From the London Chronicle, June 27.

Confirmation of the Traces of Sir John Franklin.

We are happy to learn that the fact lately announced by us of the existence of a cairn containing undoubted intelligence of Sir John Franklin's expedition lying in Jones' Sound, has received additional confirmation by the testimony of another witness, named George Moore, of Orkney. He was in the same watch with William Millar, on board the Prince of Wales; was also of the party which landed; and not only saw the cairn, but was engaged in pulling it down when recalled to the ship. The evidence of these two witnesses differs in some unimportant points, but they agree not only in the existence of the cairn, but also as to its position, namely, on the south shore, about 160 miles from the entrance to the sound; and equally state, that a little higher up the channel widened, and apparently entered an open sea.

We therefore look forward with increased anxiety to the decision of the Admiralty, respecting the steamer which it is so greatly to be hoped they will send out for the earliest possible examination of this deposit.

We learn, by way of corroboration, that Wm. Millar repeatedly mentioned that he had seen a cairn, on his return to Orkney; but his statement received little or no attention, although he is a man of known integrity and truthfulness, from the fact that its importance was not understood.

We are also enabled to state that Lady Franklin, accompanied by Dr. Scoresby, was at Hull in February, 1849, investigating the report that a cairn had been found, which had reached her, and heard from the master of the Prince of Wales, that he had been the preceding season in an unknown sound, north of Lancaster Sound, having entered it by mistake in a fog; that he went up about 150 miles; that some of his men said, on their way out, they had seen a cairn, but that it was not possible for him then to go back. In the summer of the same year 1849, Lady Franklin engaged the owners of the Abram, whaler, Capt Gravill of Hull to search Jones's Sound, for the sum of £500. The ship arrived at the entrance, but a gale of wind blowing down the sound, and no fish being in sight, the captain abandoned the idea of examining it, and proceeded south in quest of whales. The sound was quite open for fifty or sixty miles up, or as far as could be seen from the headlands. These facts prove that if the information before us was not circumstantially known until now, the evidence which did transpire was not disregarded, but acted upon as far as possible.

As to the cairn having been erected by natives, it is well known that natives have never been found on the west side of Baffins Bay, to the north of Lancaster Sound; neither do they ever erect cairns; and we may remind objectors that shoe prints, not mere foot marks, were observed near it. It is also matter of certainty that no whalers had been up Jones's Sound; had they ever done so, the circumstances would have become well known, whereas the result of inquiries proves that none have penetrated in this direction. Besides, whalers do not erect cairns, that being the signal enjoined by official authority upon her Majesty's ships sent out for purposes of geographical discovery and survey.

It is perhaps, not generally known, that Sir John Franklin before starting declared his intention if foiled in other attempts at gaining his object, to look into the sounds lying west and north of Baffins Bay, meaning by this Jones' and Smith's Sound. This is one way amongst others of accounting for traces of him having been found on the spot in question.

Not Romance, but Reality.

Many of our citizens whose memory can recall events that transpired twenty-eight years since, will recollect a youth, not yet arrived at the years of manhood, but whose indomitable spirit and vigorous constitution enabled him to perform the labor of a man, and whose industry, honesty and intelligence secured him the esteem of all who knew him. Our acquaintance with him commenced while he worked in the brickyard of our townsman, James Thompson, Esq., with whom he worked during the summer, and in winter chopped wood, or followed any other employment that offered, and attended school whenever opportunity permitted.

A few years later his younger brother, at that time apparently a youth of delicate constitution, and but poorly fitted for any laborious employment, might be seen engaged in all kinds of severe labor, such as clearing land, chopping cordwood, hewing timber, and toiling beyond his strength to support a widowed mother, and several young brothers and sisters, left in destitute circumstances by the death of a husband and father.

Thus far the history of these two brothers is no more than that of thousands of young men in our country at the present time; but let our young friends mark the sequel, and from the example find present prospects of their brothers, draw hope and inspiration in the hour of gloom and despair. The elder brother was John, and the younger, WILLIAM BIGLER—the latter the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Keystone State, and the idol of his party—the former, by a singular coincidence, nominated by the Democracy of California for the same office in that young State.

Mrs. Bigler, with a portion of her family, still resides in our county, about six miles north of this borough, and enjoys the esteem of all who know her.—*Mercer Democrat.*

The New Costume.

The following spirited article in favor of the new costume, is from the pen of Mrs. Stanton, wife of Senator Stanton, of New York, and daughter of Daniel Cady, of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Stanton was formerly a lawyer in the city of Boston, where he and his accomplished wife have many friends:

OUR COSTUME.—Let the silk worm stay in its cocoon until its own wants compel it to throw it aside. Let every woman stay in her long petticoats, until she feels the necessity of a change; then no opposition or trivial objections will detain her; then she will not doubt or hesitate as to what she will do; she will not heed the remarks of rude men and boys, and unmannerly women. Though I do not wish to convince any woman against her will of the reasonableness of this change, yet I would answer some of the objections I have heard.

Some say the Turkish costume is not graceful. Grant it. For parlor dolls, who loll on crimson velvet couches, and stately attitudes before tall mirrors—for those who have no part to perform in the great drama of life, for whose heads, hearts and hands there is no work to do, the drapery is all well; let them hang it on thick and heavy as they please, though to the highest artistic taste, the human form is most beautiful, most graceful, wholly undraped and unadorned. Are not the graces themselves thus represented? I have seen in a gallery of beautiful paintings and statuary, in the old world, but nowhere is the ideal form to be found in a huge whalebone boddice and bedraggled skirt. If the graceful is what you aim at, study the old painters and sculptors, and not Godey's Book of Fashion. But for us, common place, every day working characters, who wash, iron, brew, carry water and pack babies up stairs and down, bring potates, apples and pans of milk from the cellar, run our own errands, through mud or snow; shovel paths and work in the garden; why, "the drapery" is quite too much—one might as well work with a ball and chain. Is being born a woman so criminal an offence, that we must be doomed to this everlasting bondage? "But," say some, "it is not the fashion!" Neither is it the fashion to be honest and virtuous, to lead simple, pure and holy lives. The true and earnest soul is always odd.

Again, "some women say" doubtful character are proposing to wear the short dress." Well, have they not also worn a long one? "But men and boys laugh at us." This is a strong reason in its favor. It is good to be laughed at. The more ridicule you encounter the better. It strengthens and develops the character to stand alone. "What will the people say?" has been the powerful weapon in crushing many generous impulses, high resolves, and noble deeds. Women are said to have excessive love of approbation; therefore must we cultivate deference to the opinions of others, but be ever alive to their sufferings. Let the weal and woe of humanity be everything to us, but their praise and blame of no account. E. C. S.

THE HOME AND GRAVE OF THE AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE.—A correspondent of the Uniontown Democrat, who has recently visited Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, thus describes it:

The interior of the house is just as Jefferson left it, except the furniture, which is all gone, save some paintings, mirrors, &c. The house, both outside and inside, bears all the evidences of neglect and decay, but it still retains all its fair proportions, and its venerable outline grown gray and mossy by time and neglect, perhaps adds, rather than otherwise, its appearance, particularly to a stranger. And the venerable aspen trees growing around, throw a kind of melancholy over everything, that seems to whisper in your ear, and point you about three hundred yards down the woods, to the grave of him who planted them—to the humblest grave in appearance that ever held the ashes of human greatness.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

J. L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JULY 18, 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. G. Hawkins,
Charles Shaler,	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.

Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.

It will be seen by the advertisement of the President, the HON. DANIEL KILGORE, in this day's paper, that proposals are invited until 1st of October, for making the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, from Steubenville to Newark a distance of 110 miles. This is a very important matter and shows to our citizens that the great Central Ohio Railroad will be speedily made. We therefore take occasion again to urge upon every Pittsburgher, and every man who has at heart the prosperity of Pittsburgh, to subscribe liberally and promptly towards making the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, which will be the connecting link between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

We have seldom had a better opportunity to form an estimate of Whig wisdom in council, or the utter disregard of Whig officials for individual interests, than has been afforded us in the late decision of Postmaster General HALL in relation to what are called "transient" newspapers; and between which and other newspapers there was a difference at least as palpable, under the late law as that which is intended to be observed under the new law. Under the late law "*transient*" newspapers were decided to be such only as are usually sent through the Post Office from one friend to another. Under the new *regime* all newspapers not subscribed for, for a period of *three months*, even though regularly mailed from the office of publication, are classed as transient newspapers; and are consequently subject to an amount of postage far exceeding that chargeable under any fair construction of the law. Heretofore, if a man wished to leave his residence for a month or two, in order to visit some public place of resort, or to join the old family circle at the old family home, it was enough for him to leave his address at the office of the newspaper that he wished to see during his absence, and he could have it sent to him by the printer at the same rate of postage that he would have to pay if sent for three months, or for a year. But our wise Whig counsellors think, we suppose, that too much has already been conceded to the People in this matter, and as they have the power, that they will exercise it,—always leaning to the side of power, when in their own hands, and strengthening their outworks, in order to retain it, by every stratagem that can be resorted to.

We assuredly look upon this decision as almost unwise and impolitic one: without any shadow of sanction in the usages under the late—and we believe not under any former—law regulating the Post Office Department. And we want no better evidence of the general estimation in which it is held, than is offered by the many Whig papers that have lately come out so plainly in its condemnation. When those who are really friendly to an administration plainly tell the people that they believe their servants are acting wrong, it is one of the strongest evidences which can be offered, that those servants have displayed very little wisdom, very little forecast, very little judgment in the matter referred to; and that they are consequently not quite as well qualified for the stations they fill as they should be.

For the sake of our contemporaries generally, as well as on account of the public, we could wish that this most unwise decision might be reversed; but this, we suppose, is scarcely to be expected. However, the country can survive such an infliction for a few months; and what might not be expected from government officials of rather contracted views, may fully be calculated on from the justice and patriotism of Congress.

☞ The Pontiac Gazette calls the Editor of of the Pittsburgh Post *Leaky* Harper. This is a slander. We saw the Postman a few days since, and he was as *tight* as a drum-head.—*Commonwealth.*

Seth T. Hurd, the Pickwickian editor of the Washington whig paper says that. When we last saw Hurd he was in such a condition as to be unable to distinguish a hawk from a handsaw! He was in a very *tight* place, and imagined himself surrounded by wind-mills, snakes, scorpions, fiery-dragons and blue devils! We shall tell the whole story, if he don't keep himself *straight* for the future!

☞ The following are the rates of postage to California under the new law, upon letters and papers:—Letters, prepaid, 6 cts.; unpaid, 10 cents; transient newspapers, 5 cents an ounce. The former rates were for letters, 40 cents, and for papers 4 cents each.

A LARGE BUSINESS.—The receipts of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on the 4th inst. were over $1,000, and for the three days of the 3d, 4th and 5th, over $1,900. So says the Portage Sentinel published at Ravenna.

ERIE CONFERENCE OR THE M. E. CHURCH.—On Wednesday last this body commenced its annual session at the M. E. Church at Warren Ohio. Bishop Morris presides. The Democrat states that a goodly number of members is in attendance.

☞ The Washington Commonwealth declines publishing the proceedings of the Railroad meeting held at Florence in his own county. Here is more Philadelphia dictation, we suppose.

☞ Lt. Col. H. K. CRAIG, of Pa., has been appointed Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, vice Talcott, dismissed.

☞ The "Bloomers" have made their appearance in the beautiful and classical borough of Washington. Good.

☞ The Wellsville *Patriot* contradicts the rumor that the cholera had appeared in that place. The town is healthy as usual at this season of the year.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is no change to notice in the price of Stocks, of any moment, with the exception, perhaps, of that of the Exchange Bank. In the Stock of this Bank there has been a gradual advance in price, until, at this time, it commands about the same as its fellows, and this advance is at a time when most of those engaged in Stock transactions are out of the city.

The Copper operators are now beginning to furnish information from the Mines—having had time to visit and explore them—and we see the effect those visits are having on parties at home. Some must lose, where care has not been had in making their adventure, while judicious men are making money. We shall have a lively time in these Stocks, after a while; and when our rival Rail Road Stocks are brought before the public, there will be no want of variety in our Stock market to select from.

In the Eastern cities, the prices of the leading Stocks are about the same, with a rather greater degree of activity in the market. The semi-annual statement of almost every Company that has made a report, shows a handsome increase in its business over last year; and there is nothing now in our view to justify a belief that the next year's business will be any-less prosperous than that of the present has thus far been. The importations have been large,—though not so large as in the same part of 1850,—the exports have been also large; and although the transhipment of specie has been pretty large, we have also received a large amount of the precious metal from California. Under such a prosperous condition of the general business of the country, it is not at all wonderful that money should be everywhere reported as *easy*. And the longer this state continues, the better is it for him who wishes to borrow.

The exports of Specie from New York during last week amounted to $656,544, making the grand total thus far, this year, about $20,000,000. In consequence of the large specie export, and the amount required for exportation every week, the rates of Exchange on Europe have very materially increased; and no diminution of consequence can be expected while the present state of things shall continue.

Pittsburgh and Hempfield Connection.

An elaborate article appears in the Steubenville *Union*, of this week, addressed to the Stockholders of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, which is worthy of some notice.

The object of the writer is to convince the people of Ohio engaged in the construction of the Steubenville and Indiana road, that it is their interest to connect with Wheeling, and reach the East by the Hempfield road, and not to connect with Pittsburgh. The article thus commences:

For the American Union

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

The enterprising projectors and friends of this great and important improvement, notwithstanding the mountain opposition surrounding them nearly from all sides, have, by dint of application and perseverance, excavated, filled, tunnelled, bridged and quarried until they have collected a pile of rocks that throws far into the shade all opposition.

It is now no longer asked, "Will the Road ever be built?" The engineers are busy in locating the route, to be put under contract immediately. And some of the greatest Railroad contractors in the Union have examined the line with a view of taking the entire work, but that in a short time, the ground will be broke from Steubenville west.

And now a very important question arises to the Stockholders in this Road, and also to the community in general. How is an Eastern connection to be formed, so as to make this work what its advocates have described it, viz: that it is really is, if the proper connexion is made in due time—the Great Central Railroad of the United States, or the Bee-line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now there appears to be three routes spoken of to form this connection. Let us examine the probable utility and practicability of the several routes proposed.

The writer then proceeds to examine the connections by which the trade of this road may reach the east, and directs attention to General Robinson's "Circumbendibus:"

The first connection is, say Pittsburgh via Ohio river; this is the route recommended formerly by Pittsburgh. This connection will be easily formed, 'tis true: from Steubenville to the mouth of Yellow Creek, or about sixteen miles of the seventy-five miles to Pittsburgh, will be the link to complete this chain; and this link will be made, as a matter of course, in due time. But will it recommend itself as a desirable route of the Bee-line East; to travel seventy-five miles round, instead of half the distance across—or in other words to illustrate, travel two sides of an equilateral triangle, when one would attain the same object. A singular Bee-line indeed: it would look more like the burrow of a poor blind mole in a cornfield, and the Pittsburghers must calculate largely on the blindness of the Stockholders and friends of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, when they recommend such a route.

The writer errs in supposing that the circumbendibus is a Pittsburgh project. General Robinson is its father, and the *Gazette* its only friend. The desire to increase the trade of his own road, and compel every thing to pass through the Allegheny depot, is known to be his motive, and for that he would sacrifice the interests of Pittsburgh in a moment. By the people of Pittsburgh the circumbendibus is repudiated. The writer next proceeds to consider the direct Pittsburgh route:

"A survey of the route has been made by the experienced engineer, Mr. Whippo, and pronounced by him highly practicable. The books have been opened for the subscription of stock along the line of the Road, and in Pittsburgh, and a considerable amount raised along the line. But where is Pittsburgh's subscription of tens of thousands? Does she take hold of this enterprise, which is destined to connect her with Central Ohio by one side of the triangle? Gen. Robinson, the President of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, has the documents that will answer that query. Yes, Gen. Robinson's road is the one that commands Pittsburgh money and enterprise; all other Roads west are regarded by her as mere tributaries, and designed to play into it."

It is true that Pittsburgh money and enterprise has liberally contributed to Gen. Robinson's road, that is badly repaid by the selfish hostility manifested by him towards an enterprise important to Pittsburgh interests. But it is not true that he "*commands*" Pittsburgh money and enterprise. The people of this city are now satisfied that their interests must be protected by other enterprise. Excepting only the *Gazette*, which is all that Gen. ROBINSON "*commands*," the feeling in Pittsburgh is enthusiastic in favor of the direct road, notwithstanding the bitter hostility of Gen. ROBINSON and the *Gazette* he "commands." This is fully proved by a subscription of over one hundred thousand dollars in two days, and which is increasing every day.

The writer then proceeds to show that a connection with the Hempfield Railroad at Wellsburg or Wheeling, is the true policy of the Steubenville and Indiana road, and affords advantages greatly superior to any that can be derived from any direct or Circumbendibus connection with Pittsburgh:

"Indeed it may be said that the Eastern connection is already formed by this route. Both the Hempfield and Wellsburgh and Bethany companies have organized under their charters, and are now busy preparing to push the work forward, and the means is on the route to do it, running as it does through the richest part of Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.

This the eagle eye of Philadelphia has discovered, as will be seen by the late movement to raise a very heavy subscription of stock to push forward the Hempfield Railroad."

Plausible as this reasoning is, we are well assured that the Hempfield route cannot be more favorable to the Steubenville road than a direct connection with Pittsburgh; and we are in hopes that the late action will enable the "eagle eye of Philadelphia" to discover that her interests are identified with the interests of Pittsburgh, and that both will be promoted by the direct road to Steubenville.

The writer concludes with the following appeal in favor of the Hempfield connection:

"Stockholders and friends of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, will you stretch forth your energies and form this connection which secures to your Road every thing yet nothing more than legitimately belongs to it,—which will make your Railroad Stock not only the best in the Union but the best in the World, for your road is bound to be the carrier for the World if the right connection is formed in time."

On the other hand we appeal to the Stockholders and friends of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad in favor of a direct connection with Pittsburgh. And pointing to the universal sentiment of this city, the large subscriptions already made; and the earnest zeal of business men will direct your road to Pittsburgh.

☞ The Governor has appointed DANIEL AGNEW, Esq., of Beaver county, President Judge of the district composed of Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer counties, in place of Judge BREDIN, deceased. Mr. Agnew is a son of the late Dr. AGNEW, of this city. He was a close and industrious student; is a most excellent and worthy man; and is regarded by those who have had an opportunity of determining his abilities, as an able lawyer. He is the Whig candidate for Judge in the district to which he has just been appointed.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention was directed to an article in the Pittsburgh *American*, published by honest Jim Biddle, in relation to the Delegates from this county, who attended the Reading Convention; asserting "that all the Delegates accepted of free tickets, excepting Charles Kent"—which was headed by an article from the Harrisburg *American*, a paper holding the same despicable character as Biddle's. I deem it proper to hurl the wilful falsehood in his teeth, by saying that it is a *lie*, and the author of it a *liar*. I am ready, if requested by an "honest citizen," to show that I footed my own bill, without assistance of any candidate or other person by free ticket or other means than my own. JOHN D. MILLER,

One of the Delegates.

Cultivation of Tea in Georgia and Florida.

The Savannah Republican says that Mr. Frank Bonynge, now in Charleston, will soon visit Savannah with a prospectus for furnishing tea, Indigo and other East India plants, which are calculated to grow in Georgia and Florida. Mr. Bonynge has the best possible evidences that he may be relied upon. He passed fourteen years in the country where tea and indigo are; is perfectly acquainted with the whole subject.—His essay on the culture and preparation of tea, &c., will form on important part of the next Patent Office Report.

Subscribers to this important undertaking will have a claim to twelve tea plants, twelve mongoe plants, twelve date tree plants, twelve leeches tree plants, twelve coffee plants, four ounces of lemon seeds, each kind; half pound indigo seed (if required.) Subscribers to the amount of $100 will be entitled to the above and any other plants from India which they may desire. Twenty-five dollars will procure one-half the above quantity of plants.

The Republican is persuaded that this enterprise of Mr. Bonynge is destined to be a source of vast profit to the Southern States through the agency of slave labor. It only remains for a few gentlemen in Georgia and Florida by their subscriptions to do an immense probable benefit to their respective States. It commends this project to its planters in serious earnestness.

That tea can be grown successfully in Carolina, Georgia and Florida is almost certain, because the experiment has been pretty fairly tried. The thermometer at Shanghai indicates a cold more severe by thirteen degrees than in Charleston S. C. The cold winter of '34 '35, which destroyed the oranges on Mr. Middleton's plantation, left his tea plants uninjured. Mr. Bonynge has seen this plant growing wild on hills of from three to five hundred feet in height, where, too, there was an abundance of frost, snow, and hail. As for indigo, that substance has been already grown to great advantage in the South-ern States.

The average cost of tea in China at the ship's side is twenty cents per pound, while it could be produced with us at ten cents. The great cost in China is owing to expensive transportation, the cultivation of the tree, the absence of economy of machinery, &c. It is only by adulteration that tea is sold in China as cheap as twenty cents. In America the beating and rolling of the leaves, (one half of the labor,) can be done by the simplest machinery, fuel can be economized by the use of the Russian tea brought by caravans, are the most expensive and best teas used in Europe. The Chinese themselves pay $7 50 per pound for the Yen Pouchong teas.

From the date tree East India sugar is made, and they will grow on pine barren or any sandy soil.

The leechee is large and shady tree, bearing a delicious fruit, in great quantities.

The mango is a very large shady tree, throwing out at all times, particularly in summer, a delightful perfume. It bears a free fruit, which forms a considerable portion of 140,000,000 of inhabitants.

All the East India melons will grow from latitude 40 deg. downwards.

☞ Mr. H. C. Pratt, the artist, who, with his son, is attached to the Mexican boundary commission, writes to his wife in this city, from San Antonio, Texas, that

"Farming is a different thing here from what it is in the north; here you can buy a thousand acres of land, which is in beautiful grass smooth as a floor, get two yoke of oxen for forty to sixty dollars a yoke, and a plough; begin to plough in November; plant 100 acres of corn in February; get all the work done in April, and in September harvest it, and get one dollar a bushel for it; the amount will be five thousand dollars at least; this will pay for the land and all other expenses for the first year. The finest land in the world, without stump or stone in it, can be bought here anywhere, for from fifty cents to one dollar per acre; and corn is a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per bushel. Cattle, for which you never need, cut a pound of hay, can be bought for three to five dollars a piece. No one need work at all during the hot months; the country is very healthy if you avoid the low lands. You can come from New York to Galveston for thirty dollars by vessel, and, after you land, can take a wagon and oxen, or mules and go where you please. *There is a road anywhere you wish to go*; you can traverse the country in almost any direction, with wagons, without any road, just as well as you could drive the same team across Boston Common, and *that*, when the grass is high, is a fair illustration of the country between Victoria and San Antonio."

And that is the soil which our sagacious and far-seeing whigs wanted to keep out of the Union—wanted to drive into an entangling alliance with Great Britain.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.—Late intelligence has been received from the above countries by the U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. Cooke.

The St. Louis left the frigate Congress and the brig Bainbridge at Monte Nideo. The former was expected to sail, in a short time, to Rio, for provisions.

The Banda Oriental and the Argentine Confederation were in a troubled state, and it is generally thought that a crisis is about to take place, which will result in the downfall of Oribe and Rosas.

Gen Urquisa has declared against Rosas, and issued a proclamation to that effect. Brazil and Montevideo had also formed a league against him, which Paraguay was expected to join. A large Brazilian squadron, under Admiral Greenfeldt, was at Montevideo, preparing for operations.

The United States Steamer Mississippi, Capt. Long, had left Naples at the last dates, from the East, and was understood to be placed at the service of Kossuth, should the Sublime Porte be disposed to liberate him.

The sloop of war Vincennes, Commander Hudson arrived at Realejo on the 26th May, from Panama, and would leave soon for Acapulco and San Francisco. The frigate Raritan, Commodore McCauly, was expected at Callao shortly after the 6th June, from Valparaiso.

WORK.—The *Home Journal* says:—"There is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in work. Were he ever so benighted, forgetful of his high calling, there is always hope in a man that actually and earnestly works; in idleness alone is there perpetual despair. Doubt, desire, sorrow, remorse, indignation, despair itself—all these, like hell-dogs, lie belenguering the soul of the poor day worker as of every man; but he bends himself with free valor against his task, and all these are stilled—all these shrink murmuring far off into their caves."

We do not always see the golden links shining in the chain of human events, but they are there, and happy is he who feels their gentle but irresistable influences.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— The officers and crew of the brig Dolphin, Lieut. T. J. Page, during her late cruise, made up a purse of $114 for the Washington Monument.

— There are said to be but few visitors at Saratoga yet, the weather having been cool in that quarter.

— There was a severe shock of an earthquake at Memphis on the 2d inst.

— The thermometer stood at 100 degrees in the shade at Louisville last week.

— The graduating class at the Deaf and Dumb Institution in New York, last week, numbered 11.

— The State asylum for idiots, a new institution, is to be established in New York.

— There are 105 pupils in the New York Institution for the Blind.

— John London, a notorious counterfeiter from Virginia, was arrested a few days since on board a steamer bound for Texas. On the officers approaching, he resisted them and drew a bowie knife. They, however, shot at him, and finally secured him. He is now on his way to Virginia. When arrested he had his family with him, and also $10,000 in good money.

— Advices from Texas to the 5th state that a terrible storm prevailed on that coast for several days, in which the steamships Mexico, Cortland, and Wm. Penn, lying in Matagorda Bay, were driven ashore. The steamer Maria Burt, which left Galveston on the 24th, encountered the same gale, and was totally lost. Many houses in Texas were blown down, and the young cotton crop partially destroyed. As far as ascertained, no lives were lost.

— Captain Gallacar, of schooner Azof, from Aux Cayes, reports that he was boarded off Fortune Island, by a boat, on the 26th ult., the master of which desired him to report that there were 200,000 bushels of salt at F. I. ready for shipment.

— The Rev. J. Payne, D. D., was consecrated on Friday, at Alexandria, Va., as Bishop for Cape Palmas, in Africa. Bishops Meade and Johns, of Virginia, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, and Bishop Eastburn, of Mass., participated in the ceremonies.

☞ According to the Medical Times, there are in London 2,574 doctors of medicine, 187 surgeons, 62 homeopathists. This gives about one doctor of medicine to 914 inhabitants; and one surgeon to 12,637 of the population. Of the doctors of medicine, 646 are authors.

— The St. Louis Conference of the M. E. Church South, which was in session last week in Bonneville, Mo., Bishop Soule presiding, has referred the decision of the Quarterly Conference of the Centenary Church, in St. Louis, by which Rev. N. Childs, Jr., was suspended from his official relations with the Church.

— A telegraphic dispatch from an officer of the Mounted Rifle regiment recently arrived at New Orleans from Oregon states that it has been ordered to Jefferson Barracks, from whence the greater number of the officers will proceed upon recruiting service. It is not probable that any portion of the corps will be ordered on active service during the present year.

— We learn from the Republic that there are about ninety boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal engaged in the Cumberland coal trade.

— A new locomotive on the South-Eastern Railway, in England, lately attained a speed of 73 miles an hours, with a load of 44 tons, upon a falling gradient of 1 in 264.

— The Worcester Spy states that a machine has been invented at Leicester for measuring and folding cloth of every description at one operation, at the rate of eighty yards a minute, in yard folds. It is simple in construction and does the work in a neat and perfect manner.

— At West Elkton, Ohio, on Saturday week, Mr. Wheeler and his lady were looking through the new steam mill, and in passing near a pair of horizontal spur wheels. Mrs. Wheeler's clothes were caught, and herself drawn through between the wheels, cutting both her legs off near the knees, and one arm near the body. She was so dreadfully mangled that after three hours of agony her eyes were closed in death.—*Easton (O) Register, July 34.*

WINES AND SPIRITS.—From the annual account presented to Parliament of the importations, &c., from abroad, of wines, spirits, &c., it appears that in the year, ended 5th January, 1851, 9,304,312 gallons of wine were imported. Upon 6,684,668 gallons duty had been paid: 1,745,718 gallons had been exported as merchandise, and 6,437,222 gallons had been retained for home consumption, after deducting the amount exported subsequently to the payment of duty. The wine retained for home consumption was principally Portugese and Spanish, 2,814,976 gallons being retained from the imports of the former, and 2,469,038 gallons from those of the latter. The quantity of French wine retained was 425,056 gallons; of Cape wine, 246,182 gallons; of Madeira, 70,360 gallons; of Rhenish, 54,668 gallons; of Canary, 15,995; of Fayal, 245 gallons; and of Sicilian and other sorts, 425,056 gallons. On the 5th of January, 9,890,964 gallons of wine in warehouse, under bond, in the United Kingdom, of which 5,920,862 gallons were under bonds at London. Spirits were imported last year to the amount of 8,152,772 proof gallons; 4,809,880 gallons were retained for home consumption, of which 2,902,064 gallons were of rum, and 1,860,509 gallons were of brandy.—*European Times.*

Notice to Contractors.

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—Proposals will be received by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company in Steubenville, until the 1st day of October next, for the Grading and Masonry of the first division of the road extending from Steubenville to the Cenotion valley; and, also, for the construction of the entire Road between Steubenville and Coshocton and also distinct proposals for the construction of that portion of the Road extending from Coshocton to Newark.

The entire length of this line is about 110 miles, and it contains work of all description in great variety, some of which is quite heavy.

Proposals will be received for the Grading and Masonry of the first division entire or in sections of about a mile each, the Company reserving the privilege to reject any proposition of the whole work as may appear most conducive to its interests.

Plans Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Company, after the 15th of September, and further information may be obtained on application to J. Bickenderfer, Jr., Chief Engineer, or to the undersigned.

D. KILGORE,
President.

jy18:1wd&4tw

Profitable Occupation.

THE ADVERTISER will forward to any lady or gentleman, on the receipt of $1, (post paid), Printed Instructions in two beautiful Arts, sufficiently explicit to enable either sex to practice the same as a genteel and lucrative employment, either for profit or amusement; requiring no previous knowledge and the trifling outlay, whereby leisure time may be profitably filled up, and a handsome income secured in the production of articles in constant demand. We can confidently say that most every person can make from two to three dollars per day clear expense in the production of these articles. Try it, and satisfy yourselves. Address

D. K. WHITEFIELD, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Papers receiving the above marked, will please insert three times, and forward bills for payment.

jy18:3t

☞ Papers receiving the above marked, will please insert three times, and forward bills for payment.

jy18:3t

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST—Just received at W. MALLING'S PERIODICAL OFFICE, No. 60 Wood street, Godey, Graham, Sartain and the Ladies' National Magazines for August. The Engravings and Fashion Plates are highly creditable to the publishers, and the reading matter is as usual, *good.* jly18

BACON—5 casks Shoulders (prime,) for sale by WM. DYER.
jy18 No. 207 Liberty st.

GIBBD HERRING—20 bbls. first quality receiving. WM. DYER.
jy18

LARD—3 bbls. No 1;
15 kegs do; For sale by WM. DYER.
jy18

BUTTER—3 bbls packed;
10 kegs do; For sale by WM. DYER.
jy18

DRIED FRUIT—200 bush. Peaches;
50 do Apples. For sale by WM. DYER.
jy18 corner of Smithfield st.

DRIED BEEF—500 lbs winter cured for sale by WM. DYER.
jy18

SUGAR—10 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar for sale WM. DYER.
jy18

JUST RECEIVED—An invoice of Mann's Patent Vertical Lever, Letter and Manifest Presses, consisting of sizes 154 inches by 18, 14 by 12 and 10 by 12, with Metallic Dampeners. Letter and Manifest Books to correspond.

For sale wholesale and retail by
JOHN F. COLE,
sole agent for the West,
At Covode & Cole's Warehouse, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

Bookseellers and Stationers supplied at as low prices as they can purchase from the eastern manufacturer and patentee. jy18:6t

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, *the Medical Wonder of the Age*—The extraordinary power of this Nervine is so wonderful in its operation upon the Nervous Fluids, that it at once and immediately acts upon the system, producing appetite, digestion, strength, happiness and nervous power; consequently Health is soon predominant. It is purely an *Herbaceous Nervine*, acting powerfully upon all Nervous Complaints; and as the nerves are the main spring of the whole system, few diseases can remain long when the nerves are sound. For sale by
S. L. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
jy18 No. 50 Smithfield st.

TROY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A desirable property of one acre; having a Dwelling house a large garden, and bearing apple trees, &c., with a rotary engine, boiler, & line of small shops. The steam boiler is 24 feet long by 36 inches, all standing and in good order. Abundance of water. Also, an engine house and several other buildings, so arranged, that three large lots, each with a building, would be sold separate, and five lots of 23 feet by 126 deep. The whole will be sold for $1500
S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
jy18 50 Smithfield st.

BLOOMS—60 tons No. 1 Bedford Forge Blooms;
150 do do Juniata do do;
KING & MOORHEAD,
jy18 No. 27 Wood street.

NO. SUGAR—50 hhds. N. O. Sugar, on storage, and for sale, to close out the lot.
KING & MOORHEAD.
jy18

COFFEE—50 bags Prime Rio Coffee;
10 do Java do;
KING & MOORHEAD.
jy18

S. H. MOLASSES—10 bbls. S. H. Molasses for sale.
KING & MOORHEAD.
jy18

100 REAMS MEDIUM RAG WRAPPING PAPER for sale by KING & MOORHEAD.
jy18

IN THE MATTER of the Voluntary assignment of James S. Adams, Shoe Merchant, of the City of Pittsburgh.

The creditors and debtors of James S. Adams will take notice that a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, dated June 4th, 1851, has been executed to the undersigned, who will settle the business of said Adams.
WILLIAM LARIMER, JR.,
jy17:6t Assignee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LUNCH every Day at B. Perry's, in the Diamond, at half-past 10 o'clock. jy12:tf

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 TYPE, 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.

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,
jy9 *Post Buildings, Pittsburgh.*

Register of Wills.—We are authorised to announce that ANDREW BARCLAY, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Register of Wills, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. jy2:10

[From the Louisville Journal, May 29th, 1851.]

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia, *Prepared from Rennet, or the Stomach of the Ox.