Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING::::AUGUST 28, 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.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.*

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Chartiers Township.*
JAMES WATSON, *of West Elizabeth Township.*

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES WATSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
A. HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township*
L. B. PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*

RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*

REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*

CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*

TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of South Pittsburgh.*

COMMISSIONER.
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*

SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*

AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

☞ We are indebted to PAUL HUGUS & Co., Market street one door from Fifth, for a neat and beautiful cravat, being a specimen of their late purchases in the East. These gentlemen have just fitted up a magnificent new store room and have spread out a large and handsome stock of fresh goods, which is especially worthy of the attention of the ladies.

THE WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

There is an old Roman saying, "No one can forfeit his honor if he never had any." And it is plain that Gov. Johnston can lose nothing of this kind by his course as leader of the Whigs; for he never had any honor to lose. It was once supposed that he had some, and hence he was elected by the Democrats a member of the Legislature. When he found that he might make a miserable temporary profit by it, he took an equivocal position between Democratic and Whig measures, and in a time of need the Whigs made him Speaker of the Senate. Then he became a whig, and accident soon made him Whig Governor.

When he was a representative of the sterling Democracy of Armstrong and Westmoreland, he was thought to have honor; and then he vigorously maintained the principles of the constitution on the subject of fugitive slaves. But now we find that it was mere selfishness that prompted his course; for no sooner does he see that he needs the aid of Abolitionists, than he changes his course, and endeavors to embarass the operation of the constitution on this subject. When he was a representative of a sound democratic district, he advocated sound Union principles.—When he becomes a candidate for a State office, he courts the Abolitionists by advocating their disunion principles.

All the true Whig papers of the State claim that the resolutions of their State Convention assert the propriety and insist on the permanency of the "Compromise measures;" and of course, no man can honorably be the candidate of the Whig party, who repudiates these measures.—Yet Johnston does repudiate them. He refuses to stand upon the Whig platform, and in order to gratify a momentary hunger, the Whigs have sold their principles *for a mess of pottage.* Johnston and the Abolitionists have cheated them out of their birth-right, and now he and they have become the standard bearers of Whiggism—*improved* Whiggism—*progressive* Whiggism.

And suppose Johnston should succeed; who will profit by it? Will his administration be true Whig or Abolitionist? Will his favorites and confidants be Whigs or Abolitionists? Will he favor or harass the measures of a true Whig President? Will he encourage the kindly flow of brotherly feelings between the States, or will he still stir up the foul waters of disunion?

The Whigs have made a sad mistake in making such a nomination, and it is plain enough that they regret it deeply, and they will show their regret by rejecting him at the polls. They should reject him openly, as he has openly rejected their principles, and is openly advocating principles which they abhor. Such a party should have a more worthy man to represent them. We do not like to speak evil of Governors; but even being Governor cannot make a great man out of Wm. F. Johnston.

"Pigmies are pigmies still though placed on Alps."

GEN. SETH CLOVER.

The infamous lie, (circulated by the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, and by all the Whig presses in the State,) that Gen. Clover had been appointed to make out the returns of Clarion county, and was found incapable of adding up a column of figures six inches long in several hours; and that he was obliged to get help to enable him to do so; has been overpowringly met by the utter denial of all the return judges of that county, for the election when this proof of Gen. Clover's incapacity was offered. The gentlemen who were the return judges at the time were Paul Sterner, Joseph Alexander, William Boyd, Jr., Archibald Burns, Jered Howe, J. H. Seigworth, Solomon Eckart, Mathias Beck, Wm. T. Campbell, Peter Switzer, Jr., Jonathan Mortimore, Samuel Hagen, John M'Lain. By these gentlemen Gen. Clover and Mr. William Fulton were appointed Clerks, and all the judges, together with Mr. Fulton, certify that there is no truth whatever in the statement which the Whigs are circulating. This matter is a small one, it is true; but from its smallness it is easy to see to what low depths of meanness and litleness Whig politicians will descend, in order to try and disgrace an opponent. Even the gentleman referred to in the Whig statement as having been called in to aid in summing up the returns, certifies that the statement is untrue. He declares that the returns were all "footed" when he came into the room; and all the information he was desired to give was respecting the *number of returns* legally required to be made out.

RARE MARRIAGE.—In Concord, Ky., Joseph Moore, 78 years of age, and a veteran of the last war with England, was married to Mrs. Mary Tolen, aged 84 years. The magistrate who officiated on the occasion was 72 years old. This union makes the third wife to the groom, and the fifth husband to the bride. Mr. Moore has obtained a land warrant under the act of Congress of 1850, and intends to settle upon it in order to raise his family.

LITTLENESS AND MALIGNITY.

On Saturday last we published an article from the *London Journal* on "Spanish Morals," which has been taken hold of by some of the *little* mortals that are sometimes to be met with; and the attempt is made to prove from this that the *Post* has been guilty of insidiously attacking a portion of our fellow citizens, for whom it is well known we have been regarded by some as even more than partial; and on account of our having striven to do justice to whom we have met with the same treatment which *they* received at the hands of the illiberal and unjust. Now we utterly disclaim, in conducting the *Morning Post*, any connection with, or partiality for, any sect whatever in religion. Our glorious Constitution knows neither Methodist nor Baptist, Episcopalian nor Roman Catholic, Unitarian nor Universalist, Jew nor Gentile; and we are determined to know neither in our paper, unless it may be that sect or persuasion which seems to be under the ban of proscription. Such has been our course thus far, and such it shall continue to be.

The article referred to is not an attack, either insidious or open, upon any professing Christians, whatever. It is simply a historical statement, respecting a people who do not stand very high in the scale of Civilization, and who cannot, therefore, be expected to stand very high as examples of the influence of vital religion or morality. The article emanates from an European paper, and merely professes to give some account of *Spanish* morality. It names no sect of religion; and if the foes of any in this country are so tender as to be hurt by any thing that is said against *Spaniards*, why all we can say is they must get cured again as they got hurt. We designed nothing like an attack upon any one in publishing the article; we in no way endorsed it, and do not now endorse it; and we believe that none but a pitifully *little* soul, who might conceive that his own interest might be promoted by such misrepresentation, would seek to make it appear that we had any other design than that which we have stated, in the publication of the article.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S DISHONESTY.

Can any man desire more complete evidence of the mean and ungenerous dishonesty of Gov. Johnston than is furnished by the fact that he claims that *he* has reduced the State debt. Let it be conceded that there has been some reduction during his administration, what has he had to do with it?

He is not the State Treasurer, nor the Auditor General, and has nothing to do with appointing or controlling either of those officers. Yet these are the officers who are charged by law with the administration of the finances of the State, and we do not charge them with unfaithfulness. Gov. Johnston has been in office three years, and during all that period, the offices of State Treasurer and Auditor General have been filled by democrats, except one year when a whig was State Treasurer. Now, from all this how does it appear that Gov. Johnston had anything to do with the merit of redeeming the State debt?

The Legislature have made no extravagant appropriations, and the Auditor General and State Treasurer have faithfully administered the finances, and hence a small reduction of the State debt. Now where is the merit of Governor Johnston? Simply in this,—that he has the impudence to use his power and position, to steal from his colleagues of inferior position, the credit which their integrity have earned. A more generous mind would allow to the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and the Legislature, the sole credit of any reduction that has been effected, and would neither steal the honor of others, nor suffer his friends to make him the receiver of their stolen wares.

Indiana Elections.

We believe we have not yet given a statement of the entire result of the late elections in this State, for Congress and the State Legislature. The result for Congress has been the choice of eight Democrats and two Whigs. There have been chosen to the State Senate 17 new members, of whom 15 are Democrats and 2 Whigs. These, with the number holding over give the Democrats in the Senate 40 and the Whigs 10. In the House of Representatives, there are 63 Democrats and 37 Whigs;—which will give a Democratic majority on joint ballot of *fifty-six.*

U. S. House of Representatives.

The House consists of 233 members and four territorial Delegates. Of this number there are already chosen to the next Congress 114 Democrats and 80 Whigs, in States that gave in the last Congress 106 Whigs and 88 Democrats,—making a Democratic gain thus far of 26. The States yet to elect gave in the last Congress, 30 Democrats and 9 Whigs; so that if these should remain as they are the Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives of the United States will be *fifty-five!* The Senate consists of 62 members, of whom 33 are Democrats, 19 Whigs, and 7 Abolitionists—leaving one member to be chosen in each of the States of California, Connecticut, and Tennessee.

☞ We have been long satisfied that it is utterly useless for us to attempt to adduce any argument sustaining our political opinions, that will be in any manner acceptable to the finely discriminating mind of the editor of the Gazette. We are not of that school of moralists who regard it as proper to try and prove that black is white, or the reverse, as may serve our *interest;* and we therefore endeavor to reach the minds of honest men by plain and simple appeals to their reason, and the presentation of *facts.* We are so very unfortunate, too, a snot to be able to suit our distinguished opponent in the presentation of *facts;* but this does not disturb our equanimity in the least. We know that, for some wise end, the Almighty permits things which we regard as very strange,—fish, for instance covered with scales and others covered with only slime; still they are all fish. With the latter class corresponds the editor of the Gazette; for he will squirm and twist an argument into every imaginable form, rather than for one instant admit that an opponent may be right in his conclusions, or present a true statement of facts.

☞ The Society for the Suppression of Gambling has recently issued an address in which it speaks in tones of encouragement. It says already hundreds of petty gambling houses have been shut; several of the larger houses have closed, as their patrons say, "*temporarily,*" intending to open anew when—an event not likely soon to happen—the public eye is diverted by other scenes. But while we rejoice at what has been done, we must be ever active and vigilant to save our brothers, sons and friends, from being ensnared, depraved or robbed.

The Association is composed of some of our most respectable citizens.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—There is said to be a periodical rise and fall in the waters of Lake Superior, of about three feet on an average, but varying some two or three feet in different seasons. It commences in the month of June, and rises slowly till the last of August, when it begins to fall, and falls slowly till the next May. The cause is supposed to be the melting of the snows and ice on the tributaries during the summer months, thus causing a rise; and the cutting off of all supplies from that source during the winter by the frosts, leaving the waters of the Lake to be drained by its outlet.

The Salem Gazette hits the whig government of New York thus:—"The anti renters in New York continue their outrages, to the great disgrace of the authorities of that state."

The Iron Manufacture.

We are told by Gov. JOHNSTON, (and his presses all join in the statement,) that more than half the furnaces of this State have been closed since 1846. Notwithstanding this statement, these men *know* that some of the heaviest furnaces in the State have been erected within the last five years; and that several of those doing the best business at this moment have sprung up since 1846. We see accounts, almost weekly, of new furnaces being built, even with what are called the present extremely low prices of iron; and we should regard any man as a fool who should seriously assert that another would embark in such a business, at a time like the present, unless he saw at least a fair prospect for realizing a profit on his investment. Within the last week we have noted the commencement of *two* very extensive furnaces,—one in the vicinity of Camden, N. J., and the other in the immediate neighborhood of Pottsville in this State. We have no doubt that all the *complaint* about ruinous prices comes from old manufacturers who once doubled their money on every ton of iron they made, while nineteen-twentieths of the furnaces that have been closed, have been stopped because their nominal owners could not pay their bank debts.

Ohio Abolitionism.

A mass meeting of the so-called Free Soil party of the State of Ohio was held at Columbus on the 21st inst., and organized by the appointment of J. R. GIDDINGS, as President of the meeting. They passed a number of Resolutions of the usual character, and made the following nominations for State Officers:—

For Governor, Samuel Lewis of Hamilton.

For Lieutenant Governor, Nicholas Spindler of Knox.

Secretary of State, Henry W. King of Summit.

Supreme Court Judges, J. Brinkerhoff, Richland; S. J. Andrews, Cuyahoga; R. P. Ranney, Trumbull; Bellamy Storer, Butler; W. B. Caldwell, Hamilton.

Auditor of State, Jacob Heaton, of Columbiana.

Treasurer of State, T. A. Plants, of Meigs.

Attorney General, William A. Rodgers, of Clark.

Board of Public Works, William Frazier, of Portage; J. W. Orr, of Columbiana; G. W. Ells, of Montgomery.

Correspondence respecting the Termination of the Ohio and Pa. Railroad.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of enquiry as to the extension of the Ohio and Penna. Railroad, submit the enclosed correspondence which they have had with the President of that Company.

H. REIS,
CHARLES KENT,
A. J. GRIBBEN.

To the President and Directors of Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company:

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh.

The Committee are desirous of meeting your Board at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully yours,
H. REIS, *Chairman.*

OFFICE OHIO AND PA. RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1851.

To H. Reis, Esq., Chairman Com., &c.:

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of your note of the date, inclosing copy of Preamble and Resolutions of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, in which you state that the Committee "*are desirous of meeting your [our] Board at your [our] earliest convenience.*"

You are aware that the Board of Directors of this Company consists of seven members, *three* of whom reside in Ohio, at a considerable distance, *three* in Pittsburgh and *one* in Allegheny. One of the members from this city is absent, and not expected to return for some time—leaving but three members now within reach, being a number insufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

I shall, however, use my best endeavors to convene a quorum of the Board at the earliest practicable moment, to whom your note and the accompanying preamble and resolutions will be submitted for their instruction in the premises.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. ROBINSON, Jr., *Pres't.*

STEAMBOAT BUILDING.—The annual report on commerce and navigation, gives the following aggregate of the number of steamboats built in the United States since 1824—twenty-five years, in periods of five years each:

From 1824 to 1829	194
" 1829 to 1834	304
" 1834 to 1839	504
" 1839 to 1844	422
" 1844 to 1849	960
	2,384

Two thirds of these were built in the west, one-sixth of them in Ohio.

SOURCES OF NEW ORLEANS POPULATION.—We have often heard it remarked (says De Bow) that New Orleans was a most perfect medley of all nations and people under heaven. The late report of the superintendent of Municipality Number One somewhat confirms the impression. It appears there are 2,256 scholars registered:

"Of the scholars, there are 179 whose mother tongue is the French; 909, the English; 208, the German; 43, the Spanish; 16, the Italian, and 1 the Polish language. 1,163 were born in Louisiana, 306 in other States of the Union; 269 in France; 227 in Germany; 167 in Ireland, 69 in England and Scotland; 16 in Italy; 11 in Spain; 8 in Mexico; 5 in the West Indies; 4 in Cuba; 3 in Canada; 3 in Belgium;—2 in Switzerland; 1 in Denmark; 1 in Poland, and 1 in Australia."

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VT.—At the 51st commencement on Wednesday, fifteen of the graduating class took the degree of A. B. and three that of A. M.. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, who was present, received the honorary degree of L. L. D., as did Samuel D. Bradford, of Massachusetts. The poet of the occasion was Rev. Mr. Butler of Danvers, and addresses were delivered by Judge Douglas, Myron Lawrence and others.

COTTON MANUFACTRES IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is estimated that the annual product of all the cotton mills in the United States is 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton 600,000 bales; 100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac and in the Western States. The value of this amount of cotton, when manufactured, is supposed to be upwards of $67,000,000.

CONVERTS FROM WHIGGERY.—The Pennsylvanian, in noticing the late monster democratic demonstration, at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, says:

It should mentioned, also, that Col. T. W. Duffield, a Whig—and an ultra-Whig, dyed in the wool—having become disgusted with the trickery and double-dealing of his party on the national issues, "declared his intentions" of supporting, at the coming election, not only Col. Bigler, but the whole Democratic ticket. The large coach which brought Col. D. from Frankford, brought also with him twenty-eight more of the same sort.

INVOLUNTARY BLOOMERISM.—A Minnesota paper, advocating the cause of woman's *rights*, has been, through a mistake of the compositor, constituted a champion of woman's *tights.* The two, however, are so closely connected that an interchange of terms can hardly lead the discriminating reader astray.

EXCITEMENT IN BROOKVILLE!—A lady dressed in the "Bloomer" costume has made her appearance in the little village of Brookville, over in Jefferson county. Tremendous excitement prevails! It is feared that some of the young gentlemen of that place will do something desperate.

The exports to Southern coastwise ports were also large—among the principal articles were 15,132 bus. corn, 1681 bbls. flour, and 2479 bags coffee.

The United States' Arsenal at Springfield.

The following very interesting facts about this establishment are from the Springfield Republican:

The arsenal, the offices, and the principal manufacturing and storing buildings of the armory are located on Springfield Hill, and overlook the Connecticut valley at a charming elevation. The heavier operations of the concern are effected at three localities on Mill river, known as the "Upper," "Middle," and "Lower Water Shops." The land owned on the hill by the Government amounts to 72 acres and 2 rods; at the Upper and Middle Water Shops, 19 acres 66 rods; at the Lower Water Shops, 10 acres and 102 rods; total land owned by the Government in town, 102 acres and 10 rods. The principle building is the new arsenal. This is 200 feet long by 70 feet wide. Its height is 50 feet, which is divided into three stories, each story being sufficiently large to contain 100,000 muskets. The front is finished by a pediment of 70 feet by 12, and one of the rooms formed by the pediment it is designed to convert into an exhibition room of old and curious arms, and relics appropriate to the establishment. The tower is 89 feet high and 29 feet square, the flag staff rising 60 feet above the deck of the tower. Another large building is the new brick structure for storing lumber and musket-stocks. This is 400 feet long, 55 feet wide, and two stories high. Here a stock of four years in musket-stocks is constantly kept, that the timber may be properly seasoned. The principal of the three old arsenals is 120 by 40 feet on the ground, and three stories high; and the others two stories high, and in their dimensions 100 feet by 34. The other principal buildings are the workshops, and, though extensive, they call for no description. There are located on the Hill ten dwelling-houses, which are owned by Governement; at the Upper Water Shops, 2; at the Middle, 2; and Lower, 2—total dwelling houses, 16.

The total expenditures of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851, were $271,808 33. Of this sum, $179,216 29 were paid out for labor alone. To show the extent and variety of the stock and materials used, we give the items consumed last year: Refined iron, 446,628 pounds; cast iron, 41,298 do.; inferior iron, 3,677 do.; wire iron, 1,079 do.; cast steel, 63,146 do.; shear steel, 651; nails, 2,326 do.; wood screws, 163 gross; sand paper, 326 quires; sulphuric acid, 2,823 pounds; boards and plank, 145,013 feet; timber, 32,204 do.; bricks, 20,000; leather, 1,788 pounds; thong, 31 skins; sperm and whale oil, 2,880 gallons; assorted files, 8,613; grind-stones, 52,684 pounds; charcoal, 46,508 bushels; anthracite coal, 2,435,924 pounds; pit coal, 52,700 do.; fire-stone, 4,480 pounds; furnace clay, 134 bushels; and wood, 200 (2 feet) cords.

The result of the operations of the last year is as follows:

Percussion muskets complete	21,000
Percussion muskets soons complete	2,000
Muskets altered from flint to percussion	57,272
Extra cones, for issue with muskets	119,757
Compound screw-drivers for issue with do	93,908
Percussion hammers (for other posts)	41,028
Arm chests and packing boxes	295
Tilt-hammers for welding barrels	2
Components of muskets for other posts, equal percussion muskets	55

Col. Ripley, the commanding officer at the armory, received an order to alter the flint-lock muskets to percussion, if practicable, at a cost not exceeding $1 per musket. The work was commenced in July, 1849, and the whole number, 113 406 were completed in February, 1851, at a cost of 50½ cts. each. At the close of the year there were on hand a grand total of *two hundred and fifty thousand nine-hundred and fifty muskets.*

The largest number of men employed during any one month last year was 431; the smallest 320—average number per month, 381½. The average pay of these men making no account of lost time, and reckoning in all from the highest to the lowest, was $40 per month.

In the month of June, just past, the division of office, labor and laborers, was as follows:

On Salaries or Wages.—One superintendent, 1 master armorer, 1 military storekeeper, 4 clerks, 11 inspectors, 16 machinists.

At Piecework.—Eighteen barrel forgers, 7 lock forgers, 8 bayonet forgers, 6 rammod forgers, 10 mounting forgers, 1 appendage forger, 1 iron maker, 9 assistant forgers, 6 annealers, 14 borers, 26 millers, 11 drillers, 3 turners, 3 grinders, 11 barrel filers, 24 lock filers, 6 bayonet filers 14 mounting filers, 3 appendage filers, 16 polishers, 16 stockers, 1 barrel finisher, 3 mounting finishers, 3 lock finishers, 1 arm finisher, 2 appendage finishers.

Jobbers.—Five smiths, 2 filers, 19 carpenters, 1 mason and 36 laborers, all on wages.

The above gives a total of 320 men, employed in June, which is the smallest number employed in any month during the year, with the exception of May, when the number was the same.

The number of condemned barrels, in the last year's operations, was, for defective workmanship, 451, and for defective material, 5323. Of these, 183 of the first class were condemned before reaching the stage of proving, and 197 of the last. In proving 251 were condemned for workmanship, and 1815 for material. In the whole number of barrels proved only 142 burst, and an instance of a barrel bursting at the second discharge has not been known for several years. Between this stage and the finishing of the barrel, 17 were condemned for workmanship and 1537 for material. Thus, in making 21,000 muskets, only 451 barrels were spoiled by the workmen, and the value deducted from their earnings, while 5323 were a loss to the Government from imperfect material.

Late and Interesting from Hayti.

BOSTON, August 23.—The schooner Louisiana, from Aux Cayes, August 1st, arrived here this morning. A letter dated July 20th, says, in consequence of the departure of the Emperor for the North, with hostile intent as was supposed, holders of doubloons were shy, and held them at $230.

The English and French Consuls had given public notice that they would blockade every port in the island, in case the Haytiens commenced hostilities against the Dominicans.

The first parcel of the new coffee crop had been delivered, and there is now no doubt of the immensity of the yield. Coffee has, in consequence, fallen from $100 to $85, Haytien currency.

A HOT SPRING.—One of the members of the Mexican Boundary Commission, writing from Santa Rita, New Mexico to the *Providence Journal*, thus describes a spring discovered on the 2d May:

"Having heard of a remarkable 'hot spring' a few miles from our road, all that were mounted determined to visit it, and on leaving camp, struck off into the plain in a straight direction for it. A ride of about five miles brought us to the spot, which was indicated by a hill about 600 feet in circumference at its base, and about 30 or 40 feet high, which was formed entirely by the deposits made by the waters of the spring. On the summit of this hill was a basin 20 feet in diameter, containing the hot water, the surface of which was six or eight feet below the top of the basin. The temperature of the water was found to be 125 degrees, and of course so hot that the hand could not be born in it. Dr. Webb collected the gas which bubbled up from the bottom, and found it to be neither hydrogen or carbonic acid gas. His conclusion, therefore, was that it was purely atmospheric air. The water was pleasant to the taste, and would be palateable if cooled. At one side of the hill a small spring burst out, and at a short distance where it collected in a pool, the water was cool enough to bathe in, but even then it was literally a *hot bath.*"

FACTORIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—According to official returns, there were in Great Britain in 1850, of all kinds of factories; 4,330; containing 26,638,710 spindles, and 298,916 power looms. The moving power employed was 107,113 in steam, and 26,104 in water. The total number of children under thirteen years of age, employed in factories who attend school, was 19,400 boys, and 16,722 girls. The total number of males employed between 13 and 18 was 67,894; that of females above thirteen was 329,577; and that of males above 18 was 157,866. The total number of persons of both sexes employed in Factories, was 596,082.

FROM TAHITI.—The U. S. ship St. Mary's was at Tahiti on the 23d of May, the Callao on the 10th of March, and arrived at Nukahiva on the 27th, and having settled all the existing difficulties, left that Island on the 2d of May. Experiencing light and variable winds, she arrived at Papaeta, Island of Tahiti, on the 12th. The officers and crew are all well.

The St. Mary's would leave Papaeta on the 10th of June, for Navigator's and Tiger Islands.

Mr. Kelly, U. S. Consul, and family, had arrived at Papaeta, in 144 days from Boston, by the ship Colchis.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the Cherokee we have dates from Honolulu to the 14th of June:

A resolution was laid on the table of the House of Nobles, requesting the Minister of Foreign Relation to furnish the House with all the information in his possession in regard to a project said to have been entertained by some of His Majesty's Ministers to annex the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

Scribblings and Clippings.

The Municipality of Paris are giving a succession of splendid *fêtes* in honor of the World's Fair. French National vessels recently took about one thousand persons, as the guests of the city of Paris, from the shore of England.

Courting is an institution made of flutes and moonlight—a period that brings discretion to a full stop, and marks with a star the morning of our hopes. Courting converts women into angles, mouths into honey-combs—the heart becomes a great hive of sweets—while kisses are the bees that keep up the supply.

A correspondent of the Staunton Vindicator, nominates Thomas Richie, Esq. as the next Governor of Virginia. Mr. Richie is a particular favorite with the Democrats of Augusta county. In 1847 or '48 he was recommended by them as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The first jury trial that was ever held in Panama occurred there on the 16th ult. It was composed of ninety persons. The case left to them was that of Raphael Quintanis, the last of the Chagres murderers, whom they found guilty.

As well might I stretch out my hand, and try to touch the Heavens above; as well might I attempt to walk upon the sea and measure its depths, as endeavor to fathom those deep things, of God which pass all understanding. The highest angel in Heaven would be over-blessed, if God were to bless him with all the knowledge of divine perfections which he could communicate.

We learn from the Cecil Democrat that on Sunday week, above Port Deposit Md., there was one of the most terrific hail storms ever experienced in that region. The hail stones were as large as hen's eggs. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the damage to property has been very great.

R. W. Johnson has been elected a member of Congress from Arkansas, by a large majority over Preston, Whig. Johnson is a strong State rights man.

At the horticultural show in Philadelphia last week a leaf of the *Victoria regia* was exhibited, measuring nineteen feet in circumference. A flower of this famous water plant is daily expected.

A despatch from Boston states that on Friday last a tremendous tornado passed over the villages of Watertown, West Cambridge, Medford and Smithville. Many houses were unroofed and blown down.

At the time of Mr. Jefferson's last election, on the day when the electors met, Judge Roane, the great friend of Mr. Jefferson, presiding, the following regular toast was drunk with overwhelming applause:—"SECESSION—*It is treason!!*"

The Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckenridge has been elected to the important office of Superintendant of Common Schools in Kentucky. His plurality was more than 4000 over the highest of *five* other candidates who jointly had a majority over Dr. B. of about 9000.

Judge Bell, of West-Chester—now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, announces in a letter to a friend in Delaware county, that he will consent to serve as Judge in the judicial district composed of Delaware and Chester counties, in the event of the people desiring it with any considerable degree of unanimity.

The total value of the exports to foreign ports from Baltimore, for the week ending Thursday, amounted to $152,979,56. The principal articles exported were flour and tobacco—of the former, there were about 10,000 barrels, (sent to Brail and the West Indies;) and of the latter, 1420 hhds., of which 602 hhds. went to St. Petersburg, and 812 hhds to Rotterdam.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, sixteen miles from the City of Pittsburgh, near the Saltsburgh Road and Plum Creek Church; containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES—about seventy-five of which are cleared and in good order. There is a well of excellent water on the place; also, a large and well assorted Orchard of Apples and Peaches.

For further particulars enquire on the premises.

au27:4t WM. BAXTER.

New Music.

JOHN H. MELLOR, No. 81 Wood street, has received the following pieces of new and popular Music:

Daley's Lanes. By S. C. Foster;
Oh! Boys, Carry Me Along. By S. C. Foster;
Peaceful Night—Duet. By Glover;
Moonlight Sleeping—Duet;
We Now Must Part; The Cavalier;
Take Me Home to Die; I Watch for Thee;
Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home;
Father's Prayer; Joe Hardy;
Why Do Summer Roses Fade;
March From Lucia di Lammermoor;
Bilinda Bloom Sweetly Quick Step;
Peal March; Village Q S; World's Fair do;
I Have Riches, Thou Hast Beauty—Variations;
Come, Sing Me that Sweet Air Again, do;
Le Tremolo. By Rosselen, do;
Believe Me, if all these Endearing Young Charms;
Dinah. Hively's. Aurora and Silver Bell Waltzes;
Lily; Nancy's Fanny; Bloomer; Sharon; Fire Fly;
Jenny Grey; Syracuse; Cottage; Ordeu; Coquette;
and Cally Polkas. [au27.

Notice.

THE FIRE COMPANIES of Allegheny, Birmingham and Pittsburgh, are cordially invited to participate with the Fire Department of Pittsburgh, in their Annual celebration, on September 6th, 1851.

By order of the Association.

DAVID CAMPBELL,
Chief Engineer.

au27:3t

☞ Journal, Chroniele, Dispatch and Tribune copy and charge the Firemen's Association.

Drug Store for Sale.

A DRUG STORE, fixtures and stock of medicines, in a first rate location for doing a wholesale and retail business, and has an excellent run of custom at the present time. There is connected with the establishment several Agencies of popular medicines, which, with the usual business of the store, would render it a profitable investment to any one desirous of engaging in it. For particulars address box 429, with real name [aug29

Stray Calf.

CAME to the subscriber, at No. 43 Virgin alley, a STRAY CALF; with white spots on its legs. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. [au27:3t JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

A Card.

WOODWARD BLAKELY & CO., Queensware Manufacturers, East Liverpool, Ohio, would beg leave to call the attention of Western, Southern Merchants and others to samples of Rockingham and Yellow ware ware, manufactured by them at the above place, which can be examined at their ware rooms, corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. Orders left here will be promptly forwarded to the Pottery and shipped to any part of the South or West. Having recently made large additions to their works, they are enabled to fill all orders with despatch. aug23

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, on quarry street, (Fifth Ward,) each 40 feet front by 150 feet deep. Three Lots of Ground on the corner of Walnut and Quarry streets, each 25 feet front by 120 feet deep. A Lot of Ground on Liberty street, 25 feet front by 160 feet deep.

Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,
au27 Liberty and Sixth streets.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A Piece of Ground, 40 feet front by 61 feet deep, on Locust street, (Fifth Ward,) and three two story frame houses. Also, a Lot of Ground, 20 feet front by 61 feet deep, adjoining the above, and two 2 story frame houses. Also, a Lot of Ground, corner of Pine and Pike streets, and three two story brick houses. Also, a piece of Ground adjoining the above, and two 2 story frame houses, each containing six rooms. Also, a Brick House and Lot on Carson street, in East Birmingham.

The above Properties will be sold altogether or separate, or exchanged for vacant Lots in the city, or country property within ten miles. Apply to

au27 JAMES BLAKELY.

ROCKINGAAM AND YELLOW CANE WARE.—We have recently received a large addition to our former stock of Ware, to which we respectfully call the attention of merchants, dealers and housekeepers. Also, to a beautiful article of cream colored and crab Ware. A large variety of water urns, spittoons, pitchers, fancy toys, dessert sets, vases, goblets, mantel ornaments, &c., always on hand. The usual credit and discount allowed.

WOODWARD, BLAKELY & CO.,
au27 corner Sixth and Liberty sts

NEW FRENCH MERINOS.—A. A. Mason & Co., have just received a large lot of superior French Merinos, of the most desirable shades of color, selected expressly for the retail trade—very cheap.

NEW SILKS.—Received this day, a beautiful lot of new style Silks and Satin de Chene—beautiful colors, at [au27] A. A. MASON & CO'S.

NEW BONNETS AND RIBBONS.—A. A. Mason & Co. have just opened a new lot of Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons—Fall styles—which they will offer very cheap. [au27

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.—A. A. Mason & Co. have received another lot of those very cheap embroideries [au27] Nos. 62 and 64 Market st.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot, situate on Carson st., South Pittsburgh. The Lot is 40 feet front by 110 feet deep, to an alley. Containing a two story Dwelling House, well arranged, with four rooms and a kitchen; there is a well of water, with a pump, at the door; a garden, with fruit trees, &c. Price $1600. Terms easy.

S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
au27 59 Smithfield street.

DRIED BEEF—Evans & Swift's Superior Sugar Cured Beef; Fraser's do do
do do spiced. For sale by
aug29 W. A. McCLURG & CO.

FRESH ITALIAN MACCARONI—Just received and for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO.,
aug29 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

CANDIED GINGER—1 case Canton Dry Preserved Ginger, just received and for sale by
W. A. McCLURG & CO.
aug29 255 Liberty street.

BLOOMS—100 tons Bedford Forge; and 150 tons Juniata do., at canal, and for sale by
au19 KING & MOORHEAD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

☞ DEAFNESS, noises in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without pain or inconvenience, by HARLEY, Principal Aurist of the N. Y. Ear Surgery, who may be consulted at 99 ARCH street, Philadelphia, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

Thirteen years close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed. [au26

[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, who had been for a long time confined to his room, and most of the time to his bed, with Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa, and 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 along* 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 & McDOWELL, Agents,
jel1 140 Wood street

U. A. O. D.

☞