The Lake Superior Country.

BY J. A. HARRIS EDITOR CLEVELAND HERALD.

We spent the last week of July on Lake Superior, stopping at the several places of interest on the American shore between the Saut and Lapointe, a distance, as traveled, of over four hundred miles. The weather was calm, cool, and invigorating, and the trip forms one of the most interesting and delightful to be enjoyed in the hot season on this continent.

The Lake Superior country is destined to become a very important portion of the Republic. Its fisheries, its minerals, its lumber, and its agricultural productions, are just beginning to be developed, and already the travel and commerce of the Lake surprises the visitor who had previously regarded the region as almost an inhospitable wild. The fleet of shipping and steamers on the Lake find constant and profitable employment—capitalists, miners, merchants, mechanics, fishermen, agriculturists, and families are flocking to the healthy clime, and opening the forest and the mines to establish homes and reap a harvest of wealth. Pleasant villages are springing up at the several harbors and in the vicinity of the mines, and the constant remark we heard among the "old settlers" was, "everybody likes the country, and everybody is doing well."

The town of Saut Ste. Marie has improved very much within a few years, and must grow into commanding importance as the emporium of the Northwest. Government has too long neglected the construction of a Ship Canal at this point, by which vessels and steamers from the lower Lakes could enter with their cargoes upon the great inland sea, without the slow, toilsome and expensive process of a land journey over the Portage; for it should be remembered that every ship-keel upon Superior has been thus transported by private energy and enterprise. A Railroad across, also the result of private enterprise under the direction of S. McKenzie, Esq., has done much to facilitate the transhipment of merchandize, machinery, &c., to Superior, and of copper, fish, &c., to the ports below.

The best interests of the Republic, with its extended frontier of the Northwest, as well as the vast and growing commerce of a chain of waters reaching into the heart of the interior, equal in distance to half the width of the Atlantic, demand a free Ship Canal of the General Government without delay.

The settlements at Carp River, in the vicinity of the richest Iron mines in the world, are increasing and flourishing. The Marquette Iron Works, and the Works of Messrs. Eaton, have demonstrated the fine quality of the ores and the profit of working them. The country is inexhaustible, and ere long Lake Superior iron will be common and stand number one in the market.

Copper Harbor is again looking up, the mines in that vicinity giving promise of ultimate good pay to the miner. At Eagle Harbor the settlement is flourishing, and the Copper mines are becoming quite extensively worked. The location and harbor are fine. Eagle River is hardly worthy of the name as a stream, and affords no harbor. The celebrated Cliff and North American mines are three miles and a half back from the village at the mouth. The Cliff Mine is justly the marvel of the world. It is now worked at the depth of 257 feet, and the deeper the shaft is sunk the richer the vein. Immense masses of native copper, weighing many tons are found, requiring tedious labor with the chisel to cut them into moveable blocks. Many taken out weigh from four to five thousand pounds. Large quantities of barrel and stamp work are also taken out. The vein leads toward the Lake, and it is not improbable but in time the work will be extended under the bed of the Lake as the mines of Cornwall are beneath the Ocean. The North American, a quarter of a mile distant from the Cliff, is yielding richly in copper, and bids fair to be equally as productive to its enterprising owners. The country in the vicinity of these mines is quite favorable for farming and grazing, and a number of farms have been opened.

At Ontonagon we found a fine settlement.—The river has some six feet of water on its bar, and a good harbor can be made by running out piers. Inside the river is broad and deep for some twelve miles to the rapids. An appropriation should be made by the next Congress. It is the important point on the Lake, and will be the commercial port of a large mining and farming section of the Upper Peninsula. The Copper Mines each side of the Ontonagon are already numerous, and a year hence will see some forty or more opened or commenced. The mines now worked are yielding beyond anticipation, and there is scarce a doubt, but the Ontonagon section will prove to be among the richest in minerals on the American shore.

The valley of the river and country adjacent to the mines is favorable for farming, the soil rich and well timbered, and the climate milder than at any other point on Lake Superior. Potatoes, and vegetables generally yield largely. Oats and grass do well, and corn and spring and winter wheat so far as tested. The mines will always afford a good market and enterprizing New England or German farmers could scarcely fail to grow rich there. The snow falls before the ground freezes, lies steadily during the winter to the depth of two feet or over, and the moment it melts in the spring vegetation starts to life vigorously. The Hon. Truman Smith, who has spent sometime in exploring the Lake Superior country this season, pronounces much of it decidedly better for agricultural purposes than large portions of New England, including the northern part of Connecticut. The Ontonagon will be a central point of emigration for years to come, and the village at the mouth is now rapidly improving.

Lapointe is one of the ancient trading posts of the Northwest, and is beautifully located near the head of the lake. The scenery and water views are unsurpassed. Several islands, the principal of the group being the Apostles, open various channels and adorn the ancient paradise of the red men. Here dwell Buffalo and Blackbird with their bands. Buffalo summoned his band to the dance, and Gov. Barry and suite held a talk and smoked the pipe of peace with the "red brothers." Lapointe will yet become a fashionable place of summer resort for health and pleasure seekers. The inhabitants are now nearly all half breeds and Indians, but the latter are soon to be moved further West to give room to the progressive pale faces.

On the return the pleasure party had a splendid view of the famous Pictured Rocks, and in approaching them it was difficult to dispel the illusion that a magnificent city did not crown the shore in the distance.

A Ride on the Locomotive.

BY J. W. GRAY, EDITOR OF THE CLEVELAND PLAINDEALER.

Reader, was you ever there? If not, it will do you good to try it from one station to another. That will be long enough if you are not an apprentice of old Vulcan, and used to casting thunder bolts for Jupiter. In our late trip to Columbus, we had the curiosity to try Brewster's accommodations, the famous Engineer on one of the Express Trains, and mounted his Iron charger with him. It was fun for a few minutes, or so long as you could sit on the fireman's seat, but when you found yourself off the saddle, and over the other side of the furnance, holding on to one of the stanchions with a desperate, but doubtful grasp, it was not so interesting. The Locomotive went like mad, and when it seemed to us that it was *running away*, and would soon tear itself to pieces, and make jerked meat of the whole of us, we looked around and saw the fireman quietly poking wood into its blazing jaws, like turning liquor into a mad man's mouth. We cast our eyes towards Brewster, to see if he noticed the fireman, and found him smoking the stub end of a cigar, with a grin in the other corner of his mouth intended for us. We happened to be standing in front of a small mirror which was nailed to the side of the fire-deck, and discovered a countenance somewhat familiar to us but not exactly ourself, as it was several shades whiter than we usually lay claims to. We were not scared,—of course not,—but the first thing we did when the Locomotive stopped, was to *get off*. We had run seven miles in about twelve minutes. Not fast at all—this Brewster assured us all the time.

On arriving at Columbus, we learned that the Locomotive "Springfield," on the accommodation train, had that morning run *nine* miles in few minutes. That, of course, was the train we took home, and that was the Locomotive we were determined to try if the boys would let us. We found our young friend Howe, by the-bye, a "broth of a boy," was the acting conductor, and we had only to express the wish to be fully gratified. We have forgotten the engineer and fireman's name; but this we know, they are both *gentlemen*, jing split and jesuitism! When! How we did run,—the Express Train was past time compared with it. We did not run—after taking a hop, skip, and a jump; we flew; or if we did not fly, the trees, stumps, and telegraph poles did, all going towards Columbus as if the D——l was after them. We could not look ahead. The wind from our motion seemed to blow a perfect gale. We expected every moment to fly the track, and the Tender seemed to mount the Locomotive. We made twelve miles in fifteen minutes, and over the roughest portion of the road. It shook all the old hunkerism out of us, and made us a most radical "progressive." We know of many more who might be benefitted by such a ride on a Locomotive.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING: AUGUST 20, 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.*

☞ The Democratic County Convention will meet at the Court House, this morning at 11 o'clock. We presume there will be a full attendance of delegates.

☞ The election for a President and twelve Directors of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad will take place to-morrow (Thursday), 21st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, corner of Wood and Third streets.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The canvass for State Officers in which we are now engaged; and the decision upon which must be made up in less than two months from this time; is one of greater magnitude than any that has claimed our attention for many years past. Let us examine it, briefly, in a few of the aspects presented to us.

In the first place, we are to look at the next election in relation to the effect that is to be produced by it upon the affairs of our Union. We do not for a moment doubt the success of the Democratic State officers; but, supposing any other contingency possible, we should regard the event as one fraught with the highest danger to the Union. This we should look upon as inevitable; because of the direct and positive sanction that would thus be given to all the vile heresies under the names of Abolitionism and Free Soilism that have divided, distracted, and disgraced the country for several years past. The *real head* of all these heresies in Pennsylvania, is Wm. F. Johnston, who has been thus constituted in virtue of his high station of Whig Governor, and who, if he were naturally otherwise disposed, could only act now as he does, in order to concentrate all the discordant and unprincipled forces of Whiggery for the proposed grand action in October.

But, as we have said, we cannot look upon such a result as the election of Johnston, as even barely possible. We believe there is too much sound, sterling patriotism and good sense yet left in the State, to permit such a result. But, notwithstanding this—as we know he has been making tremendous exertions to secure his re-election—as he is backed by all the official influence of the State—and as it is not very doubtful that even paid officers of the State are constantly engaged in electioneering for him,—we may of course well advise our party friends of these things; and warn them of the consequences of supineness and inaction on their part.

We do not look upon Johnston's election as a thing barely possible; because he has thus far been but a mere automaton. If his talents or his destiny might have made him any thing more than this, the destiny of the Democratic party has overruled all the high purposes he may have had; and he has been bound to succumb to democratic majorities in both Houses—thus depriving him of all power to do harm, (though the disposition could not be controlled,) and leaving him free to do good, if he entertained any such desire. But vainly do we seek for any such act as would mark the career of a statesman—vainly do we look for something worthy of the Executive Head of a great and powerful State. As well might one expect Puss to become suddenly great, while watching at her favorite mouse-hole, and assume the dignity and majesty, and the power of the Lion, as expect to find so ingrained a *small* politician rising to the dignity and true honor of the statesman. No, the *littleness of character* that has distinguished Wm. F. Johnston, while Governor of the State, is one of the strongest grounds upon which we expect his defeat.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.

The *great* event of the month—the arrival of Wm. F. Johnston, Whig candidate for Governor,—took place on Monday evening last; and, so far as we can learn, it was one of the *smallest* affairs that could have been expected on the part of Pittsburgh Whigs. No indications of enthusiasm marked the event; unless when the Governor and a few chosen friends, soon after their arrival, became warm over the "flowing bowl" that was made ready for them. There was no outpouring of the People to welcome a tried, and trusty, and faithful public servant;—nothing that could be taken as evidence that any other than a mere dispenser of a few paltry offices had arrived among us.

Gov. Johnston, as we learn, has been very busy since his arrival in Pittsburgh. He has spoken two or three times; but to little effect, as we judge from remarks that have fallen from a number of professed political friends. One says—"Johnston laid it strong upon the mechanics and other working men. He calculates on getting all their votes, sure!" Another says—"He cannot get my vote,—I had no idea that he was such a complete demagogue." And such is the character of many similar remarks that we have heard. On the whole, we think his reception by his political friends has been a very cold one; his speeches have been too flimsy and transparent for a discriminating Pittsburgh audience, even of his own party; and a large number have in consequence determined that they will not support him.

Prepaying Postage.

Under the old law regulating postages, there were a few cases where courtesy prompted to the prepayment of letters,—among these were the cases of writing to a lady, and to an acquaintance upon your own private business. But under the *new* law there is so material a change made, that we think ALL letters, as an act of simple justice to our correspondents, should be prepaid. Under the *old* law, you were required to pay no more, if a letter came to you *unpaid*, than you may have paid for a letter to a correspondent in the same place; but under the *new*, if you send a letter *unpaid* to a friend (in Philadelphia, for instance,) that friend must pay FIVE cents; while, if you had paid the postage it would have cost but THREE. Every one sending a letter, on any subject, now, ought to pay the postage.

Shipments for Pittsburgh.

The *Pennsylvanian* informs us that some western merchants have been shipping their goods by way of the northern route, through fear of detention by low water, and high freights. We can assure our neighbors, however, that they need have no cause for fear. Goods are obtained from Philadelphia here in five days; there are always boats enough to take away all that is destined beyond this place; and the water has been sufficient, all the season we believe, to afford a ready transit to all the freight that has been offered. Freights are so low, that no one can be dissatisfied.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

We give to our readers, to-day, the celebrated resolutions adopted by our political friends in the General Convention at Baltimore, in 1844. They have all, no doubt, read them before; but such wholesome political doctrines as are there given cannot be too frequently made the subject of contemplation; and in a time like the present, they may be profitably referred to as in positive contradistinction to the avowals of sentiment made by our opponents. Had the spirit of these resolutions prevailed in 1848, a deathblow would have at once been given to those vile heresies that have since wrought so much mischief; and every thing that could be expected from a just and wise administration of the government would be in the full process of realization.

"*Resolved*, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

"*Resolved*, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

"*Resolved therefore*, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord; of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

"1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

"2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

"3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

"4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

"5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the mostrigid economy in conducting our public affairs and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

"6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

"7. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

"8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

"9. That the liberal principles imbodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles of the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute-books.

"*Resolved*, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

"*Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgement of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical denomination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

"*Resolved*, That the war with Mexico, provoked on her part by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas; and that, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed have given aid and comfort to the enemy."

"*Resolved*, That we would be rejoiced at the assurances of a peace with Mexico, founded on the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future; but that while the ratification of the liberal treaty offered to Mexico remains in doubt, it is the duty of the country to sustain the administration in every measure necessary to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, should that treaty be rejected.

"*Resolved*, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico have crowned it with imperishable glory. Their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unfaltering perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes, and that more formidable enemy, the disease of the climate, exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a rigat to the profound gratitude of their country and the admiration of the world."

Seventh Ward Meeting.

A statement having been made by Mr. Stephen Barnsby, that there were no resolutions of instructions in favor of Gen. Cass offered and adopted at the Primary meeting of the Democrats of the Seventh Ward, on Saturday evening last, I would merely state, that I was chosen to preside over that meeting; that I was present during the whole meeting; that the question on instructing the delegates from our Ward was distinctly put by me; and that, from the expression by the meeting, I declared the resolution of instructions to be adopted; and that no question of the fact was made at the time by any one.

JACOB TOMER.

A Melancholy Sight.—Dr. Reid, a traveler through the highlands of Peru, found lately in the desert of Atacama, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number men women and children, seated in a semi-circle as when alive, and staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried; life had not departed before they thus sat around; but hope was gone; the Spanish invader was at hand, and, no escape being left, they had come hither to die. They still sit immoveable in that dreary desert; dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they still keep their position, sitting up as in solemn council, while over that dread Areopagus silence broods everlastingly.

Scribblings and Clippings.

Mr. Wm. Darby, whose statistical researches heretofore have attracted much attention, estimates the annual increase of population in the United States at 3 per cent.; and taking the past advance as the basis, computes the population of 1860 at 21,095,585, that of 1870 at 40,617,708, that of 1880 at 54,586,795. If no serious disturbance be allowed to interfere with the present order of things, the aggregate population of the United States, he thinks, at the close of the present century must exceed one hundred millions.

The dwelling house of Mr. Christian Stouffer, near Waynesboro', Franklin county, Pa., we are informed, was entered on the 9th. The party who entered, consisted of some three or four persons well armed, who awoke Mr. S., demanded his money, unlocked his bureau, and obtaining about $80 decamped. The supposed persons, residents of the neighborhood, have been arrested and committed to the Chambersburg jail.

The Law of Primogeniture has at length been swept out of existence in Upper Canada. In a list of measures to which the Governor-General gave the royal assent, a few days ago, was included the act to abolish the right of promigeniture, in the succession of real estate. This is, perhaps, the most democratic measure that has been passed during the present Parliament; and its influence on the future condition of the Province cannot fail to be decidedly beneficial.

The manufacture of ale in Albany engages six breweries, which consume $800,000 worth of barley annually. One hundred thousand barrels of ale are made, and sold for half a million of dollars.

Mr. Wm. Ramsey, late editor and proprietor of the Sidney (O.) Yeoman, dropped dead on the 13th ult., while seated at his table, in the act of writing an editorial.

A letter from Kentucky says that Sallie Ward, the queen of western beauty, who was once Mrs. Lawrence, is soon again to be led to the altar. The happy (!) individual who is about to take sweet Sallie by the hand is Dr. Hunt, a near relative of Henry Clay.

The broad gauge speed has been equalled on a narrow guage line—the South-Eastern—an engine built by Crampton, in England, having taken a train of carriages at the rate of 75 miles an hour! She is stated to have been perfectly steady at that speed.

If all the happiness that is dispersed through the whole race of mankind in this world were drawn together, and put into the possession of any single man, it would not make a very happy being. Though, on the contrary, if the miseries of the whole species were fixed in a single person, they would make a miserable one.

The following inscription is on a tablet in Limerick Cathedral: "Mementi Mori. Here lieth Littele Samuel Barinton, that great Under Taker, of Famious Cittis Clock and Chime Maker; He made his own Time go early and Later, But now he is returned to God his Creator. The 19 of November Then Ho Seeth, And for His Memory this Here is Pleast, by His Son Ben 1693."

The Tribune says, on good authority, that Jenny Lind will give a series of concerts in that city in November next, and that Benedict and Belletti have gone to Europe to procure an Opera Troupe, of which Jenny will be the Prima Donna.

Letters received at Boston, mention that Mrs. Judson (Fanny Forrester) was at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th of May, and in good health. She was to leave soon for England, on her way homeward.

"Baron Von Humboldt, although a small man—born so long ago as Sept. 14, 1769—is all animation, and his conversation of the most varied and interesting character. His face is without a wrinkle; his eye are as sparkling as ever, and I saw him read without glasses." So says a late letter.

A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take to release him—she replied that about sixty-two dollars she thought was as much as he was worth; whereupon he paid the cash, took a quit claim, and married the sister.

The Rev. Dr. Estabrook, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died at Fort Smith, in Arkansas, on the 21st of July.

In a strong whig county the Louisville Journal complains that Mr. Hill, the whig candidate for the Legislature, has been beaten 150 votes, because he is a Roman Catholic.

"Ned, who is the girl I saw you walking with?" "Miss Hogg." "Hogg, Hogg; well she is to be pitied for having such a name." "So I think," rejoined Ned. "I pitied him very much that I offered her mine, and she is going to take it soon."

Falkland Islands, one of the British colonies, has a population of about one hundred souls, and yet has a governor, magistrate, chaplain, surveyor and clerk, and is maintained at an expense of $20,000. In 1845 the annual appropriation to maintain it was $50,000. Last year 23 vessels touched there; in 1849 only 12. In a recent debate Mr. Cobden proposed to withdraw the establishment from the island.

Mrs. Deborah Peavey, of Centre Barnstead, Mass.,—a lady of seventy-seven years of age—a few days since, cut and made a satin vest for her husband, which was pronounced by a workman to be of as good work and finish as can be produced in the country.

The question as to "which side a lady should ride," has been settled by Md'lle Tournaire, the most celebrated lady equestrian of modern times who says: "The lady must ride on the right hand side, and the gentleman on the left hand side."

A black fish was lately caught near New Orleans, which weighed 214 pounds. It was served up at one of the hotels.

A despatch from Washington says: "It is reported that the steamer Saranac which sailed from Philadelphia on Thursday with sealed orders, took out a protest of the U. S. Government against the abrogation of the Nicaragua treaty.

Letters from Akyab, Arracon, announce the death, on the 24th of May, of Mrs. E. R. K. Knapp, wife of Rev. H. E. Knapp, of the American Baptist mission.

An elegant service of silver has been forwarded to Albany, N. Y., within a few days, designed for presentation to Erastus Corning, Esq., President of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, in accordance with a vote of the stockholders of that company. Its value is upwards of $6,000—the centre piece, or *epergne*, alone costing about $1,800.

Mr. John Stevens, a broker on Exchange street, Boston, and for many years secretary of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, committed suicide at his office on the 13th, by severing the main antery in his right leg.

Many desertions of U. S. troops are taking place from Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Said the distinguished Lord Chatham to his son, "I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed and the walls of your chamber, 'If you do not rise early, you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yours elf or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself.'"

A tremendous old sea lawyer has been caught at St John. His mouth was three feet across between the angle of the jaws, and 320 gallons of oil were obtained from the carcass!

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Meeting at Paris.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Washington county, in favor of the above road, was convened at the town of Paris, on August the 18th, at 10, A. M.

The meeting was organized by appointing Jas. McFarren, Esq., Chairman, and William McCabe, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated by the Secretary, and it was eloquently and forcibly addressed by Dr. Andrews, of Steubenville, and by the Hon. Charles Naylor.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad as an indispensable link in the great chain of improvements, now in progress for connecting central Ohio with Pittsburgh, by the shortest and best connection that can be made for that purpose.

Resolved, That the local interests of that part of Washington county, which would be traversed by, and brought under the influence of this line of communication, would be greatly promoted by the construction of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

Resolved, That we can see no comparison, as to the advantages of the road itself, and to the interests of Pittsburgh, between the benefits to be produced by opening a new channel through the heart of one of the richest agricultural and mineral regions of the West, now almost shut out from a market; and those which would result from laying a railroad track on the margin of the Ohio river to compete with its trade, to divide what already exists there, and which, moreover, could only enjoy a share of the local trade on one side of the river. The latter track as compared with the former road would be comparatively of infinitely less importance, in all respects.

Resolved, That this part of Washington county, which is within thirty miles of Pittsburgh, is practically more remote and inaccessibly, than if located on a railroad line, at the distance of one hundred and fifty miles from that city.

Resolved, That the wealth of this section of the rich county of Washington is ample for the construction of so much of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road as may be considered its proper share of the work, and that this meeting pledges its best efforts to make it available for this purpose.

Resolved, That as farmers we put our hands to the plough and will not look back, but will move steadily on until we make this straight furrow across this neck of land; and "we don't believe in going all *round* a farm to get at the barn door."

The addresses were warmly responded to by the meeting, when Messrs. McCabe and Gardner were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. A resolution was adopted directing the publication of the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES McFERRAN, Pres't.
Wm. McCabe, Sec'y.

Railroad Meeting at Holliday's Cove, Va.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on August 18th, instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Holliday's Cove, Virginia, in favor of adopting measures to connect that part of Virginia with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road.

Mr. Jesse Edgington was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel wells was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was addressed with great force and effect by Nathaniel Wells, Esq., of Virginia, Dr. Andrews, of Steubenville, and Messrs. S. Livingston and Charles Naylor, of Pennsylvania.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Virginia, claim, and have no doubt of receiving, at the hands of your State, equal and like privileges with the citizens of other parts of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That any attempt on the part of the citizens of any other portion of the State to exclude us from obtaining access to our natural and necessary markets, and a free intercommunication with our neighbors and fellow citizens, is unreasonable and inadmissible, and must finally and speedily be unsuccessful.

Resolved, That we will apply to the next Legislature of Virginia, for the privilege of constructing a Railroad to connect us with the East and the West.

Resolved, That Jesse Edgington, Nathaniel Wells and James Gardner be a committee to take measures to procure the legislation necessary for carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolution.

The meeting was a most determined and enthusiastic one, and the generous and liberal sentiments of the speaker were most heartily responded to. A large subscription was made to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

The proceedings were ordered to be published and the meeting adjourned.

JESSE EDGINGTON, Chairman.
Nathl. Wells, Secretary.

Late West India News.

Halifax papers to the 7th inst., have late advices from the West Indies, via the steamer Osprey, from Bermuda, July 29th.

"Mr. Ross, the newly-arrived Governor of Tobago, had been unfortunately killed by being thrown from his gig, on his return from the celebration of H. M. Coronation. Tobago has been signally unfortunate in her Governors. Death removes them, as they succeed each other, with an unsparing hand."

The eminent firm of A. Duff, Deharara, has failed in consequence of the bankruptcy of the house of Peter Duff & Co., Liverpool. Mr. Duff's liabilities have been set down at $240,000; his assets are estimated at $100,000.

As a specimen of the depreciation of property in Demarara, it is stated that four estates have recently sold under the hammer for $900, $740 $2726, $4300; in all, about $12,000. In the days of the prosperity of the Island, these estates were valued at nearly $200,000.

The Directors of the Demarara Railway Company, in London, have sent out instructions to proceed with the line as far as the terminus originally contemplated—the village of Mahaica.

Bills of Policy have arranged for steam communication between Demarara, Berbice, and Essiquibo, and steamers have been ordered from Europe for that purpose.

In the House of Assembly of Antigua, on the 3d inst., a resolution was introduced to the effect that a joint committee of the two Houses be appointed to present an address to His Excellency the Governor, praying his Excellency to take such steps as he may deem expedient, with a view of securing for the Colony a portion of the Africans liberated from captured slavers.

70,716 hhds. Sugar had been shipped from Martinique, and only 15,976 from Guadaloupe.

The quantity of produce shipped at Barbadoes, up to the 7th inst., is as follows:—33,544 hogsheads, 2,423 tierces, 6,734 barrels of Sugar, equal to 35,994 hhds; and 5,815 puncheons, 188 hhds., and 105 barrels of Molasses. It is evident that the crop will exceed 36,000 hogsheads.

DIED:

On Tuesday, 19th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. JANE DORIS, aged 68 years.

Her funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, in Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts., to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

County Commissioner.

☞ Messrs. Editors & Lafferty—Please announce the name of JACOB TOMER, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention. The well known honesty and ability of Mr. Tomer, peculiarly qualify him for this important office. [au20:1t] MANY DEMOCRATS.

Land for Sale.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE ACRES, fifty-one of cultivated land, and fifty under a good state of cultivation, lying in Green Bottom, Gallia county, Ohio. Between four and five hundred well selected bearing apple trees, and fifty bearing peach trees, a comfortable frame dwelling house, and a large frame barn on the premises. Also, 160 acres a half a mile below the Farm, all well timbered, on the bank of the Ohio river, and supposed to have an abundance of coal upon it. The above premises will be sold upon favorable terms by the purchaser applying to William Baker, now residing in Cincinnati, or Alexander Shanklin, his agent, living on the land. WILLIAM BAKER.

☞ Pittsburgh Post copy three months weekly and send bill to this Office.—*Ironton Register.* [au20:w3m

For Sale.

The hull of the Steamboat LAKE ERIE. Enquire on board, at the Allegheny wharf below the St. Clair street bridge. [au20:3t

OOLONG TEAS—Just received at the FRUIT TEA STORE, a large supply of fresh, fine and superior Oolong Black Teas, by the last arrivals from New York and Canton. Also, Young Hyson and Imperials of various grades. No better Teas to be had at the prices. A. JAYNES, 39 Fifth street.

A MEETING OF THE TAVERN KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held, at JOHN SEETINS', this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing six months.

Punctual attendance is requested. [au20

☞ Tribune copy and charge this Office.

MUSQUITO BARS—5 0 pieces Musquito Bars just received and for sale very cheap.
A. A. MASON & CO.,
au20 Nos. 62 and 64 Market st.

CRIMPED RIBBONS—A. A. Mason & Co. have just received a large supply of the above goods, assorted colors. [au20

CRIMPED TARLETANS—A. A. Mason & Co. have just received per express, a large assortment of Crimped Tarletans, assorted colors. [au20

NEW EMBROIDERIES—A. A. Mason & Co. still continue to receive additional quantities of beautiful new style Embroideries, and sell them very cheap.
au20

BERAGE DE LAINES—A. A. Mason & Co. are now closing out their stock of Berages and Berage De Laines, at less than eastern cost.
au20 Nos. 62 and 64 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the Morning Post.

Ma. Editor—You will please announce the name of J. CHAMBERS, of the Third Ward, Allegheny City, for Associate Judge. Mr. C. is a man of excellent judgment, and if elected, would make a first-rate officer.
au18:tc

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.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851. HARPER & LAYTON.

☞ FOR SALE—A LOT situated on Liberty street, north side, between Hay and Marbury streets. For terms apply to JOHN SNYDER, jy24:1m at Bank of Pittsburgh.

☞ The name of WILLIAM W. IRWIN will be submitted to the Democratic Convention for nomination as their candidate for the office of President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Common Pleas.
jy24:tc

Register of Wills.—We are authorized 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. jy23:tc

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

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia,

Prepared from Rennet, or the Stomach of the Ox.

☞ On the 7th of May, 1851, Rev. M. D. Williams, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, was and had been for a long time confined to his room, and most of the time to his bed, with Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa, was, to all appearance, on the very verge of the grave, and acknowledged to be so by his physician, who had tried all the ordinary means in his power, without effect, and at the above named time, the patient, with the consent of his physician, commenced the use of Dr. Houghton's "PEPSIN," and to the astonishment, surprise and delight of all, he was much relieved the first day. The third day he left his room. The sixth day, which was excessively hot, he rode ten miles with no bad effect; on the eighth day he went on a visit to the country; and, on the thirteenth day, though not entirely restored to his natural strength, he was so far recovered as to *go alone* a journey of five hundred miles, where he arrived in safety, much improved in health, having had no disturbance of the stomach or bowels, *after taking the first dose of Pepsin.* These facts are not controvertible, and that this is a case which ought to convince all skeptics that there is a power in "PEPSIN." Let physicians and dyspeptics investigate.

KEYSER & M'DOWELL, Agents,
jel1 110 Wood street

U. A. O. D.

☞ Meets above Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Third and Wood streets, every Monday evening.
jy22

☞ **Hints to Parents.**—One great source of disease in children, is the carelessness 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 induced 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 yes who would wish to improve, not only your own health, but that of your own offspring, by a renunciation of 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 we see Scalds, Scrofula and a thousand other afflictions, transmitted to the rising generation, that might have been prevented by this timely precaution! To accomplish which, there is nothing like the public or private use, as official as Dr. HULL'S LATEST IMPROVED FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, combining Yellow Dock and Burdock, with the pure and genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla. For general debility during this warm weather, it acts like a charm, restoring elasticity of muscle and vig