still walked up and down, but evidently not as if he expected a dinner. Suddenly, as he began his second loaf, a thought seemed to strike him, and he moved in the direction of the Fouburg St. Germain. But in a minute he stopped, looked at his soiled gloves, felt his cravat, and turned back.—Decidedly he would dine on dry bread.

The Countess now hurried back to her carriage, convinced that Gustave was to have dined with some one, and not some one with him. The whole force of the affair was now in the question—Was he to have dined with a man or a woman?—Lucie de Montdely, in all her experience in society, young and beautiful as she was, had never been in any way affected by the passion of love. Neither was she now.—But the talents and misfortunes of the young and handsome artist had excited in her an interest she had never before felt; young as she was she was quite persuaded that, should inquiry satisfy her as to his honorable character, she should feel much more.

About twelve o'clock the next day Gustave rang at the door of Eugene Marsouin. Catharine opened, and to his surprise he found the Countess and Mademoiselle de Fonsec breakfasting with the indolent Eugene, who was, however, trying to look amiable, and eager to oblige. He looked intensely relieved when he saw Gustave

'I came,' said Gustave, after paying his respects to the ladies, 'to reproach you for keeping me an hour waiting for you in the Palais-Royal. I refused an invitation to dine with Madame la Comtesse, because you had made me a promise to dine with you at Very's.'

'Fatal mistake!' cried Eugene with a tragic air. 'I was so confused yesterday morning, I must have said Very's; but it was my day for the Cafe de Paris, where I waited dinner an hour for you. Why didn't you speak to the *garcon*—he would have told you?'

'So monsieur,' said the Countess, with a smile which unconsciously was radiant, 'you deserted me for my cousin? I shall punish him by making him dine with me to-day; and as I know his indolent habits, I shall send a carriage for him. You recollect, Monsieur de Simonet, that this day at two is my first sitting. Will you take a seat in my carriage?'

Gustave accepted, and that afternoon the picture was commenced. Three times a week did the young man stand before the canvas, and strive to make a copy of the living, breathing, beautiful thing before him; but it was more difficult than he expected. The beauty, grace and unaffected charming character of the young widow, the easy and elegant familiarity of her tone to her *protege*—Mademoiselle de Fonsec was always the companion of these sittings—the real nobleness of her character, and, above all, the deep gratitude which he felt for her kindness to him, produced a result which would have been surprising if it had not been produced. Gustave made scarcely any progress with his picture.

About two months had passed away.—It was May last year; the three were in the very midst of a sitting. Lucie was leaning back in her chair, while Gustave corrected some defects in the expression of the Countess's eyes. A servant suddenly summoned Mademoiselle de Fonsec away. As the door closed behind her, the artist let his pencil fall. He stood pale, and almost with tears in his eyes, before the lovely woman.

'Madame la Comtesse, I give it up! I cannot complete your picture: it is a vain attempt. I am not worthy to do so.'

'What mean you, sir?'

'Madame, I am frank and honest. I have looked too often on your face for two months past. No artist can paint the features of her with whom he is madly, hopelessly in love!'

The Countess closed her eyes an instant and spoke not; then she rose, and advancing near to the young man, who stood with his eyes fixed on the unfinished portrait: 'Why hopelessly, Gustave?' she said, laying her hand on his arm.

Half an hour later, when Mademoiselle de Fonsec returned, and entered the room unannounced, she started back, and would have retired. Gustave was kneeling at the Countess's feet, one hand in his, the picture of proud, unalloyed happiness. Lucie was speaking in a low tone, and telling him of some project for their mutual happiness.

'Come in Laura,' said the Countess with a sweet smile, 'and share our happiness. We are affianced, and all the world must soon know it.'

It was in June, and at the church of the Madeliene. The door was crowded by carriages. It was a splendid wedding; all the fashionables of Paris were present.—The pair were equal in all but money, and Gustave brought genius, while Lucie bro't gold. He was, even in these days, at least her equal.

It was a warm day, and the crowd smiled as Eugene Marsouin, with a grim countenance, ascended the steps of the splendid church. The poor man suffered intensely from heat and a day of dissipation. He had actually risen at ten o'clock! But he was really attached to both Lucie and Gustave, and did not seriously grumble. He resis-

The Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 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.

Judge Woodward.

The Clinton *Democrat*, of the 11th inst., contains a correspondence between a large number of the citizens of Lock Haven and the Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, in relation to the approaching Judicial nominations. From this correspondence we learn that Judge W. positively declines being a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and further that he will not be a candidate for Judge of the District over which he now so ably presides.—He says:

"My purpose is fixed, and I cannot anticipate circumstances that would induce me to change it, to avoid all judicial office, and devote myself, for a few years at least, to professional life."

The determination of Judge WOODWARD will be regretted by his numerous friends throughout the State. He possesses qualifications for the Supreme Bench of the highest order—he is an accomplished lawyer, an upright citizen, a sterling Democrat and an honest man.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq.

Many influential Democratic journals in the interior of the State have spoken out in favor of the nomination of this gentleman for the office of Canal Commissioner. Mr. BRATTON is the able Editor of the *American Volunteer*, at Carlisle, one of the most radical, consistent and influential papers in the State. He possesses talents of a high order, and would be an honor to any station in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania. Although the Democracy of Allegheny county have expressed their preference for that sterling Democrat, Hon. WILLIAM BRATTY, of Butler, yet we cannot decline the friends of Mr. BRATTON the privilege of making his claims known through the columns of the *Morning Post*. The following article from the *Star of the North*, at Bloomsburg, Columbia co., we publish at the request of a member of the Legislature:

From the Star of the North, of Feb. 26.

Canal Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR:—The people of this Commonwealth have a great interest in the selection of competent and worthy men for the office of Canal Commissioner. The Democratic party also, as a party, have a great interest at stake in this question, to have suitable and reliable men nominated as their candidates, to be supported by them at the polls; and who, when elected, will faithfully carry out the views and wishes of the party and guard with a zealous care the interests of the State.

In saying this much, I have a gentleman in my mind from one of the southern tier of counties of the Commonwealth, who would fill up the overflowing all these requisites. I refer to JOHN B. BRATTON, Esq., of Cumberland county, and the present editor and proprietor of that staunch Democratic journal, the *American Volunteer*. I do not know whether he would consent to be a candidate, or have his name used in connection with that office, but his nomination and election would, I have no doubt, be highly gratifying to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bratton is well known to almost every public man in the State as a sound and reliable Democrat. His personal acquaintance is very extensive, having formerly edited the *State Capital Gazette*, a sterling Democratic paper at the seat of Government, and having also executed the public printing for the Commonwealth for several successive years. His manners are pleasing and winning, and scarcely any gentleman could be named who would be a more agreeable, pleasant and efficient officer.

But independent of his own intrinsic merits, the section of the State from which he hails has strong and peculiar claims at this time. He comes from a tier of wealthy counties who have always been heavy tax payers, to support a system of public improvements which have in no wise benefitted them, but which have proved a positive injury. While those improvements have been beneficial to the counties through which they pass, and have opened the market to the people of the west, they have brought competition to the very doors in the grain markets of the southern counties, and rather depreciated than increased the land of those counties. They have paid largely to the public treasury for the benefit of Philadelphia and the peop'e of Pittsburgh, and the western region generally; but have received no remuneration therefor. The price of real estate in York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, &c., has not been increased, but diminished by the construction of the public works. These southern counties are, therefore, clearly entitled to a respectful consideration, when they present a candidate for the Canal Board. Their claims have been heretofore strangely overlooked. While the east, the west and the north have been always represented in that board, the south has had but one member of the board since the works were constructed, and that only for one year. I will mention a few of the names who have filled the office, and their location. The east have lately had Hubley, Hartshorne, Longstreth and Morrison; the north, Packer, Foster, Overfield and Gamble; the west, Hugh Keys, Reynolds, Clark, Burns and Painter; while the southern and central portion of the State have had Jesse Miller alone—and that for a period of only one year.

Now I think, in common with many others, that justice and fair dealing give that section of the State the next candidate—and that it would be nothing more than sheer justice to a portion of the Commonwealth which has made great sacrifice to maintain our system of public improvements, and whose Democracy has never faltered in her support of the nominees of the Democratic party, no matter to what location they belonged. PUBLICUS.

Flax Cotton.

The Richmond Times referring to a statement in the London Morning Chronicle that five hundred tons of flax per diem, equivalent to 800,000 bales of cotton, will be required for Manchester alone, to supply the demand which would be occasioned by the substitution of that staple for cotton, says:

"As the whole crop of cotton in the U. S. did not last year exceed 2,200,000 bales, and will not, in all probability, go beyond 2,500,000 this year, our readers will at once see the importance of the revolution. We know not what the annual consumption of Manchester may be, but we do know that it is only one (though the largest) of many manufacturing towns of Great Britain, and we know, moreover, that the quantity of cotton which it is thus proposed to displace at a single dash, is equal to nearly one-third of the largest crop made in the U. S."

The Southern press generally treat lightly the statements in relation to the substitution of flax for cotton. The Boston Journal says:—That flax will be brought into competition with cotton, however, seems to be established beyond a doubt. The competition may not affect the cotton planter to a serious extent for several years to come, but it is a wise policy to look the danger in the face.

Lowell, Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives a description of this "City of Spindles," in which he states that there are now in operation a large number of cotton mills, employing 9000 female and 4000 male operatives. The capital invested is $13,000,000. Cotton consumed annually amounts to about 35,000,000 pounds; wool, 25,000,000 pounds. A reservoir has been completed on an eminence, which supplies the city with water. A gas company is also in operation. A new court house has recently been completed; churches, school houses, three regular banks and two for savings, museum, lecture room, public library, &c., are in operation. Streets beautifully laid out in all directions. The population of Lowell by the last census is 35,000. In 1821 its site was an unbroken forest.

FROM HARRISBURG.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING POST.]

XXXIX.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1851.

Yesterday a greater number of petitions were presented than on any preceding day on record.—No less than *three hundred and sixty nine* petition were presented and referred to their appropriate committees. Almost every conceivable subject upon which legislative action is allowable, and many upon which it is not, were embraced in them. Amongst them, however, were several highly important ones. Prominent amongst them were two from a large number of the most influential and respectable citizens of Philadelphia city and county, praying that a divorce might not be granted Dr. Wetherill. I had an opportunity of examining these, and was no less surprised than gratified to find that so many of those whose names carry with them weight and influence, feel interested in this matter, and are giving their aid to defeat a bill calculated to wrong and disgrace an honest and innocent lady. The feeling on the subject is growing more and more intense here with every day. Dr. Wetherill's counsel is on the ground all the time. How successful his efforts will be remains to be seen, though it cannot but be the earnest wish of every sincere friend of woman and woman's rights that he may fail.

Remonstrances against the divorce are pouring in from Montgomery, where, I believe, the parties reside. One of them had over *six hundred* signatures, and many of them are largely signed. I have heard of but a single petition praying that the divorce may be granted, although there may have been others.

An additional member, (Mr. McReynolds,) was on yesterday added to the Divorce Committee, at the request of the members—those comprising it having found it impossible to come to a decision, the parties being equally divided. I have not learned what Mr. McReynolds' views upon the subject are. This increase of the committee will, however, have the effect of determining soon the matter in committee, and then we shall have it before the House in the shape of a bill.

To day has been Private Bill day, and as if to keep pace with the number of petitions yesterday, the number of private bills passed to-day will be the greatest of the session thus far. Although by the list sent you perceive there are but 58, the actual number is still greater, as many others were appended to the printed ones which did not appear in the regular calendar.

CALENDAR OF PRIVATE BILLS, MAR. 11, 1851.

An Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Hamburg Bridge Company, in the county of Berks, over the river Schuylkill.

An Act for the erection of piers in the Susquehanna River opposite Columbia, for the purpose of securing rafts and other floats.

A further supplement to the act entitled 'An Act to establish the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia,' passed 28th day of March, 1835, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the Richmond Gas Company.

An Act for the relief of Lawrence Taliaferro, late Treasurer of Bedford county.

A further Supplement to the act entitled 'An Act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth.'

An Act to authorize the Tenth Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia to purchase and hold certain real estate.

An Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Catfish and Clarion Turnpike and Plank Road Company.

An Act to incorporate the Gettysburg Railroad.

An Act to incorporate the Odd Fellows' Hall Company of Lewistown.

An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Wellsburg Plank Road Company.

An Act to incorporate the Tarentum and Sazonas Bridge Plank Road Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kittanning Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Woodward Hill Cemetery.

An Act to incorporate the Bache Institute of Philadelphia.

A Supplement to an act entitled 'An Act to establish a public Ferry on the Allegheny river, at the village of Mononeah, in the county of Venango.'

An Act in reference to the courts of Allegheny county.

An Act to reduce the expenses of collecting State and county taxes in the county of Venango.

An Act to incorporate the Birmingham Library and Mechanics' Institute of the borough of Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny.

An Act to incorporate the president and managers of the Kittanning Plank Road Company.

An Act to facilitate the passage of coal and coke boats over the Monongahela navigation improvements.

An Act to incorporate the Mercer and Shenango Plank Road Company, in Mercer county.

An Act to open and extend an alley in the city of Allegheny.

Most of these bills passed without debate, although upon a few of them there was some spirited discussion. A little passage took place between Col. Robertson, of your county, and Col. Guffey, of Westmoreland, on an amendment proposed by the latter to a bill "to facilitate the passage of coal and coke boats on the Monongahela improvements." Col. Robertson defended himself ably, but the overpowering weight of argument advanced by the member from Westmoreland was too much for him. As this has been Col. Guffey's first speech this session, it is to be hoped that the brilliant success which attended it may induce him to favor the House more frequently with specimens of his eloquence. SPRIG.

XL.

HARRISBURG, March 12.

The Hon. James Buchanan arrived in town today, and has taken up his residence at Buehler's, where hosts of friends now surround him. He looks remarkably well, and is, I think, one of the most distinguished looking men I have ever seen. He is the true personification of an able and wise statesman. No one can look upon the manly form and intelligent brow of James Buchanan and not feel that he is in the presence of a truly great man. Well may Pennsylvania call him her "favorite son," for a nobler one she does not boast; and it is with feelings of the most profound satisfaction that I observe every day stronger and stronger evidences of the fact that the hold he possesses upon the affections of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is becoming firmer and firmer. Silently but certainly all classes are yielding their homage to his brilliant statesmanship, and soon the people of the Keystone will recognise the claims of no other candidate for the Presidency. The significant movements in the South all point with unerring certainty to Mr. Buchanan, as the only man who can lead on the Democracy to triumphant victory. His unswerving devotion to the Union—his unfaltering adherence to the Compromise measures, and the marked ability which has ever characterised his course as a statesman, all entitle him to the proud distinction. The few bitter enemies who are covertly endeavoring to blacken his fair fame, will soon hide their "diminished heads" to avoid the swell of popular indignation that will sweep from Maine to California against them. The fame of James Buchanan belongs to his country—his whole life has been devoted to her service—every action of it has been identified with measures designed to promote her welfare; and the day has arrived when a gratified Republic stands willing to manifest her appreciation of his eminent services.

In the Senate, the Free Banking bill was again under discussion, and three sections of it passed by a pretty decisive vote. There can be little doubt of its final passage in the Senate; what will become of it in the House is yet uncertain.

In the House, we had an interesting session today. The "Borough bill," which is intended to relieve the Legislature of much vexatious and troublesome business, passed a final reading, and will, I think, pass the Senate.

A bill for the establishment of a Department of Education, proposed by Mr. Griffin, was made the special order of the day. Quite an interesting debate was had upon it. It proposes to place the charge of the Common Schools of the State in the hands of a General Superintendent, instead of leaving it where it can, under the most favorable circumstances, be but badly managed. It contemplates such a department as exists in nearly all of the Eastern States. It does not increase the expenses, and is a decided improvement upon the present arrangement. As the bill is an all-important one, it is but proper there should be a show of hands upon it, in order that the people may know how their representatives at Harrisburg feel and vote upon the subject. SPRIG.

A New Discovery.

A new discovery in the Daguerreotype art is just announced by the Daguerrean Journal of February, by which impressions upon plates are procured with all the *colors of nature*. This discovery has been made by L. L. Hill, of Westkill, N. Y., and it is said that he has produced numerous copies of colored engravings true to the tint. Each paticular shade is presented with all the softness in nature or art and marked with great delicacy and brilliancy. The discoverer had some difficulty with the yellow color, at first, but all colors have and can now, it is said, be produced. The pictures have much the appearance of enamelling, and are believed to be equally durable, for it is very difficult to efface them by scouring, and are not acted upon by light. This process, he says, involves the use of one substance, entirely new, and is unlike anything ever named by chemists.

Mr. H. says he has been offered $20,000 for a half interest in his discovery, but declares his intention to continue experimenting until he has perfected it as far as he can; when, whatever disposition may be made of it, he has resolved that it shall "not be monopolized."

COPPER-FACED TYPE.—Several public journals in New York and Boston have made their appearance in a new dress, being printed on a type faced with copper, which is thus described by the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, one of the papers which has adopted it:

"This type has been submitted to the process recently invented, by which it received a copper face. The attempts which have been made to produce a harder metal for the ordinary type metal, have hitherto been failures. But the method by which this type has been hardened has been so far tested as to induce us to venture upon experiment with our present font, probably the largest ever cast in this country, and we have reason to think that it will not disappoint our expectations; but that we shall have more to say hereafter."

NO CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.—The New York Express denies the assertion that the bill of Senator Houston, called the appraisement bill, increases the tariff on coal and iron. It is merely intended to legalize the circulars issued by Secretary Walker, upon the rules of which the tariff of 1846 had been administered, and which the Supreme Court had annulled as not in accordance with the meaning of the tariff act.

NO BISHOP OF HAYTI.—If we may credit our private correspondence, says the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the Pope is not going to send a bishop to reside near his Majesty Faustin I., as this prince had earnestly requested of him. His holiness was pleased to answer that the archbishop of New York, Mr. Hughes, might, if he judged it proper, appoint a vicar for the island; and, if not, a black abbe who is at present living in Paris, M. Moussa, would be specially delegated for that purpose.

JENNY LIND'S MOVEMENTS.—A letter from Mr Barnum states that Jenny Lind will probably commence her series of grand farewell concerts in Castle Garden, New York, on or about the 25th of April, and at their conclusion she will give farewell concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore several of the Lake cities, Pittsburgh, Canada, and Boston, and sail for England in the course of the summer.

From the Commonwealth.

The Frozen Ship.

BY H. B. DURANT.

"In the year 1775 Capt. Warren, Captain of a Greenland whale-ship, found himself becalmed among an immense number of icebergs, in about 77 degrees of North latitude.

"A few miles distant a strange ship made its appearance. Capt Warren's curiosity was so much excited, that he immediately leaped into his boat with several seamen, and rowed towards her. On approaching, he observed that her hull was miserably weather-beaten, and not a soul appeared on the deck, which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He hailed her several times, but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board, an open port hole near the bows caught his eye, and on looking into it, he perceived a man reclining on a chair, with writing materials on a table before him, but the feebleness of the light made everything indistinct. The party went upon deck, and having removed the hatchway, which they found closed, descended to the cabin. They first came to the apartment which Capt. Warren viewed through the porthole. A tremor seized him as he entered it. Its inmate retained his former position, and seemed to be insensible to strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp mould have covered his cheeks and forehead, and veiled his open eye-balls. He had a pen in his hand, and a log-book lay before him, the last sentence on whose unfinished page ran thus—'Nov. 17, 1722. We have now been enclosed in the ice seventeen days. The fire went out yesterday, and our master has been trying ever since to kindle it again without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief—'

"In entering the principal cabin, the body of a female was discovered reclining in an attitude of deep interest, her countenance retaining the freshness of life. Seated on the floor was the corpse of a young man holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire. Sailors were lying dead in their berths, and a boy was crouched at the bottom of the gangway stairs. Neither fuel nor provisions were discovered.—The Captain and his men hurried from the spot without uttering a word, and returned to their own ship."

Oh mariner brave on the created wave,
That rolls 'neath the sunny dome,
Why seek ye the deep where the surges sleep,
Afar in the Frost King's home?
On the tossing sea, ye may journey free,
To many a gladsome strand;
But your rest shall be low, in the gathering snow,
Away in the Northern land.

Look out on the main, which an adamant chain,
Binds down to its mighty will;
For a bark lieth there, in the chill bleak air,
And its decks are lone and still!
Not a living sound, hears the silence round,
But the groan of the ice-berg's shock,
Or the shivering fall of some clear blue wall,
From the brow of the crystal rock!

Do ye ask for the hand that hath nobly manned,
That bark mid the breaker's roar;
'Twere better to roam where the white waves foam,
Than come to this desert shore!
For the Angel of Death on the Frost King's breath,
O'er the hearts of that crew, hath flown;
They are rigid and cold, and the dark damp mould,
Hath crept o'er their brows of stone!

Lo the writer still! but his hand is chill,
And the gaze of his dreamy eye
Is fixed in despair as it listening there
To some perishing sufferer's cry!
Ah! writer, dream on, 'till eternity's dawn,
With the quiet and voiceless dead;
Thy dirge is the wail of the howling gale,
The fathomless drift, thy bed.

The gods of the storm, round each marble form,
Their revelling court have kept;
And muttered drear, in each dull, cold ear,
Yet heedless, still on they slept;
And many an age 'mid the storm spirit's rage,
On the shores of that dreary clime,
Thy ship shall remain away, unharmed by decay,
Unchanged by the hand of time.

Oh seamen go not to that cold bleak spot,
Where Chaos eternal reigns!
Where the ice-crags rise to the sunless skies,
And the Ocean is bound in chains;
On the tossing sea, ye may wander free
To many a gladsome strand,
But your couch shall be low in the drifting snow,
Away in the Northern land.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Proceedings in Common Council.

THURSDAY, March 13, 1851.

Council met pursuant to a call of the finance committee.

Present: Messrs. Black, Cordell, Cunningham, Drum, Friend, Garrison, Hammond, Harper, Lyle, McFarland, Mellon, Phillips, Reis, Riddle, And. Scott, Shrom, Tindle, Willock, Wilson, Young and President McKnight.

The Clerk of the S. C. communicated a report from the committee on finance, submitting the draft of an act entitled "An act for the better collection of takes on ground rents and other taxes, and water rents in the city of Pittsburgh," together with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be directed to transmit copies of the annexed draft of an act, reported by the committee on finance, to the Senators and Representatives from this district, with the request that they use their efforts to procure the passage of the same.

In S. C., report read and accepted, and resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. Scott moved to have the act inserted one time, in the papers authorized to do the city printing, which motion was lost.

Mr. Drum moved to strike out the second section of the act—lost.

There being objections to the third reading of the resolution, Mr. Riddle moved to suspend the rules, which was carried.

Mr. Scott moved to amend the act so as to make it take effect, July 1, 1852.

And on motion of Mr. Harper, this amendment was laid on the table.

The resolution was then read a third time, and passed by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Cordell, Cunningham, Friend, Garrison, Harper, McFarland, Mellon, Riddle, Tindle, Willock, Wilson,—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Drum, Hammond, Lyle, Phillips, Reis, And. Scott, Shrom, Young and President—9.

Also, a report from the street committee, accompanied with a communication from R. C. McGowin, and the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the Second district be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for grading Second street, from end of pavement to the line of the Eighth Ward, at Lock, No. 1; provided that the cost thereof does not exceed $3,000, and that the Braddock's Field Plank Road Company agree to plank the same when graded; also, for grading and paving Centre Avenue from the line of the Sixth Ward to Dinwiddie street, and, in conjunction with the street committee, to let the same to the lowest bidder, for cash; the same to be paid for after the first day of October next.

In S. C., report read and accepted, and resolution read three times and adopted.

Mr. Young moved to strike out Centre Avenue, which was lost by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Cordell, Drum, Hammond, Lyle, Riddle, And. Scott, Young—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Cunningham, Friend, Garrison, Harper, McFarland, Mellon, Phillips, Reis, Shrom, Tindle, Willock, Wilson and President—13.

Mr. Cordell moved to amend, by limiting the amount of paving on Centre Avenue to 500 feet, and called the yeas and nays on his motion, and the amendment was lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Cordell, Drum, Hammond, Lyle, Riddle, And. Scott, Young and President—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Cuningham, Friend, Garrison, Harper, McFarland, Mellon, Phillips, Reis, Shrom, Tindle, Willock and Wilson—12.

Mr. Drumm moved to amend, by authorizing the paving of a square on Penn street, from Morton to Clymer street—lost.

On motion of Mr. Friend, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was then read a third time and passed.

Also, a report from the special committee to whom was referred the communication from the town Council of Birmingham, together with an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance repealing an ordinance passed 30th September, 1850."

In S. C., report read and accepted, and the ordinance read three times and passed. Action of S. C. concurred in.

Also, the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerks of the respective Councils be instructed to supply each of the new members of Councils with a copy of Layng's City Ordinances and the supplement thereto.

Resolved, That the committee on gas lighting be, and they are hereby authorized to have a meter placed on one of the public gas lamps, for one week, to ascertain the amount of gas consumed for each and every hour during that time, so that a price may be fixed to the satisfaction of the city.

In S. C., read three times and adopted. Action concurred in.

Mr. Harper offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on ordinances be instructed to report an ordinance forthwith, to settle permanently the difficulties now existing in regard to licensing drays and other vehicles, owned and employed in the City of Pittsburgh, as well as those owned in places adjacent thereto, and used in said City.

Mr. Wilson, from the special committee to whom was referred the bills of J. & A. Patterson and others, presented a report, accompanied with the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of J. & A. Patterson for $55, in full of their claim for services rendered in the erection of an engine house on Second street in 1844.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Thos. W. Wright, for use of Samuel R. Johnston, for $30,25; in favor of Jos. S. M. Young, for use of Alexander Jaynes, for $142,75; in favor of Johnston & Stockton for $76,03; in favor of W. S. Havens for $41; and in favor of Luke Loomis, agent, for $59,68; in full of their claims respectively, and charge the same to appropriation No. 3.

Read and accepted, and resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. CORDELL—a report from last year's Police Committee, with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of Council and other contingent expenses growing out of the recent difficulty between the Mayor and City Authorities, and that the committee on Police be and they are authorized to draw their warrants on the City Treasurer for the same, and charge the same to appropriation No. 5.

Read and referred to committee on claims and accounts.

On motion, Council adjourned.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The sum of $20,000 has been subscribed and paid within a few weeks by the Unitarians in Boston, in aid of the Theological School in Meadville, Pennsylvania. One of the western friends of this institution, H. J. Huidekoper, Esq., offered to make a donation of $10,000, on condition that the further sum of $40,000 was obtained. $26,000 of this amount has been subscribed in New England.

ACCIDENT.—At Baker's Bridge, Ill., on the 6th inst, while a person in Henessy's store was weighing some powder from a keg in which there were several lbs., the door of the store being suddenly opened, the wind blew a spark of fire from the pipe of one who was smoking near it and ignited the whole of it.—The explosion raised the whole building from its foundation some feet, when the sides gave way and it fell back into its place terribly shattered. There were several in the room, but only one, a boy, much burned. He will probably recover.

DRIVEN MAD BY THE "RAPPERS."—We learn from the New York Medical Gazette that a case of insanity has occurred within a few days, by reason of the revelation made by mysterious raps, that the steamship Atlantic had been wrecked with the loss of all on board; although this melancholy catastrophe, the passengers, whose "spirits" were declared to have made the rapping, have arrived at home—one of whom to find his wife a maniac, from a belief in these ghostly knockings. Another female has just been sent to the asylum, by reason of mesmeric operations upon her nervous system, avowedly for the purpose of rendering her clairvoyant, but with the effect of dooming her to lunacy. It is stated that these instances are not mere isolated cases, for in several of the asylums the victims of these kindred impostures are hopelessly insane.

THE THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS.—The 32d Congress, which will commence its sittings in December next, will contain 62 senators, of which number 41 (18 whigs and 32 democrats) hold over from the 4th of this month, and 21 are new senators, of whom six are yet to be elected, as follows: New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California, Tennessee. The house consists of 233 members and 4 territorial delegates. These delegates have no vote. Of the members of the new house 130 have already been elected—democrats 77, whigs 53—a democratic gain of 50 compared with the position of parties in the late Congress.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞ The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine HERBAL medicine—composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for the purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar, thus rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

We do not wish to deceive the afflicted, or hold out any hopes of relief when none exist; but when so many hundreds pronounced by skillful physicians as many hopeless cases, have been cured, who can blame us for using every word and accent of persuasion to induce the suffering invalid to lay aside prejudice, and partake of a remedy seldom known to fail!

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations.

☞ See advertisement. [mar12

It May be too Late

☞ For a remedy to be useful, before the victim of disease has decided to give it a trial. Let not this be the case with *Dr. Rogers's Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua*. The evidence in its favor is cogent, and will be found in a compact form in the proprietors' Pamphlet. Let the eye run over the signatures to the communications endorsing the medicine, and if eminent names have any weight with the reader, he must be satisfied. If reason and argument, as well as high authority are required, they will be found there; and if the truthful confessions of those who have been raised from what appeared to be the *Consumption's Deathbed*, have any force, there, also, they may be seen. If human evidence is to be taken, there can be no doubt that the above medicine has no rival for the cure of those various disorders of the Lungs, which, if not cured in time, eventuate in *death*. An advertisement appears in another place. [mar12

☞ Daguerreotypes. ☜

NELSON & Co. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, that they have had a large Operation Room, with a Glass Roof and Frame, built and arranged expressly for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype Likenesses. The best Daguerreotypes, on the best material, are taken at this establishment, under the special superintendence of the proprietors.

The arrangement enables them also to take Family Groups, of any number of persons, in the most perfect manner.

Likenesses of sick or diseased persons, taken in any part of the city.

Gallery at the Lafayette Hall, Fourth street, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Entrance on Fourth street. feb14:1y

Public Attention

Is most respectfully invited to the plain, unvarnished statement of John Watt, who was cured of an *old Cough* by the use of the Pectoral:

"This may certify that I have been cured of an old chronic cough by the use of four bottles of Petroleum. The cough attacked me a year ago last December, and I had lost all hopes of getting well, as I had taken the advice of several physicians without any benefit. I was benefitted almost instantly by the use of the Petroleum. *I coughed up*, during the use of the Petroleum, a *hard substance* resembling *bone*. I make these statements without any solicitation from any one to do so, and solely for the purpose that others who are suffering may be benefited. You are at liberty to publish this certificate. I am an old citizen of Pittsburgh, having resided here thirty-three years. My residence, at this time, is in Second street. JOHN WATT.

Pittsburgh, February 24, 1851."

☞ For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood st.; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D. M. Curry, Allegheny City; D. A. Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also, by the proprietor,

S. M. KIER,

mar8 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ Consumers of wines are invited to read in another column the card of Jacob Snider, Jr.'s cheap wine store 57 Walnut street, Philadelphia. feb14:diy

Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the second Monday o every month at the Florida House, Market st.

au27:y JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.

☞ European Agency. ☜

The subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France and Germany, during the months of April, May and June, next—leaving Pittsburgh on March 17th,—and will be pleased to attend to any business of a business character which may be confided to his care. [p27:MH7] JOHN D. DAVIS.

☞ Odd Fellows' Hall, *Odeon Building, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield street.*—Pittsburgh Encampment, No. 9, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

Pittsburgh Degree Lodge, No. 4, meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Mechanics' Lodge, No. 9, meets every Thursday evening.

Western Star Lodge No. 24, meets every Wednesday evening.

Iron City Lodge, No. 182, meets every Monday evening.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 360, meets every Friday evening.

Zozco Lodge, No. 385, meets every Thursday evening, at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

Twin City Lodge, No. 509, meets every Friday evening. Hall, corner of Ledacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City. may22:1y

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Pince of Wales Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.—Washington Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 236.—Meets every Tuesday evening.

Mt. Melville Encampment, No. 87.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar25—1y

☞ Angerons Lodge, I. O. of O. F.—The Angerons Lodge, No. 269, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jal4:1y

☞ U. A. O. D.—HILL GROVE, NO. 21 of the *United Ancient Order of Druids*, meets on every Monday evening, at Geo Hall, corner of Third and Wood streets, above Kramer & Rahm's. may 21:1y

LIFE INSURANCE.

☞ The National Loan Fund *Life Assurance Company of London and New York*, are now taking Risks on the lives of persons between the ages of 15 and 60 years, at the Banking House of

WM. A. HILL & CO.

sept1

Wanted.

A GOOD LOCKSMITH. Also, one good BELL HANGER. Enquire at this office. [mar17:3t

Bolivar Fire Brick Manufacturing Company.

JAS. OLIVER, S. M. KIER, B. F. JONES, H. S. MAGRAW.

GLOVER, KIER & CO., Proprietors.

THE subscribers having been appointed Agents for the above named concern, will keep constantly on hand a supply of the celebrated Bolivar Fire Brick, Crucible Fire Clay, Furnace Hearths and Jambs. They are also ready to receive orders for said Brick, to be made in size and shape to suit purchasers, which shall be promptly filled.

We do not deem it necessary to enumerate the many advantages the Bolivar Fire Brick possess over all others that have been offered for sale in the United States, their superiority being well known to almost all persons who use Fire Brick. The prices have been determined that the Fire Brick shall lose none of their present enviable reputation, and that no expense shall be spared to make them even better than they have heretofore been. This is the only establishment now manufacturing Fire Brick at Bolivar. GLOVER, KIER & JONES,

mar17 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

April Magazines.

H. MINER & CO., No. 32 Smithfield street, have received from the following new Magazines and Novels:

Godey's Lady's Book for April;
Graham's Magazine, do;
Sartain's do do;
Peterson's do do;
Dictionary of Mechanics' Engine Work and Engineering, No. 22;
Part Second of Caroline of Brunswick;
The Warwick Woodlands—or, Things as they were Twenty Years Ago—By Frank Forester—new edition, revised and corrected, with illustrations by the author;
The Rickleburys on the Rhine—with a preface entitled an essay on Thunder and