Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING:....AUGUST 30, 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. K. 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 Birmingham.*

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

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

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

AN ITEM IN GOV. JOHNSTON'S CELEBRATED "SINKING FUND."

THE COMMONWEALTH,
Dr., to W. F. Johnston.

To mileage in travelling to Harrisburg to take charge of the Executive office, on the resignation of the late Gov. F. R. Shunk, 300 miles,	$30 00
Recv'd Payment,	

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

Bishop Potter.

We have been requested to state that this distinguished divine will visit Christ Church, in Allegheny, on *to-morrow* morning at 10½ o'clock; when the rite of *Confirmation* will be performed. In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, he will visit St. Andrew's Church in this city, and Trinity Church will be visited at 7½ o'clock P. M.: The Rev. Bishop may be found at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Paddock during his stay in the city.

Col Bigler in Westmoreland.

The next Governor of Pennsylvania, Col. Bigler, will address Mass Meetings of the Democracy of Westmoreland at the following times and places. Mt. Pleasant, on Thursday, the 18th of September; Greensburgh, on Friday, the 19th of September, at 1, o'clock, P. M.; Youngstown, on the evening of the 19th.

"ABOMISABLE DOCTRINE."

Under this head the Gazette copies a paragraph from this paper of Wednesday last, in relation to Cuban affairs; and declares, "We know not that we ever met with sentiments so utterly subversive of all law, order, government, and, in short, every thing that conduces to the peace and well being of society, as the above." And this wonderful flourish is made by one who is, we believe, a member of a band organized for the purpose of trying to break up a company, authorized to act in accordance with the provisions of a charter granted to them by the State of Pennsylvania, and who have never yet violated their charter, but who are obnoxious to certain individuals, because they demand from all a very small sum for the use of property that could scarcely be dispensed with, and to which this company have the exclusive right. Indeed we have excellent information of the fact, that this same hypocritical ranter about "law, order, government," expressed himself lately, on the subject of the property belonging to several corporations of the kind alluded to, in such a manner as only the most reckless contemner of all "law, order, government" would do.

And what is it, on our part, that has called forth such a strain of patriotic indignation, such an avowal of love for "law, order, government?" It is simply this: We have virtually declared our belief that a citizen of the United States has a perfect right to go where he pleases, without being in the least interfered with by the government of his country. And we have plainly stated our belief that the government of the United States has done all that the public sentiment of the country requires of it, when it seeks to prevent "organizations" openly attempted within its jurisdiction, with a view to infringe upon the treaties and laws of the country, without going out of its way to search for possible, or even *probable*, cases of the character described. The public sentiment of our country regards the right of each citizen to go where he pleases as *perfect*; and if *one* citizen possesses this right, then the same right is perfect in ten, or twenty, ten hundred or ten thousand. Our citizens have no right to *organize* with a view to the accomplishment of an object forbidden by the laws; but, at the same time, the government has no more right to *suppose* that an organization has taken place, in the absence of *positive* evidence, in the case of a thousand men being found together, than it has where only *ten* may happen to be in the same house, or vessel, or place. To tolerate for a moment a contrary doctrine, is to place the free citizens of the United States,—who claim to be more free than was ever the boastful Roman of old,—upon a footing no more elevated than the down-trodden peasant of Ireland or the serf of Russia.

But, perhaps, the most objectionable point in our article, in the view of the *Gazette*, is that in which we avow the belief, that our government should be satisfied with *looking as complacently as possible upon all movements, whatever, made among the People, and designed to ameliorate the condition of any of our race, who are suffering and oppressed.* We hold that there cannot be uttered a sounder sentiment than this, in accordance not only with the history of our country, and the genius of our institutions, but with the opinions of the great mass of our citizens.—What should be said of a people and a government, who owed their existence to the aid extended to them by the people of other countries, in direct contravention of treaties with the government which claimed their allegiance, who, when strong and vigorous themselves, should seek to strike down every arm within their reach that might be raised to defend the fallen or the oppressed? Every tongue would cry out against such a base violation of all considerations of gratitude to our fellow man. Every generous soul would be disposed to spurn the creature who could be so utterly selfish as to sit calmly down in his own strength, while his enfeebled brother, who had perhaps once saved him from death, was in need of protection or assistance.

Yet such is the character of the Gazette, and all those pretended patriots who act with it. They forget, or care not for, all the kind offices extended to us in our infancy as a people, in their veneration for the *sacred* rights of monarchy.—They care not that there ever existed a Lafayette, a De Kalb, a Steuben, a Kosciusko. They know nothing, and care for nothing, but that we are now a great and powerful people, and would be willing to see borne to the earth by oppression, or even sunk to perdition, any who dare to strike against their oppressors—if those weak ones can by any possibility lay claim to the sympathies of the mass of our own people, or the lovers of liberty throughout the world. They possess the same execrable and infamous spirit that distinguished the Tories of 1776, the opposers of the war of 1812, the revilers and contemners of Texas in her struggle with Mexico, and the opponents of the war between our country and Mexico, who uniformly strove to place our country in the wrong, and Mexico in the right.

We do not, therefore, regard it as wonderful, that such sentiments as we have expressed should be considered "Abominable Doctrine," by the Gazette and kindred spirits. We do not expect ever to find our sentiments approved by it or those who think with it. Indeed, we can truly say that we have no wish that it should be so.—As soon would we expect the hardened and infamous contemner of all virtue to admit the truths of the Bible—or the learned and profound philosopher, the part of a buffoon, as to think that ingrained Federalism, like that of the Gazette to play should see any approximation to truth in the arguments of a Democrat, or find any thing to approve in his political acts. Such an anticipation would be grounded in folly most consummate or in ignorance most profound.

INCREASED TAXATION.

It is well known that Gov. JOHNSTON has declared, on several occasions, that the taxes have been diminished during his administration. It is also well known that he had recommended an increase of taxation, and that, so far as some of the counties are concerned, they have paid more in the last two years than they have ever paid before. The editor of the Harrisburg *Investigator* has given much attention to this subject; and has furnished a detailed statement, giving the amount of taxes paid during 1846–7,—being two years of Gov. SHUNK's administration,—and 1849–50, two years of the administration of Gov. JOHNSTON;—1848 being divided between the two administrations. From this statement it appears that the increased taxation of this county alone in the last two years, over the two former, was $50,620 52; and the entire increase of taxation for the State amounts to the very considerable sum of *Two hundred and forty-two thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-seven cents.*

This statement is really startling; and any one must wonder how a man filling the post of Governor of one of the greatest States in the Union should be able to bring himself to such a level as would admit of his making such a statement. But the intelligent reader can judge for himself respecting the probable motives that would be likely to actuate the two men who are thus brought into juxtaposition. On the one hand we have the report of the Auditor of the State, on the other, a rather unscrupulous partizan candidate for the office of Governor, who has been for many weeks electioneering throughout the State at the expense of the People: or, as the *Investigator* well expresses it:—"On the one hand you have the assertion of Gov. Johnston, made when flushed with excitement, to an assemblage of his political friends, the very hour in which they resolved again to rally under his banner to overthrow the Democracy of Pennsylvania. On the other hand you have the official report of a sworn officer of the government, whose duty it is to receive and record the returns of taxes assessed in each county, and who has given in the report from which we quote, an exact, accurate and detailed statement of such taxes for ten successive years. This report tells you that your taxes, for the last two years *have not been lessened;* but on the other hand that, during the very time in which Gov. Johnston boasts of having collected a less amount, the taxation of the Commonwealth has been increased upon the farmers, and others in Pennsylvania, during two years of his administration, precisely $242,897 47."

Flag for the "City of Pittsburgh."

Some few weeks ago there was a good deal of talk about providing a flag for the new steamship City of Pittsburgh, named in honor of our city. The matter was brought up in councils, but owing to the condition of the city finances, it was not acted upon, especially when the fact became known that a large number of our citizens were desirous of contributing towards the purchase of a stand of colors from their private means. If we are not mistaken, the Board of Trade agreed to take the matter in hand; but we presume, through some oversight, that body has not, as yet, performed its agreement. We are informed that many of our citizens are anxious to contribute towards this object, but find no person authorized to receive their money.—This is too bad. The beautiful steamship will be ready for trial in less than a month, and it is to be hoped that within that time a magnificent flag will be forwarded to her from the Smoky City.

The International Magazine.

The September number of this beautifully printed and well conducted monthly has been received by the agent in this city, W. C. Wall, 85 Fourth street. The contents of the present number are generally original, and are from the pens of the most gifted writers in the United States. The International, with perhaps a single exception, is the best monthly published in the world. Three dollars a year. Stringer & Townsend, 225 Broadway New York.

☞ We regret to see announced in the Washington *Republic*, the death of Ex-Governor JAMES MCDOWELL, of Virginia. In the language of the *Republic*, "He was a gentleman, scholar, and patriot. His eloquence enchained listening Senates: His virtues won the affectionate regard of all who were brought within the sphere of their influence. His varied personal accomplishments attracted the admiration of his associates, and adorned the character of the statesman with graces and charities which would have made him in a private station conspicuous." He died at his residence, near Lexington, in that State, on the 24th inst.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Democratic County Convention in Philadelphia, on Monday, made the following nominations for the State Legislature:—For Senator, Washington Jefferson, of Southwark. For Members of Assembly, Solomon Demers, Southwark, Thomas McDonough, Moyamensing; Wm. Goodwin and Smith Skinner, Northern Liberties; Henry Huplet and Jacob Painter, Kensington; Wm. H. Sauder and Daniel Rubicam, Spring Garden; Isaac Leech, Jr., Kensington; Andrew Hague, Richmond; R. K. Scott, North Penn Township.

In the City and County Conference John Kline, of the Northern Liberties, was nominated for County Treasurer; Samuel C. Thompson, of the city, for Recorder of Deeds; and Levi Foulkrod, of Frankford, for Prothonotary of the District Court.

Complete returns have been received at Montgomery of the election of members of the Alabama House of Representatives, by which it appears that there are 62 Union men and 38 Secession or Disunion men, which gives the friends of the Union 24 majority.

Truly Patriotic.

The following letter, distinguished for its truly republican and patriotic sentiments, was addressed to the Committee of Arrangements of the great Democratic meeting at the Spread Eagle, in Delaware county, by the distinguished statesman whose name is apprehended to it:—

DEDMOR, July 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter, and assure you it would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation to attend the ratification meeting to be held in Delaware county on the 2d of August next, if it was in my power. But other engagements will prevent my attendance, and I can only express the hope that but one spirit will animate every democrat who may be present; and that is, a determination to support the usages of the party by supporting every nomination which has been made. The contest you have before you is an important one, and you must be prepared to meet the full strength of our opponents. If we are united, as we should be, there is no fear of the result; and the victory will be hailed with gratification by every democrat throughout the Union. If there are any local or personal feelings adverse to either of the nominees, these should be sacrificed to higher considerations, and each should labor within his sphere for the accomplishment of the good work. I feel confident that the democracy of the old Keystone State will be true to itself in the hour of trial, and will command the respect and gratitude of their brethern throughout the Union.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours, LEWIS CASS.

EDW. J. LOWMAN, GEO. PALMER, Esqs.

Venango County.

The Democracy of Venango met in Convention at Franklin, a few days since, and nominated the following ticket:

Associate Judges.—Hon. B. A. Plumer, Robert Cross.
Assembly.—John W. Shugert.
Prothonotary.—Alex. Cochran.
Treasurer.—James Bleakley.
Commissioners.—John Boughner, 3 years, Putnam M'Kissick, 1 year.
Auditors.—R. H. M'Fate, 3 yrs, Robert J. Neill, 1 yr.

The convention passed the following resolution in relation to the Presidency:

Resolved, That believing James Buchanan to be the *unanimous* choice of the Democracy of Venango County, for the next Presidency, we hereby instruct our delegates to the Convention to assemble in Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, to vote for no person as delegate to the National Convention, who is not favorable to his nomination.

Tariff Riots at Hollidaysburgh.

In the last *Standard* we find the following item, which shows the kind of "men" that are now distressing the good people of that section of the state:

IRON FOUNDRY IMPROVEMENTS.—The Foundery and Machine shop of Hon. Geo. R. M'Farlane, in this place, is now undergoing improvements worth mentioning. It is to have a machine shop, fronting on Juniata st., 120 feet, 35 feet deep, three stories high, and the front to be built with pressed brick. The increase of business has rendered this extensive building necessary, and when completed it will be one of the largest establishments of the kind in this section of the State.

We are pleased to notice the growing prosperity of this branch of home industry, which appears to be in a most flowing condition, despite the efforts of Johnson in his stump speeches, to convince the people that all kinds of iron manufacture are languishing.

Gov. Johnston's Abolitionism.

At a meeting in Mercer county which was addressed by Gov. Johnston, he was followed by Hon. John W. Howe, member of Congress elect from the Allegheny district, who took occasion to express fully his abolition sentiments, his hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, the sixth resolution of the Lancaster Convention, and the repeal of the act of 1847. He pledged himself never to sustain any man whomever in favor of these measures, and assured the audience that *he scarcely found a Democrat who was not Free-Soil and sound in this matter*, to all which the Governor yielded a silent assent.—*Har. Keystone.*

Another Cuba Expedition.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on Monday, says:

"In the mean time, the friends of Cuban independence in this city are not idle. There is every reason to believe that a formidable expedition is being fitted out here, and that it will sail before many days. It is said that it will be got up in such a way as to deceive the government at Washington, and its agents in this city."

The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Register, (dating 18th inst.) after announcing the departure of the Pampero, says:

"There are now here, ready to sail, as soon as supplies and transportations are furnished, about six or seven hundred men, more or less, young, and many of them from the leading families of the South and South-west. A finer set of young men I have never seen at any time during the Mexican war, volunteering to dare all for freedom's cause."

CAPT. VICTOR KER.—This gentleman, who was shot at Havana, so far from being a son of a surgeon in the British army during the battle of New Orleans, was a son of Dr. Ker, surgeon in the American army during that battle, who was the right hand man and bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, before, during, and after the war. A writer in the New York Herald adds:

"His son, William H. Ker, then eighteen years of age, commanded a battery of two guns during the memorable 8th of January, 1815, and signalized himself by his cool bravery, and the havoc he made in the ranks of the enemy. He was afterwards appointed Postmaster of New Orleans by General Jackson. Another son of Dr. Ker is an officer in the United States army. His Christian name is Croghan—so called after the hero of Sandusky. A grandson, named William Shields, whose father was also engaged in the battle of New Orleans, is an officer in our navy. Dr. Ker was of Virginia extraction, I believe; and a better American, a purer patriot, a more sincere friend, or a more thorough-going and untiring democratic republican than he, never walked the earth, with 'the human face divine.'"

☞ The Col. CRITTENDEN, who was one of the Americans executed at Havana, was doubtless Wm. Crittenden, formerly of this city, and brother of Jno. A. Crittenden, late Marshal of the Chancery Court here. Patrick Dillon, Dr. Fisher, and Manville, who were also executed at the same time; were from this city, and we understand some two or three others of the unfortunates were from Indiana.—*Louisville Courier.*

REMARKABLE MEMORY.—The New York correspondent of the Burlington Courier relates the following:

'A friend of mine recently offered to wager that his daugher, a girl of fifteen years old, would repeat from memory the entire contents of any page of any single copy of the N. Y. Sun, within twenty-four hours after its publication. You know, of course, that this paper is almost wholly filled with advertisements. Considering the want of connection between the paragraphs, and in the number of variety of the advertisements, I thought I might safely venture a V; so selected the third page of that day's issue.

Imagine my astonishment however, when the next day, the talented young lady, accompanied by her father, called upon me, and repeated the contents of the entire seven colums, *verbatim et literatim*.. I regard this as a most remarkable instance of the magic power of memory.

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The Brownsville (Texas) Sentinel has of late seen some indications and heard many surmises of another approaching revolution in Mexico. The Sentinel seems to anticipate the future republic of Sierra Madre, by which Mexico will lose another portion of territory equal to that she has already lost. It is also surmised that Arista will be at the head of this revolution, should he be overthrown from his presen t power in Mexico.

☞ The July number, 1851, of the Edinburgh Review, may be had at W. C. Wall's, on Fourth street. Its contents are: the Greek text of the New Testament; Johnston's notes on North America; Hartly Coleridge; Fatal Accidents—how far preventible; Pulszky's Tales and Treaties of Hungary; Sir. E. Bulwer's Letters to John Bull; the Romans in Great Britain; Grote's History of Greece; Dixon's Life of Penn; Modern Chemistry—its progress and extent.

The British war steamers Cherokee and Minos, which formerly cruised upon lake Erie, were sold a few days since under an Admiralty order—the former for £4000 and the latter for £1,200.

Scribblings and Clippings.

Horse-thieving appears to be a fashionable amusement up in Blair county and the people have found it necessary to organize societies for the express purpose of catching the thieves and bringing them to justice.

The Cholera has not been so bad at Johnstown as at first reported. The Hollidaysburg Standard has it from good authority that there were but eleven deaths, and twenty cases in all.

The whigs of the Judicial district composed of the counties of Crawford, Erie and Warren, have nominated Mr. Babbitt, of Erie, as their candidate for President Judge.

When you hear whigs proclaim that Gov. Johnston is opposed to taxation, refer them to his message of 1849, in favor of a sinking fund, and show them that he recommended "increased taxation."

McDowell, the tax collector and coal merchant, who escaped from Philadelphia a few days ago is known to have swindled his friends and committed forgeries to the amount of $35,000.—He has not been caught.

The receipts of the Roman Catholic Society for the propagation of the Faith in 1850, including a balance on hand, a little exceeded £129,000, of which France contributed £74,382. The disbursements for the same period were to Europe £20,087; to Asia £40,786; to Africa £10,528; to America £30,294; to Oceanica £17,022.

The Baton Rouge Advocate learns that a citizen of that place has discovered a new system for the manufacture of sugar, by which he can, with the ordinary machinery now in use, make a sugar *perfectly white*. The molasses, which will be in less quantities than at present, will also be changed into the ordinary natural syrup.

The Amount of Salt inspected at the Onondago Works since January, to the 9th instant was 2,633,772 barrels—an increase of 272,984 over last year.

The Meigs County (O.,) Telegraph says, that Pomeroy has the greatest salt well yet discovered in the United States. The well discharges, in an unbroken stream, *fifty gallons of water per minute!* The water will yield a bushel to each 50 gallons,—a bushel a minute, or 1440 bushels a day. There is water enough, making allowance for waste for 2000 bushels a day.

Six bales of new cotton were received at Savannah, Geo., on Wednesday last—four of which were sold—3 at 8, and 1 at 8½ cents.

One bale of the new crop, the first of South Carolina's production, was received at Charleston on Wednesday last.

The cattle train passed over the New York and Erie Railroad on the 22d contained twenty-five cars—10 of produce, 12 of cattle, 2 of sheep, and 1 of hogs.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, closed its sessions, at Albany, on Saturday afternoon. The next meeting is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio. Prof. Pierce is the President. The proceedings of the Convention were interesting to scientific readers, but so very voluminous that it was impossible to publish them.

The Belize (Honduras) Watchman of July 19th says that both the belligerent parties have mutually ceased hostilities, and are merely watching each other's movements. Since the last attack on Bacalar, now some time ago, when the Indians surprised the town and took everything they could lay their hands on, such as arms, clothing, &c. we have heard no tidings whatever from that quarter.

Guano for Wheat.

The editor of the American Farmer, who will understrade the subject, is inquired of by a correspondent as follows: "Would it be proper to follow your land, harrow it, and sow the guano, or guano and plaster, with the wheat and spread them in with the shovel plow. He replies:

The guano should be mixed with plaster at the rate of 100 lbs. of guano to 25 lbs. of plaster been broadcast, and plowed in as soon after as possible; the ground then to be harrowed until a fine tilth is obtained, preparatory to sowing the wheat, which may be either plowed or harrowed in, provided the seed is not covered more than two or three inches. Water furrows should then be formed and the field rolled across the furrows. Unless the soil be very poor, 200 lbs. of guano will be enough—if very poor, 300 lbs. to the acre should be applied. The depth of the furrow is not material, as the plants will find the guano, whether covered 4, 6 or 8 inches."

The editor of the American Agriculturist states that from the experiments for the last four years of some of the best farmers and planters in the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, where this fertilizer is used more extensively than in any other States in the Union, it is demonstrated

"That the most economical application of guano is at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, sown broadcast, upon very poor land prepared for wheat, and plowed in, *no matter how deep*, upon which sow the wheat and harrow, or plow in without disturbing the guano. In no case, fail to sow clover upon the wheat, the time for which varies from November to May, in the opinion of different persons, for the benefit derived from the guano to the clover, and through that to the land, is of more value than the wheat, and the average increase of that is at least five bushels to the hundred pounds of guano used. The great fertilizing principles of guano are phosphate of lime and ammonia, which is very volatile and should not be exposed to the action of rain and sun upon the surface of the ground, unless mixed with plaster and some other absorbing substance."

CHEESE.—Some little idea may be formed of the extent of the Cheese manufacture in the Reserve, when we state that there was shipped, by M. B. Taylor, Commission Merchant of this place, last season, the enormous amount of *twelve millions, six hundred and forty-one thousand, five hundred and fifty-four pounds!* This would furnish over half a pound of cheese to every man, woman and child in the United States. It should be borne in mind that this is from one shipping house alone. A large quantity (how much we are unable to say) was shipped by C. B. Feffingwell, of this place, which would doubtless swell the amount to *twenty million pounds* sent from Warren alone! Large as this amount appears, we are confident that it is not overstated. The farmers received for this about five cents per pound, which gives the nice little sum of *one million of dollars* for the single article of Cheese!

In this calculation we have not included the amount shipped from Newton Falls, in this county, which is very large. Add to this the amount of other products raised, and the wealth invested in cattle, and it may well be doubted whether any other territory of like extent in the State will exceed this in the value of its products and the wealth of its farmers. Indeed an air of thrift is observable everywhere in this region of country.

We are unable to give the amount of Cheese shipped from the other counties of the Reserve, but it must be large. Portage and Ashtabula Counties are engaged very largely in the dairy business, and probably quite as much Cheese is manufactured in those counties, as in this.—*Trumbull (Ohio) Whig.*

A PARSON'S OPINION.—The Whig editors about here are fond of picking up the sayings and doings of their friend Parson BROWNLOW, of the Jonesboro, Tenn., *Whig*. Here is one of his sayings which they have not yet echoed:

"Mr. Fillmore or Gen. Scott will be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in 1852, as all can now see. Should Mr. Fillmore be the candidate, we will do battle in his cause to the very best of our humble abilities; should Gen. Scott be the candidate, *we will not support him under any cumstances whatever*, having NO CONFIDENCE IN THE MAN."

☞ John Croll has sold his interest in the Armstrong Democrat, to his late partner Wm. McWilliams, who will hereafter conduct the paper on radical democratic principles. Mr. Croll has been connected with the Democrat for the last 17 years. In retiring, we hope he will find that repose and enjoyment to which an editor is a stranger.

WHY DO I LOVE HER SO?"

BY JAMES NACK.

A weary life is mine, at best—
Few pleasures mine that others share
And oft, by lonely thoughts oppressed,
It seems that I might weal despair
But when my "little Friend" I see,
A pleasant thing is life to me.
To hold her little hand in mine,
To watch her eyes that fondly shine.
Her cherub face, that brights up
With love's intelligence divine—
With this my soul is satisfied,
And drains a pure refreshing cup
Of calm and quiet happiness:
In sweet content I then repose
From sorrow's pangs and passion's throes,
Without a wise, save not to stir
From one whose very look can bless!
Some wonder what I find in her
My heart so strangely to impress—
A clever child, they must confess,
But nothing more, for all they see,
Than other children of her age,
Who scarce one thought of mine engage
Whence comes, then, the witchery,
That always me in her sweet control?
They know her not—and none of earth,
Save I, may *never* see her worth;
For tee have spoken soul to soul,
And met in spirit face to face,
When all her mind's immortal grace,
Love, truth and goodness shone revealed
In beauty from the world congealed.

'Twas in an hour of bitter pain,
When the long agony of years
Was crowded in a moment's space—
When friends seemed false, and love as vain—
And the wrung heart and burning brain,
Could only find relief in tears—
For I despaired of earthly good—
She came—I scarce knew whence or how—
A light and glory round her brow!
Sublimely beautiful she stood;
For all of earth had left her face,
And all of Heaven I there might trace.

Her look sustained my heart, and cheered,
Her words my wounded spirit healed:
The child, the mortal, disappeared,
And God's own angel stood revealed!
Then did we soul with soul commune—
So, I am here, and she is mine
Forever here! forever mine!
Forth in the world I see her go,
A common child to common eyes—
To mine a star of Paradise,
Unearthly, beautiful, divine!
No wonder that I love her so.

The Best time to cut Timber.

In the agricultural department of the report from the Commissioner on patents, William Painter, of Concordville, Pa., makes the following communication.

"During an experienne of more than forty years, as a plain, practical farmer, I have taken much interest in ascertaining the best season for felling timber, and I now state with confidence, that fencing timber, such as all kinds of oak chestnut, red hickory, and walnut cut from the middle of July to the last of August, will last more than twice as long as when cut in winter, or common barking time in the spring.

For instance, cut a sapling, any five or six inches in diameter, for a lever, in the month of August, and another of similar quality and size in winter or spring. *I know*, if the first is stripped of its bark, (which at the present time runs well,) it will raise, as a lever, at least *twice* the weight that can be raised by the latter.

Another great advantage derived from felling timber in the last remaining of the sap, (the time above specified) is, that it is neither subject to dry rot, nor to be injured by worms; while oak, cut at this season, if kept on the ground, will season through two feet in diameter, and remain perfectly sound many years; whereas, if cut in winter or spring, it will be perfectly sap rotten in two years. Yours, &c.

For ship building and other purposes where great expense is incurred in construction, the immense advantage of preparing the timber at the proper season must be evident to all. I have no doubt a ship built of timber cut between the middle of July and the last of August, would last nearly twice as long as one built of timber cut at the usual time, and would bear infinitely more hard usage, as the timbers season more perfectly, and are harder. A few years since, one of the large government ships, built in Philadelphia, of the very best of materials but several years in construction, when ordered to be finished and launched, was found upon inspection, to be entirely worthless in many of the timbers, (though kept under cover,) from dry-rot. In all my buildings for many years past, with large timbers of white or other oak, this has never occurred, nor are they subject to be worm eaten. Even fire-wood cut at the proper season is worth from 30 to 60 per cent. more than when cut in spring or winter."

Mr. Emerson, in his report on trees and shrubs, of Massachusetts, asserts that the soft maple cut in September, is three times more lasting than ash or walnut cut in the winter.

The inference he draws from the facts brought to light by experiment is this: There are two seasons suitable for cutting wood or timber. If you desire it to last long, cut it during the last of summer or early part of autumn, if it is wished to clothe the surface of the ground with a new growth of trees, the cutting should be made late in winter.

DIED:

On Friday evening, the 29th instant, PATRICK GELSTON, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, in Marshall Row, between Liberty and Pine streets, Fifth Ward, to proceed to St. Paul's burial ground.

Ratification Meeting.

☞ A Meeting of the BIGLER CLUB will be held THIS EVENING, (Saturday, the 30th instant, at WILKINS HALL, to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and to ratify the nominations made by the Democratic County Convention.

All Democrats are invited to attend.

au30 W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.

A Valuable Farm at Auction.

IN pursuance of the directions contained in the last will and testament of JOHN CRIADY, deceased, we shall sell at Public Sale *at the Court House*, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1851, at 3 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable Farm, situate in Baldwin township, in the county of Allegheny, bounded by lands of Daniel Richer, John Gordon, Jacob Creason, and others, near the six mile Fence, on the Monongahela river, containing about NINETY-SIX ACRES, and allowance.

The above proportion of which contains Stone Coal of the very best quality; the land is of an excellent description for farming purposes, and persons wishing to settle in the vicinity of agriculture or the coal business, will find this a desirable opportunity to secure a good bargain.

Terms made known at sale.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN,
SARAH MCCLELLAN,
au30(td&w2) Executors of John Criady, dec'd.

SUNDRIES—300 bbls N. O. Tar and Pitch;
200 bbls Rosin Soap;
100 do Mould and Dipped Candles;
25 cases Soda Ash;
10 tons German Clay;
200 bbs. Fine Flour;
100 doz. Painted Buckets;
50 do Large Tubs;
2 bbls Ombre Madder;
3 cerrons S. P. Indigo;
8 cases Saleratus;
25 bxs. Chipped Logwood;
5 bbls Epsom Salts;
10 do Spanish Whiting;
100 doz. Corn Brooms;
300 Reams Wrapping Paper;
For sale low by [au30] CARSON & MCKNIGHT.

BIG COFFEE—400 bags Rio Coffee now landing for sale by [au30] CARSON & MCKNIGHT.

SUNDRIES— 50 bbls. N. O. Sugar;
250 bbls N. O. Sugar;
10 tierces Rice;
10 cases Lovering's Loaf Sugar;
For sale low by [au30] CARSON & MCKNIGHT.

SUNDRIES—100 tierces No. 2 Green Lard;
10 bbls No. 1 Lard Oil;
10 do Tanner's Oil;
18 do superior Corned Beef;
For sale low by [au30] CARSON & MCKNIGHT.

FEATHERS AND HAIR—
1500 lbs prime Kentucky Feathers;
1600 do Deer Hair; For sale low by
au30 CARSON & MCKNIGHT.

MORRIS' TEA MART, in the *Diamond*—Although Green Teas have advanced in the East H. North still continues to sell precisely the same qualities at the old prices, having a large stock on hand bought previous to the rise. Superior Green Teas, 50, 75 and $1,00 ⅌ lb; Superior Black Teas, 40, 50 and 75c. ⅌ lb. Good Sugars 7 and 8c. Prime Coffee, 10 lbs. for $1.00. [au30

TWO PLEASANT LOCATIONS FOR SALE.—A desirable unimproved property, of 61 feet, on Payette street, Allegheny, by 155 deep to a 25 feet alley. Also—A desirable unimproved property, of 61 feet front on Sheffield street, by 155 deep to an alley or 25 feet. The above are adjoining properties, now occupied as a Garden, and contain some valuable Apple and other Fruit Trees. They will be sold separate or together, and are admirably adapted for two family residences. Price for each $1,000. Terms easy.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
au30 59 Smithfield street.

CUBA—Will be published, on Monday, September 1st, a fine colored Map of the island of Cuba. Price 10 cents.

J. B. HOLMES, 74 Third st.,
au30 opposite the Post Office.

Transparent Window Shade Factory,
48 *IRWIN STREET*,
(BETWEEN PENN AND LIBERTY STREETS).

LIST OF SHADES on hand and made at all times to order—
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Buff Shades, plain and bordered;
" " " " " Transparent green do;
" " " " " Dark " do;
Landscape Shades of every style;
Moonlight do do do;
Gothic and Mezzitinto, of new style;
STOAK SHADES of any color, with Lettering or Designing. OIL CLOTHS on hand.
Also, a lot of SHADE TRIMMINGS—complete at 25 cents per shade. ☞ Curtains hung on reasonable terms.
P. S.—Pedlers will do well to call at the Factory, before purchasing elsewhere.
apr18 6m E. R. KERNAN.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY—Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines for sale, for medicinal purposes, at the Drug Store of [au30] JAMES A. JONES.

TOBACCO—
2 half boxes Russell & Robinson's Congress 5's;
25 do do Grant's 5's
10 do do Grant's 8's
5 do do Jones & Sons jump;
10 do do M'Donald's 8's;
5 do do Emerald, (Nat. Leaf;)
Just received and for sale by
au30 MILLER & RICKETSON,
Nos. 221 and 225 Liberty st.

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 like the wind, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without pain or inconvenience, by Dr. HARTLEY, 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, 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, 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 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 140 Wood street.

U. A. O. D.

☞ Meets above Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Third and Wood streets, every Monday evening.
pr22

☞ **Dr. Guyzott's Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA** — For the cure of chronic or an a Spring purifier of the blood, and as a general tonic for the system, is unrivalled.

The curative powers of this extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

Then fly from Mineral nostrums to seek hope, life, and vigor, from this purely vegetable remedy. Therefore, however broken in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let no one despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that the hope of his physical restoration lies only in "Guyzott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persuade him for his life's sake, to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.

See advertisement [au8

☞ **Hints to Parents.**—One great source of disease in children is the unhealthiness of parents! It would be just as reasonable to expect a rich cr