[illegible] Post.

[illegible] THOMAS PHILLIPS
[illegible]itors & Proprietors.

[illegible]ITTSBURGH:

[illegible]SDAY MORNING.....APRIL 21.

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.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a communication dated April 3d, and addressed to JOHN A. GAMBLE, Esq., President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in order to obviate the necessity of building two parallel lines of Railroad across the Allegheny Mountains, makes the following important propositions:

1st. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to haul over the Allegheny mountains, between Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, after the canal navigation opens in 1854; all freights in cars of transporters doing business on the State canals, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton, (exclusive of the State tax on tonnage) for the whole distance between these places.

2d. The State to haul all freights passing over the Columbia Railroad, in cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at not exceeding two cents per ton per mile, including road, motive power, and wheel tolls, and passengers, at the rates charged by said Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for similar travel over their road, with a deduction of 20 per cent. for the use of cars and transportation expenses for first class passengers; and 33⅓ per cent. for emigrant and other low cars.

In a postscript to his letter, Mr. THOMPSON says:

"Any reduction that may be necessary in the rates of toll, to meet competition with other routes, to be the same per mile upon those two works, and used jointly by the canal and railroad business."

Mr. GAMBLE, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, under date of April 12th, replies at length to the proposition of Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. G., at the outset, states the fact, that the Canal Commissioners, under existing laws, have no power to adopt the suggestions of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He says that the Canal Commissioners "should regard the abandonment of the Allegheny Portage Road as a measure fraught with the most injurious consequences to the State. The main line of our improvements would thus be severed into two grand divisions, and the intermediate link be placed in the hands of a company owning a rival improvement, and thereby subject all the tonnage on it to be drawn off at this point of transhipment." Further the Commissioners state that the avoidance of the inclined planes on the Mountain division, will, in their opinion, give it the capacity to compete with all its rivals, foreign and domestic.

The Commissioners contend that the proposition is inadmissible even in a financial point of view, as the cost to the State would be ten cents per ton more than is now charged at column rates on the Portage Road with its ten inclined planes. They say: "The average charge on goods transported from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is $4,46 per ton, of which you would receive $1,39 1-10 for 48 miles of railroad transportation, leaving the State but $3,06 6-10 for 276 miles of canal and 82 miles of railroad. The difference in your favor is still greater when the practical effect is applied to heavy tonnage on which a low maximum rate is charged."

The Canal Commissioners reply unfavorably to the propositition relative to the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and also to the proposition to regulate the charges for the transportation of passengers, for like reasons; and conclude by making the following counter proposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad, viz:

"That if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will abandon the construction of a road over the mountain, and make suitable connexions with the State works, the Board of Canal Commissioners will bind the State so far as they have the power to do so, to pull their tonnage over the mountain, at the rate of $1.20 per ton, being a less rate than that at which you propose to carry for the State. This difference in charge, however, is not more than equal to the difference in favor of the grade on the State work. The Board would much prefer this arrangement, because it would leave the main line of the public works unbroken, and retain its management within the control of the State."

We presume it is altogether likely that the correspondence will here close.

LEGISLATION AT HARRISBURG.

A late editorial article in the *Morning Post*, headed "OUR LAWMAKERS," has been generally copied by our exchanges, and its sentiments cordially endorsed. The Harrisburg *Keystone* thus speaks of the rascally borers who infest our State Capital, and attempt to control legislation:

"Gangs of these despicable vampyres—men who hang about our Legislative halls and sell their services or the highest bidder to procure the enactment or defeat of pending measures—still infest the capitol and really appear to increase in numbers. That they are tolerated may seem surprising, but how are they to be got rid of?—Their very unendurable impudence and bold effrontery is their protection. Their corruption and their baseness is their strength. The member of the Legislature who treats them with deserved contempt and scorns to hold a moment's conversation with them, is sure to be assailed with torrents of libels, manufactured for the occasion, in innumerable quantities, of every shade and every degree of turpitude. They are dangerous reptiles to tread upon, but whatever the hazard may be, every honest man will admit the necessity of driving them from the capitol.

"Can the Legislature adopt no means to drive them off? Is that body to be thus infested, corrupted, disgraced forever, without remedy? The character of the members is staked in the issue, and either their fair fame or the borers must fall. Scarcely a measure is passed or defeated which is not claimed by the borers as a triumph, and no man comes here to attend to a private bill or his own, who is not beset by them with attempts to levy *black-mail* upon him. When will this race of rascals become extinct, if the Legislature does not take the matter in hand? Must they be tolerated forever?

"We do not object to men coming here to urge the passage of measures in which they are themselves interested. By the term Legislative borers we mean those who for a stipulated price advocate or oppose the passage of measures in which they have no honest interest, and who hire themselves to any and every body to support or oppose any measure—who make a business of hanging about the Legislature for the purpose of selling their services to the highest bidder. It is these creatures we desire to see driven off, for the good of the Commonwealth and for the protection of the good names of our Legislators. We trust that some effectual action will speedily be had to accomplish this desirable result."

The Wellsville Route to Cleveland.

We are informed by the agent, that the trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, from Wellsville to Cleveland, are making their regular trips. Passengers taking the Steamer *Forest City* at 8 o'clock, A. M., will always be sure of arriving at Cleveland the same evening at 6, P. M. The mail should be sent by this route during the suspension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two Terrible Tragedies in one Day.

The MARSHALLS of Kentucky have long been noted for their great natural talents, profound scholarship and fervid eloquence. It is hard for an ordinary reader to keep pace with the number whom we distinguished for the virtues we have mentioned, who bear the name of Marshall. But, they are also distinguished in a lamentable degree, for another trait that appears to be inherent in the "genius" of the family, that would compare badly with the commendable traits we have spoken of. The fact is, that they possess the "spirit of fight" as warmly as ever did a Kentucky Ranger when that bleak territory was called the "Bloody Ground," and the progress of improvement in mind, morals and business, does not appear to have had any effect upon the Kentucky Marshalls. They are always open for a debate, or agreeable for a fight, with pistols for two and a coffin for one; and it is but seldom that in the latter case any of them are screwed up in the coffin.

The last notable exploits of some of the members of this noted family that we have seen, is in a late number of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. That paper says that Mr. W. MARSHALL, (recently a candidate for Congress,) had a dispute in Brookville, Bracken county, with a Mr. WILSON, the keeper of a hotel in that town. During the trouble, while high words were passing, Marshall drew a pistol and fired at Wilson, the ball passing through his left arm. In an instant Wilson returned the fire, shooting Marshall in the forehead; fell, and in about four or five minutes expired! So much for one tragedy.

The same afternoon, Mr. JAMES MARSHAL (a cousin of William, and well known in this city), had a difficulty at Maysville, with a Mr. BALL, who keeps the Franklin House, in that town.—The result of which was, MARSHALL shot BALL, and he fell dead.

The above two items comprise the last news from the MARSHALLS; but we expect that in a short time we will have the "pleasure" of recording something more interesting in their family annals: such as them turning in—or out—to shoot each other. We have no desire for such an item of news, but we would be in nowise astonished to hear that the members of this family had got up a piquant and exciting treat for the public, in this line.

Upon the whole, the MARSHALLS are rather amiable; but they must occasionally have an opportunity to shoot at somebody. A few years since, one of them, who was then a member of Congress, felt "blue moulded for want of a beating," and to ease his mind, he resolved to have a shot at the calf of the left leg of Col. WEBB.—The origin of the fight was conducted in the most approved manner—the meeting appointed, and, sure enough, MARSHALL hit the calf.

It is not usual with us to announce to our readers such matter as is contained in the paragraphs we have quoted. Such records of the consequences of rashness and hasty temper, are painful to us to contemplate. We could never yet convince ourselves of the necessity of a man loading himself down with deadly weapons for the purpose of destroying the life of a fellow mortal, and whenever we have seen such means resorted to, without great provocation, we have always come to the conclusion that the person who wore and used the weapons, was a coward at heart or an innate savage. A brave man requires no murderous weapons to protect him.—The truly brave seldom give cause for contention, and they generally depend upon the arms that their Maker gave them to protect them from the assaults of the ruffian. It is a happy thing for our city that the system of carrying murderous weapons is not tolerated by public opinion, and we hope most sincerely that the feeling may never change.

Virginia and the Presidency.

The following letter from a delegate to the late Virginia Convention, to a delegate of Pennsylvania to the Baltimore Convention, confirms all we have ever said on this subject. The original is now in our possession, and can be seen by any gentleman who have doubts upon the subject:—*Har. Union.*

ALEXANDRIA, VA., April, 8, 1852.

I was a member of the Convention which met at Richmond on the 24th of March last, to frame a Democratic electoral ticket for the Presidency, and am uncommitted to any man or aspirant.—Scarcely an individual knows whom I personally prefer. I voted against Mr. Wise's proposition and think myself totally unprejudiced in regard to the question upon which I am now writing.

But upon reading some of the grossly incorrect statements in the Baltimore Sun, particularly of that most unreliable of all letter writers, "X," upon the views of the Virginia Convention in regard to a preference for a Presidential candidate, I felt surprised and indeed indignant. There was not a color of a foundation for his statements that Cass or Douglas was preferred. I say this unequivocally, and am prepared to give my name and vouch the facts which I took pains to ascertain. There was a large majority of that Convention in favor of Mr. Buchanan. Virginia is decidedly in favor of this gifted son of Pennsylvania above all others. This is notorious, and this will be conceded by all candid men who were in the Convention, whatever their preferences may be.—It was observed and remarked upon that Gen. Cass' name was not once mentioned in the Convention. Not that he did not have friends, but they were very few. It is my candid opinion, that had the Convention been polled, Mr. Buchanan would have obtained a majority over all others. I will mention but one fact, that Mr. Wise, a notorious Buchanan man, rose in favor with the Convention every moment of its session. Clarke's amendment in regard to the organization of the Convention, was not a test vote. A large majority of the Convention was against an expression of preference, and the vote upon Clairborne's amendment decided against this expression. It went no farther.—The District Convention will send delegates to the National Convention, and Mr. Buchanan will certainly have a majority of the districts. Mark my word for it! If Mr. Buchanan is nominated, he will sweep Virginia with an overwhelming vote; if Mr. Cass or Judge Douglas is nominated, they will carry the State, I think, but that will be all.

I send you this note that you may use it as you please. If it is not believed or contradicted, I am prepared to give reasons at large, which I shall not hesitate to do; although I may dislike to introduce names into public notice without leave.

To Maj. DAVID LYNCH.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following communication from SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, Esq., Chief Engineer on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, shows that the damage done to that work by the flood is not so great as had been previously represented:

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—A careful examination of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has been made today from Pittsburgh to New Brighton, in reference to the effects of the extraordinary flood. I started down the line about six o'clock this morning and returned at five in the evening.—As far as Sewickley the examination was made by me, and below that place by Mr. Warner the President Engineer. I found the culverts, the road bed, and the track generally in good order but enough earth and stone washed down upon the track to require twelve hours to remove it. Along the narrows the water was below the level of the track from four to seven feet. In no place was the river up to the road.

I found nothing out of order that could not be repaired in a few hours of good weather.

Mr. Warner's report was similar to the result of my own observations, excepting that he stated that the water was within two feet of the road in the village of Freedom, and that a small piece of retaining wall had slipped down at Rochester. He thought that, if nothing worse occurred, the road would be in running order tomorrow, and that is my own impression. We have a large force at work and are doing all we can, in the midst of the heavy rain. The flood is believed to be the highest for twenty years.

Respectfully yours,
S. W. ROBERTS,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't. O. & P. R. R.

A company has been formed in London for the manufacture of printing type from wire. It is said that it will last sixty times as long as common type and cost less.

The Irish Exiles Coming to the United States.

It is highly probable, from the announcement made by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, that the new British ministry are about to release John Mitchel, William Smith O'Brien, and the other exiles from durance, on condition of their leaving the British dominions and never returning. If Webster's case had not been so far gone, he might have plucked up a little capital from this event for the dread day of "the Slaughter-house" Convention at Philadelphia, on the ground of his having written a private letter to Abbott Lawrence, our American Minister at the court of St. James, urging him to use his influence with the Russell administration, to set the captives free. It is now, however, too late to turn the matter to account with the Irish population in the United States, for Webster cannot possibly get the nomination.

But we do not believe that his letter to Abbott Lawrence had any more to do with the release of these State prisoners—if they are released—than his letter to Mr. Barringer had to do with the release of the *filibustero* prisoners by the Queen of Spain. Earl Derby has probably done it as a capital stroke of policy, which it undoubtedly would be, but which the stunted and constructed intellect of Lord John Russell could not see. The object of punishment on the part of a government is not, or at least ought not to be, revenge, but a prevention of a recurrence of the offence. All the ends of statesmanship in the punishment of the Irish exiles have been long since answered; and no purpose but a vindictive one can be served by retaining them any longer in captivity; while, on the contrary, it would be a highly popular act on the part of the new ministry to set them at large immediately.

It is, therefore, very likely that we shall soon have them all in the United States; for, of course men who love liberty as they do, would prefer this country to any other in the world, next to their own. Thus does each of the revolutionary spirits of Europe, who has no hope for the redemption and regeneration of his own nation, or has failed in the attempt to set it free,

Over the deep
Fly, and one current to the ocean add,
One spirit to the souls our fathers had,
One free man more, America, to thee.

Taking refuge under the sheltering wings of our eagle, and with the light of happier stars shed around their path, they become useful citizens, and contribute, by their heads or hands, to build up the mighty republic which gives them freedom and a home.

The Weather and Crops in Louisiana.

The Franklin Banner of the 3d inst. says:

During the early part of the week there was a prevalence of high winds, accompanied by slight rains, which made the evenings and mornings quite chilly. Latterly the weather became more calm, and is now as pleasant as heart could desire.

The cane and corn between this place and St. Martinsville look healthy and thriving. The crops near the latter place appear further advanced than those in this immediate neighborhood.

The above was true of the weather on Friday evening, and it is now our fault that this morning came in with clouds and wind and rain. The heavens must rule, in spite of "gods, men and columns!"

The Jackson Mirror of the 1st inst. has the following:

The weather is delightful. The corn cut down by the recent frost has recovered, and bids fair to become a good crop. But little cotton had been planted in this vicinity at the time of the frost. It is thought that the severe freezing of the winter has so injured the sugar cane that the crop will be much less than was expected.

For the Morning Post.

Legal Acumen.

The following sapient decision was made, and award given, on arbitration, a few days since, by Jaspar E. Brady, C. B. M. Smith, and M. Brady, Esqs., gentlemen learned in the law:

A short time ago, a judgment was obtained in the District Court, against a party residing in the city of Allegheny; an execution was had on the same, and returned *Nulla Bonna*. An *alias* was then had, and returned, levied on the interest of the defendant in a leasehold property in the city aforesaid. In due time, the said interest was sold by the Sheriff, for the sum of $11—the plaintiff being the purchaser. Prior to the sale, the Sheriff is notified that the defendant has no interest in the property whatever, nor never had, that it is the property of defendant's wife. An ejectment is then sued out, and referred to the above legal gentlemen, who refuse to listen to the rights of the wife, the owner in possession; but, inasmuch as the plaintiff has purchased the interest of the defendant (the husband), he must be ejected, and they award accordingly. *Query:* Will the Sheriff eject the husband, and leave the wife in possession of the property, and thus separate man and wife. *Answer:* Fiat Justitia, ruat Coelum.

BLACK MAIL.—No little excitement has been caused in Albany, by the exposure by a legislative committee of the corrupt influences which have governed the deposite of the Canal Extension Fund in the banks of the State.

The committee report that some six or eight Cashiers were examined, and four or five admit the payment of money to prominent politicians of the West, either directly or by discounting notes, with the understanding that they should not be collected when due. One Cashier paid an agent $1,000 in a single year, and during the next year discounted his notes for another $1,000 on the above understanding, in consideration of his political influence with the Canal Board. A system of exaction on the Banks, and by them deemed necessary to procure these deposits, is satisfactorily proven. There is some correspondence submitted with the testimony, that will surprise the public.

KOSSUTH.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have appointed Hon. Auson Burlingame, of the Senate, Gen. Elias Ward, of Middleboro', and Charles S. Newell, of Lawrence, of the House, a sub-committee to meet Kossuth at New York, and accompany him to Boston. The main committee, who will meet and welcome the Magyar at Springfield, consists of twenty-one members, Gen. Wilson being chairman. They will meet him at Springfield Monday noon, and will lodge at Worcester Monday night. Tuesday, the Governor will be received and escorted into Boston by a Division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, consisting of the Boston Brigade and a brigade detailed from the others.

SONORA AND THE CALIFORNIANS.—A large force of Frenchmen and Americans have deserted the well known and well worked places of California, and betaken themselves to the rich State of Sonora, where the hostility of the ferocious Apaches, before which the feeble force of Mexicans has quailed, forms an additional incentive to the exciting search in which they are engaged. The reports of the enthusiastic reception they have met with from the Sonorians, have impelled many of their countrymen in the mines to concert measures for joining them, and several companies are organizing with that intention.

A HISTORY.—Ann Hogg, who is now under sentence of death at Poughkeepsie for having on the 20th of June last poisoned her husband, has a strange history. She was a foundling, and does not know that she has a relative beyond the children of her body. Some thirty-five years ago, she was deposited in a basket on the door of a Poormaster in the town of Rhinebeck. She was fed and clothed to womanhood. At the age of 18 years she married Hoag, a widower, by whom she bore four or five children. Unless executive clemency is interposed, she must suffer the extreme penalty of the law, after the birth of her child.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publisher, the May number of this popular magazine. It is very richly embellished, and contains contributions from Horace Greeley, G. P. R. James, Geo. D. Prentice, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Frederica Bremer, and many other writers of distinction. It can be obtained at all the periodical agencies in this city.

A DUEL PREVENTED.—*Baltimore*, April 16.—Edward Long and J. W. Crisfield, Esqrs., both Whig members of the Legislature, were arrested in Princess Ann, on Wednesday, and put under $10,000 bail, to prevent them from fighting a duel. Judge Spencer gave the information which led to their arrest.

NEWS ITEMS.

A new boat is being constructed at Cincinnati for the trade between that city and Nashville. She is to be named the Eliza Lonan, a name familiar and popular throughout the entire West.

New York produced in 1850, 82,043,828 lbs. of butter, and 49,875,905 lbs. of cheese.

W. R. Ross's tobacco factory, at Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss $8,000—Insurance $6,000.

The aggregate value of real and personal property of Alexandria, as per assessment of 1850, is $8,250,000.

The increase of the United States is at the rate of 32.67 per cent. That of the free colored population is 10.90 per cent.

The Democrats of Columbus county, N. C., have nominated the Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency.

The case of the United States *vs.* O'Sullivan, in which the Jury did not agree, is to be tried again, we hear, in June. The cost of the proceedings against the Fillibusters, so far, is over $12,000.

The moulders in the establishment of Treadwell & Perry are on a strike—not for higher wages, but on the question whether they shall receive their wages weekly or monthly.

The Canal Enlargement of New York is to go on. At any rate, orders to that effect have been transmitted to the several contractors upon the authority of half of the Canal Commissioners.

Three amendments to the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire—one of them abolishing the exclusion of Roman Catholics from office—have all been ratified by the people by decisive majorities.

A writer in the Charleston, S. C. *Literary Gazette*, gives this epigramic counsel to Mr. Wycoff:

Ah, Chevalier, when Genoa's prison gates,
Unfold, and suffer thee to ramble,
Methinks, instructed by the adverse Fates,
Thou shou'dst go forth—no more inclined to Gamble!

The Hartford Times counts a democratic majority of 559 for Seymour, in a vote of 62,799. All the rest of the democratic State ticket is elected. The democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature is near 50. Surely the land of steady habits has covered herself with glory.

John G. Marshall, a Front street merchant, has been holden at New York, in $10,000, as principal in the Hamilton California ticket swindle. C. P. Gallagher and H. Wheldon are also arrested.

The man who don't take the paper wants to know whether Lola Montez is a native of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania. He says he has forgotton which of these States she belongs to.

A Southernor describing Philadelphia, says that "it is a place where all the servants are engaged in washing off the pavements, and all the masters and mistresses riding in omnibuses."

No antidote is known for the poison of mushrooms: an emetic is all that is prescribed with any hope of success; if early administered it may do good.

The remark that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to medicines, kicks and advice.

Why is a man's coat larger when he pulls it out of a carpet bag? Because he finds it *increases*.

There were 6,089 deaths in New Jersey last year, of which 2,015 were under five years of age.

We learn from the Plattsburgh Republican, that the fare on Lake Champlain, between Whitehall and Rouse's Point, will be only one dollar the present season. Two years since the charge was $3 from Whitehall to St. Johns, which was considered extremely low.

Cure for Rheumatism.

A Parisian correspondent of an English paper says: "I picked up the other day, from one of the most eminent and intelligent physicians in France, the favorite pupil of Dupuytren, some curious scraps of medical lore, partly instructive, amuse you; and coming from a man whose liberality of opinion is only equalled by his own skill and intellect, they are certainly worthy of perusal, and might afford valuable hints to science. A lady who had formerly been a patient of his, but whom in consequence of her removal from Paris, he had not seen for some time came to him lately to say that her daughter was afflicted with violent rheumatic pains. As she still resided in the country, however Dr. C. could not do more than give her some general counsel, deferring the actual treatment till he could bring her daughter to Paris. In a few days she returned telling him that her sufferings were completely removed, in the following singular manner:—One night being seized with an attack the violence of which was intolerable, the mother in despair, sent to the only medical practitioner of which the village boasted—a man who by the help of a little self-taught lore, and a certain knowledge of simples and old women's remedies treated the peasants satisfactorily enough.

No sooner did our Galen arrive, then he directed that all the empty bottles that could be collected should be placed on the floor, the mattresses laid over them, and the sufferer extended thereon. The effect was magical. In a few minutes the patient experienced the greatest relief, and finally a complete cessation of the pain, and though the attacks had afterwards returned they never failed to yield to this singular remedy. The solution of the mystery (of which the village doctor was quite ignorant) Dr. C. found at once. Electricity, it appears is the great aggravator of all such maladies; and of the efficacy of non-conductor. If, then, the electric current is cut off from contact with the patient, immediate relief is the consequence. Profiting by the hint, Dr. C. has since in all such cases, caused thick glass cylinders to be put under the feet of the *malade's bed*, and with a success the most complete.

Another case was a cure where consumption had actually commenced, and had made some progress by passing five or six hours a day in a butcher's shop. A third, where what was considered a fatal affection of the spinal marrow in a young girl, completely yielded to the process of sun-burning—the patient being stripped to the waist and placed facing a south wall during the hottest part of the day.

Important to Smokers.

The following story we find in the Boston Times:—

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.—An acquaintance of ours purchased a box of cigars, a few weeks since, warranted first quality. After smoking half a dozen, he became convinced that the filling was composed of some other material than tobacco. A new idea seized him; so taking a small quantity of rich earth, he filled a flower pot and planted one, and then patiently awaited, for a few days, the result; half a dozen buds appeared, and at the end of two weeks as fine a head of cabbage was grown as ever appeared in Quincy market. The cabbage will be on exhibition at the meeting of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.—The Florida Republican of the 8th instant says:

"We have a letter dated the 24th ultimo from Fort Myers, the headquarters of Gen. Blake, in which it is stated that that gentleman had been at the post nineteen days, and had seen many of the Seminoles. All were friendly so far, and a majority of those seen express their willingness to emigrate. Gen. Blake had seen and talked with the head man of Tallahassee Town, *Echo-Emathlachopko*, reputed as a bad fellow, yet who does not appear hostile. Our correspondent exhorts troops and citizens to keep cool, and strong expectations are expressed that the negotiation will effect the removal of the Indians during the summer."

HUNGARIANS IN TURKEY.—A letter dated Constantinople, Feb. 15, says there are still a number of Hungarian exiles there, who are great admirers of Kossuth, and look upon him as the leader of the destinies of his country. The writer adds:

"The Hungarian refugees who embraced Moslemism, at Widen, and were sent to Aleppo, having expressed a desire to lay aside their Islamism and proceed to the United States, have received permission to do so. Most of them have already left there furnished each with a sufficient amount by the Sultan, to cover their expenses, and protected by British passports."

Printers' Perquisites!

Under the above head, Ellis, of the "La Fayette Courier," gives us the following article upon this subject:

"Let no one imagine for a moment, that such officers as Congressmen, Governors, Auditors and Sheriffs are the only officers that receive perquisites over and above their legitimate fees. Far be it. The printer gets a large amount of 'pickings,' but all over the left.' A few 'items' in proof.

"We have been advertising for 'Sloan's Ointment,' to the amount of $25, and the other day received by way of a perquisite, a notice to discontinue; the proprietor has failed, and made an assignment to his creditors. Isn't that a perquisite 'over the left?'

"Other perquisites come in the shape of papers returned, endorsed by the postmaster, 'not taken out,' 'run away,' 'in State's prison for robbing a hen roost,' 'aint worth the powder to kill him'—after the paper has been regularly sent two or three years.

"Another gratuitous perquisite, and such as we acknowledge the receipt of this morning, is from a rich firm doing a business of at least $60,000 a year, grumbling and growling at a bill of $10, for inserting a business card for one year, which card has undoubtedly secured a business of thousands of dollars, and swearing never to patronize the paper again.

"Other 'stealings' are in the shape of papers discontinued, kicks, cuffs, and curses, because a printer dare express an honest opinion, either affirmatively or negatively, upon any subject whatever, local or foreign, political, religious or moral.

"Who would not be a printer, and enjoy such perquisites?"

CALEB QUOTEM MATCHED.—The New York Scalpel states that the following assortment of signs ornament a one story wooden building in an Eastern city:

W. Boyd, Medical Galvanist and Homeopathist.
Tailoring and Cutting, by William Boyd.
Phrenology and Mesmerism. Dr. Boyd.
Fashionable Dress-making. William Boyd.

There was a shanty adjoining this multifarious professor, in which vegetables were for sale, with a connecting door between the two establishments.

A SUM IN ARITHMETIC.—A correspondent of the New York *Mirror* calls attention to some of the extravagance and fashionable dissipation of that city, and asks this question of bank officers and merchants—"How can a young man with a salary of $600 to $800 a year, spend $500 in dress—$1,000 on a dancing girl—$1,000 on amusements—$1,000 on traveling expenses, without coming to *defalcation sooner or later?*" It is a problem, in practical arithmetic, says the *Mirror*, which many of our young men would do well to study.

☞ **Complimentary Benefit.**—TO BARNEY WILLIAMS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—The undersigned, desirous of showing their appreciation of genuine artistic merit, and at the same time of paying a compliment to yourself and your estimable lady, for the pleasure which has been afforded them during your engagement at the Pittsburgh Theatre, request that you will select some night before your engagement concludes, which may be set apart for a Complimentary Benefit for yourself and lady. By so doing, a favor will be conferred not only upon ourselves, but upon the friends of the Drama generally, in this city.

J B Guthrie, N Buckmaster, Thos Steel, Reed Winkington, A P Ansbury, Geo Arthurs, Rod Patterson, Geo Fortune, Thos M. Marshall, Thos Phillips, John Layton, L Harper, Wm Thorn, B Winchester, G P Barr, J Graham, M W Lewis, E Simpson, J C Hayes, Thos A Rowan, J P Glass, C F Carr, O H Hippey, C F Shiras, R Curling, Thos Owston

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1852.

Gentlemen—Your favor is received, in which you propose to tender to my wife and self a Complimentary Benefit at such time as would best suit our own convenience and that of the management, an equivalent I am afraid far beyond our humble abilities to afford you amusement.

We accept with pride and pleasure your kind proposition, and to know we have gained the esteem of such gentlemen as have made the request, is indeed an honor.

With your permission, I will name *Friday evening, April 23*, hoping the time will suit your convenience as well as ours.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BARNEY WILLIAMS.

To Mayor J. B. GUTHRIE, and others.

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.**—Were not, like the quack nostrums of the day, got up with a view to profit, but were discovered, after many years of study, by one of the first physicians in the United States, and used in his private practice. Their marked success elicited the most unqualified approbation of physicians and others who had witnessed their effects. Possessing all the sensitive feelings of a thoroughbred physician, Dr. M'Lane dreaded being classed with the shallow pretenders who crowd the columns of the newspapers with puffs of "sovereign remedies," and for a long time declined the requests of many that he would proclaim his great remedy to the public; but, finally, after much persuasion on the part of physicians and others who had witnessed the wonderful cures effected by the Liver Pills, he consented to prepare it for general use. The following certificate, from Dr. Morgan, will bear us out in this statement; it is also valuable as medical testimony of the efficacy of these Pills:—

"This is to certify that I have been associated with Dr. M'Lane, in the practice of medicine, for nearly two years and a half. I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills; and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the Liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment."

OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

For sale by most Merchants and Druggists in town and country, and by the sole Proprietor,

J. KIDD & CO.,
apr16:dtwttw 60 Wood street.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. by Rev. E. SIMPSON, JACOB AHL, M. D., to Miss LIZZIE J. KERNEY, daughter of John Kerney, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

On Sabbath morning, the 18th instant, DANIEL L. BROWNE, aged 59 years and 23 days.

The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his son, James M. Browne, on Federal street, near Wylie.

On Tuesday morning ALEXANDER H. CHESNUT, aged 33 years.

The funeral will proceed to the Union Cemetery, from the late residence of the deceased on Robinson, near Federal street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A CARD.

THE undersigned take this method of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they have been greatly disappointed in the issue of the "Daily Union," in consequence of a failure in Philadelphia to ship the types necessary for its publication. The breach thus made in the Canal will now cause further delay; but we do not anticipate a delay of more than a week. The "Daily Union" will certainly appear during the next two weeks, under very flattering auspices; of which we shall duly inform the public. The publication office is at the south-west corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. (apr20:d) ELIOT, LAYTON & CO.

Hosiery of the Best Quality, AT LOW PRICES, may be obtained at the Fifth street Stocking and Undershirt Manufactory.—Those who like to buy really durable and beautiful Goods, and at the same time save two profits, should call at the Manufacturers and Importers, Fifth street, between Wood and Market. (apr21

A Splendid Farm.

FOR SALE—A valuable Farm of 123 acres choice land, 10 miles from the city, and one half mile from the Butler plank road, near the Globe Mills; a good farm house, a large barn and stable, orchard of choice fruit, good spring, and fine timber, suitable for plank roads, &c.; 100 acres in a fair state of cultivation, and all in good order. A *Bargain* can be had, and immediate possession.

S. CUTHBERT, General Agent,
apr21 Smithfield street.

TESTERS.—Gold and velvet centre pieces for Testers on white, green and red grounds, for sale by

apr21 WALTER P. MARSHALL.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS, in Chintz and Brocatello patterns, on light and rich dark grounds, for sale by

apr21 WALTER P. MARSHALL.

WAINSCOTING.—Oak Paper Hangings, in imitation of Oak, Maple, Pine and Walnut, varnished and unvarnished, for sale by

WALTER P. MARSHALL,
apr21 88 Wood street.

GELATINE AND ISINGLASS, for making Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c.

Cooper's American sheet and shred isinglass;
French transparent white and red gelatine;
Nelson's Opaque, (English) do
For sale by W. A. M'CLURG & CO.
apr21 No. 256 Liberty st.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING, AT PRIVATE SALE—Now open, at Davis' Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, a large stock of superior clothing, comprising coats, vests, and pants in great variety, made of the finest materials and latest style. The public are requested to call and examine the assortment.

apr21 P. M. DAVIS, Auct.

MARKET STREET DRY GOODS STORE AT AUCTION—On Thursday morning, April 22d, at 10 o'clock at the store of J. V. Diller, corner of Market and Fourth streets, will be sold his entire stock of desirable dry goods, most of which have been lately purchased in the eastern market for the retail trade. Sale continued until all are sold.

P. M. DAVIS,
apr21 Auct'oneer.

FRESH SALAD OIL—Sayres' celebrated sweet oil, of Marca importation, just received and for sale by

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,
apr21 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

SMOKED HERRING—20 boxes superior Lubec Herring, received and for sale by

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,
apr21 No. 256 Liberty st.

1,000 Cases Straw Goods.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with the NORTON STRAW MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for sale of their Goods, now offers for sale a large assortment of STRAW HATS and BONNETS, of every variety of fabric, style and pattern, adapted to the Spring trade, which will be sold by the package, at the lowest figure. Cases may be assorted to suit purchasers.

J. W. ALDEN,
mar24:2m-Staw No. 63 Milk street, Boston.

BACON—60 tierces prime Bacon Hams;
10 do. twistly prime Sugar Cured Hams;
10 kegs. prime Shoulders. For sale by

apr19 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

PORK—50 bbls. Mess and Rump Pork, to arrive and for sale by

apr19 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!—A. A. Mason & Co. will open, on Monday, April 19th, one hundred doz. rich, plain and embroidered Parasols.

(apr19

FLOUR—375 bbls. Extra and Superfine Flour, for sale

apr19 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

LECTURES, in this City, at PHILO HALL, over the Pittsburgh Post Office.

LECTURE I.—Sabbath evening, 18th instant, on "The Signs of the Times," as indicating the near destruction of our country, unless, as a Nation, we repent, and turn to God.

LECTURE II.—Monday evening, 19th instant, on "The Right of Man to the Soil," and the consequences of the deprivation of this Right, on Labor, Capital, Morals, Religion and National Security.

LECTURE III.—Tuesday evening, 20th instant, on "The Statistics of Cities," showing the injurious, demoralizing and ruinous effects produced by the deprivation of the Right of Man to the Soil.

LECTURE IV.—Wednesday evening, 21st instant, on "The Condition of the Churches," showing that they are dead to the great work of saving Man.

LECTURE V.—Thursday evening, 22d instant, on "The Remedy for Sin and Safety of Nations,"—true, earnest *belief in Christ*, and *doing* the works of faith in all relations of life.

The Lectures are free; and Ladies, as well as Gentlemen, are respectfully invited to attend them all.

Lectures to commence at 7 o'clock.

H. H. VAN AMRINGE.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1852.

Chamberlin's Commercial College, corner of Market and Third streets. Instruction in Book-keeping and Writing, both day and evening. Ladies' Writing and Book-keeping classes meet from 2 to 5 in the afternoon. The Principal will attend to the settling of Partnership Books, opening new sets, correcting errors, &c. Those having need of his services will apply at the College.

O. K. CHAMBERLIN,
Principal and Prof. of Book-keeping.
P. R. SPENCER, Prof. of Penmanship. apl9

☞ **Prothonotary.**—The undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the next Whig and Antimasonic Convention.

JOHN CALDWELL.
apr17:d&wtc

Ladies' Classes—Duff's College.

☞ IN PENMANSHIP, CARD WRITING AND DRAWING, under Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS, and Mr. F. SLATAPER, and in all the higher branches of an English and Classical Education, under Mr. P. HAYDEN. Two spacious rooms have recently been elegantly fitted up for their special accommodation. Call and see the arrangements. (apr5

☞ **Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup,** FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND RESPIRATORY ORGANS—THE LUNGS, THE BRONCHIA, AND THE LARYNX—are the organs through which Respiration is carried on. If obstructions occur in the skin, in the kidneys, or in any of the organs above named, from cold or any other cause, the other organs are over-taxed in their