Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING..... APRIL 9.

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the Compact fixed, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

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☞ We are indebted to his Excellency, JOHN BIGLER, Governor of California, for a valuable document, received by the last steamer.

THE WEEKLY POST.

Is issued this morning. It contains the usual variety of interesting reading matter. It is for sale in the counting room.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BRODHEAD.

We publish this morning an interesting speech delivered by the Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD, in the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, on a resolution offered by himself, calling for information relative to the aggregate amount of federal state, city, county, railroad, canal, and other corporation bonds, stocks, or other evidences of debt, held in Europe and other foreign countries, on the 30th of June, 1853.

This is a subject in which every citizen of Pennsylvania must feel a deep interest, and the information sought for should be obtained and made public as soon as practicable. We are pleased that Senator BRODHEAD has moved in the matter, and we hope he will not rest until he accomplishes his object.

THE RIVER RAILROAD.

It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that proposals will be received at the Engineer's office of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in Wellsville, from the 1st until the 10th of May, for the gradation and masonry of thirty-nine miles of the Wheeling extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, from the mouth of Yellow Creek, below Wellsville, to the town of Bridgeport, Belmont county, Ohio, opposite Wheeling.

It thus appears that the River Railroad, or "Circumbendibus," is going ahead in earnest. Money sufficient has been subscribed to insure the construction of the road between Wellsville and Bridgeport, and it will certainly be put under contract as soon as possible after the 10th of May. It is estimated that the cost of the road between the above named places will be $750,000. There will be no grade over 15 feet, and no curvature of less radius than 2865 feet. The entire road has been eligibly located.

The gap of the River Railroad, twenty-two miles in length, between Beaver and Wellsville, is yet to be provided for. The citizens of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are deeply interested in this work, and we hope they will adopt measures as soon as possible to insure its construction. The county of Beaver is ready to subscribe $100,000 towards it, the moment Allegheny will take the lead; and we presume $200,000 can be readily secured in this county.

These branch Railroads from Wellsville to Bridgeport, and from Wellsville to Beaver, will be built under the charter, and placed under the control of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. This Company, under the management of CYRUS PRENTISS, Esq., and his intelligent associates, has always been ably and prudently conducted. The rule of this Company is to pay interest at the rate of six per cent. to the stockholders until the road is finished, and after that, dividends according to the business transacted. This brings the stock up to par at once.

PITTSBURGH & STEUBENVILLE, AND STEUBENVILLE & INDIANA RAILROADS.

Our readers will no doubt be desirous of obtaining some information concerning these great works, in which every citizen of Pittsburgh must feel a deep interest. From the City of Pittsburgh to the Virginia State line, every foot of the road has been under contract for nine months, and the work is progressing with all possible rapidity. About one-third of the road is graded, and the tunnel at Cork's run is being worked at both ends, with as many hands as can conveniently operate. They will commence laying the rails on a portion of the road in the course of the summer.

From Steubenville, West, the work is in a greater state of forwardness, as we learn from JAMES MEANS, Esq., the enterprising President of the Company. Workmen are now engaged in laying the rails on the grade from the Ohio river west, and it is confidently believed that by the first of October, the cars will be running between Steubenville and Coshocton. Most of the iron was purchased before the late rise, and was therefore procured on fair terms.

And now a word in regard to the strip of Virginia territory, between Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, commonly known as the "Pan Handle." The right of way was not procured from the Virginia Legislature, it is true; but that fact will not prevent this section of the road from being made. Deeds in fee simple have been procured by Mr. MEANS for a strip of land one hundred feet wide and five miles in length, from the Pennsylvania State line to the Ohio State boundary, in the Ohio river, which will give him absolute control over the right of way, and the power to build a railroad over the Virginia territory. This he will proceed to do immediately. *Every citizen of Brooke and Hancock counties is in favor of this road, and they will protect it at every hazard.*

But the Bridge over the Ohio river—what about it? we think we hear the reader inquiring. By the decision of Judge WALWORTH, it is declared that parties who may own the soil on either side of a navigable river, have the right to build a bridge over it, provided the free navigation thereof is not interfered with. A bridge can be built, *and will be built*, over the Ohio river, immediately above Steubenville, which will be twenty or thirty feet higher than the Wheeling bridge, *and the late law of Congress will make it a public highway and mail route!* To all this, Virginia cannot and dare not object, if she wishes to protect her own interests, and preserve the character of consistency.

Now, we think, from what we have written, our readers will conclude that the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroads (which are in every way identified, and may be regarded as one work,) are getting along (as old Dr. Pilgarlick used to say) "as well as could be expected under the circumstances." We wish our friends in Philadelphia, especially the Editors of the *North American* and *Bulletin*, whose minds are distracted with the Hempfield fever, to consider it as a "fixed fact," that the above Railroads will be completed and the cars running from Pittsburgh to Columbus, in less than one year from this time!

☞ The municipal election in Steubenville, on Monday, resulted in the choice of the whig candidates. Shane was elected Mayor; Doyle, Marshal; Miller, Solicitor, and Garrett, Treasurer.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENTS.

There is not a doubt but that in the course of a few years, Illinois will be the great Railroad State of the Union, and Chicago the great city of the west. There are now in the course of construction nearly 4000 miles of Railroad, all converging at that city, and innumerable roads are projected, which will turn the trade of the richest portion of the State into the hands of her enterprising people.

It is astonishing to read of, and see the vast benefit this spirit of improvement has been to the Western States. At points where but a few years since you could see nothing but a sickly cluster of wretched houses, you now find thriving towns, and many of the towns rapidly assuming the position of important commercial cities. In the progress of these improvements, many of the towns along the Illinois river cannot fail to become very important commercial points. We would instance Ottawa, Lasalle, Peoria—the Garden City of the West—Naples, Bardstown, Alton, &c. These are all great produce points, and when they have their Railroads completed, and a fair field opened for the energetic enterprise of their citizens, their progress will find no parallel.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

We are happy to learn that the business of this road continues to increase in the most satisfactory manner. From the President of the Company, CYRUS PRENTISS, Esq., now in this city, we have obtained the following information respection the receipts of the road during the month of March, 1853:

From passengers	$18,140 05
Freight and mails	13,529 97
Total receipts for March	$31,670 02
Receipts for March, 1852	15,740 25
Increase over last year	$15,929 77

This certainly is an encouraging state of affairs. There is not a Railroad in the United States that is better conducted than the one above mentioned.

Chambersburg and Allegheny Railroad.

The Somerset *Visitor* heartily approves of the construction of this Railroad. The editor says: A route from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh, has been formed and clearly pointed out by nature, by way of Bedford, Berlin and Somerset. The Allegheny can be crossed by the well known Deeter's Gap, at a grade not exceeding 30 feet to the mile; from Somerset, the Laurel Hill is easily overcome, by passing through Zimmerman's Gap, at a grade much below what is now ascertained to be necessary for safety and profit The road would have an immense trade from the fact that it would pass through the finest agricultural and mineral regions of the State, and its chances for through travel, are as good as any other route from East to West.

SUSPENDED.

The license of JAMES SHOUSE, pilot of the steamer Buckeye State at the time of the collision with the Alvin Adams, on the 4th instant, yesterday, has been suspended by the Steamboat Inspectors for thirty days, in consequence of his neglect of duty in failing to stop the engine when there was danger of a collision. Pilots might as well conclude at once to respect the laws and save themselves further trouble.

The above is from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 7th. It may be true that Mr. Shouse acted wrong, and it may not. We presume the Alvin Adams had a pilot, and if she had, we would like to see it explained, how he is entirely clear of censure. We regret most sincerely, these difficulties between the different lines, but at the same time, we cannot but feel indignant that Pittsburgh men are alone singled out for punishment by government officials.

☞ It is known that seamstresses of Cincinnati are on a "strike." They are to hold a meeting this evening, at Nixon's Hall, the proprietors of which have tendered its use free of charge.

The journeymen Cabinet makers of Cincinnati resolved upon a "strike," unless the employers would agree before last Thursday, to raise their wages.

☞ Beale H. Richardson, Esq., has purchased the interests of his late partners, the Messrs. Cloud, in the Baltimore *Daily Argus*, and now exercises the exclusive control of that able Democratic journal. He is an unflinching Democrat, and wields a powerful pen. We hope he will meet with every success his heart could desire.

☞ The Washington *Union* of Thursday, published a long list of appointments, occupying over a column of that paper, but upon an examination of the names, we find that we have already printed most of them in the *Post*, at all events, we see no new appointments, which will specially interest our readers.

COMPLIMENTARY VISIT OF INDIANS TO THE PRESIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, the delegation of Cherokee, Chickasaw and Shawnee Indians, now in Washington, were conducted by George W. Manypenny, Esq., commissioner of Indian affairs, to the executive mansion, where they were honored with an interview by the President of the United States. Judge Hicks addressed the President on the part of the united delegation, and was replied to by Mr. Pierce in kind terms, assuring his visitors that under his administration, the rights and interest of the Indians should receive full consideration and regard. The principle business of the Cherokee branch of the delegation in Washington is to negotiate for the resale of the 800,000 acres, or "neutral ground," originally obtained by the nation from the United States.

☞ The Printers of New York have adopted the following scale of prices:

	Morning Paper. Price 1850.		Price adopted.	Per cent the
Composition, day, regular	32 cts.		37 cts.	15¾
Composition, day only	28 "		32 "	14¾
Composition, night only	36 "		42 "	16¾
Per week, regular	$14		$17	21¾
Per week, night only	$11		$14	27¼
Per week, day only	$10		$12	20

This is an average increase of nearly 20 per cent. for all sorts of Morning Newspaper work, but as regular compositors and regular weekly situations do the mass of the work, perhaps 18 per cent. would more nearly represent the real increase. Corresponding changes were made in the scale for Evening and Weekly papers. The Book Scale will be the subject for future deliberation.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN PARIS.—It was recently stated that Prince Camereta a relative of Louis Napoleon, had committed suicide, after falling in love with Md'lle Marthe, a young and beautiful actress. His family, it is said, opposed his marriage, which caused him to end his life. The last Parisjournals, we see, announce that Md'lle Marthe has since suffocated herself to death with charcoal. She was much attached to the Prince, who had given her several valuable presents, and the fear of her family laying claim to them, it is alleged, unsettled her mind, and led her to end her existence.

LOUISVILLE ELECTION.—We learn from the Courier that JAMES S. SPEED, Esq., has a majority for Mayor of upward of 500; Jos. B. LANCASTER is elected City Attorney, his majority, as far as ascertained, being 821. The majority for coffee-house license is 98, and the majority against the establishment of Water Works is 866.

PURCHASE OF RAILROAD IRON.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have purchased 5000 tons of American rails in Boston, at $75 per ton, cash, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 10,000 tons Welsh, also in Boston, on private terms.

Nathaniel Sumner and Mr. Henry West, the latter an Englishman, were drowned in the Reservoir Pond, in Canton, Mass., on the 30th ult. They were crossing the pond in a frail boat, which was upset by a gust of wind. Both bodies have been recovered.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 5th April, 1853.

Messrs. Harper & Phillips:

GENTLEMEN:—You are doubtless aware that the process of chopping off Whig heads—I mean in and connected with the several Departments here,—goes on slowly. I hear several reasons are assigned for this. It is said that the administration are anxious to make all the appointments that are to be made, with reference to the best interests of the Democratic party; (which involves the best interests of the country, of course;) and that, therefore, ample time will be taken, with a view to do entire justice to the claims of all applicants, and the character of those who have recommended them. This being the case, there is no doubt the work will be done well; and that the mass of the Democratic party will be satisfied.

It is generally understood here now, that the principal appointments in our State, and most of those in other States, which have not yet been announced, will not be made until after the Senate shall have adjourned. This event is confidently calculated upon at the close of this week.

While the London Times grew most ferocious at the idea of any demand being made upon England for the delivery of Kossuth and Mazzini, to those in Europe who claim the right to dispose of them—soul as well as body—the same paper, of the date of 17th and 18th March, falls upon our new President in a very severe manner, because he dared to tell "a popular assembly of the American People," in the presence of the representatives of European royalty, that any efforts which the Governments of Europe might make, to encroach upon American soil, would be most strenuously resisted; and that, while we should make no effort to gain by conquest any portion of the soil now claimed by another power on this continent, yet it might be necessary for us, (if the rights of American citizens were not henceforth more attentively regarded,) even to put territory not now our own under the jurisdiction of the government of the United States, in order to show to those who seem to have other ideas upon the subject, that this government is not only entitled to respect, but is able also to enforce its observance.

The Times also finds great cause of complaint with the Inaugural Address of President Pierce, because of his plain and unequivocal support of what are known as the Compromise measures, and the not inglorious boast of the influences that are constantly exerted, over the whole earth, by our free institutions. Its readers are gravely warned of the bad effects which are yet sure to follow from the annexation of Texas, the conquest of Mexico, and the extension of our territory generally. The writer of these articles, (like the "old Fogy" Whigs of our own country, who still have the words "Protection to American Industry," "the Influence of Foreigners," and, at the bottom of all, the incapacity of the masses for self-government,) would seem really to think that the veteran supporters of a rotten monarchy are the only people in the world; that England is the only country of the world; and that there can be no ideas, no words, no political institutions beyond the confines of "Old England." But herein lies a great mistake! "Young America" has been compelled twice in less than half a century, most summarily to chastise "Old England." This was done simply because "Young America" *must* do this, or submit, not merely to a flagellation, but also to dishonor, and even degradation. But *now* the case is different. "Young America" is not in danger of any correction or chastisement from "Old England," and the experience of the past would warn the power that there is a wave in the affairs of nations, even as there is a downhill in human life. Old monarchies are standing in their last shoes; and there is no son of St. Crispin left to make new ones for them: they will soon be compelled to commence warring with each other, in order to secure all the old shoes for a single house. When that time shall come;—and it is likely to come, even, in the reign of Victoria,—of what account would those tiny shoes be, in guarding the *soles* of despotism against the popular bastinado, or in protecting them from the scars, and blisters, and bruises, that will inevitably be inflicted upon them, in fleeing before the justly excited vengeance of the People? Let England then beware of such advisers as this writer for the Times. "Evil communications corrupt good manners;" and though England may now feel strong, the time is assuredly coming when the only refuge of freedom in Europe will be obliged to seek for assistance on this side of the Atlantic.

The Times asserts, that Gen. Pierce, in alluding to the Monroe doctrine, especially directed his remarks to the direction in which the foreign ambassadors were standing; while it also asserts that he makes no respectful mention whatever of any of their governments. This latter omission is certainly not a very criminal one on the part of Gen. Pierce,—as I believe that no especial reference has been made to other governments on a similar occasion. But such an intimation as this, from such a quarter, (for the Times would convey the idea that our President had been guilty of a gross breach of courtesy,) only goes to give some color of truth to a report which I heard on the 4th ultimo, immediately after the Inaugural Address had been concluded, —that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, gave out, on more than one occasion during its delivery, the most plain and positive demonstrations of a feeling on his part of utter contempt! I did not see this; but was told so by a gentleman of high character for veracity, who is well known in this city. Has Mr. Crampton sent home the matter for these articles in the Times, in order to reflect similar feelings from the People of England? If so, I think he will be mistaken. They may prove congenial to the brainless "portion of the aristocracy; but will have little weight among sensible people of any class.

Yours, truly, L. E.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 6th April, 1853.

Messrs. Harper & Phillips:

GENTLEMEN:—It is now pretty generally understood, that the Pittsburgh appointments will not be made before the adjournment of the Senate; and how long it may be after that time, is a matter which will depend, I presume, on various contingencies.

A considerable sensation was created here yesterday, originating in the presentation of a block designed for the great monument to Washington; and it is not wonderful that more than ordinary interest should have been manifested on the occasion. This is nothing less than a block of granite, of the most beautiful description, brought from the Alps, to form a part of the greatest monument to the greatest man of the world. It bears the inscription, in beautiful gilt metallic letters,—"To the memory of Washington. The free Swiss Confederation, MDCCCLII." No more honorable tribute to the memory of our *pater patriæ* could be paid, than one which embraces the name of a country dear to every lover of Freedom, because of the steadfast and powerful support which her cause has received in it, and because of the influence she has exerted in Europe. It is said that President Pierce remarked, in view of the enthusiastic manner in which this block had been received here, that "a monument to Washington, could scarcely have been considered complete, without a block from Switzerland!" The Mayor of Washington, Walter Lennox, Esq., received the block on behalf of the Washington Monument Association, from the Swiss Consul at Alexandria, in Virginia, and after the observance of due formalities, it was paraded around the city under the escort of the five companys of German Yagers, (not long since organized here) preceded by a full band of music who, like their fellow countrymen, wherever they are found among us, are never backward in manifesting their love of liberty, and their profound regard for its supporters.

I paid a visit to the monument to-day; and find that the work is progressing steadily—though of course not rapidly. It has now reached the height of about 130 feet; and there are within it and received here, ready for being placed in it, about 100 blocks, with various inscriptions. States, cities, towns; Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance; Societies of Ladies, and other societies; private individuals; the Red men of the Forest;—in short, all classes of men, have contributed something, in order to testify their love for the memory of Washington.

The contributions received during each month show a healthy state of feeling among the People in relation to this work: for the receipts into the treasury during the last month were something more than $2400, and since this fact was announced, the treasurer has advertised the receipt of *one thousand dollars* from a Hook and Ladder Company in San Francisco, California. This will no doubt stimulate other companies and societies, in other parts of the country, to make similar efforts; and we may confidently look forward to a large increase of the funds of the Society during this year.

What think you of another war with Mexico? I know not but you may laugh at the question; but there are pretty shrewd calculators here, who think that such an event is not among the most improbable of all the things that might be *guessed* at. But how is this to be brought about? It will not be done by us. This is certain. But it *may be* done by the authorities of Mexico. The recent election of Santa Anna, an exile, to the presidency of that Republic, is a curious circumstance at best; and the language of his acceptance of the trust, as finally agreed upon by him, shows that, whatever may be the ideas of the People of Mexico in relation to a rupture with the United States, the great vanquished and re-vanquished, exiled and re-exiled chieftain, comes out of his quiet and peaceable snooze of years, only to feel all his old desires for war awakened. He looks, we imagine, upon his wooden leg, and wishes for vengeance upon those who compelled him to take to it; and, mayhap, he thinks of San Jacinto, and wishes to regain Texas! He finds fault with all who have been in power since he was driven from the country; and swears lustily at the "northern" barbarians! Think of Mexico whipping us out of Texas, and New Mexico, and California! And yet *there is no knowing what Santa Anna may not do*, in order to try and make himself a hero!

Yours, truly, L. E.

REMARKS OF SENATOR BRODHEAD.

United States Bonds Abroad.

Mr. Brodhead called up for consideration the following resolution, offered by him on Tuesday last:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to procure, so far as practicable, and furnish the same to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress, the following information, viz: The aggregate amount of federal, state, city, county, railroad, canal, and other corporation bonds, stocks, or other evidences of debt held in Europe and other foreign countries on the 30th June, 1853, specifying separately, so far as the same can be ascertained, the amount of each of the above descriptions of bonds and stocks.

Mr. Brodhead said: The information sought to be obtained by this resolution, is important, and will be useful not only to the country, but to the Senate, in considering measures which may and probably will be brought forward at the next session proposing a revision of our revenue laws. It can be obtained with some degree of accuracy, by circulars addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Governors of States, presidents of railroad and canal companies, executive officers, of cities, and other municipal corporations, &c. The Federal and State indebtedness abroad can be ascertained with absolute certainty.

Notwithstanding the large importation of California gold, which I fear has done considerable to increase avarice and banish industry, we have contracted a large foreign debt, which is increasing with a fearful ratio of rapidity. The Legislatures of nearly all the States in the Union seem to be devising ways and means to get in debt. Many people and legislators seem to think the world can be legislated into the millennium, and wealth acquirred by going in debt. I know this is a fast age, but I regret to see so many people endeavoring to get rich without industry, economy, or frugality—the life-giving principles of a republic. In view of the speculating spirit of the country and the number of State and corporation bonds sold in Europe, it seems impossible to have anything like stability in our revenue laws. It seems to be impossible to make tariff laws which will stand against the ways of Providence, the course of commerce and trade, and the influence of a speculating mania. What is protection one year is none the next. I hope, therefore, in view of these and other considerations, that all will hereafter agree to take the subject out of the arena of party politics.

Mr. President, I have collected some statistics, and made some estimates, which I will proceed briefly to exhibit to the Senate, for the purpose of showing our commercial and monetary relations with foreign counties, and the propriety of adopting the resolution under consideration.

The value of imports into the United States during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1852, was $207,109,738
The value of exports was 166,967,490
Difference against the U. States.... $40,142,248

The above are predicted on the official returns of the custom-houses, but they are of course only approximations to the facts of the case, as there are several deficient elements to insure their accuracy.

The imports, for instance, are based on the invoices produced on entry at the custom-houses, and on which duty was levied, and therefore no allowance is made for frauds in undervalued invoices. What this item may amount to is impossible to say, but I should think ten per cent. on the aggregate declared value would be a reasonable estimate. Nor does the whole value of foreign imports embrace the actual smuggling of foreign fabrics, which on our numerous rivers and bays on the Atlantic board, must be very considerable, and probably in the aggregate may amount to four or five millions of dollars.—On the other side, the value of our exports is the cost at the shipping ports, and does not embrace the increased value which foreigners pay us for them delivered in their ports, which increased value consists of the freight so far as the merchandize has been conveyed in American vessels, insurance, profits, &c. It is, of course, impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate on the above points; but after a good deal of examination and reflection on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that these uncertainitems, connected with the imports and exports of the country, probably about balance each other, or, in other words, that the undervaluation of foreign invoices and the value of smuggled goods may be about an equal offset to the difference between the home valuation of our exports and the value which foreigners pay us for the latter delivered at their ports, with the addition of freight, insurance, profit, &c. On this basis, therefore, though the figures given by the custom-house returns may not be correct, yet *the result* is about the truth, and the real balance against us in our foreign trade for the last fiscal year may be stated at the above sum, or, in round numbers, say $40,000,000; for which we have provided by shipments of specie, or by the transfer and sale of stocks. The balance certainly cannot be less than the sum I have named, because many of our exported articles are taken in foreign vessels on foreign account.

But this by no means exhibits the full balance that has been accumulated against us by foreigners during the last few years.

Our best informed citizens, and those most conversant with the subject, estimate that our present indebtedness to foreigners, principally to Europe, in the shape of Federal, State, city, county, railroad, canal, and other corporation bonds and stocks, is, the aggregate, not less than $300,000,000, which at an interest of six per cent. would give an additional *annual* amount of $18,000,000 to be provided for.

The expenditure of our citizens traveling in Europe has been estimated as high as ten millions annually; but though this class of citizens are among the most wealthy, and make a lavish expenditure abroad, I think this amount is over estimated; and that five millions would be nearer the mark, and certainly does not exceed the actual outlay for that item.

The maintenance of the navy on foreign stations, and the diplomatic expenditures, amount to about three millions more. The payment of the indemnity to Mexico under the treaty of peace has for the last few years involved an annual expenditure of three millions more; but the last of this indemnity having been paid, no future outlay on that score will be required.

The remittances by our Irish immigrants to their friends in Ireland involve an amount which makes it an item of national importance. A late English paper states that the receipts from this source are equal to the whole of the poor rates of Ireland. There are large and wealthy firms in our sea-ports who make it a principal part of their business to furnish such parties with small bills of exchange, of from £1 to £5 sterling, for which they charge an extra rate, and realize a heavy rate. The remittances under this head will, at a very low estimate, be at least five millions of dollars per annum. Something considerable is also sent out by German and other immigrants.

Against all these items of *unrecorded outgoings*, I know nothing *incoming*, except what money may be brought by immigrants, which probably may be estimated at ten millions of dollars per annum.

The account current, then, of the United States for the last fiscal year with foreign countries will stand as follows:

Excess of imports over the exports of the country	$40,000,000
Interest annually payable to foreigners on the stocks, &c., held by them	18,000,000
Expenditure of travelers	5,000,000
Navy and diplomacy	3,000,000
Instalment to Mexico	3,000,000
Remittances to Ireland	5,000,000
Total	$74,000,000
From this deduct the probable amount of gold and silver brought into the country by immigrants	10,000,000
Leaving the sum of	$64,000,000

as the balance against the United States, towards the settlement of which we have the official record of the exportation above the importations of $27,000,000 of gold and silver, and the balance of $27,000,000 has no doubt been liquidated by the remittance of Federal, State, and other stocks.

From present appearances the probable balance of the current year will not be less, and is likely to be even more, which will make a further drain upon our gold and silver, and add a further amount to our foreign indebtedness by additional transmissions of stock, thus heaping up the European mortgage upon the future labor and earnings of the country. The prospect is anything but agreeable to contemplate. No wise or prudent man would in my judgment thus go in debt, nor do I think it sound policy or the true path of duty for a nation to do it. I think I see in this state of things some of the symptoms, although not all, which preceded the break down of 1840. For the reasons which I have stated, I hope the Senate will adopt the resolution.

Items of News and Miscellany.

A company has been formed, with a perpetual charter, under the railroad of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing a road and docks to pass the largest boat and cargo (without breaking bulk) around the Falls of the Ohio, in the very short time of from thirty to fifty minutes. The project is pronounced practicable by eminent engineers, and preferable, in some points of view, to a canal. The cost is estimated at $600,000.

The Duchess of Sutherland's Petition to the ladies of the United States, it is said, is on the way here, to be entrusted to Mrs. Stowe, whose absence was not calculated upon. One of these papers is said to be signed by half a million of ladies, and another by 160,000.

The Maine Liquor Law has had its stringency increased by the Legislature of that State, and passed by a vote of two to one in both Houses. In Wisconsin a similar law was defeated by one majority, and in Minnesota by the same majority.

Lieutenant Berryman, of the U. S. Navy, has performed the service of running two lines of deep sea soundings across the Atlantic. The results give plausibility to the conjecture that the north Atlantic ocean is probably nowhere much more than 5000 fathoms, (30,000 feet) deep.

The Hotel Waiters in New York have struck for $18 per month. Some of the proprietors of the hotels are introducing French waiters into their establishments.

A Design for a Prize Medal is wanted in New York by the Directors of the Association of the Industry of all Nations. They offer $200 for it.

Roanoke county, Va., has voted against a subscription to the Lynchburg and Tennessee railroad.

Some slight reductions in the rates of tolls on the New York canals have been made by the Canal Board, to take effect on the opening of navigation the 20th inst.

Hon. C. D. Jenifer is spoken of as the next Gubernatorial nominee for Maryland, by some who regard it as "a happy suggestion for both parties."

RAIL ROAD SPEED.—"Speaking of speed," said a wag the other day, "I reckon they travel some on the Hudson River Railroad. I stepped in the car at Albany, got fairly seated at Hudson, lighted my cigar at Poughkeepsie, spit out at Peekskill, and hit a man at Sing Sing. The telegraph looked like a close picket fence, and on going to the rear of the train, I found that we had a rope walk and ten-pin alley in tow, each filled with brick—both stuck straight out like the tail of a kite, without touching the track, and were used merely to steady the train."

☞ A Vermont sheriff recently undertook to search a dwelling in Bradford when the woman of the house dashed at him with a poker and an axe, which being wrested from her, she pulled the rest of the hair out of his head, threw a boiler of hot water upon him, and concluded by cutting a three or four inch gash in his head with a stove griddle, after which she was secured, and a large amount of stolen property found in her possession.

M'Lane's Vermifuge.

The effects of this truly extraordinary medicine are most satisfactory in all cases in which it has been tried. No other medicine has ever produced such effects so instantaneously. It has only to be administered, and relief follows as a matter of course. It has been used in the practice of the best physicians of our country, and by them been pronounced equal, if not superior to any medicine ever offered for the expulsion of worms. Read the following:—

H. H. Cutler, merchant, Louisville, administered a dose to his child, which discharged a quart of worms. He has tried other Vermifuges in vain.

D. J. & J. Cotton, Winchester, Ind., happened to get a lot from an agent, which was soon sold out, and proving highly efficacious, became very popular, and sold more rapidly than any other Vermifuge.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,
apr14-lw 50 Wood street.

☞ **Low Spirits, Hypochondriac,** want of energy and capacity for business or disposition to enjoy life and happiness, are wretched complaints which silently prey upon the constitution of the unhappy object. They are usually brought on through troubles and afflictions of the mind, sedentary habits, confined air and close application to study. They are sometimes attended with loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous debility, nightmare, dreams, and a pallid, unhealthy, downcast countenance. Now, while these melancholy disorders exist, the bright sparkling eye loses its wonted lustre—the mind is perpetration and vivacity—the body its manly courage and vigor, and the noblest feelings of our nature gradually dwindle away to a fretful peevish temper, until life becomes a burthen, and other diseases arise to shorten the existence of the wretched victim.

A balm for those horrible disorders will be found in that excellent article, HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

For sale by large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, by JAMES T. SAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. dec28-lmdaw

☞ **Scrofula.**—It is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in *Scrofula, Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, Itch*, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears its date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. T. Post, M. D., of Syracuse:

"The many in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best Physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Post recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as everything else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but after assembling it I threw the others under the table and used it alone, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. HARRIS.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of Scrofulous ulcers and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that none has attended it its use where other medicine had failed.

D. T. POST, M. D.
Syracuse, N. Y.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. [apr7-lmdw.

ANGELS' WHISPER.

Angel whispers! soft they hover
From beyond the star-lit skies;
Echoes of the sweet songs ringing
In mystic sea of dreams!
Lands of flowers and gems of spices,
And an atmosphere of love,
Where the dark-eyed girls entice us
In the fairy lands they're in.

Angel whisper, softly bringing
From beyond the star-lit skies;
Echoes of the sweet songs ringing
Through the vallies of paradise;
Visions of bright fountain gushing
Nectar, washing golden sands,
And the red wine rivers rushing
By the pearl and amber strands.

Loving spirits seat us,
Clothed in silent robes of light,
And with seraph forms to woo us
To the regions of delight;
Voices of exquisite sweetness,
I would clasp your viewless forms,
But your wings of fairy fleetness,
Still elude my outstretched arms.

Angel whispers gently stealing
Where the hush of death surrounds,
With their holy balm of healing
For bruised spirit's wounds;
Breathing a delightful story
Of bright immortality,
And a land of love and glory,
Far beyond life's troubled sea.

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF
Wood and Sixth Streets,

☞ Where they offer to their old customers, and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete stock of CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE to be found in the West. dec4-y

CHAS. E. LOOMIS,

Stock and Bill Broker;

Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., Negotiated.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner of Wood and Fourth streets. janl4-ly

PHILADELPHIA CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,

171 *Chestnut st., opposite the State House.*

H. W. BAFFORD,

☞ KEEPS constantly on hand the most extensive and varied assortment of Curtains and Curtain Materials to be found in the city, comprising in part of the following CURTAIN GOODS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS—all styles of—

French Lace Curtains,	Window Shades, all prices,
Muslin "	Buff Hollands, all widths,
French Brocatelles, all widths,	Gilt Cornices, every style and
French Plushes,	price,
Satin Linens,	Gilt Curtain Pins,
Lampas,	Bands,
Satins,	Cords and Tassels,
Damask Linens,	Glimps, all prices,
Cashmerette,	Loops,
Plain Turkey Red,	Fringes,
India Satin Damask,	Picture Tassels and Cords,
" Lining Silks,	Shade Tassels and Braces,
Furniture Glimps,	Hooks, Rings, Brackets, &c.

A full assortment of the above goods constantly for sale, wholesale or retail. [mar15-ly—at no. 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER..... JOSEPH C. FOSTER

☞ Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Seats may be secured at the Box Office, during the day, without extra charge.

☞ Last night of the engagement of Miss E. LOGAN, on which occasion she will appear in two popular characters —"Parthenia" in the great play of *Ingomar*, and "Zephyrina" in the laughable piece of *The Lady and the Devil*.

☞ Mr. D. Foster as "Ingomar" and "Wildfire."

THIS EVENING, April 9th, 1853, will be acted the Play of

INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.

Ingomar..... Mr. G. Foster.
Parthenia..... Miss E. Logan.
Par Sey..... Miss E. Waldegrave.

The performance will conclude with the Farce of

THE LADY AND THE DEVIL.

Wildfire..... Mr. D. Foster.
Raphael..... Mr. C. Taylor.
Jeremy..... Mr. Ryan.
Zephyrina..... Miss Logan.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **H. ABL, Surgeon Dentist**—[Successor of G. W. Biddle.] No. 144 Smithfield st.... [my5-y

☞ **U. A. O. D.**—Meets at the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets, (above Murphy & Burchfield's Store,) on Monday evenings, at 8 o'clock. may30

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 239, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [fy1-y

☞ **CHAGRIN TEA.**—Persons in Pittsburgh, at 50 cents per lb., go to the Pekin Tea Store, No. 58 Fifth street, where the very best Black and Green Teas can always be had. [fy9

☞ **JOHN H. FOWLER,** late Fowler & Paulin, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer, No. 14 Barclay street, five doors below the Astor House, New York. mar1-6m.

☞ **