Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 19, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County.

The Committee met at the Office of the *Morning Post*, on Saturday, June 14th, at 11 o'clock. ANDREW BURKE, Esq., the regular Chairman, being absent, on motion Maj. DAVID LYNCH acted as Chairman, *pro tem.*

After some consultation, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee do now adjourn, to meet again on Saturday, July 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, to transact such business as may then and there be brought before them. DAVID LYNCH, *Chairman, pro tem.*

L. HARPER, *Secretary.*

☞ The following named persons compose the Committee:

A. Burke,	Dr. John Pollock,
Dr. A. Black,	Wm. C. Hawkins,
Charles Barnett,	Dr. James Powers,
Robert Woods,	John Dunn,
L. Harper,	H. S. Magraw,
Charles Kent,	Rody Patterson,
John Coyle,	John D. Miller,
D Lynch,	Abraham Hays.

Philadelphia Correspondent.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that we have secured the services of an admirable correspondent in Philadelphia, who will furnish us at least twice a week with an interesting letter from the "City of Brotherly Love." We are determined to make the *Post* in all respects *the* leading paper of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

In the absense of any exciting political news, a short history of the origin and progress of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, may not prove unacceptible to the numerous readers of the *Post*.

On the 20th of May, 1845, Curtis G. Hussey, Charles Avery, and Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburgh, William Pettit, of Copper Harbor, Michigan, Thomas Jones and Charles Scudder, of Boston, and George C. Bates, of Detroit, formed a partnership or association, under the style of "The Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Harbor Mining Company," and obtained from the Secretary of War a demise for a term of years, with a right of renewal, three tracts of land on the Southern shore of Lake Superior. The stock was divided into six thousand shares, valued we believe, originally, at $18 per share. Charles Avery was elected President, and Thomas M. Howe, was chosen Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

The first Report of the Company was published in January, 1849, giving a full statement of its affairs from 1844 to 1849. In this Report the Directors congratulate the stockholders upon the fact, "that the enterprise has at length, after encountering and successfully overcoming a variety of discouraging vicissitudes, assumed a position, calculated to challenge the confidence of the most skeptical." Of the Cliff Mine, which is the most productive, we believe, in the world, the Directors say: "About one-third of the entire product is of sufficient purity to ship to the market in the shape in which it comes from the mine; producing, when refined about 60 per cent. of pure Copper. The poorer ores are crushed and washed at the mine, and brought up to the value of 60 to 70 per cent." Masses of pure Copper, continues the report, have been found in all parts of the vein as far as it has been penetrated; some weighing as much as sixty and eighty tons. These are cut into pieces of manageable dimensions by means of the cold chisel. In 1848 eight hundred and thirty tons of mineral, averaging 60 per cent. were shipped from the Cliff Mine, and in 1849, the shipments of the season were about 1000 tons. On the 21st of May 1849, the Company declared a dividend of $10 per share.

The report of the Directors, January, 1850, exhibits a flattering statement of the product and prospects of the mine. The Directors say:—"The estimated value, in dollars, of the product of the last year, embracing the mineral on hand at the mine, at the period of the last report, is $244,237 54; or deducting the last mentioned item, is $204,576 58; after defraying the expenses of melting and refining." The expenditures of the Company during the same period were $104,968 77. A dividend of $14 per share was paid to the stockholders during the year 1850.

The *ore* so called is *not* an ore of copper, but native metalic copper, sometimes found in large masses, quite pure and malleable, and at others diffused throughout the gangue or vein-stone, in all imaginable proportions, from a mere trace of the metal perceptible to the eye, up to 80 or 90 per cent.

The poorer portions of the vein-stone are crushed in stamping mills propelled by steam, at the mine, and then washed; and the copper thus freed from the rock and earthy matter, and brought up to about 70 or 80 per cent., is packed in small casks and shipped. Such part of the vein-stone as is supposed to contain 60 per cent. and more of copper, in the state in which it comes out of the mine, is packed at once into barrels, and shipped in that state.

The masses of copper are freed from the adhering rock by being subjected to a roasting process, and in this way many of them are shipped almost pure.

The extraordinary success of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company is well known to the public, and it is without parallel, we presume, in the history of the business operations of the United States. The stock of the Cliff Mine, which was originally nominally valued at $18 per share, is now held at $125, and readily sells at $123 per share! We doubt whether even California, rich as it is in gold, can boast of success equal to that we have here described.

Pittsburgh Copper Works.

The immense amount of Copper ore taken out by the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, seemed to render it necessary that Copper Works should be erected at this city, so that the great valley of the Mississippi would not be under the necessity of depending upon the East for Copper sheeting, &c. Hence, another Company was formed, composed principally of the leading spirits of the P. & B. M. Co., who purchased a large body of land, on the bank of the Mononongahela river, about 2 miles above the city, near "Soho" run. In 1850 they erected a Rolling Mill, immediate adjoining the Smelting Works, which went into operation in July of that year. We visited the Smelting Works and Rolling Mill for the first time on Tuesday afternoon. We now propose to give a brief description of them.

After the ore is bought from the mines, it is smelted in the furnaces of the Company at Pittsburgh. The ore is placed in the furnace in large masses, sometimes weighing over 5,000 lbs. To admit of this, the entire top of the furnace (which is built within a square band of iron,) has to be removed by means of an immense crane, and the ore is raised by the same machinery, and placed in the furnace. After being melted, the Copper is moulded into ingots, cakes and bars, and is afterwards converted into other articles. The cakes are taken to the Company's Rolling Mill, are there annealed and rolled into sheets of about an inch in thickness, and are then cut into small slips. These slips are again heated, and rolled out into sheet copper of every thickness required by coppersmiths. Experienced workmen and good judges say that the sheet copper made at the above works, is the best in the United States. The works produce, with the present machinery, 800,000 tons of rolled copper per annum. The Company also have machinery with which they cut bottoms very rapidly for the various vessels used about cooking stoves, &c. We may here state that the ore is brought to Pittsburgh under the following descriptions: "Barrel ore," which yields 50 per cent.; "Masses," which is very pure and solid, and yields from 70 to 80 per cent.; and "Stamp," which yields 5 per cent. In the "Stampings" is found large quantities of silver, sufficient, we are told, to pay the freights of the Copper ore from the mines to Pittsburgh! From the Reports we learn that during the year ending in Dec'r., 1848, $1000 worth of silver was selected from 88 tons of stampings sent to Pittsburgh; and during the year 1849, $2300 was selected in like manner from the stampings.

We are pleased to add that the Pittsburgh Copper Works are now in a very flourishing condition. The business is conducted under the firm of C. G. HUSSEY & Co.

TEHUANTEPEC.

The New Orleans Delta gives a glowing description of the productions of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the extreme fertility of the soil, and the peculiar adaptation of the climate to all articles of Southern growth. The editor ventures a comparison between that part of the country as it is now is and what it must become in the hands of our energetic and enterprising countrymen. He speaks of Cotton, of wild growth, the whiteness and strength of which are remarkable; some ears of Corn, above twelve inches long, that are said to be of the *fourth* crop in the year. The Sugar Cane is said to attain a height of from 12 to 18 feet; and an article called *Pita* grows there, which equals in quality, strength, and length of fibre, any of Manilla. This of course will become a valuable article of commerce for the manufacture of cordage. &c., Vanilla of high flavor, the same which we are accustomed to receive through the neighboring port of Vera Cruz; a fine specimen of Indigo; Tobacco, which is fully equal to the most fragrant production of Cuba; Cigars, which are greatly admired by connoisseurs; and, finally, we will metion the specimens of Marine Shell, the old vaunted Tyre purple dye, which is a rarity that has almost disappeared, and is chiefly preserved in history; its existence is now discovered anew in the rocks of the Pacific coafts. There is also said to be upon the Isthmus a great variety of the most valuable kinds of wood.

VALUABLE RECIPE.

Several gentlemen of Georgia have recently made a publication, in relation to the Cholera, and other similar disorders that so much prevail during the summer months, which we give because it appears to be sanctioned by very respectable authority—the *Georgia Constitutionalist*. These gentlemen say that they have known violent cases of Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c., to be cured in a short time by this simple remedy. This remedy is an extract from the bark of the Sweet Gum Tree, which is obtained by boiling a moderate sized handful of the bark in a pint of water, until it assumes the appearance of coffee. Sweeten it to the taste with loaf sugar, and add a wineglass full of good brandy, if the symptoms are severe. The green bark is thought to be best, but the dry article is efficient.

"City of Pittsburgh."

We were much pleased, yesterday evening, at receiving a note from Messrs. ADAMS & Co., the proprietors of the great Eastern, Western and Southern Express Lines. The offer of these gentlemen is in perfect accordance with their general character for liberal public spirit. We let their note speak for them:

PITTSBURGH, June 18, 1851.

To the Editors of the Post: Dear Sirs—We would take pleasure in announcing, through your paper, that we will transport all articles intended for the new and elegant steamer "City of Pittsburgh," contributed by our citizens, *free of charge.*

Yours, respectfully,
ADAMS & CO.

A MODEL INKSTAND.

We are indebted to Mr. A. C. CHAMBERS, the agent in this city, for one of the most admirably designed Inkstands that we have ever seen. It is known as the Atmospheric Pressure Inkstand, and is so perfectly adapted to the wants of the penman, that he can obtain from it a greater or less quantity of ink, at pleasure. In addition to this, you may upset it among your most valuable papers, without any fear of having them spoiled. It spills no ink, with even such rough usage as that. Mr. CHAMBERS expects to wait upon our citizens generally, in order to supply them with this valuable appendage to every writing desk; but it may be seen by those who may be disposed to call upon him, at the warehouse of MCFADEN & COVODE, corner of Wayne and Penn streets.

Maryland.—New Constitution.

We give below the returns from the entire State on the New Constitution, from which it will be seen that the majority in its favor is 10,418.

Counties, &c.	For.	Against.
Baltimore City	9416	5930
Baltimore county	2118	857
Montgomery	505	614
Carroll	1471	1095
Talbot	618	340
Kent	883	442
Somerset	593	636
Worcester	749	456
Queen Anne's	617	527
Prince George's	207	655
Harford	1134	874
Washington	2918	688
Frederick	3179	948
Allegany	1823	703
Cecil	1378	638
Anne Arundel	948	1118
Caroline	98	65
Dorchester	511	488
Charles	160	427
St. Mary's	167	638
Calvert		maj. 169
	28,498	18,080

☞ We see from the Wheeling papers, that some gentlemen of that State have undertaken the task of preparing a Gazetteer of Virginia.—Such a work will be of great value and interest, as well in the State as out of it.

LAND REFORM IN VERMONT.—The Democratic State Convention, held at Burlington, among other things, resolved:

"7. That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness are usually fully equal to the actual costs, and of public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the Public Lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways, the interests of all States of the Union, and is entitled to the favorable consideration of the American people."

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY MORNING POST.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1851.

My Dear Post—It may be a fortunate, and it is to be hoped may prove a circumstance of not unreal promise, that a new correspondent can touch his beaver to the readers of the *Post* with so many pleasing and gratifying surroundings. It is unnecessary to enumerate them all, for to do so were to tire many readers to whom the thoughts might not be new; but in part it may be done, for all will share alike the gratification resulting from the fact that our State is entering upon a new career of vigorous and substantial prosperity—that the business relations between our two great marts of trade are daily becoming more and more intimate and important—that the Democratic faith is every day more manifestly becoming *the* faith of the Union—that the party in Pennsylvania is united and harmonious—that its general nominations are complete, and unexceptionable in that completeness—that the forward movement secured by the amendment to the Constitution making the Judiciary elective, promises lasting and real advantage; and further, besides many things else, that the *Post*, in its advocacy and defence of right, has won a position of acknowledged eminence, and has recently put on those typographical adornments which alike indicate its success and popularity. So much by way of introduction—personality, if you choose to call it such. But personal or otherwise, the facts exist, and the true Democracy of the State should find in them no small satisfaction. For the announcement that the nominations of the Harrisburg Convention are well received, you are doubtless fully prepared. The character of the several candidates justifies the expectation, even were they less favorably and extensively known. There has been, however, cause to apprehend some little disaffection in this county in reference to one of the candidates. The Hon. James Campbell had been very violently assailed by a portion of the party, and open opposition to him if nominated was threatened. But better counsel has prevailed. The whole Democracy of the county are now heartily united in favor of the ticket. Even the *Statesman*, which you are aware has for some time pursued a disorganizing course, on Saturday yielded a manly adhesion to the entire nominations; and those gentlemen who a few weeks since issued a protest against Judge Campbell's nomination, are preparing, by a suitable address, to correct what might be the effects of their injudicious and unjustifiable proceedings. There is then no cause for apprehension, and our friends in the West may be assured that the party here is fully and truthfully united.

The Lind excitement is rapidly dying out, and fears are entertained of the consequences to her resulting from the loss of Barnum's tact and management. You Western people know very well that it takes a strong head of steam to make much headway against a rapid current. So, too, when the individual tendency of money is so strongly pocket-ward as it is now, it calls for much excitement to bring it forth in doses suited to the high artistic palate. Jenny's last concert here was given on Friday night. The house was moderately filled, but at low prices. Her first concert on her own account, on the Wednesday previous, was a "rusher." It would have done Barnum good to see such a house, aside from the pleasure of pocketing the proceeds. Her contract with Barnum was dissolved on Monday. There was, therefore, (Wednesday's concert being already advertised,) little time to prepare for her own independent business, such as providing tickets, &c., and her agents obtained of Mr. Barnum a sufficient quantity of his old ones for the occasion. They selected the tickets of the 16th of May, Mr. Barnum having had tickets printed for each concert as they progressed, those for each concert bearing their proper printed date, and all so marked as to guard against fraud. The first ticket-holder sold on Tuesday morning, and immediately upon the fact being known that the tickets of the 16th May were good, a shrewd speculator started for New York, gathered up in that city about 500 tickets of that date, which had been bought on speculation and were left unsold, reached this same evening, and by selling them the next day at all prices, from $5 down, pocketed, it is presumed, not less than $1500 or $1800. The new management were thunder-struck, and it was some days before they could discover the *modus operandi* of the fraud. The worst of it is, however, that the press, while has done so much for Barnum, laughs in its sleeves at these pranks upon his successors, and well it may, for the new management is so bent on money-making as to forget what Barnum always thought of first—the newspapers.

You have already had, probably, Barnum's estimate of his profits out of the Lind concerts. His accounts, with Le Grand Smith, his agent, show receipts by him, over all expenses, for the 93 concerts, of $497,600. Miss Lind, at the same time, has realized about $350,000, and the total receipts of the concerts lack less than $25,000 of a million. These are large figures, very large; but you must not, on that account, solely set them down as exaggerations. It is true, they call for over $10,000 for each concert; but there are many things contributing to the whole which few would take into consideration. For instance, the cost of programmes alone for these concerts, in addition to paying rent, cost of ushers in attendance, &c., has realizes Mr. Barnum over $17,000. Barnum, also, by the breaking of the contract, receives $27,000. There is much gossip as to the cause of this rupture.—The prevailing rumor is, that Signor Belletti, assuming to be his wife, which most people also believe, did not exactly relish the manner in which Barnum was realizing a fortune from their voices, and proposed to buy him off. Cause for an open rupture was not long wanting. It was found in the fact that Jenny had to sing in the old circus here, and a terrible explosion followed. Barnum now goes to Europe to hunt up other novelties, first issuing a book of his musical tour in the United States. Jenny sings in Boston this week, then goes to Newport, &c., and in the autumn makes a tour of the west. Her business men in the interim will devote themselves to the study of Barnum's success, that they may follow him more closely.

The last political rumor is that a change in the Post Office in this city is determined on. Never was an office so badly managed as this has been. The frequent depredations upon the mails, treasonable to this point, have given the office the most unenviable character at Washington, and in amount the losses here have exceeded almost half the Union besides. Some $12,000 have been abstracted within the last week, and business men of all parties are demanding a change. Mr. White made an excellent Chief Clerk, but he lacks capacity for the head of the office.—Among those mentioned as likely to succeed him are Col. John C. Montgomery and Robt. Morris of the *Inquirer*, the latter having perhaps much the best prospect. It is doubtful, however, if his appointment would result advantageously. He lacks energy and the business qualifications requisite for such a post. It is a great mistake the Whig party make in supposing it is only necessary to fill a place by appointing a man against whom there are no strictly personal objections, and leaving the business to take care of itself. No one but a shrewd business man can successfully guard the interests of the public in the Post Office service, especially in an office like ours.

The dullness and inactivity of summer is fast coming upon us, though the weather continues exceedingly cool. But such is the tyranny of fashion, that our people—fashionable people—must leave for the watering places at a certain period, even were the weather as cold as Greenland. The season has opened very promisingly at Cape May, where there are already about 1500 visiters; and hundreds are leaving daily for Newport, the beaches of New Jersey, Saratoga, the Lakes, &c.

The new steam lines to Liverpool have thus far proved very successful, notwithstanding their incomplete state, and are adding largely to our direct import trade. Heretofore the larger portion of our imports have been received at New York. The change, aside from increased expedition, is found highly advantageous, and has already largely increased our trade with the South and West.

The increased facilities of communication with the west are proportionately increasing trade here in all western products. The late reduction in tolls, also, on the canals, is largely contributing to the same end. The increased receipts of Flour and Bacon are striking evidences of this. In the single article of Bacon, alone, the increase is about 800 per cent.

There is a dearth of news of every kind. Fires and alarms of fire, with an occasional disturbance, are the chief items in the local way. Amusements have little attraction, and literature scarcely begins to pay. Miss C. Cushman commences an engagement at the Walnut, to-night, and thereafter will rusticate for the summer.

Mr. Conner is winding up his career as Manager of the Arch, with considerable *eclat*. He proposes shortly to erect a large and cheap theatre in the upper part of the city, and certain capitalists have already subscribed quite liberally to the enterprise.

Our national anniversary is to be celebrated in quite unusual style here. The city councils and districts have appropriated together some $3,000 to be expended in fire-works and other amusements.

JULES JANIN.

[From the Democratic Review.] Honor to the Tolling Hand.

All honor to the tolling hand,
Or in the field or mine;
Or by the harnessed fire or steam,
Or on the heaving brine:
Whatever loom, or bark, or plough,
Hath wrought to bless our land,
Or given renand. above, below,
We owe the tolling hand.
Then honor—honor to the tolling hand!

It battles with the elements,
It breaks the stubborn sward;
It rings the forge—the shuttle throws—
And shapes the social board:
It conquers clime—it stems the wave—
And bears from every strand
The sweetest, best of all we have,
Gifts of the tolling hand.
Then honor—honor to the tolling hand!

Plank Roads in New York.

The following table shows the number of plank roads in the State of New York:

Name.	Opened.	Miles.
Great Western Albany	1849	11
Fonda and Garoga	1845	18
Fultonville and Johnstown	1849	5
Utica and Burlington	1849	54
Rome and Oswego	1847	60
Rome and Western	1849	11
Rome and Taberg	1849	9
Rome and Madison	1849	22
Salina and Central	1847	16
Syracuse and Manlius	1844	8
Syracuse and Bridgeport	1849	12
Syracuse and Oswego	1840	32
Syracuse and Liverpool	1849	11
Syracuse and Tully	1848	25
Split Rock Head		–
Hannibal and Oswego	1848	11
Hannibal and Oswego	1849	6
Total		276½

The tolls which the farmers pay are not taxes in one sense of the term—they are saved in the larger loads they are enabled to draw, the greater speed at which they are enabled to travel the wear and tear of harness, gearing, and animal strength; and finally, if it were for nothing more than the pleasure of riding on a smooth plank road in comparison with an old corderoy one, hard-hearted must be the man who would not pay for it.—*Scientific American.*

☞ One of the most noble acts which we have seen recorded in a long time, was that of a colored man, on the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, during the storm on the 6th instant. This man, knowing that an injury had been done to the road, which would hazard the lives of all the passengers, stood upon the track for more than two hours, in the midst of the storm, in order that he might give the necessary warning. The road had been torn up for several yards by the water. Such a man as he, is deserving of lasting honor.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The *European Times* relates the following anecdote of Louis Napoleon, connected with his celebrated descent upon Bolongne:

"A French gentleman of very high rank told us this week a curious fact connected with this feeling, and which he assured us was the main cause of Louis Napoleon's success at the last election. When the descent upon Bologne was made, Marshal Oudinot had placed troops along the line of road from the coast to Paris, ready too play the same game which Ney had managed upon Bonaparte's return to Elba. When Louis Napoleon reached Bologne he found it was *un coup manque*, and keeping his own counsel, suffered the world to regard him as a dupe and a fool for having made such an attempt without previous concert, and without adequate forces to support his enterprise. Oudinot, and all those who would have been compromised had he succeeded, left him, and hastened to the 'young man' for his staunch fidelity, and repaid his loyalty to them by raising him to the presidency, and the army still regards him with affection and confidence."

☞ The London correspondent of the *New York Commercial*, says in reference to the crisis in the Liverpool cotton market.

"Notwithstanding the exaggerated and absurd statements set afloat, such for instance as that bills to the amount £800,000 will be sent back by this packet, it is well known that as regards the general position of the old and steady Liverpool houses, there is an absence of all apprehension, and that the present is merely a little storm which is shaking down the weak people who have been trying, by a run of speculation, to repair the effects of the late crisis which left them without means. It is not, therefore, the markets are likely to assume a more settled state, and to indicate, to a much greater extent than has lately been the case, the course of legitimate business. This more sound state of affairs will also be aided by the diminished prospect that the Bank of England will find it necessary, at present, to raise the rate of discount."

NAPLES.—The official journal of the Two Sicles, publishes a statistical account of the population of Naples up to the first of January, 1851. The total number of inhabitants amount to 416,475 souls, viz: 203,483 males, and 212,999 females. There were 14,991 births in 1850, viz:—7,606 males, and 7,385 females; among whom were 1,977 foundlings, viz: 938 males, and 4,039 females, besides 156 illegitimate children, consisting of 70 males, and 64 females. The proportion of the births to the entire population is as 1 to 27. There were 240 births of twins, viz.—92 of males, 80 of females, and 68 of different sexes. The number of deaths amounted to 16,015, viz.—8,133 males, and 6,882 females. There were 17 suicides, and 150 drowned. The number of marriages was 3051. Naples contains 514 coffee houses, 71 sorbet-shops, 558 liquorists, 416 inns, 248 furnished hotels, 62 restaurants, 166 common eating houses, 793 wineshops, 400 taverns and wine-shops, 22 diligences, 155 two horse carriages, 213 cabriolets, six sedan chairs, and 650 boats. There were seven declared bankruptcies in 1850. The number of vessels that entered the port was 517, the departures 603.

CURRANT BUSHES.—Having noticed that currant bushes may as well become trees as shrubs, I have concluded to tell you how I have seen it done. In the Spring of 1831, my father commenced a garden, and among other things, set cuttings for currant bushes. I determined to make an experiment on one of the cuttings; and as soon as it grew I pinched off all the leaves except the top tuft, which I let grow. The cutting was about fourteen inches high, and during the summer the sprout from the top of this grew perhaps ten inches. The next spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up to the first year's growth, so as to leave the lowest limbs about three feet from the ground. It branched well and became a nice little dwarf tree. When it came to bear fruit, it was more productive than any bush in the garden, and the fruit larger; it was less infected by spiders and other insects; hens could not pick off the fruit; and weeds were more easily kept from about the roots, and it was an ornament instead of a blemish.—*Michigan Farmer.*

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—There is a pleasing and profitable experiment which I have often made in my youth—it is this:—If you place your head in the corner of a room, or on a high backed chair, and you close one eye and allow another person to put a candle upon a table; and if you then try to snuff your candle with one eye shut, you will find that you cannot do it—in all human probability you will fail nine times out of ten. You will hold the snuffers too near or too distant. You cannot form any estimation of the actual distance. But if you open the other eye, the charm is broken; or if, without opening the other eye, you move your head sensibly, you are enable to judge of the distance. I wish not for my present purpose to speak of the effect of the motion of the head, but to call your attention to the circumstance, that when the head is perfectly still, you will be unable with a single eye to judge with accuracy of the correct distance of the candle.—*Professor Airy.*

BOY'S MARBLES.—The greater part of these toys are made of a hard stone found near Coburg, in Saxony. The stone is first broken with a hammer into small cubical fragments, and about one hundred to one hundred and fifty of these are ground at one time in a mill, somewhat like a flour mill. The lower stone, and which remains at rest, has several concentric circular grooves or furrows; the upper stone is of the same diameter as the lower, and is made to revolve by water or other power. Minute streams of water are directed into the furrows of the lower stone. The pressure of the runner on the little pieces rolls them over in all directions, and in about a quarter of an hour the whole of the rough fragments are reduced into nearly accurate spheres.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— Mr. A. S. Granger, a teacher of Landscape painting, was drowned at Wheeling, on the 15th instant. He leaves a wife.

— It is said that sleep is much more refreshing when the body reclines in a direction as nearly north and south as possible. The reason for this is owing to the great magnetic currents of the earth passing from north to south.

— The imports of Baltimore, during the week ending on the 12th inst., amounted to $199 473 50. The principal exports were 12,314 bbls. Flour; 1150 bbls. Corn Meal; 25,563 bushels of Corn; and 824 hhds. of Tobacco.

— Mrs. Boggs says that she observes the people in the Legislature have put her poor neighbor, Mr. Brown, on a *standing committee*, which will be a dreadful trial to him, as he was always very weak in the legs, and never could keep his feet long at a time.

— The Bateman children are under a two year's European engagement with Barnum, who guarantees them $50,000.

— Jenny Lind has been extremely beneficent to the Swedish Church at Chicago, Ill., having contributed in cash $3,000, besides promising to present a communion service worth $1000, also to pay off the minister's debts, and effect an insurance on his life.

— Two white crows and a black one were all taken from one nest at Augusta, Me., last week, in the neighborhood where one white crow was caught last summer.

— The people of New Hampshire have approved of a Homestead Exemption Law. The vote counted in the Legislature on the 12th, gives the gross number 19,603. For the law, 11,635; against it, 7,923; majority in favor, 3,702.

— The Norfolk Argus says that the Secretary of the Navy has revived the regulation of ex-Secretary Badger, requiring all persons connected with the navy to wear locks of certain prescribed length, and to dispense altogether with the mustache, tuft and goatee.

— The Nashua (Mass) Gazette states that Franklin Hall, in that place, was lighted with Paine's Light on Tuesday evening week. Mr P. himself was present and gave a lecture. He was perfectly successful with his light.

— "You can't think," said a lady writing to an editor, "how much good the deaths and marriages do me. If you knew how I love deaths and marriages, you would have them in every paper. The elopements and murders are beautiful, but the common deaths and marriages are most satisfactory. You crowd the married ones so close together, that it seems as if you consulted their happiness and wishes even in your types."

— Two articles have been received from the United States which have attracted considerable notice, as it is the first time similar imports have arrived at the port of London. One American packet ship brought as a portion of her cargo 33 boxes of New York oysters and several hundred dozen of Congress Water.

— Father Chiniquy, a French apostle of Temperance, was lecturing and administering the pledge in the French Catholic Church at Chicago, lately.

— The remains of Paul Jones, a writer in the Newark Advertiser insists, are interred in Paris somewhere, the statement of a shipmaster of Leith that he died in Cronstradt, Russia, to the contrary notwithstanding—The writer gives extracts from letters written to the family from Paris at the time of his death.

— Jenny Lind refuses to sing for the Hamblin Festival in New York. Mr. Le Grand Smith, in his note to the committee, intimates that she is surrounded by influences which do not allow her to know the state of the case always.

— The London Times considers Colt's revolving fire-arms the most important contribution from America, and recommends their adoption by the English Cavalry regiments.

— Beware of a person who never forgives an injury, or takes back anything he says—it is ominous of a dangerous disposition.

— Don't think because a man does not answer your sarcasm, that he cannot, or that it is unanswerable—he may think you and it beneath an answer.

— The Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati are endeavoring to effect a speedier mail transmission between that and the eastern cities. The time occupied in the transmission of the mail from New York to Cincinnati remains the same as last year, while travelers and merchandize are taken through in half the time.

— A quarry of very fine oil-stone has been found on the shores of Lake Superior, pronounced by the geologist, Houghton, better than anything before discovered for sharpening fine-edged tools.

— Nearly all the fugitive slaves who were lately residents of Syracuse, N. Y., have, within a few weeks, disappeared. The general impression is that the Abolitionists have persuaded them to go to Canada, to avoid the expense of supporting them here.

— A rich and convenient bed of iron ore has recently been discovered near Hawesville, Ky., and immediately contiguous to the coal strata. It is said that this ore has been analyzed, and yields over 60 per cent. of metal, and that arrangements are in progress to work it extensively.

— A duel was fought at Vicksburg on the 10th inst. between Gen Freeman and Gen. Smith, opposing candidates for Congress. Gen. Smith, the Democratic candidate, was wounded in the shoulder. He had published Freeman as a "coward and a belcher."

— It is stated by Clark's "Advertiser" that the negro population of Cincinnati has decreased, since 1840, from one twentieth to one-thirty-sixth part of the inhabitants of that city.

— The returns of the census recently taken in Paris and the departments of the Seine show a reduction in the population of Paris from 1,053,297 in 1846 to less than 900,000 in 1851.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received at the office of the subscriber until Tuesday, July 1st, 1851, at 9 o'clock, for the grading of Chestnut and Mifflin sts. There are excellent Stone Quarries on both the streets, which are worth more than the cost of grading will amount to. It will be required of the contractor that he give bonds for the performance of the work.

T. A. ROWLEY, Second District,
No. 42 Fulton street.

jel9

Wanted to Buy.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to buy a new, Eastern built two horse BUGGY, with top. Apply, immediately, at this Office. [je18-3td*] A. GILMORE.

A Card.

THE subscriber having made arrangements in consequence of which his present business must be closed by the 1st of August next, now offers his whole stock of Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace Goods and Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, fine Shirts and Furnishing Goods, Zephan Worsted, Flower Materials, Umbrellas, Parasols, Combs, Thread and Needle articles. Also, Ladies' Shoes, (best Philadelphia make), at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

je19 F. H. EATON.

Notice.

TAVERN KEEPERS ASKETTING.—The Tavern Keepers of Allegheny County are requested to be punctual in attending the meeting to be held at the house of B. Kirchner, the Napoleon House, Diamond, City of Pittsburgh, on Friday evening, June 20th, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order of the Committee. je19:2t

Watches and Jewelry.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—A. HOOD'S NEW JEWELRY STORE, on Market street. We would say to the citizens and the public generally, that we are prepared to sell FINE WATCHES and rich and fashionable GOLD JEWELRY at the wholesale prices, and at from 10 to 50 per cent. below any other establishment west of the mountains. We have such arrangements with the manufacturers of the east, that we are able to get all of our goods first-handed, and by so doing we save about 10 per cent. on prime cost; and then our expenses are low. As we wish to secure a large amount of trade we will sell goods at a very small profit, and warrant them as represented when sold.

Please call and examine the Goods and prices, at No. 51 Market street. HOOD'S JEWELRY STORE. je19

EIGHT ACRES OF GROUND, favorably located for Strawberries, or fruit of any kind; and within a few minutes' drive of Allegheny market, for sale.

A. WILKINS & CO.

Notice.

AN Election for a President, ten Directors, a Treasurer and Secretary, to manage the affairs of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge, (called Hand street Bridge,) will be held at the Rooms of said Bridge Company, the first Monday in July next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM. MORRISON,
President.

je19:3t

Road Repairs.

THE Auditors of Pitt township will receive written Proposals for doing the work of repairing the Township roads, stating the rate per day at which the contractor will furnish the requisite number of first rate labo ers, with necessary tools and wheelbarrows. Also, the daily pay for his own labor and superintendence; also, the per diem charge for carts, with horses and drivers. The work to be commenced and finished at such time as the Auditors shall determine, and under the supervision of the Auditors and Supervisor.

Proposals will have to be sealed and handed in on or before the 26th of July, to Alexander Brackenridge, Township Clerk, who will give any further particulars wanted.

EDWARD P. JONES,
E. D. GAZZAM,
RALPH REED,
Auditors.

je19:3tw

New Music!

H. KLEBER has just received—
Where are the Friends of My Youth?
I'll Roam with Thee;
Farewell, if ever Fondest Prayer;
Temperance Anthem—Dedicated to the Temperance Societies;
Song of Mercy: Poetry from Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress;
Fly Swift, Ye Zephyrs;
The Keepsake—Comic Song;
Go Where Honor—from Colonello. By Verdi;
Drinking Song. By Meyerbeer;
The Celebrated Cradle Song. By W. V. Wallace;
Moonlight is Sleeping;
The Star of Love. A beautiful Ballad by W. V. Wallace;
Those Happy Days are Gone—as sung by the Irish Swan. Catharine Hays;
Henrietta, Wallace Concert, Keepsake, Hamburg, Fashion Polka's. Also, a fine selection of easy teaching music; Waltzes, Marches, and a complete assortment of Violin and Flute Music.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HARP,
No. 110 Third street.

N. B.—Now arriving a fine stock of NEW PIANOS

jel3

LARD OIL—6 bbls. for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.,
je19 116 Wood st.

SUGARS—6 bbls. Lovering's Crushed;
6 do Pulverized; For sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
je19

DRIED APPLES—15 bus. on hand and for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
je19

TOBACCO—5 kegs 6 twist for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.
je19

TO GARDNERS—A few acres of ground, near the City, suitable for gardening, for sale. Enquire of
A. WILKINS & CO.
je11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Type for Sale.

☞ THE BREVIER and MINION Type recently used in printing the *Post* is offered for sale, very low for cash, or approved paper. The type has been used with great care, is in good condition, and could be employed for several years in printing a weekly newspaper, on a hand press. Also, for sale, a double set of chases, as good as new, Column and Parallel Rules, Dashes, &c. The above materials will all be sold at a bargain, if application is made soon. Address (post paid),

HARPER & LAYTON,
Post Buildings, Pittsburgh.

e9

New Job Printing Office.

☞ The Proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, a very large Stock of beautiful NEW TYPES, of every size and variety imaginable. They are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND FANCY CARD PRINTING, in a style unsurpassed by any Office in the country; and upon the lowest terms.

HARPER & LAYTON.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851.

☞ **Hints to Parents.**—One great source of disease in children is the unhealthiness of parents! It would be just as reasonable to expect a rich crop from a barren soil, as that strong and healthy children should be born of parents whose constitutions have been worn out with intemperance and disease. A sickly frame may be originally inducted by hardships, accidents, or intemperance, but chiefly by the latter. It is impossible that a course of vice or imprudence should not spoil the best constitution; and did the evil terminate here, it would be a just punishment for the folly of the transgressor. But not so. For when once a disease is contracted, and through neglect in applying the proper means it becomes rivited in the habit, it is then entailed upon posterity—Female constitutions are as capable of improvement as family estates—and ye who would wish to improve, not only your own health, but that of your own offspring, by eradicating the many distressing diseases that are entailed through neglect or imprudence, lose no time in purifying the blood and cleansing the system. Married persons, and those about to be married, should not fail to purify their blood, for how many diseases are transmitted to posterity. How often do