conventions.

AT READING,

For nominating candidates for GOVERNOR and CANAL COMMISSIONER, on the 4th of June, 1851, as fixed by the Williamsport Convention.

AT HARRISBURG,

For nominating candidates for SUPREME BENCH, on the 11th of June, 1851, as fixed by the regular action of the State Central Committee.

To Advertisers.

THE MORNING POST has a larger circulation than any subscription paper published in Pittsburgh. To business men it affords an excellent medium for Advertising and being the only Democratic paper issued in Allegheny county, it goes into the hands of a class of readers reached by no other paper. Advertisers will be good enough to bear this in mind.

☞ The Report of the Board of Visitors of the Mercy Hospital is published on the first page of today's paper.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

A VERY IMPORTANT ACT.

We are indebted to our fellow-citizen, A. W. LOOMIS, Esq., for the following Act, amendatory to the Act to incorporate the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, passed by the Legislature of Ohio on the 19th of February. The Act was forwarded to Mr. L. by CYRUS PRENTISS, Esq., President of the Company. It is a very important Act, and as such we think its publication in full will be satisfactory to our citizens generally.

SEC. 1 authorizes the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to run a branch from Hudson to Wooster, Cuyahoga Falls and Akron.

SEC. 2. makes provisions for the organization of said Akron branch Railroad.

SEC. 3. authorizes the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to construct another branch to connect with the Central Ohio Railroad (from Wheeling West.) No route is pointed out by the Act for this latter branch Railroad; but undoubtedly the Ohio River Valley, from Wellsville through Steubenville to Wheeling, will be adopted, as any other route would be totally impracticable, owing to the direction the streams run which empty into the Ohio.

The importance of this Act must strike every citizen of Pittsburgh at a glance. We believe the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company have the power to run a branch to Wellsville.—The Act published below gives the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company authority to extend a branch through Steubenville to Wheeling. Thus we shall have a continuous River Railroad from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, a distance of about 95 miles by water. By this River Railroad Pittsburgh will be connected with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, a work which, we understand, be put under contract in the course of the ensuing summer.

We may here add, that the citizens of Marietta held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the 24th ult., and adopted a series of strong resolutions, urging the Legislature of Ohio to extend the Cincinnati and Belpre Railroad to Marietta. If this is done, there will be a link of 95 miles to supply, from Marietta to Wheeling, to make a continuous River Railroad from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, passed March 14th, 1836.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized to construct under the provisions of their charter, and in the manner hereinafter indicated, a branch Railroad from some convenient point on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, in Hudson, Summit county, through Cuyahoga Falls and Akron to Wooster, or some other point in the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad between Massillon and Wooster, and to connect with said Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad and any other Railroad running in the direction of Columbus, and for this purpose, may increase their Capital Stock one million of dollars.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of constructing and managing said Akron Branch road, such persons as may have subscribed for the stock thereof or for the major part of said stock, may organize by the election of not more than seven Directors, who shall elect a President from their number, and under the name of "The Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company," be entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the restrictions and liabilities, granted or imposed by the charter of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and the amendments thereto; and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company may subscribe stock to said Akron Branch road, and may aid the said Akron Branch organization by the sale or guaranty of its bonds or otherwise, as they may deem proper; and the Directors of the said Akron Branch may make such arrangements with the said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in regard to the use of their road, or with any other company in regard to the use of any other Railroad intersected by said Akron Branch, as may be found expedient: *Provided, however*, That the Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and the Stockholders of said Akron Branch may, if they choose so to do, merge the stock of said Branch road into the stock of the said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company as a joint and common stock, and have said Akron Branch road constructed, managed and controlled by the said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

SEC. 3. The said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company is also hereby authorized to organize, construct and extend a branch of their road in the same manner as herein before prescribed, to connect with the Ohio Central Railroad.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of acting upon the amendments of the charter of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, contemplated in this Act, and for the organization of said Akron Branch, the President of said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company may call a meeting of its Stockholders at Ravenna, and also a meeting of the subscribers to said Akron Branch, at Akron, by giving fifteen days public notice of the time and place of each of said meetings.

SEC. 5. That application for damages and assessments therefor in all cases of lands taken and appropriated by said Company for purposes of their Railroad prior to the repeal of the eighth section of the Act to authorize the city of Cleveland to subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company and for other purposes, passed February, 1849, shall be governed by the provisions of said eighth section, which is hereby revived and declared to be in full force in such cases only.

JOHN F. MORSE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed February 19, 1851.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The *Eco d' Italia*, the Italian paper published at New York, says it has received information from New Orleans that a second expedition is being prepared against the Island of Cuba, and that it regrets to learn that some soft-headed Italians are among those who are enlisting under the banner of Lopez, the hero of Cardenas, who gained the victory of fifty thousand dollars! In a future number the *Eco* promises to speak more fully on the subject.

☞ G. W. Bunn, No. 15, Federal street, has received the March number of THE MENTOR, a Magazine for Youth, edited by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. This publication should be in every family.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— They have an All-Mackerel club in Boston, which gives magnificent dress balls occasionally. We presume the *Cod-fish* aristocracy all belong to it.

— The National *Argus*, a new penny paper recently started at Philadelphia, is bound to succeed. It is spirited, radical and dignified. Messrs. Severens & Christy are the proprietors and editors.

— The first person who carried the news of the accident of the steamer Atlantic to London was Mr. Abbott Lawrence, jr., one of the passengers, who arrived at the Legation, to the utter astonishment of all in the house, at midnight, on the 22d of January.

— The Niagara Falls *Iris*, of Saturday, says the Observatory on Mount Eagle was lifted by the wind on Saturday week, when the wire cables by which it was stayed, were broken, and the whole mass fell to the ground, a heap of ruins.

— A Boston house has proposals in circulation for subscriptions to a complete edition of Daniel Webster's works—his speeches, essays, law arguments, and state papers, with an introduction and life of Edward Everett.

— The Free Banking Law, which lately passed the Legislature of Illinois in opposition to the Governor's veto, has now, according to the constitution of that State, to be referred to the people in November next.

— A little daughter, aged 5 years, of Jos. Weaver, at Pottsville, Pa., fell into a boiler of hot water, just taken from the stove, but it had fortunately become sufficiently cool as only to redden the skin over the whole body.

— Two men named Wm. Swartz and Josiah Shepard were arrested in N. Y., for attempting to pass counterfeit gold coin. In their possession were 10 quater Eagles and 16 $1 pieces, all spurious.

— Mr. Samuel Hutchins, a printer, for several years a resident of Cambridge, Mass., has been missing since Monday evening, the 24th ult. Fears are entertained for his safety.

— It is stated that four thousand persons, who do business daily in Boston, reside out of the city. This is the natural effect of low fares.

— Prof. Agassiz and his son arrived at Charleston, in the Isabel, from his scientific examination of the coral reefs of Florida, on the 25th ult.

— Cloth has been made at Manchester of three-quarters flax and one-quarter cotton. The Manchester papers pronounce the experiment successful.

— More than ten thousand Russians of the first families have asked of the Emperor leave to go to London during the World's Fair.

— Great rejoicing took place at New Orleans on hearing of the safety of the Atlantic. Jenny Lind sang and cried for joy,

— Ruth Ann Francis, deranged, committed suicide on Thursday, at New York, by jumping out of the window of her residence.

— Mr. Thomas Rankin, a respectable and wealthy citizen of Uniontown, Pa., while laboring under a fit of mental aberration, cut his throat with a razor, from the effects of which he died. A daughter, who was lying ill at the time, and saw him commit the horrid deed, has since died.

— We learn from the Hollidaysburg Standard that the Plank Road to Bedford from that place will certainly be commenced. As soon as the latter point can be obtained, the company will be permanently organized and the survey commenced.

— Chas. H. Lee, M. D., says that the "mysterious knockings" are accomplished by a peculiar muscular action which many people have the power to make.

— Mr. Rantoul, who took his seat a day or two ago as successor of Mr. Winthrop, will hold his Senatorial honors one week. His mileage and pay together will yield him five hundred dollars.

— Mr. Brown, late of Windsor Locks, Conn., is superintending the building of a large paper mill at Greenville, S. C., which, it is computed, will deprive the north of about $100,000 per annum in the way of trade.

— Abbott Lawrence is said to have had printed, at his own expense, a pamphlet edition of Mr. Webster's letter to the Austrian Minister, which he is putting into circulation in Europe.

— The Wytheville (Va.) Republican says there eight cases of small pox have occurred in that town, in a party of negroes belonging to a gentleman moving to the South. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country.

— The Legislature of Iowa has passed a law prohibiting the emigration of negroes, and requiring them to leave the State upon three days notice of the law, under certain penalties.

— There are five Sundays in February once in every twenty-eight years, and the next instance of the kind, after 1852, will consequently be in 1880.

— There is exhibiting in Boston an elegant saddle, the cloth part of which was most superbly worked with beads by a young Indian girl only 15 years of age. It is intended for the World's Fair.

— The wife of the chief engineer of the Atlantic was removed to a lunatic asylum last week, having lost her reason in consequence of her belief that her husband was lost.

— John Neal says, in an article in the last number of Sartain's Magazine, that tobacco costs the world more, yearly, than all its wars and systems of education.

— Colin M. Ingersol, Esq., of New Haven, is the Democratic candidate for Congress, from the second district, Conn.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

AN INTERESTING LETTER

The subjoined letter addressed to L. WILMARTH, Esq., of this City, by O. J. HAMLIN, Esq., of Smethport, the seat of justice of McKean county, has been left with us for perussl. As the facts set forth by the writer will prove interesting to most of our readers, we have taken the liberty, without asking the consent of the parties to it, to publish the letter entire in our columns. It deserves a careful perusal:

SMETHPORT, 20th February, 1851.

Dear Sir—I see something is being said in the newspapers about a Pittsburgh and Olean, or some such Railroad. If there is *really* any such intention, permit me to communicate to you a few brief observations.

Olean is the nearest accessible point of the N. & E. Railroad to the Pennsylvania State line, being but 10 miles distant from the line.

The most *direct* and feasible line would be through our county, *via* Ridgway, the Johnsonburg branch of Toby's Creek, up past A. J. Wilcox' mill to the summit between Marvin and Toby waters, thence down Marvin Creek to Smethport, and on to Olean *via* Nunundale Creek and Allegheny River. The maps show this to be the most *direct* route, the nearest, and, as I am told, equally feasible with any other, the summit being capable of a *low grade* on either side, and the two streams heading in a swamp.

Some of the inducements at this end of the route would be the following:

We have inexhaustible coal beds on or within a few miles of this route, and but 36 miles from Olean. A total destitution of coal north of us, and a great demand for it; as proof, there were 510 tons carried off by sleighing in one month this winter, all going north.

Iron, nails, glass, lead, paints, linseed oil, pork and flour could be obtained cheaper by this northern section from Pittsburgh, than from New York; as also sugar and molasses. This would form a large amount of heavy tonnage freight.

As a line for passenger travel, a more direct and expeditious route could not be had from the east or New York to the Western States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; coming *via* N. & E. Railroad to Olean, thence by the proposed route to Pittsburgh, then going by steamer to the point of destination.

A large amount of *up* river travel would take this route, including all engaged in *lumbering*, on their return home.

I have no doubt that a Railroad from Olean to our coal beds *alone* would be good stock.

Any thing I can do to further the project is at the service of its friends.

Very respectfully, O. J. HAMLIN.

L. WILMARTH, Esq.

THE FEMALE JACK SHEPHERD.—A letter from Philadelphia, dated Feb. 27th, says: Mary Hildebrandt, the plump little Dutch girl, known as the female Jack Shepherd, is now being convicted of the many charges of larceny pending against her, as fast as the jury can dispose of them, the evidence being decisive against her. At the conclusion of the first case she interrupted the court by saying that she would "tell de whole truth," and induced the supposition that she intended pleading guilty, as should have been done at first. Her counsel, however, had a talk with her, and the prosecutions were permitted to go on. The indictments pending are numerous enough to keep her confined for life, if convicted on all.

THE MCDONOGH BEQUEST—*Decision of Judge Buchanan.*—The N. Orleans papers received last night bring us a full copy of the decision of Judge Buchanan in the suit brought by the State of Louisiana against the executors of the McDonogh bequest.—The court, as we announced by telegraph, has decided the case in favor of the defendants. The opinion of Judge Buchanan is very able and elaborate. The following is the decree of the court:

"Being of opinion, for the reasons above given, that the devise of John McDonogh to the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants of N. Orleans, of the undivided half of his estate, subject to the payment of certain legacies and annuities, is good in law, and that said devise and bequest have not lapsed; that consequently the State of Louisiana is not entitled to take, under the will of John McDonogh, the half of his estate, in the place and stead of the said mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants of New Orleans—

"Judgment is, therefore, rendered for the defendants, with costs."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN HAVANA.—The slave trade is still extensively practised in Cuba, notwithstanding the treaties of Spain with other nations to prevent and suppress it. A letter from Havana to the New York Tribune dated Feb. 15th, says:

At the close of the past week *cast* of Carcenas, a landing was effected of 610 Africans, who were disposed of, as we are advised, at the rate of $400 per head, making the round sum of 18,300[illegible], or $311,160 in our currency. The price is very high, even for the season, when there is a demand for field purposes for all the force that can be had, or more yet there is no doubt but that an unusually large sum has been realized by the speculators in this act of piracy.

It is said that the Governor of Cuba winks at this unnatural traffic, deriving considerable profit from the trade.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—It is often a matter of inquiry and discussion how large the city proper is. The distance from the Delaware river to the Schuylkill is set down at two miles, and from Vine street to Cedar at one mile. These are the bounds of what is known as the incorporated city of Philadelphia, though but a small part of the outer space is thickly covered with buildings. It has been doubted whether it is two full miles between the two rivers, but actual measurement shows that the distance is 12,448 feet, two miles and almost a sixth over. The distance from north to south is 5371 feet, or 91 feet over a mile. The aggregate distance of squares from Broad street to the river Schuylkill is 5317, and thence east to the Delaware 5530, the width of the streets make up the difference. The length of the squares running east and west from Third street to Schuylkill Sixth, are each 396 feet long. North and south the squares vary in size, but they average 414 feet from one main street to another. This information will settle some mooted points, which have frequently occasioned much dispute.—*Phil. Ledger.*

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN POTTSVILLE.—The first manifestation of excitement on this subject in Pottsville occurred on Wednesday of last week, among the colored portion of the population, on the appearance of two officers from Baltimore, in search of an alleged fugitive slave, the wife of a man named Brown. She eluded pursuit, however, and escaped to North Carbon. On Thursday morning the officers followed, when a number of colored men collected in and around the house to which she had been conveyed, and prevented the officers from entering. She afterwards effected her escape in company with several other colored persons. The matter elicited very little excitement, and few white persons have cared to trouble themselves about it.

VISIT TO JENNY LIND.—The New Orleans Delta contains an account of the visit of Governor Walker and Mayor Crossman to Miss Lind. The Governor addressed her in French, introducing the Bateman children, who are well known in this city, to whom Miss Lind gave a few words of excellent advice, advising them to preserve the natural modesty and simplicity of their characters, as more valuable than even talents and genius. She expressed herself highly delighted with New Orleans, and remarked that the people in some respects reminded her of home. She also referred to her delight and joy on receiving news of the safety of the Atlantic, which steamer was especially endeared to her by blessing associations.

SILVER COIN.—The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:

"The trade in silver coin is much less active than it has been, and the premium paid for it in gold near by is one per cent. less than a fortnight ago. Three and a half per cent. has been freely paid for new American halves—now, two and a quarter and two and a half are about current rates. The article is becoming daily much more plentiful, and small sums will trade, and now passes comparatively free from hand to hand. Old and worn American halves and quarters command not more than one per cent. premium, a price hardly worth the trouble of saving them up for sale."

☞ Petitions are being circulated in this county, for signatures, says the *M'Kean Orbit*, praying the Legislature to pass an Act of Incorporation to make a Railroad from the State line, via the Clarion river to Pittsburg. The people of Clarion are working zealously for this improvement, which, when completed, will give them an eastern market for their pine. M'Kean and Elk are interested, and will do their share of talking, and something towards raising the funds.—*Clarion Democrat.*

☞ The Western Ohio papers say that speculators are already in the field contracting for the next clip of wool. Wool has advanced 6 to 10c. a lb., and ranges from 45 to 54 cts. Let our wool growers reccollect that the Democratic tariff of '46 is their safety—a repeal of it would injure them.—*Wheeling Argus.*

A Shouting Editor.

The best joke we have heard connected with the Rail Road celebration here, was as follows: It was understood that Dr. AIKIN, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, was to preach a sermon on Rail Roads on Sunday morning, the day after the 22d. Of course, there was a rush to hear the distinguished Divine on so singular a subject, and among the crowd was Col. SAML. MEDARY, editor of the Ohio *Statesman*. It was considered a pretty good joke to get "Sam" into such a crowd, and he no doubt felt as strangely in such a place as the Rev. Parson would in a political meeting. But he stood it like a Major, in fact, got very much interested in the discourse, and when the organ struck up a prelude, he beat time with his boot as well as the best of them. The coming out of the church he was introduced to the Dr., and observed to him, that he was highly delighted with his able and eloquent discourse; "but," said Sam, "I do not like your church discipline." "Ah, ha," says the Reverend; "why not?" "Because," said he, "I felt as though I would like to have been in a *Methodist* meeting, where I could *shout!*" There were visible evidences of a slight relaxation in the visage of Presbyterian gravity thereabouts.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

☞ Glass Pearls, though among the most beautiful, inexpensive and common ornaments for women now made, are produced by a very singular process:

"In 1656, about two hundred years ago, a Venitian, named Jaquin, discovered that the scales of a species of fish called bleak fish, possessed the property of communicating a pearly hue to water. He found, by experiment, that beads, dipped in this water, assumed, when dried, the appearance of pearls. It proved, however, that the pearly coating, when placed outside, was easily rubbed off, and the next improvement was to make the beads hollow. The making of these beads is carried on even to this day in Venice. The beads are all blown separately. By means of a small tube the insides are delicately coated with the pearly liquid, and a wax coating is placed over that. It requires the scales of four thousand fishes to produce a half pint of the liquid, to which small quantities of sal ammonia and isin glass are afterwards added."

AN HONEST OBITUARY.—A western paper, announcing the death of a resident of the county, says:

"He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which soon placed him in a non-traveling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death near a cotton gin in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He has been a regular tippler for the last half century."

From the Evening Post.

New York Dry Goods Market, Feb. 28.

The early opening of river navigation is inducing some additional inquiry in the trade—a greater number of business men from the country has appeared, who are making arrangements for up river freight for the season. Yet the amount of business transacted, is limited. The great decline in the cotton market, with a greater one in prospective, damps the demand for cotton goods; which are purchased only in small quantities, and for immediate wants, and were it not for the small stock on hand, prices would decline—at present prices are steady.

Woollen goods, on the the contrary, are firm, as well from the moderate amount of stock as from the high and yet rising price of wool, especially of low wools. A prospective advance in woollen goods is inevitable. The spring demand is now at hand; and as the early trade of the season has measurably disappointed traders, they anticipate more from the latter; though in this their expectations may, in a degree, fall from the circumstances of the market. Importations are light, and present no great increase on those of last year.

Bleached and unbleached shirtings and sheetings are in moderate demand, and, without large transactions, there is no change in prices. For sales of any amount the market favors buyers.

Drills are firm, with a light stock and fair inquiry for Canton and home markets.

Osnaburgs are in small supply, and prices are steady with a fair demand, which is mostly satisfied from foreign goods, owing to the scarcity of domestics.

Denims are dull, and prices a shade easier.—Stripes are light in stock, but steady in demand.—Ticks are firm but not active.

Printing cloths are inactive, and prices a shade easier here and in Providence. Stocks are increasing, which favors the buyers. Prints are dull. The market is heavy and stock is accumulating. Lawns are but in slight request, but prices are firm. Cotton pantaloonys is in very limited demand, and prices scarcely so firm. Mouselines de laine are in good request; both home and foreign made, and prices steady. Domestic ginghams are more inquired for without brightness, at good prices. Foreign ginghams are dull, with a lessening demand. The progress of the domestic manufacture is driving out of consumption the foreign article. Linseys are dull and depressed.

Cloths are moderate in stock and in demand, at firm prices. For descriptions under $2, there is a good demand. Sheeps' greys are scarce and in good request at buoyant prices. Satinets are steady in prices, with a moderate demand, and an increase in stock of the lower grades.

Both fancy and plain styles of cassimeres are in fair request at good prices, though less active than a few weeks ago. Plain and fancy satinets are firm. Jeans are more active at firm prices. Tweeds are in moderate request, though mostly for the better qualities, which are steady in price. Most British goods are active at steady, but not improving prices. Holders are very firm, and do not press the market. The sales at auction are all state and undesirable goods.

French goods are not very active. The late arrivals were mostly to special order, and do not appear on the market. Silks are in steady, but moderate request, at firm prices; the stock, both of plain and fancy styles, is very reduced. Ribbons are scarce for fashionable styles. Cloths are not active, but are steady and firm.

The United States in England.

At a late dinner at Stockport, Mr. Cobden, while making a speech, observed:

"I sometimes quote the United States of America, and I think, in this matter, they set us a very good example. Does any body dare to attack that nation? There is not a more formidable power, in every sense of the word, although you may talk of France and Russia, than the United States of America, and there is not a statesman with a head on his shoulders who does not know it; and yet the policy of the United States has been to keep a very small amount of armed force in existence. At the present moment, they have not a line-of-battle ship afloat, notwithstanding the vast extension of their commercial marine. Last year she recalled her last ship of war from the Pacific, and I shall be very much astonished if you oversee another. The people are well employed, and her taxation is light, which countries cannot have if they burden themselves with the expenses of these enormous armaments. (Hear, hear.) Now, many people appeal to the English nation under the impression that they are a very pugnacious people. (Hear, hear.) I am not quite sure that we are not. I am not quite sure that my opponents do not sometimes have the advantage over me in appealing to the ready-primed pugnacity of our fellow-countrymen. I believe I am pugnacious myself; but, what I want is, to persuade my countrymen to preserve their pugnacious ness until somebody comes to attack them. Be assured, if you want to be prepared for future war, you will be better prepared in the way that the United States is prepared—by the enormous number of merchant ships of large tonnage continually building—in the vast number of steamers turning out of the building-yards at New York—these enormous steamers, finer than any to be found in the royal navies of any country on the continent of Europe, commonly extending from 1,500 to 1,600 tons. If the spirit of America were once aroused, and her resentment excited, by her mercantile marine alone, the growth of commerce, the result of a low tariff, and a prosperous people—her mercantile marine alone would be more than a match for any war navy that exists on the continent of Europe. (Cheers."

Improvement in Farming.

When shall we see improvement in farming?—We do not entirely despair, when we look over our country and see a few improvements in some individual farming. In our region of country, these kind of farmers are pretty scarce, but where they are, we find that they realize two fold in quantity and quality of grain, and have a great deal more pleasure and satisfaction while they are at it. But, asks the farmer, "What are the improvements desired?" We, in answer will name a few. First, see what kind of soil you have and what kind of manure is best adapted to it. You will have to exercise a sound judgment, connected with experience, to determine this, as some kinds of manure will not do for some kinds of soil. If grain be your dependence, see what kind of grain best suits your land. See if draining is necessary; here let me say, that draining is oftentimes more necessary than farmers suppose. If needed, do it with as little delay as possible. Do not put it off until you have more time; for it is getting worse every year, and you are incurring more and more labor on it. As the land gets worse, it is harder to till, and you receive less profit; if you were to spend only a few days, perhaps, in draining, your labor would grow less, and without doubt your crop would be increased from one quarter to one half. Select your manure judiciously, and apply it to the crops that need the variety. Would not this add much to your crops? Who does not know that to apply fresh manure to wheat will often ruin it; when, if it had been preceded by a crop of corn, or roots, it would have been of great value, and have been enough for the wheat.

Keep your land thoroughly subdivided, and let not the weeds grow. It costs no more to raise corn than weeds, and which is of the most value? This mastering weeds is a great improvement in farming, and one that will well pay the farmer for his trouble. Try it. Try manuring. Try draining. Try weeding. Combine the three, and a dozen other improvements that you think of, and you will get pay. But, says one, "If we do all this, we cannot attend our thirty acres of corn to the hand." Well, can't you see that fifteen hundred bushels of corn off of twenty acres is as good as the same off of thirty acres? We hope the day may come when farmers will attend more to the improvements of their lands, in the place of trying how many acres of grain they can manage to the hand. When we see the above rules adhered to, with many others, then shall we find an answer to the question that commenced our article.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of James Darragh, late of Upper St. Clair township, deceased, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain messuage and Tract, or piece of land, situate in the township of Upper St. Clair, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, of which the said James Darragh died seized in his demesne as of fee, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post near a red-oak, thence, by lands of William Turner, north seventy-seven degrees, east one hundred and eleven and one-fourth perches, to a post; thence, by lands of John Richardson, south sixty-one and three quarters degrees, west seventy-seven and one-half perches, to a post in the road; and thence, by lands of the heirs of the hev Joseph Kerr, north ten and one-quarter degrees, west one hundred and twenty-seven and one-half perches, to the place of beginning; containing FORTY-TWO ACRES AND NINE PERCHES, strict measure, of which twenty-five are cleared and in cultivation. The property is situate about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, and equidistant between the Washington turnpike and old Washington road. There is a hewed log House and Stable, and a young Orchard on the premises.

Terms of Sale—$1200 on confirmation of sale; the residue in three equal annual payments, with interest, secured on the property.

mar5 2td&3t3w JAMES H. ROBB, Adm'r.

MARYLAND, VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA have iron enough to supply a continent of a hundred millions of inhabitants with the endless variety of household and agricultural implements, and to construct their machinery for manufactures and transportation. They have coal enough to warm them in winter, to cook their food at all seasons, and to generate the power which shall put the machinery in motion to manufacture the various fabrics which the necessities or comforts of civilized life demand, or which luxury and taste desire. And last, but not least, to send their steamships to any part of the world.

OBSERVE!

H. WOODWARD, 57 HAND STREET, sole Agent for G. VIEUX'S unequalled London Works, would most respectfully inform the lovers of art, that he has at last received the January and February numbers of the London ART Journal for 1851, which were unavoidably detained on the Atlantic.

This year's numbers will be highly interesting and valuable, owing to the Great Fair.

H. W. trusts that he may have the extreme felicity of a call from many of his numerous friends and patrons.

N. B.—Numbers for back years on hand. mar5:3t*

Notice.

Ordinance for the prevention of a Waste of Water and the protection of Fire Plugs, passed February 23d, 1829.

SECTION VI. That if any person or persons shall on occasion any willful waste of water, or shall suffer it to flow unnecessarily from his, her or their dwellings or premises, he, she or they, so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of not less than five, and not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. VII. That if any person shall open a Fire Plug, except in cases of Fire, or by written permit from a member of the Water Committee, or from the Superintendent of the Water Works, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each offence.

SEC. XIII. And it shall be the special duty of the city constables, diligently to inquire after and prosecute all offences against this Ordinance.

The above Ordinance will be strictly enforced.

By order of the Water Committee:

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Mayor.

mar5

Note Found.

A NOTE or Bill of Exchange, dated February 24, 1851, calling for $(60,77, was found, and left by the finder at this office. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. [mar5:3t

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE; of four rooms; a kitchen and good cellar; bake oven; wash house; coal house; fowl house; with a large garden, having twenty peach trees, in fine bearing order; also, a large stable. The whole will be rented for $90, or, without the stable, $80.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent.

mar5 76 Smithfield street.

J. D. WILLIAMS. JOHN HAYS, JR.

J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FAMILY GROCERS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants;

And Dealers in

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

mar5 *Corner of Wood and Fifth streets,* Pittsburgh.

TEA—10 half chests Young Hyson;
10 do extra fine do;
10 do Imperial and Gunpowder;
10 do Cheelan and Oolong;
40 catty boxes various styles;
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mar5 corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

TOBACCO—15 boxes 8's Honey Dew;
15 do 10 do do;
19 do 10 extra do;
20 do 10 do do; For sale by
mar5 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

ZINC WASH BOARDS—125 doz. Holmes' Patent
For sale at manufacturer's prices by
mar5 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

SUGAR—10 hhds. prime New Orleans;
20 bbls. assorted Loaf;
10 do Crushed and Pulverized; for sale by
mar5 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

MOLASSES—75 bbls. New Orleans;
12 do Sugar House;
5 do Golden Syrup; for sale by
mar5 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

SUNDRIES—100 doz. super Corn Brooms;
4 bbls. Hickory Nuts;
10 casks Potash;
10 bxs. Saleratus;
50,000 Cotton Seed Hoes;
2,000 lbs. Deer Hair;
20 bxs. Fox's Starch;
10 bxs. Wood's Pearl Starch;
3 cases super Rice Flour; for sale by
mar5 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

FISH—10 half bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
10 do 1 do do;
15 kits do 1 do;
2 bbls. No. 1 Salmon; for sale by
mar5 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Harris Mart'n, of the 5th Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth. That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the 5th Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

HARRIS MARTIN.

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

David Ellis, Dr Cosman, Dr M Foster, John Buechler, Chas Geisel, Sebastian Heil, Geo Wolfel, Jacob Zapp, John Keefer, Bernard Burkle, John Showman, F Freuenheim. [mar5:3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of W. C. Gallagher, of the 1st Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

WM. C. GALLAGHER.

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

James L Brindle, Jacob Hay, Thomas Rose, W E Smith, A Shildecker, John Clark, James P Harbaugh, Henry C Kelly, John J Kerr, S J Lee, T Straule, B W Glian. (Transcript copy and ch Post.) [mar5:3t

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Elizabeth Pomeroy, of Shaler township, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

ELIZABETH POMEROY.

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

James Giles, John Fisher, Samuel Graham, George Carskadden, M Sarber, E S Murray, John Walter, Alex Grubbs, John Kelly, Wm Mauherton, Samuel Wilson, Alex Grubbs. [mar5:3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Josiah Bell, of the First Ward, City of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the 1st Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOSIAH BELL.

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

Ben Miller, Enh Frisbee, Harvey Gunning, Henry Martin, Michael Thicken, A Morris, Geo W Rice, Thos Morris, Silas Amberson, Joseph Dorrington, Jno W Burckher, Peter Cool. [mar5

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of C O'Hanlon, of the 1st Ward, Allegheny, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided herself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at her dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

CATHARINE O'HANLON.

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

James Giles, John Fisher, Samuel Graham, George Carskadden, M Sarber, E S Murray, John Walter, Alex Grubbs, John Kelly, Wm Mauherton, Samuel Wilson, Alex Grubbs. [mar5:3t*

MAPS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Received on consignment, and for sale singly, at *wholesale price*, three dozen large and splendidly finished Maps of this State. This is the most recent map of the State published, and embraces all that is desirable in a perfect map, at the EDUCATIONAL REPOSITORY,
mar1 corner of Market and Fourth sts.

FISH—50 bbls. No. 1 Labrador Gibbed Herrings, received per "Brooklyn," and for sale by
ALEXANDER KING,
feb21 No. 208 Liberty st.

RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Brown's newly discovered remedy for Rheumatism is a speedy and certain remedy for that painful trouble. It never fails.

Office and Private Consultation Rooms No. 65, DIAMOND, Pittsburgh, Penna. The Doctor is always at home. mar5-dawtf

LARD—25 packages No. 1 Lard for sale by
feb22 WM. DYER.

BACON—Hams and Shoulders for sale by
feb22 WM. DYER.

Special Notices.

☞ AT A MEETING of the DUQUESNE FIRE COMPANY, held in their Hall, on Monday evening, March 3d, 1851, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings