Baily Morning Post. . THOMAS PHILLIP LECKY UARPER .... Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH : WEDNESDAY MOBNING

DEMOURATIC TICKET. YOR PRESIDENT OF THE DNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA; ubiert to decision of the Demotratic Gene

TOR VICE PRESIDENT: WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA

Subject to the same decision. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

COL. WILLIAM SEARIGHT, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION : Baltimore, Mil., Tuesday, June 1, 1859. DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

WILSON MCCANDLESS. Gen. R. PATTERSON. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

District

District. 13th, H. C. Eyer. Bet, Peter Logan. 13th, H. C. Eyer.
2d, George H. Martin. 14th, John Clayton.
3d, John Miller. 16th, Isaac Robinson 4th, F. W. Bockius. 16th, Henry Fetter. 6th, I. Mokay, Jr. 17th, Janes Barnsi, 6th, A. Anala, J. 19th, Macamathana 17th, James Burnsid 6th, A. Apple. 7th, Hon N Strickland, 19th, Gen Jos M Donald 7th, Hon N Strickland, 19th, Wm. S. Calnhan. 20th, Wm. S. Calnhan. 20th, Barker, Barker, S. Calnhan.

8th, A. Petera. 20th, Wm. S. Calaban 9th, David Fisher. 21st, Andrew Burke. 22d, William Dunn, 10th R E James. 11th, John M'Reynolds, 23d, John S.M'Calmont conomy. 12th, P. Damon. 24th, George R. Barret

The space occupied by the speech of Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, has excluded from our columns this morning, much matter that wo desired to publish. The speech, however, will make amends not only great prosperity, but great national for all deficiency in variety. It is full of useful wealth. In the course of my remarks, I shall information to every reader and should be preserved by all who desire information on the subject of our Public Lands.

Bishon O'Connor's Lecture. Our renders will bear in mind that the Lecture of Bishop O'Cosson, will be delivered at Masonic Hall, this ovening. The subject is, "The Influence of Catholicity on the Civil Institutions of the United States," a subject which should

attract a large sudience. We have not a doubt but that this will be one of the most interesting and instructive lectures that has been delivered during the season. The profound learning and exalted talents of the leoturer, should be sufficient to draw a crowded audience at any time, but as many of our political cotemporaries have impressed on the minds of their readers. a most horrible opinion of Bishop O'Connor, we hope that all who are troubishop O'Connor, we hope that all who are tron-bled with such feelings will attend the Lecture and hare their minds relieved. We may state, that in addition to the pleasure tate and strengthen the arm that will fell the

there is another enjoyment: the mite contribu-ted by each guest, is a contribution to a hely apears of grass grow where but one would have

degeneral the thanks of the

SPRECU OF HONP JOHN L. (DAWSON, Of Pennsylvania, on the Bill granting one guan section of the public land to actual settlers -1 livered in the Ucure of Representatives, Mar 8, 186-8, 1852. The House having resolved itself in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ta-ken up for consideration the bill "to encourage ome burdened from the proceeds of the land,

agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, a homestead of one hun-bed and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and culti-vation of the same for the period herein speci-

this view of the subject it is question of profit as connected with and forming a part of, our political economy presents itself in another light. Commerce is the life and support of every na-tion. Its foundation is to be traced to the ould. MR. CHAIBHAN :--- I am in favor of the principle of this bill and of its general provis I shall consume but a very small portion of the time of the House in assigning the reasons why The propertion to donate the public, lands in limited quantities, and with certain limitations, vation of the soil, and its prosperity reckoned by the extent of its agricultural production. In ancient times, it was commerce that gave wealth and power and grandeur to Carthage, and to actual settlers, is one of growing important Tyre, and Alexandrin, and in modern times, wealth and empire to Holland and to Venice.— The loss of their commerce was the decay of their prosperity and the loss of empire. Should it not, then, be our policy to extend far and wide to be been exercised, and the extent to which it has been exercised, Trefer to the exhibit of "donations" and grants to the different States for the region process mention set. and of increasing interest to a large portion o the American people. In the few rem arks tha I shall submit in support of the general propo sition, I shall avoid and discountenance any view that may approximate, or even give color to

the basis of our agricultural interest, and thus lay broad and deep, the foundation of our coma leveling or an agrarian 'spirit.' I shall avoid my sanction, or any attempt at a demonstration of the problem, that there is a natural or inmercial prosperity? I might here inquire to what extent, then, would the passage of this bill induce settlement lefeasible right inherent in every citizen to oc cupy and enjoy land without price, condition, or

and increase production. The most liberal esti-mate of those who could avail themselves of the The structure of our Government is republimate of those who could avail themselves of the provisions of the bill would not exceed a million of persons. One handred and sixty millions of acres of wild land, settled, improved, and culti-vated, as the result of a policy, shadowed forth and guarantied by the passage of this bill, would not only extend far and wide the basis of our agricultural interests, but it would extend far can, not only in theory, but it is truly so in all its practical operations. There is no Government its practical operations. There is no Government in existence now, nor none known, to history, where the path to honor and distinction is so broad and so generally, troiden as that which has been pointed out under the guidance of our Federal Constitution, nor none where the roand wide, and secure our commercial supremacy. The increase of agricultural productions conwards of labor have been more certain or more

generally diffused. I shall treat the question as one not only wise sequent upon such settlement and cultivation would be almost incalculable. The single item and just in itself, but as political in its concep-tion and results-as being intimately connected of wheat estimating a surplus over and above with, and forming a part of our politica the necessary wants of the producer, at three bushels per acre; would be equal to 480,000,000 of bushels; valued at fifty cents per bushel, would amount to \$240,000,000. The same rule Our own brief experience as a nation is illus trating the historic trath, that Governments commit egregious errors; that they grow wild and estimate will apply to all the other great

variety of agricultural productions, the result of settlement, improvement, and caltivation of the a the extravagance of their expenditures as the national revenues increase, to an extent evincing A million of freemen, by the liberal action of

their own Government, put in possession of a limited quantity of wild land-a home-would and of the country to the large and increasing re-ceipt into the national treasury under our reve-nue system, and to the corresponding expendisoon supply themselves and families with the necessaries and comforts of life. The history of ll prosperous communities exhibits the fact. ture that is marked as a consequence, leaving the inference to be drawn whether the administhat we supply our wants and consult our comforts in proportion to the means within our con-trol. With increased means comes an increased tration of the Government would not be more just, more pure, and more economical, without Just, more pure, and more economical, without any real or anticipated rovenue from the sales of the public lands. In the vast possessions of the Government, known as the public domain, there is comprised an area of fourteen hundred millions of acres. demand for all those supplies, the interchange of which is the life of commerce, and constitutes one of the main elements of national pros perity. Much that contributes to our necessary wants and comforts, is the result of foreign pro Its boundary finds now but a mere scattered be while and combines is the transformed of the second pro-duction, not only of foreign fabrics, but the production of foreign climates. Assume, then that each landbolder created by the passage of this bill would, in consequence of the increased As boundary and how but a mero scattered be-ginning on the northwestern borders of Ohio, which was but recently the frontior sottlement, and extends through the fertile valley of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific ocean, and from the lakes on the north to the Gulf of production, the result of his own labor, be enabled to supply himself and family with foreign produc-tions and fabrics to the value of but fifty dollars Mexico and the waters of the Atlantic. It em-braces a variety of soil and a variety of climate, enriched in mineral woalth, and fruitful in agri per annum, and it would increase our annual imports \$60,000,000; the revenue derivable from which, under our present revenue system of thirty per cent., would yield annually to the national Treasury the sum \$15,000,000. The cultural productions. There would seem to b nothing wanting to develop its mighty resources, g export of agricultural produce a correspon

acreased importation thus created, would induce -the result of a wise, just, and benevolent sysof listening to the learned and profound speaker, the wet and waste lands. It was said by an there is another enjoyment: the mite contribu-eminent author that he that would make two To come, however, more directly to a full il-homes are now far beyond the angry waters of instration of the constitutionality, not only of the Mississippi; and as they travel towards the If it is true, as it has been alleged, that it is

To such an extent had the National Treasury the Constitution, and is of the broadest kind. The third section of the fourth article is in

become burdened from the proceeds of the land, that distribution was resorted to, and Congress, by the act of 23d of June, 1836, concluded to deposit with the several States of the Union the sam of \$37,468,859-97, of which sum actual deposit was made of \$27,063,430 80. As a mere question, then, of investment in the abstract, the Government might here rest, for it has been more than reimbursed. But in the norms of Congress over the public do-Maryland North Carolina South Carolina łeorgia 🤅 lississippi. onigio

The power of Congress over the public do-main, to make donations and grants is not only given by the Constitution, but it has been freely and liberally exercised from the foundation of Cennéssee . the Government up to the present time; at all events; from 3d of March, 1803, to the 20th of September, 1850, the date of the act granting about 3,025,920 acres to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Illinois, to aid in the construc-tion of the Other and the states of Alabama Arkansas Florida .... Texas. District of Columbia ..... Territory of Minnesota .. Cerritory of New Mexico Ferritory of Oregon...... Territory of Utah......

for the various purposes mention ed : Prosternere

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2,560 1,720

1,552 5,541 1,400 177 2,540 177 1,715

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203 1,517 1,

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ABJORGENE

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it enables its possessor to discharge more fully the duties of life-to contribute his part for the support of his country in time of peace, whilst it nerves his arm in the hour of battle. Patrick 74937 Henry, whose patriotism and matchless eloquence put in motion the ball of the Revolution, who ardent in the acquisition of land and at one time even contemplated a location on the shores of deal deal the Chesapeake. Washington, the Father of his Country, who led our armies in triumph through the battles of the Revolution, was equally ardent in the acquisition of land. Even before the Revolution he found no barrier in the 2,097 and mb Alleghenies to his enterprising spirit, and at that early day, in the district which I have the 25 8232888888888 honor to represent, he made a location and in mprovement, which is now often referred t 32,141 1,141

New York

New Jersey ...

Michigan .....

8,049,457

466.240

1,936,108 977,628

258,463

846.104

895.097 304.565

191,879

163,200

418.590

895,804 558,295

274.623 :

521.438

426.509

295,758 255,416

756,893

761.688

162.068

154,100

38,027

6,038

61.530

18,087

11,380

association. It existed in a primitive condition of society. Under the organization of govern-ment and the forms of society, the desire for acquisition is still greater; and when attained,

Total ....

47,167

71,289

170.621

23,905 127,577 143,887

93.89

76,208 34,089 20,177

14,800 108

6,069 21,860

77,018 56,910

29,969 61,759

41.964 33,960 18,424

72,710

54,458 17,758

4,304 12,198

 $\frac{26}{15}$ 

3.750

1,164

926

with interest, because, when the dark forest marked it as the wild hunting ground of the Indian, it had received the impress of the Fathe of his Country The area of the public domain, instead of hav ing diminished in proportion to settlement, the increase of population, and of immigration, has increased almost without limit, by purchase and by conquest. We have an immense extent un-settled and uncultivated; and under the best legislation we can adopt, a great deal of it must remain unsettled and uncultivaed for ages-it . . . may be for centurics. The number of acres of public land unsold and

undisposed of in the twelve States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinoia, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansus, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, is 200,000,000-equal area to the old thirteen States that carried us triumphantly through the Revolution. The area of the lands remaining undisposed of in the Territories is 1,201,123,557.85 acres sufficient in extent to make forty two States of the size of Pennsylvania. Of this, much is posses-sed by the Indians, and will be for many years to come, but all of it eventually will become the property of the United States, from the certain operation of the same causes which seem to doom the Indian race to ultimate extinction—a result to be deplored, but which seems to be inevitable. They have already so far disappear before the advances of civilization, until their

homes are now far beyond the angry waters

The glorious div is dawning, girls, Wien women shall be roei : When yowns had bonnels, capes and shawls, No longer we shall seet Miss. Weaber, bless her hearn-sweet girl ! Hab put the scheme on hoot; She iends the tramp of male attire, And we must follow suit. We'll dress in real "bifurcate," girls, ith glossy beaver hats, don the most bewitching coats, And brummel-tied cravais, Wr-II wear superb glit buttons, girls, Upon our yeats of buff, Brighteatra rich, plain, treble gilt, Fint surface !--- that's enough ! Oh! won't we look bewitching, girls, When we're so trimit dreit? No morisl'man can brave our charms, Though he may strive his best; Bewhistered folks may envy; girls, Our many garbs and alts, () But let them fret until they tick () Poor fellows! no one cares Perhaps a few may " cut " us, girls, Perhaps a few may cus, wron And lay no on the shelves; But what of that' we'll trook cour arms. And act the b enz onrelves! And if, they won't say matry, girls, We'll call them no gallants; But come what will-float, sint or swith and the shell be and the shell. But come what will-float, sinx. We'll never yield our pauls.

A SONG FOR THE LADIES.

NTERMENTS' IN THE CITY OF PITTSBUR From the Sih of March, to the 15th of March, 1854 Adults. Child ....19,630,738 1.448.486 Let us then Mr. Chairman, pass this bill, which Chronic Pleurisy..... will necessarily increase the number, and at the same time strengthen the arm of the Govern isease of Brain ... Love of country and love of land is a natura

Take Mailes: ALL, persons hwing Carpets made to order, and hot taken away, at the "sipes Minufactory and. Ship Agency of Jorn Thouseon, No: 205 Liberty Street, will person and the set of the street of April next, or they will be add at Auction for what is sgainst them, as I am going to remove in April next to the third house above the Canai bridge. No: 400 Liberty street, and will only carry on my Ship Agency and Wright's Indian. Verstable 2011 Agency bu-sines; is will have no room for Carpets. Carpetes will be main/factured to order a the old stand by Wm. Ponsur, who has been engaged at the old stand by Wm. Ponsur, who has been engaged at the old stand twoid tecommed any former cutomers. mat920 Fever 1. And the transmission of the back of the second second emperance .. uerperal Fever. . - 17. A. Basel Total ..... .... 5 7---1

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE ...1) From 30 to 40.

mar17

IIT St. Patrack's Day.-The Right Rev. Dr. DUNNOR will deliver an Address at the Masonic LIL, for the benefit of St. Paul's Orthun Asylam, on he evening of the Twhinst, at 74 o'clock. Subject.-The Induence of Catholicity on the Civil Institutions of the United Sustess-The nature and Necessity of this Induence. Tickets can be procured at the Catholic Book Stores, ith street, from the Managers, and at the Boor. Price, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, President. SANUEL L. MARSHELL, Scretzar. OFFICE, 94 WATER. STREET, 2 betteen Maket and Wood street, D'Insures that and Cargo Risks, On the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributari INSURES against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO- Againg the Peris of the Sea, and July Navigation and Transportation.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. HARRISBURG, PA. CAPITAL, 200,000 DOLLARS.

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igned only for the safer classes of property, has an expirit, and allords superior advantages in polat rapares, safety, and accommodation, to City and ry Mercuants and owners of Dwellings and isola-

JAMES C. WATT.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

arry Proporty. A: A. CARRIER, Actuary, ... novie Branch Office, 54 Smithfield st.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Compa-Por Orida of Iron ay of the City of Pittsburgh.

PASSENGEBOFFICE, No. 305 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, For P. BYRNES & CO. 60 South areai, omner of Pier, New York; 36 Vannie Read, Liverpeel; and 65 Gravits stret, ive Orlance, HAS a Line of Packets Line of Packets from Live, Deverpoint New York; 12 Line of Packets from Live, apposite Philadelphis, on the State of the Salimore on the 2000 of each mond. Also-a Line of Packets on the State and Sthe of each month from London and Portsmouth to New York. mar15 THES

Agency for Different Lines of Packet Shipa. PABSENGEB OFFICE,

AMUSEMENTS.

TUBATHE.

Prises of Admission-First Tier and Parquatic Soc. Second and Third Tiers Zoc.; Reserved scats in Dress Circle, 75 cents, large Private Bozes, antire, 85,00; small Private bores entire, 45,00. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Cartain rises at 78.

D. Third night of the ensagement of Mr. OWENS, to celebrated Comedian, who will appear, in three of is most langhable characters. D. Miss & ARION, the talented Comsdience will also mass.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17th, the perform

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17th, the perform ance will commence with the celebrated Concedy of THE TOOLES. Timothy Toolles. Mr. Owens. Mrs. Toolles. Mr. Owens. Popular Dyerture, by the Orchestra. To be followed by the amusing Farce of POOR PILLEGODDY. John Peisr Fillcoddy, Mr. Owens. Sarah, Miss Marion. The while to conclude with the ever popular Farce of COUSIN JOE Cousin Joe, Mr. Owens.

Cousin Jae, Mr. Owens. Margery, Mise Marion

23 feet r Waison tral out of the b The V

value of the property will be greatly anhanced. The Property will be sold at a bargain, and outlbar alternis of payment. A period of the purchase monoy might remain on bond and mortgage for 6 or 8 years. marif 3mos DEO. BREED. Corner of Fourth and Grant Streets:

Corner of Fourten and Grant Mireter. [MilE subscribe has leased the large and well known HOTEL, (lase Lamatime komet at the corner of Fourth and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, which has been repaired und newly fatted up in all its apartments; so as to give a large and more liberal accommodation at raw, elers and boarders. His larder will be stored with the most choice, viands the markets can abord, and his har ursished with the best. He walk respectfully solicity a share of public patronage; B-PERRY. marke mat

PUDDER A FORD, Manufacturer and Dealers in 1 ANCHESTER MINERAL PAINT, ALISGNERY CITY, PA.

NEW YORK, December 16th, 1852 Theye analysed a sample of MANCHESVER Mil RAI. PAINT, for Pospers Ford, and find it to co silica, 67,91 5,34 19,41

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West Tales	sensers that	and all informs can be given. N THOMPSON	with
Cont	Land for	Sale.	<u>.</u>
PERTY ALL	he mouth of	very valuable Cá Watson's Bun, n River, consistin	189Y
Acres of La of Conl. It	and, and in a	ldition thereto, a front on the RI nd a natural Ba	ver,
mouth of the	Ran, which a as to load	, with little expe and keep affoat	nse.
the ice of w	ent site for a	m the drought of , steamboat yard,	and
nay be obtain	ied, commend	here a head of a ling all the wate is, besides, the	Tof
let of more th est quality ab	an 1040 Acres ounds near the	of Coal. Limes	608
lemplield Re	ilroad, and in will be great	ded as one of the f this is adopted, ly onhanced.	the

This remark was made in the spirit of true ph hope that a full house will be in attendance, and losophy, and its practical operation in determ we are confident that all will be satisfied.

THE FLAX MOVEMBER IN IEELAND .- The Belfast papers of a late date report, at great length, the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax in Ireland. The present demand for flax in Ireland is about double what it was when the Society was established. In 1841, the Irish spinning trade num-bered 250,000 spindles. Now it is close upon 500,000. In place of 16,000 tons of flax, which was the extent of consumption 1841, 32,000 tons are now required by the Irish trade. The en-tire consumption of the United Kingdom would at present, require 500,000 acres of flax annual-ly, and it is progressively increasing at a pretty ly, and it is progressively increasing at a pretty great sawifice or contribution to the common func-rapid rate. rapid rate.

BANKING HOUSE .- O'CONNOR. BROTHER & Co. -We would call the attention of our business men and the community to the card of the gentlemen mentioned above. It is one of the most reliable Banking Houses in Pittsburgh, and we are confident that in all their transactions they will give full satisfaction to their patrons.

A MANNOTH HOTEL .- The Metropolitian Hotel, about to be crected on Broadway, New York, will cost over half a million of dollars. It York, will cost over half a million of dollars. It is to be six stories high, have 600 rooms, and each room will have gas, and hot and cold wa-ter. There will be five miles of pips in the building, and one mile of halls. There are to be 550 mirrors, costing \$15,000. Most of these will come from Belgium, and two of them are nearly 100 feet square. The silver ware will nearly 100 feet square. The silver ware will cost \$14,000; farniture \$150,000; plate glass, for windows, \$35,000.

ENIGRANTS IN LIBERIA FROM VIRGINIA .- The Winchester Republican says that letters have unsold and undisposed of on the 80th of June Winchester Republican says that letters have unsold and undisposed of on the 80th of June have made this work from says all of the cole 1851; was 1,400,632,305 48, and are distribute been received this week from several of the colored persons, who, in October last, went to States and Territories. Liberia from that vicinity. They are all delighted with the country, Harrison Murray, Zach. Miller, and Daniel F. Tigrett. in their letters. figgonri. enjoined upon their old companions to emigrate without delay. Tigrett says he will reforn in Mississippl the fall for his family, and hopes his friends in Virginia will be prepared to accompany him Michigan .... back. The stean-mill taken out by them was Florida . safely landed. ก็สุดการรัก THE UNITED STATES BANK .-- The Court of California .....

Common Pleas of Philadelphia has decided that Minnesota Territory Utah Territory....... Northwest Territory. States, amounting to \$15,000,000, but all property whatever, assigned for the benefit of cre-Nebraska Territor ditors, are liable to taxation for State and coun-Indian Territory ty purposes.

ARREEST OF RESUBBECTIONISTS .- Two. me ARREST OF DESCRIPTIONISTS.-IWO, men named Martin and Ellis, were arrested in New York on Wednesday night, having in their pos-session four dead bodies, and the shrouds of i twalve others. The bodies were packed in bar-rels, addressed to Mr. Newell, Worcester, Mas.

Total ...

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> 46,760 the other. 29,229 lation common survey with the fartility of its soil the compared on the action of the ac ware laughing through woodr of none such in a period of sixty-four years, from 1787 to comis good. The man who cannot laugh is 1850. only fit for treasens, stratagems, or spoils; and his whole life is already a treason and a strategem. New Hampshire..... Vermont..... Massachusetts ..... 318,411 985,704 144,000 Bhode Island ..... Connecticut .... 

the policy of the Government to cling to the the policy of the Government to the do the public domain as a source of revenue and profit, I insist that no grander scheme of speculation can be devised than the passage of this very bill. All land speculations in the valley of the

ning a new policy for the management of the public domain, is deserving, the favorable conideration of the American Congress. The title in the General Government to th bill. All hand specifications in the valley of the Mississippi have proved successful just in pro-portion to the extent of the surrounding settle-ments, improvement and cultivation. The very basis upon which the numerous grants heretofore made by Congress of alternate sections of the public hand to aid in the construction of roads, public domain has been acquired by deeds of cession, and by purchase through treaties with the Indians, as well as with France, Spain and Mexico. The success of the revolution of independence gave the colonics or independent States canals, and railroads, was the assumed increased value that would be given to the remaining seca claim or title to the country lying or situat between the Canadas and Louisian a. which the tions by the construction of such improvements. It is the great argument relied upon in support of the numerous applications and bills for the partial appropriation of the public domain to aid in the construction of State works and corporate improvements. If Congress has recog-nized the principle and acknowledged the force nized the principle and acknowledged the force of the argument, by sanctioning this system of partial legislation, why not carry out the prin-ciple and extend the policy? I am opposed to this partial legislation; and in the general scramble that is about to ensue for the public domain, I want this bill to stand first and fore-

it is neverthered true-ind she may beer of with pride, as forming a bright passage upon the page of her history-that after the gallan part she bore in the cause of the Revolution from the adoption of the Declaration of Inde most upon the statute-book. Mr. Chairman, in the examination and discus-

pendence to the surrender of Cornwallis upor her own soil, she conveyed to the General Gov sion of this subject, it is important to remark, for it is true, as exhibited by legislative bistory, that the policy of the Government In the manher own soil, and conveyed to the General Gov-ernment her right to the most magnificent region of country opon which the eye of man has ever res-ted. It stretches from the Ohio to the Mississip-pi and to the Lakes, and comprises the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wiscon-sin, and now contains a population of 4,623,189 agement of the public lands with a view to revenue, has for years contemplated a change—a relaxation, if not a total abandonment, of such policy.

As early as 1832, General Jackson, in his ansouls—a country possessing great commercian advantages—almost unlimited in agricultural re

nual message to Congress stated that --"It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitute the true interest of the Republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population; and the best part of the population are the cultivators of the soil. ---Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society, and true friends of liberty. It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall crue as soon as practicable to upon this floor for numerical preponderance is the councils of the nation. be a source of revenue." In the year 1840, the aggregate revenues of

By an examination of the books of the Lar the Government were \$17,666,450 03. The ex-penditnres reached to \$24,180,920 11. In 1851 Office, I have ascertained that the number of acres of public land in each State and territory the revenues reached to \$52,812,979 87. The aggregate current expenditures for the same year were \$50,952,902 59.

year were \$50,952,902 59. In 1840, the population of the United States was 17,069,453. In 1850, it was 28,257,723. Acres undisposed 802,195 6 1,049,680 9 Mark the disparity! Why this extraordinary increase of expenditure? The question can be readily answered. The Treasury is too full— its ovorflowing stimulates an ardent, impatient, and resistless appetite for extravagant expendi-8.219.628 words: 5.486.849 2 ture. In the presence of its glittering and im-posing influence, all the old-fashioned practical 8.579.384 4 20,011,143 posing inducate, in the outrisioned priorical notions and safeguards of political economy relax and give way. By the last report of the Score-tary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress December 26th 1851, it appears that by inclu-25.661.550 2 24,606,294 83 December 26th 1851, it appears that by inclu-120,447,840 00 ding the balance on hand at the close of the 50,075,981 85 preceding fiscal year, it is found that the sur-206,849,333 00 plus in the Treasury on the first of July, 1851, 127,883,040 00 after deducting the current expenses, was \$10,-113,589,013 00 911,645 68. It appears further by the same 376,040,960 00 report, that the estimated receipts for the 874,488,000 00 fiscal year 1852, will be \$51,800,000; 1 10,789,440,00 whilst the armonitimes are estimated at \$42 24,506,294 whilst the expenditures are estimated at \$42,

892,299 19 being an access of receipts over ex-1.400.632.305 48 penditures of \$8,907,700 81. I may inquire, then, under this state of facts, in the language of President Jackson, if it is not now "practica-ble" that the public lands should "cease" "to The aggregate cost of the public lands, to the 1st of January, 1850, the date of the last comutation, was as follows, viz : 

ure will gradua nle of this hill, but of its practical reng sun, the co e pear in the gorges of the monntain, and the war-whoop finally be lost in the murmurs of the great Pacific ocean. cognition by Congress, I need but refer to the act of the 27th of Soptember, 1850, make do-

act of the 27th of Soptember, 1850, make do-nations of public lands in the Territory of Ore-gon to actual settlers. By the provisions of that bill, the actual settler is entitled to receive from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty of man; but, after making all necessary deducacros, depending upon the time of his settle-ment and his condition, whether married or not. tions on this account, there will yet remain im-mense districts which will support a dense popu-lation, and sconer or later will be converted to No doubt can exist, then as to the constitu-tional right of Congress to legislate in the prem-ises. The exercise of the right in making a disposition of this kind of public property, de-pends upon the view of Congress under the circumstances before them. The proposition, so far has neither been strength-its conception, so far has neither been strength-tions the new provide the star will be the more the star will be the more the property of the star will be converted for the star of the star of the star will be converted to the great purposes of civilization and produc-tion. What is to be done with this wast region, that it may be converted from au uncultivated wilderness to its natural purpose, and made to bring forth its fruits abundantly i Pass this bill -encourage and secure its settlement. No doubt can exist, then as to the constitu-

The Government was founded by the people for the good of the people. Its great basis is popular affection. It possesses au immense prop-erty which it caunot sell, but by a process equal ened by the power, nor incumbered by the pra-judice of party, but by the force of merit is attracting public consideration, and gaining strength and power through the force of public in time to a period of centuries. Compare the number of acres sold up to this date and the sentiment. It has received the sanction of Mr. Webster, now the Scoretary of State. Whilst a member of the Senate of the United States. length of time (sixty four years) that has been consumed in making the sales, with the number he introduced on the 22d day of January, 1850 the following resolution: "Resolved, That provision ought to be made that it will require, at the same pace, nine hun-

that it will require, at the same pace, nine hun-dred years to dispose of the same The pro-gressive spirit of the age is impationt of the de-iny, and demands a quickened step. Vast for-ests and prairies separate our Atlantic and Pa-cific regions, which every consideration of secu-rity and of intercourse require should be set-tled. Its settlement would place upon a distant by law that every male citizen of the United States, and every male person who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen according to his intention of becoming a citizen according to the provisions of law, of twenty one years of age or upwards, shall be entitled to enter upon and take any one quarter section of the public lands which may be open to entry at private sale, for the purposes of residence and cultura-tion; and that when such citizen shall have re-ided on the come lead for three years and rule. frontier a force able and willing to defend us against hostile savages, and thus spare us much of the expense we are now requiring to defray. If would be justice to the new States in which sided on the same land for three years, and cul-tivated the sam, e or if dying in the meantime, tivated the sam, e or if dying in the meantime. If would be justice to the new States in which the residence and cultivation shall be held and carried on by his widow or his heirs, or devisees, for the space of full three years from and after making entry of such land, such residence and bear their legitimate property. Subjecting them to taxation, and thus requiring them to bear their legitimate propertion of the burdons

cultivation for the said three years to be com-pleted within four years from the time of such With all of our exampled prosperity, Mr. pleted within four years from the time of such entry, then a patent to issue for the same to the Ghairman, in the strand sciences, in the property person making entry, if living or otherwise to gress of improvement, in the extent of our com-his heirs or devises, as the case may require: merce, in the growth and success of our manuhis heirs or devises, as the case may require: *Provided, nevertheless,* that such person so en-toring and taking the quarter section as aforefactures, in wealth and in power, it is nevertha less true that there is great inequality in the condition of life, and that much can be done to said shall not have, nor shall his devisees or heirs have, any power to alienate such land nor ameliorate that condition without doing injustice or any title thereto in haw or equity, by deed, or violence to the rights of any. There is no

transfer, lease, or any other conveyance except by devise by will." In the discussion of the resolution on the alike of mutual benefit. It would be the exhi-In the discussion of the resolution on the interval and be the call 30th of the same month, the principle received the sanction of Gen. Cass, in the following words: interest, comsumating a measure wasting the property of the State, not by ex-actions from the property of others, but by set in a state of purper second haid scales, to weigh from 500 to be pair of second haid scales, to weigh from 500 to be the common necessities, in parce and in warr. Na inconsiderable portion of our population for the want of means, to push for, ward to the frontier, and there form settlements. ward to the frontier, and there form settlements. "I desire to say but a word on this subject -I am glad to winess these preparatory discus-sions. They bring up a great principle—a prin-ciple to which I am highly favorable." \* \* \*

"I believe it would be better for the country that those who cultivate the lands should be those who hold them. I believe that the time has come, and that this country is now in a sit-uation, when it is best to hold out this encouris enabled, for the want of means, to push for-bas come, and that this country is now in a sit-agement, and that is what I call the 'age of pro-gress' in reply to the honorable Senator from Kentucky. When I saw him come here in 1806, in the meridian of his life, I did not dream that this age of progress would come; but I bope it has come now; I hope the time has arrived in which the public domain will be held for the benefit of those who will become actual set-tlors." bility to pay the Government for the title after a period of several trials incident to such new tlers." Mr. Chairman, the unexampled growth and prosperity of our country is traceable, in a great measure, not only to our vast agricultural pro-ductions, but to the fact that the free white pop-ulation of the United States is an approximation

a period of several trials incident to such new settlement, gave the land, in many instances, into the clutch of the speculator, and drove the hardy pioneer again to the forest, *Certainty* and *reliability* are words full of im-port and value in the American language. The curtainty of being secure in a small possession-a home-even on the extreme confines of civiliza-tion, would nerve the heart of many an honest man of the many to make the effort to secure

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This difference T presume srises from the mineral not being uniform, some portions containing more from than others. The unalysis shows the article to be well suit-ed for a durable paint. Find that by calcing the pow-der by a pretty high heat, the color is much improved, or at loast converted into a fine red. JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D. Chemist. [17] For sale by JOEL MOHLER, \$11 Liberty streets, markey. (1) Inserestives upon the Munal plan, at Joint Stock rates of premium, and his beileved, offers the most sim-ple, reasonable, safe and equitable plan yet devised for Munal Life Insurance. Panobles furnished, information given, and spplica tions received by J. TURBETT, Agent, 1977 Wood areet. Samuen Ditwozru, Medical Examiner. [ja19] SAMUEL DILWORTH, Medical Examiner.

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6 59 Wood street. R. H. BEESON, Agent.

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 For sale. The attention of persons withing to engage in the ball of the b No. 33 Markat, beitozen Szcond and Taira streis, BEGS respectivily to inform his friends and the publi that he has returned from New York and Philad phia, having there selected from the latest importation an entire new stock of Bisck and Colored CLOTH CASSIMERIES and VESTINGS, which for newness signs and richness of fabrics, are not surpassed by house west of New York.-All of which he is pi any house west of New York.-Alloi which he is pre-pared to make to order in a superior style, at the lower price possible, and cr rdially invite purchasers to cal and aramine the stock before parchasing classifier. TO TAI-ORS.-Thave no subtharized Agent in this city, for the sale of my work on GARAIENT CUTING it can only be had at the store of the anbacriber, 3 Market street, at the following prices, vizi, with instruc-tions, 810; without, \$7. mari?

Market street, ni us street, ni us street, ni us street, store in the street in the street

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PESNEY LVAALA BALLEOAD. Two Daily Trains From Pittsburgh to Philadeinhis and Baltmove. Only 28 Hours Through I Only 28 Hours Through I The Express mall train will leave the Depenan Lib-orty steet; above the Canal Bridge, overy moning at 61 octook. Passengers will goby the care of Tarile, Orest 19 miles' where they will find the best of Conchest in readingss to

where they will find the best of Coaches in readings, to onver, licen 32 miles, aver a first rate tempike, read to leativis station :: (announce) a first rate tempike, read to onches), and then take the care to Hollidaysbirg, and non take the splewaid alcopany care direct to Philadel-bia and Balimore.

ha and Ballimore. Passengers for Heithnore take the cars of the York and humberland Rainsad at Harrisbargh, arthing at Balti-lore to breakfast, and to Washington City the same

 Insuiz corner of Market and Third streets.
 O'Cournor, Brother & Co., BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BUOKERS, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BUOKERS, D'LLERS in Domestic and Foreign Birchaner, Time and Sight Bills, Celu, Uncurrent, and Par. Funds, Stocks, &c. Office, Corner Third and Wood streets, Murter Sessions of the Poace in and for the County of Allegheny:
 The petition of C W Beinett, the Fourth Ward, Pitts burgh, in the County sforegaid, humbly sheweilt, That your resting of C W Beinett, the Fourth Ward, Pitts burgh, in the County sforegaid, humbly sheweilt, That your petition of C W Beinett, the Scuth Ward, Pitts burgh, in the County sforegaid, humbly sheweilt, That your petitioner hash provided Dimestif with materials for the recommodation of the offers and is devel-ing House of enteriality. Way, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward sforesaid do certify that the nbove petitioner in of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is year browned in and log-ring of attanguy and traveters, and that said ravern is ne-cessant.
 D. Eckelssen, Wm Daily, Joe Pennock, Peter Pater. more to hreakfast, and to Washington City the same morning. The Evening Train will leave duily at 6:30, P: M., ar-riving at Philadelphis next oraning. Beggap, checked through to Philadelphia. The Way Trane leaves duily at 9 octock A: M., for Emit Liberty, Wilvinsburg and Turtle Creek. D. Loech, & C. & Espress Packet Line will leave at 6 octock, P. M. connecting at Blairaville, with the Pennytrania Raitman. Through from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore in 35 hours. Passengers will procare their tickets at the Raitpoads Office in the Monongahata House, Water Street: maris J. MLSKMEN. Ticket Art. P. B. & Con Philadelphis Burger Water Curre Establish Internation



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