From the Boston Traveler.

OCEAN STEAM MAIL SERVICE.

So much has lately appeared in the papers about the mail contracts with Government for ocean service by steam, and the recent application by the Collins' Liverpool Line for further aid, that a short account of the system and its objects may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The plan of a combined Naval and Commercial Steam Marine was adopted in this country in 1846. Its design was two-fold—that of creating and maintaining in service ocean steamships of a class, tonnage, and machinery, adapted to the uses of Government for war purposes; and meanwhile their employment in the transportation of the mails. With this view, contract were entered into with various parties for the performance of mail service between certain ports of the United States and Bremen, Havre, Liverpool, Havana and Chagres, on the Atlantic side and on the Pacific, between Panama, San Francisco and other California ports, and Astoria in Oregon. With this view also, the steamships of the Liverpool, Chagres and California lines were required, by acts of Congress, to be constructed in a prescribed manner, at a cost far exceeding the ordinary ocean or river steamers, in the material qualities of strength, durability, and powerful machinery—the latter so placed below decks as to be as secure as practicable from cannon shot. This was done in the infancy of ocean steam navigation in this country. Those who embarked in these enterprises, at the invitation of the government, did so at much hazard and at a very large outlay.

It was an untried service, in which very few were found willing to embark. But all obstacles were overcome by American enterprise, skill and industry, and by the liberal employment of American capital, relying on the acts of Congress and the inviolability of the contracts made in conformity with them.

Collins and his associates have constructed four or five first class steamships at a great cost for Government mail service, and in order to enable the proprietors of the semi national line to sustain it against the competition of the English boats, (supported as they are by the British Government upon a much more liberal scale,) they petitioned for additional pay.

The New York and Chagres company have constructed three steamships of an average of 2500 tons each, which have been accepted by the Navy Department, and one of 1000 tons, all of which are now in the performance of the mail service; and another, of 2100 tons burthen, being the full complement demanded by the contract, is now in progress of construction. The aggregate tonnage of the ships, according to the provisions of the contract was 6000. The ships above mentioned exceed 10,600 and are each of them, in all respects, far superior in burden, capacity and power, to the requirements of the contract. Moreover the company have five other steamships, of an aggregate of 8000 tons, always at the service of the Government for the transportation of the mails, and employed for that purpose whenever necessary. Besides the regular performance of the mail service between New York, Havana, New Orleans and Chagres, twice each month, additional ships have been placed at the direction of the department for the transportation of the mails from Chagres to New York direct, and two and from Kingston, Jamaica, and are now so employed, in conveying additional mails at later dates and with greater frequency than the contracts require.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, (the Panama, California, and Oregon line) were required to construct three steamships, two of one thousand tons and one of six hundred tons, to be inspected under the direction of the Navy Department, to be easily convertible into war steamers; and to convey the mails once each month to and from Panama, San Francisco, and some ports in Oregon, touching at one or two intermediate ports. At the last session of Congress this contract was modified so far as to remove the mail service to be performed monthly; with the construction of two additional steamers. These stipulations have not only fully complied with, but by far exceeded the Pacific Company, in the amount of service, in the number and tonnage of the ships, in their contract, including the extra mail service, the required number of ships is now, with an aggregate of 5600 tons. Six steamers, with a burthen of 7,300 tons, have been constructed under the contract, and accepted by the Navy Department. They have, besides in the Pacific ocean, eight other steamers, comprising a burthen entire of 14,000. While their ships have thus far exceeded in her the requirements of the contracts, their movements have strictly accorded with the wishes of Government. Their suitableness has been tested by their faithful and remarkable mail service, and both have been repeatedly approved by the Navy and Post Office Department in their reports to Congress.

The two companies own the only steamers on the route, in either ocean, constructed so as to satisfy the Navy Department and required by their contracts; with marine engines under deck, and properly sheltered from the range of shot; which is indispensable to their fitness for warfare, combined with proper speed and great strength and security. And they have incontrovertibly proved that their steamers can, by the Isthmus of Chagres and Panama, make the shortest passage between the Atlantic coast and California and Oregon, whilst carrying a prudent limit of cargo and inspiring the safety of passengers and property.

They have created means of naval defence to the country, in readiness for its use whenever the exigencies of war shall require them; and the construction of the mail steamers has also been a means of establishing the large machine shops from which the "Alabama," "Southern Rights," "Union," and a host of coast steamers have been turned out, and which, in case of war, would be of incalculable benefit to the Government.

They have provided secure and rapid facilities for the immigration from our Atlantic ports, and the great outlet of Mississippi valley to the mining regions of the Pacific, and also for the exportation of the millions of gold which California sends to the Atlantic States. The importance of this service, and the urgent necessities for it cannot be stated, nor the saving in life and increase in treasure, that have resulted from having furnished it from the commencement of our first occupation of California.

The mass of the people are not aware of the untiring efforts which have been made and are still going on at Washington by means of paid agents and other outside influences, to bring about a system of *repudiation* by the General Government of its solemn contracts, whenever it happens that unforeseen events occur by which such contracts become a source of profit.

At the outset, when the chance of a ruinous result stood in the way, and the future was enveloped in darkness, there was not only no competition for the Pacific mail contract, but the Government proposals for it were offered in vain until the present Line undertook it. The Gold discoveries in California were not made until several months afterwards, and then emigration commenced. This unexpected circumstance rendered safe and profitable, what before was so doubtful and hazardous. Is this a reason why the Government of the United States should be urged to violate or repudiate contracts, upon the faith of which its citizens ventured such large sums of money, and incurred, at the beginning, such fearful risks?

In the short space of three or four years these companies have proved to the world that larger, faster and better steamers have been produced by American ingenuity and enterprise than the long experience of the English or French have been able to produce, although fostered by Government to an extent far beyond any patronage bestowed by the United States.

The very parties who are now so urgent that the Government should repudiate some of its present contracts, and give the mails to their lines of steamers, would not entertain, or even look at the projects when first offered—the risk then being so great, and the result so uncertain.

But now that the experiment has been made, and good results seem likely to be realized by those who took all the risks of the enterprises which has brought so much credit to the country, they coolly ask the Government to repudiate its sacred obligations and give to THEM and their friends the patronage and benefits which they once despised.

No effort has been made to induce the Government to cancel any of the *unprofitable* mail contracts which bear so heavily on the proprietors of other routes, nor is there a probability of any such efforts, until something extraordinary happens to make them *profitable*. Then, if by means of political or other equally unworthy considerations, the idea of repudiation by government, at pleasure, can once be established and carried into effect, a similar crusade may be expected against *them*.

Whatever may have been the occasion of the suicidal policy of an individual State in repudiating their obligations, such a base and self destructive alternative has never yet been resorted to by the Government of the United States; and any apprehension that Congress can be induced by the pretext of cheaper bargains or aught else, *to repudiate* contracts made in compliance with its authority, or become instrumental in setting up a rival line to destroy that which was established under the assurance of its co-operation and patronage, we have too much respect for that honorable body to entertain.

Daily Morning Post.

LEROY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING ..... APRIL 3.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA;
Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR 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, Md., Tuesday, June 1, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
WILSON McCANDLESS.
Gen. R. PATTERSON.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

District.	District.
1st, Peter Logan.	13th, H. C. Eyer.
2d, George H. Martin.	14th, John Clayton.
3d, John Miller.	15th, Isaac Robinson.
4th, F. W. Bockius.	16th, Henry Fetter.
5th, R. McKay, Jr.	17th, James Burnside.
6th, A. Apple.	18th, Maxwell M'Caslin.
7th, Hon. N Strickland.	19th, Gen Jos. M'Donald
8th, A. Peters.	20th, Wm. S. Calahan.
9th, David Fisher.	21st, Andrew Burke.
10th, R. E. James.	22d, William Dunn.
11th, John M'Reynolds.	23d, John S. M'Calmont.
12th, P. Damon.	24th, George R. Barret.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, will meet on the 17th day of April, 1852, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Hotel, in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. L. HIRST, Chairman.

Young Democracy—Old Democracy—Information Wanted.

We have three friends who desire information on the words that head this article. "Young Democracy" is an interesting friend who has been bred in the faith. His sire is a man that has grown grey in his devotion to the principles of the party, and, what might appear singular to some of the "young 'uns," he has never applied for an office. The son of this honest, hoary headed democrat, desires to be informed whether it would be allowable for him to pursue the honest course of his father. We are in no-wise meddlesome with the opinions of others, but on this occasion we will remark, in the words of lawyer *Meddle*, that we "have no hesitation in saying," that the honorable course pursued by his worthy father is the course that he should follow.

We are not old in years, but we are aged in the democratic faith; for our devotion to it commenced when we could first comprehend the difference between the liberal institutions of our own free country from the oppressive rule of the despotisms of the old world. But, with all this experience we cannot answer the question of "Young Democracy" in a manner that could be made useful to the old ones, or young ones, if they want to be exclusives.

We have never supposed that Democracy could become *old*, or require any of the strengthening aids derived from the principles of rejuvenation to keep it fresh and warm in the hearts of every American citizen, whether he is to the "manner born," or adopts our liberal principles because he can here find a happy home, which with ordinary industry can be provided with all the comforts of life, which could never be obtained in the country he left.

"Young Democracy" is right in supposing that the Democratic course followed by his father for the last forty years is the true democracy.—Many of the men who profess to belong to the party may, from interested motives, change their opinions, but the principles of the party are immutable, and are always pushed forward. Measures may change, but, under our form of government, the principles of democracy, *never*.—Its embodiment is as fresh and vigorous as it was when the germ was first watered by the blood of the heroes of the revolution, and afterwards nurtured by the careful care of the man who has most worthily won the title of the *Father of Democracy*—THOMAS JEFFERSON. It can never die or become *old*. It is always perennial, and will never fade or lose its healthful vigor.

We know no such democracies as "Old and Young Democracy," nor does any disinterested member of the party recognize the terms as applicable to our party organization. We all agree that we are the *democratic party*; the party of progress—the party that is able and willing to push on the column of political liberty that will yet regenerate the world, and the party that numbers in its millions the sound heads, matured minds and honest hearts, that can accomplish the purpose when we stick together.

But, to accomplish such a purpose, the question of "Young and Old Democracy" would not, we opine, be considered. On all great questions we are one and indivisible. We know no divided duty when our party is called upon to support the pure principles on which it is based; and when the contest comes, old and young go into the conflict with a harmony that appals those who think that feuds exist among us.

We suppose we have said enough to assure our three friends that, as far as our knowledge extends, there are no such anomalies existing in the United States as two *Democracies*. We have never known them, and we hope we never shall. If ever that day shall arrive, we would despair for the progress of our principles and the onward march of freedom.

Although the opponents of democracy have a perfect right to change their name with every change of the weather, the same volatile course is not allowable in the party that is the sincere conservator of our liberties. If Democracy should have assumed the various changes that have characterized the whig party—as it is now called—since the commencement of the Government, where would our free institutions be at the present day? In chaos. We would be a Republic something like what France now is, with a President more tyrannical than the great bear of Russia would dare to proclaim himself.

We would, therefore, with a sincere desire for the welfare of the country, commend to our party the propriety of dropping all these claptrap terms, and to resolve to go into the contest with a firm determination to battle for the cause, and the *cause only*. Will this satisfy "Old and Young Democracy?"

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The April number of Harper's New Monthly Magazine is in all respects a gem number. Its selections are of the very first order, and its original articles display talent, taste and industry. The illustrations are rich and appropriate. Price $3,00 per annum, or 25 cents per number. For sale by R. C. Stockton, corner Market and Third streets, and at all our periodical depots.

THE TWO BRIDES.—This is the title of a story of real life that has been received by Messrs. Reel & Callow. We have not had time to glance over its pages, but the name of its author, T. S. ARTHUR, will be sufficient to commend it to the reading public.

The same work is for sale at the bookstore of our friends Miner & Co., Smithfield street.

In New York and Louisiana, they are agitating the repeal of all usury laws.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE NEW AMERICAN SPEAKER.—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, have published a new American Speaker, being a collection of Oratorical and Dramatic Pieces, Soliloquies and Dialogues, with an original introductory Essay on the Elements of Elocution—designed for the use of Schools, Academies and Colleges. By J. C. TACHOS, of the Cooper Female Academy. We are of opinion that this is one of the best works of the kind that has ever been published. The selections are from the best authors, and there are numerous engravings, showing various oratorical and dramatic gestures. For sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.—The same enterprising publishers have issued a handsome volume entitled Homœopathic Domestic Physician, containing the treatment of Diseases, with popular explanations of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Hydropathy; also, an abridged Materia Medica. By J. H. POLTE, M. D. This is the third edition of this work, which shows that it has met with favor from the public.—Those who are believers in the Homœopathic system will find this volume very useful and instructive. For sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

GLEANINGS AND GROUPINGS FROM A PASTOR'S PORTFOLIO. By Rev. JOSHUA N. DANFORTH. This is a very pleasing volume, filled with choice reading, suitable for all classes of readers and all seasons of the year. The author is a fine scholar, and there is a purity of thought and expression in his writings that will command admiration. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, and for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

DAVIES' ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY.—A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, have published the Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry, with Applications in Mensuration. By CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D., author of Elementary Algebra, and various other works. The book is intended for schools, and has been prepared with the utmost care. Every figure is explained in a simple and familiar manner. For sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Harrisburg, March 30, 1852.

MESSRS. HARPER & PHILLIPS:—

The first impressions of a neophyte at the State Capitol may not be of great interest to the public; yet they may *be read* in the absence of more important news from this point, from the usual sources.

The appearance of the city of Harrisburg—the public buildings, the public men—add to the effect of previous impressions, to inspire a feeling of respect, if not of awe, for our law makers and the law executors. But once within the sacred precints; breathe the atmosphere of the Legislative halls; get a little into the whirl of business by interest in an acquaintance or friend, who is a member, or perhaps a Senator; look behind the scenes, and see the movements of the machinery necessary to carry on the business of Legislation; and the harmonious beauty of preconceived ideas all but disappears. If your neophyte is very young perhaps he may be shocked; and call to mind divers rumors or accounts of gladiatorial exhibitions upon there floors, which inspired a degree of honor upon his mind, in an inverse ratio to his acquaintance or familiarity with the scenes described, and which he regarded as something very marked, very unusual. If these opinions are wrong, they may go still further from the truth on the opposite side. By a first view of the field itself, he may think: can any order, any good thing, come out of so much confusion? The several halls appear like respectable town meetings: where the people, with clean shirt collars, polished boots, and shaven faces, meet in a fine room, with comfortable seats, commodious desks, and an unlimited privilege of talk.

Well, what is all this about they are discussing in the House? Why, the payment of the bills for the entertainment of KOSSUTH. Many members improve the opportunity to gratify their malice by sneers at HIS EXCELLENCY, while arguing the payment of the bill, and others more openly sneer at the Governor, and oppose paying for his entertainment. Your neophyte thinks that the Legislature ought to have appointed a committee who would have managed the affair with a due regard to economy, without parsimony, in entertaining the greatest representative of freedom that European tyranny has ever thrown upon our shores; and that the action of the committee, if not grossly or strikingly improper or extravagant, should be sanctioned; and not expend twice the sum appropriated for this purpose, in discussing the merits of the question from first to last, and consume important time, near the close of the session, which ought to be devoted to the general wants of the public—but your neophyte "is very young."

The Senate are discussing the Maine Liquor Law, which overshadows all other subjects at present. The *ardent* friends of the measure are urging it with a *spirit* which the nature of the case demands. The conservatives, with opinions not fully fixed; hesitating, perhaps, between their own convictions of right on the subject, and the opinions of those who are favoring or opposing the measure; your man with his mind not clear upon the subject must be in an unfortunate position; for between the pressure on one side or the other; for the parties appear to be nearly balanced, and the struggle is desperate, both sides dealing blows unsparingly, and your middle man must catch them all. The impression is that the bill will in some shape pass, probably with a clause submitting it to a vote of the people.

A well deserved compliment was paid to our worthy Governor in the Senate this morning. A batch of bills were returned with the executive veto and reasons assigned; the good sense of which were so apparent that even the opposition approved of some one or more of them—several whig senators rising from their seats and remarking that they coincided with some of the reasons of the Governor, and in regard to one bill particularly, no one would acknowledge its paternity!

Those charged with sustaining this relation to the bill, disclaimed anything more than a friendly regard for it, under *mistaken* ideas of its character and reputation; and it was at last fully proven a bastard by its reputed parent avowing frankly that it was drawn up and handed to him by a lawyer from his county, and he *thought* it to be all right.

The unfortunate thing was then finally dismissed by the undeceived Senate.

How fortunate is the State in possessing an Executive possessed of the discrimination to discover these frauds attempted to be perpetrated upon the people; and with the firmness to interpose with the authority conferred upon him by the constitution, to prevent the pollution of our statute books by laws which disgrace the Commonwealth. The admirable message of the Governor upon the floating debt and special legislation, is received with almost universal satisfaction and admiration.

With the good qualities of the Executive we may look with confidence for a new era in the history of our State's prosperity; and a reformation of some of the gross evils which have stolen upon us and become almost indispensable from supposed inability to remove them.

Well, these first impressions have spun out to an unexpected length, let them go, as they are the first and perhaps the last. ALPHA.

☞ There is an affinity between sweet sounds and sweet girls; beautiful music is as attractive to beautiful woman as flowers are to bees.

NEWS ITEMS.

The loss by the destructive fire in Philadelphia on Sunday, although reaching nearly a million of dollars, is all covered by insurance, with the exception of some $100,000 or 150,000. Stuart & Bro., lose $25,000 or $80,000 over their insurance. During the progress of the fire no less than seventeen persons were arrested for stealing from the burning premises.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed an act providing for taking the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a convention to change the constitution of the State. The question to be submitted to the people on the 12th day of April.

The British barque Harbinger, Captain Davison, arrived at Boston, on Saturday, from London, with a full cargo of goods for Canada, consigned to Hill, Sears & Co.* This is the first entire cargo that has arrived at that port designed for Canada.

A Cherokee, named Wiley, was hung for murder, at Tablequah, on the 12th inst., in the presence of about three hundred spectators. He confessed the justice of the sentence, and said he was not afraid to die.

An Oswego Druggist advertises four cases of "genuine sea-serpent oil, brought by Captain Seabury, of the whale-ship *Monongahela*. Good for coughs and colds, and only $4 per bottle."

Jonas Williams, a colored man, and Ann Hoag, a white woman, are to be hung in Dutchess county, N. Y., on the 7th of May.

The Texas papers announce the death of Taylor White the greatest stock grower in the State. The sum of $40,000 in specie was found in his safe.

Gibson, the pedestrian, has just completed his feet of walking 1050 half miles in 1050 half half hours, at Castle Garden, New York.

Jos. Bispham, of the firm of Richards, Bispham & Co., auctioneers, of Philadelphia, died on Saturday.

Six freight cars on the Georgia Railroad, near the Stone mountains, were destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

Kossuth paid a visit to Gov. Foote, at Jackson, Miss., on the 22d inst.

A new Jewish synagogue was consecrated at Boston, on Friday, by the Rev. Dr. Raphael.

There were 71 deaths in Boston last week; 19 died of consumption and 8 of fevers.

Christian Troube was run over and killed by the cars of Harrisburg on Friday.

There were 251 deaths in Philadelphia last week; 37 died of consumption, and 19 of small pox.

The Spanish government has issued a decree placing on the same footing with Spanish vessels, in regard to the payment of navigation and port duties in that peninsula and the adjacent islands the vessels of all nations who concede a like benefit to the Spanish marine.

Large numbers of persons are now collected on the shores of the Potomac, variously engaged in the fishing business. The haulings have so far been light, and the demand being great, prices continue high.

Forrest performed, on Friday night, the *fortieth* night of his present engagement, in New York, the highest continuous star engagement ever known in this country. The houses are crowded to excess every night he plays.

Petitions to the Queen are in circulation in Quebec and Montreal, praying for the release of Smith O'Brien and his fellow-convicts.

Anthracite coal is to be used in the new line of Lake steamers, to be run in connection with the Michigan Southern Railroad.

ASSIGNABLE LAND WARRANTS.—We observe, by the New York papers, that Land Warrants, now made assignable, are rather more active at $100@$108 for whole lots; $54@58 for half lots; $26@30 for quarter lots. The following information has been officially given by the Commissioner, J. Butterfield:

"The assignment and acknowledgement must be endorsed upon the warrant, and must be attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before a Register or Receiver of a Land Office, a Judge of a Court of Record, a Justice of the Peace, or a commissioner of Deeds in the State in which he derives his appointment; and in every instance where the acknowledgement is made before any officer other than the Register or Receiver of a Land Office, it must be accompanied by a certificate, under seal of the proper authority, of the official character of the person before whom the acknowledgement was made, and also of the genuineness of his signature. Acknowledgments of assignment by notaries will not be recognized."

Quick Trips from San Francisco.

We observe by the N. Y. Herald that the passage, per U. S. Mail Steamship "El Dorado," recently arrived at New York, and which was accomplished in 20 days, 4 hours, is the fourth short trip inside of 22 days, from San Francisco to New York. The four were made as follows:

Jan. 1—By Panama route ..... 26 days 23 hours.
Jan. 11—By Nicaragua route ..... 26 " 19 "
Jan. 15—By Panama route ..... 23 " 13 "
Mar. 15—By Panama route ..... 20 " 4 "

We also notice in the Herald that the new U. S. Mail Steamship "Illinois" is to leave N. Y., on the 20th of April, for Chagres (Navy Bay)—from on the passengers and mails pass over the railroad to Gorgona, and thence by boats, and there take the U. S. Mail Steamship "Golden Gate" for San Francisco. The former steamer having performed a passage from New York to Chagres in 7 days, 14 hours, and the latter from Panama to San Francisco in 17 days, 18 hours, it is confidently expected that the above trip will be accomplished within 21 days from date of leaving New York.—*Boston Journal.*

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.—A Washington letter says:—"The French spoliations are threatened with an indefinite postponement this session of Congress. On the eve of a Presidential election, not many members and Senators feel disposed to vote five million dollars for the benefit of those who suffered during the last century, and their heirs. Justice, however, ought to know neither time nor space. Unfortunately, however, for the claimants, Senators and members are not *blind*, as Justice is represented in front of a court house."

☞ The New York Courier & Enquirer says that the agent of the Washington Monument Association has in ten months hard labor in the ten lower wards of that city, and part of Brooklyn, been able to collect only £3,562 65. The amount collected in Wall street was but $233; in Broadway but $320. The Courier thinks the sum total is very small, and is sorry to see that so little liberality for such an object is to be found among the inhabitants of the wealthiest city of our Union.

☞ The authorities of Newfoundland have made a grant to Mr. H. B. Tibbatts and his associates, of New York, of the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island for thirty years. The New York *Evening Post* states that this grant is designed to facilitate Mr. Tabbitt in his scheme for the establishment of steam and telegraphic communication between New York and Liverpool or London *in five days*, which now appears to be perfectly practicable.

☞ The marriage of Jenny Lind has given great satisfaction in Hamburg, in which city the family of Mr. Goldschmidt reside. The news preceded the arrival of his own letters, and the report was treated as a joke, until his parents received from Mr. Goldschmidt himself the tidings of its truth.

DOGS AND CATS FOR CALIFORNIA.—It was lately stated that a number of cats had been shipped from New York to California, on speculation.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil says that a citizen of that place has lately sent off 500 dogs to the same destination.

☞ JOHN HAVILAND, Esq., the distinguished architect of Philadelphia, died on the 28th ult., of apoplexy. He was the architect of most of the modern prisons in this State, and was a very estimable man.

ROW IN THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of New Jersey, it appears, did not adjourn sine die on Saturday. Gov. Fort vetoed a bill on Friday evening, and the consequence was that the members of the House kicked up a quarrel with him about it. They remained in session until three o'clock on Saturday morning, when they took a recess till eight, and then recommenced their fiery discussion. They continued the wrangle till late in the evening, when they adjourned, to renew their hostilities on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL.—We have received the April number of this most excellent monthly, published at Lancaster, Pa., by A. M. Spangler, Esq. It begins the second number, and is issued in an improved typographical form. Every farmer should be a subscriber to this work. Terms $1,00 per annum, or clubs of 20 for $15.

Notice.

HAVING some time since ceased to exercise the Agency of the Cash Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and legal proceedings brought against the Company, the advertisement in your paper, revoking my Agency, is uncalled for.

apr2 FRANCIS ROBBS.

Notice to Young Men.

THE Rev. Mr. HOWARD is obliged, on account of ill health, to say to the young men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that the Lecture which was to have been delivered on next Sabbath evening, will be postponed for one week. This, though deeply regretted, is unavoidable, as he has been advised by his physician not to attempt to use his voice on the approaching Sabbath. [2 apr2tf

D. C. COSSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, 137 Fourth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr2y

Phonetic Stenography.

MR. S. HARDING is teaching the most valuable accomplishment, IN ONE SESSION, at CLAUPT'S HOTEL, Penn street, where he may be found at 8, 9 and 12 o'clock, M., and half past 1 and 4; also, at 7 P. M. Terms, $2,50. A thorough knowledge of the art warranted. [apr2:1w

Executors' Sale.

FIFTY ACRES, composing a Garden Farm, in a high state of cultivation, situated about three miles from the city, on the Brownsville Plank Road, and opposite Concord church. There is on this Farm a good dwelling, barn, &c., and it covers, in its whole extent, an excellent bed of coal; easy of access, either by the Plank Road or the proposed Saw Mill Run Railroad, which will pass the edge of the place. Enquire of

W. W. WILSON, 57 Market st., or
JOHN CLANCY, Jr., on the premises.
apr2:3td&1mw Exrs of the late John Clancy, dec'd.

OLD WHISKEY—7 bbls '49 Monongahela Rye Whiskey; 16 five gallon Demijohns do; together, with Whiskey distilled in the years '43, '46 and '48, for sale by the barrel. These Whiskies are genuine, and persons desirous of obtaining Old Monongahela, will do well to call and examine these lots. For sale by

apr2 * 91 Wood Street. JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

SUNDRIES—
110 bags green Rio Coffee;
100 bbls. Cloverseed, in 2 lb. bags;
1500 lbs. prime Feathers;
60 bbls. Pitch;
100 doz Corn Brooms;
500 bxs 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass, superior quality, for sale by CARSON & M'KNIGHT,
apr2 * 91 Wood Street, near 5 st. Hoon:

SHOULDERS—100,000 lbs. Bulk Shoulders, to arrive, for sale by CARSON & M'KNIGHT.
[apr3

SUGAR—25 hhds., per James Jacobson, for sale by
apr2 CARSON & M'KNIGHT.

PAPER HANGINGS.—WALTER F. MARSHALL, No. 85 Wood street has now received his entire stock of Wall Paper, Borders, Pattern, Window Curtains and Fire Boards, for Spring sales.

Price of Paper, per roll, from 4½c. to $5 00. [apr2

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Orders for Paper Hangers and Whitewashers, can be left with
apr2 W. F. MARSHALL, 85 Wood street.

STOCKS FOR SALE.—
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad;
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville Telegraph;
Rand Street Bridge;
Marine Railway and Dry Dock;
Western Insurance Company;
Citizens' do do.

A. WILKINS & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
corner of Market and Third streets.

FLOUR—50 bbls., just received and for sale by
apr2 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

BACON—6 cases just received and for sale by
apr2 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

A. MASON & CO., have now ready for sale, twenty cases fast colored Calicoes, at 5 and 6 cts; 12 cases Mons de Lalnes, at 12½ cts; 5 cases Scotchess American Ginghams, at 10 cents; 700 Wrought Collars, at 6; 3 cases Berage de Lalnes, 12½ and 15 cts.; 2 cases fast colored Lawns and Mulins, 10 cts; 3 cases Bleached Muslins, some as low as 3 cts; 4800 Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6½ cts. [apr2

Select School.

THE next session of H. WILLIAMS' SELECT SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, the 5th inst., at the Room below the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh—entrance on Sixth street. A part of the time allotted to each recitation, will be devoted to reviewing former lessons. Who has not forgotten more than he knows, by neglecting this review. He has, therefore, adopted the miser's plan for growing rich: "Make all you can," by diligent study; "and save all you get," by constant repetition. Commonplacing will be taught—which will enable the pupil to refer to whatever important ideas or facts he may meet with, in his reading, reflection or observation, with as much ease as the merchant refers to the accounts in his ledger; and, that he may do it with facility, he will be taught to write Phonographically, which requires only one-sixth as many motions, as writing a word in script hand, in the common orthography. [apr3:2w

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale FOUR ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS, lying near the mouth of Liberty street, and in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depot. These Lots are not surpassed by any others, for business purposes, in the city of Pittsburgh—having a front of 20 feet each on Liberty street, and extending back 110 feet to Brewery alley. Only a small advance will be required in hand—the balance on good terms. As this property is now in demand, on account of the completion of the Railroad, it is now offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to purchase, will call on the subscriber, No. 83 Liberty street, or apply to Hon Wilson McCandless, or Hon. H. Hepburn.

P. S.—If not disposed of before the 15th or 20th inst., the above Lots will be sold at public Auction.

apr3:2tawtf

Adjourned Administrator's Sale OF THE REMAINDER OF THE LOTS, *Corner of Liberty and Water streets.*

ESTATE OF ROSS BLACK, Dec'd, at Public Auction, April 8th.—The undersigned will offer for sale, pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court, the following described Real Estate: 1st Lot, No. 1, corner of Liberty and Water streets; 1 Lot, No. 2, adjoining No 1, and extending through from Liberty to Water street; 1 Lot, No. 13, on Water street, extending back on an average 60 feet; 1 Lot, No. 9, on Front street, extending back 73 feet 2 inches. All the above Lots having a front of 20 feet, excepting the one on the corner of Water and Liberty streets, which has a front of 40 feet 3½ inches, on Liberty, and the same on Water street.—All of which will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on the 22d of this month, (April,) to the highest and last bidder. Terms easy, and will be made known on the day of sale. CYRUS BLACK,

Administrator of the Estate of Ross Black, dec'd.

P. S.—Those wishing to see a Plan of the above Lots, can procure one, by calling at No. 50 Liberty street, or on Thomas Collins, No. 23 Diamond. C. B.

apr3:1taawtf

HOME INSURANCE.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Health Insurance Association,
OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
AID IN TIME OF NEED!

OFFICE—CORNER OF SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STREETS.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL, $30,000.

THIS is an association established for the mutual relief of its members, in cases of sickness or accident, by the payment of their Annual Deposits. Persons in good health may become members and be entitled to a weekly benefit, in case of sickness or accident. All who join this Association are entitled to a vote for officers and directors, and to participate in the profits of the Association. It is established on a safe and permanent basis, being both Mutual and Benevolent in its designs, with the lowest rates consistent for its security, and conducted in a manner to insure its permanency and durability.

All persons can see the advantages of taking out a policy from the General Office.

			TERMS.	
$ 2,00	per year,	draws	$ 2,00	per week;
3,00	do	do	3,00	do;
4,00	do	do	4,00	do;
5,00	do	do	5,00	do;
6,00	do	do	6,00	do;
7,00	do	do	7,00	do;
8,00	do	do	8,00	do;
9,00	do	do	9,00	do;
10,00	do	do	10,00	do;

INITIATION FEE, for Membership, $1,50—which must be paid at the time of making application; and the first quarter's deposit within twenty days. Each member entitled to a monthly report, gratis.

OFFICERS.

President—D. W. BRAUNORT.
Vice President and Treasurer—Wm. M. Wilson.
Secretary—G. D. Brown.
Finance Committee—A. J. Childs, A. D. Carlisle, and D. A. M'Masters.

Report
OF THE MECHANICS' MUTUAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION for the month of February.

Principal office of issuing Certificates of membership and paying claims.
No. 155 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
No. 439, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Cor Olive and Second streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Cor. Third and Smithfield sts, Pittsburgh, Pa.
No. 86 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

We sum up the results of last month's labor, and lay it before our Members, that they may see how our institution is flourishing, and how the present officers are discharging the business of the Institution that is entrusted to their charge by the members.

We find that during the last month the whole number or proposals for membership is 4,116.

Whole amount cash receipts	67,653 60
Paid claims for sickness and Agents	2,429 25
Returned on rejected applications	132 50
Paid for printing	431 35
do Postage, rent and incidentals	134 00
do Clerks and actuaries	231 00
do Officers	180 00
Surplus capital	63,523 60
	$4,192 90

J. H. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

With these accumulations saved, after paying all claims and expenses, the officers look back upon their exertions and that of our agents with feelings of satisfaction. It is now with fresh courage and renewed zeal, that we enter upon the coming month, feeling animated with our past success, and inspired to new and more vigorous efforts to send abroad the good influences of our Association. From the obscure organization at first unnoticed and unnamed by the public, we have grown into consequence and power until we command attention, and have called forth the respectful notice and high commendation of more than one hundred of the leading journals of our nation. To our members we would invite their attention to our weekly journal, that will be devoted to literature and general intelligence. It will also contain our reports and the practical workings of Health Associations generally. On our part we shall spare no pains to make our Journal a welcome visitor in every family. The first number will be issued on the 16th of the month, and will contain the monthly doings of our Institution, from its organization to the present time. and2w

Removal of Sealer's Office.

THE Office of the Sealer of Weights and Measures is removed to No. 138 Fourth street, above Smithfield. [mar22:1w] G. W. BUNN, Deputy Sealer.

TO MERCHANTS.—A young married man, who has been in business for the last five years, in this city, wishes to obtain a situation as Salesman, or Confidential Clerk, in some respectable mercantile house. The best of references given.

Apply at THIS OFFICE. [mar22:tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Writing and Arithmetic Classes

☞ In the Writing and Classical Departments of Duff's College, the former under Mr. J. D. Williams, and the latter under Mr. Hayden, two additional apartments have been recently elegantly fitted up for their especial accommodation. apr2

Ladies' Writing Class.

☞ CHAMBERLIN'S Commercial College, corner of Market and Third streets. The Ladies' Department of this Institution will be re-opened on Monday, April 5th. Those desirous of improving their style of Writing are invited to call.

Hours of Instruction from 2 to 4 P. M.
apr1 P. R. SPENCER, Instructor.

Boys' Writing Class.

☞ CHAMBERLIN'S Commercial College, corner of Market and Third streets. A number of Lads will be received for a term of one month, commencing Monday, April 5th. Strict attention will be paid to the formation of a correct business style.

apr1 P. R. SPENCER, Instructor.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 136—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar25—1y

Bohemia Glass Works.

ADAMS, ROSEMAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS of FLINT GLASS, in all its variety. We have, also, on hand, Lightning Rod insulators, of a superior pattern to any thing yet produced.

Dealers in Glassware can save from 10 to 15 percent, by giving us a call.

Warehouse, corner of Water and Ross streets, feb16:m Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITIZENS' Insur