Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....APRIL 18.

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☞ JOB PRINTING.

PITTSBURGH, MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

The President of the above named road, T. W. Peacock, Esq., of Cambridge, Ohio, is now in this city—one of his objects being, we understand, to present the interests of his road to the knowledge and good-will of the people of Pittsburgh. This road forms a part of the great trunk coming up from Memphis, Tennessee, in a direct line through Lexington and Maysville, Ky., thence passing up, preserving its directness of course, through southern Ohio to Steubenville, where it is to unite with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road, leading directly to our city. A glance at the map will show that this, and *not* the Marietta Road, is the most available connection between Pittsburgh and the Southwest, and is evidently the road to which Philadelphia should have appropriated her money for South-western connections, rather than to the Marietta concern, into which she has been humbugged.

It is well known to the people of Pittsburgh that we were among those who, in the beginning of our Western Railroad era, took a decided stand for the then immediate making of the road direct from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, as a part of the great direct central trunk between East and West. We were satisfied then that we were right, and we are so now. Those who then warmly opposed us, have taken our side, and that road is now rapidly being made. At that time—in the beginning of the railroad era—the road whose name heads our present article, was contemplated, and was a necessary part of that idea which influenced the conduct of those who then thought and acted with us.

The Pennsylvania Road having been projected to lead directly from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, the idea was to put it right straight-forward through the centre of the West; then, funnel-like, to attract from the South-west and North-west other roads into it, at a point where the control of this vast region of country would not escape from our hands. One of these great trunks, coming up from the South-west, was designed to traverse the country and connect with us at Steubenville, in the manner which the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Road is now organized to do. Time, truly, is the test of truth!

The friends with whom we then thought and acted, (and our antagonists too,) will remember how this plain, simple, natural idea of a railroad system was ridiculed as *impracticable!* A few short years have passed away, yet such has been the force of truth, that this *visionary impracticability* (notwithstanding a powerful and relentless opposition) is now a *practical reality!*—a *living fact.* The road from here to Steubenville is half made, and all in vigorous progress; that part thence west to St. Louis, nearly whole made; and the great South-western trunk, now organized, manfully sustained, and about to be put under contract, as the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad! Thus, we see a system, a great system of roads embracing an empire—a system of roads founded on an idea ridiculed even here, within eighteen months, as preposterous, now a living and operating actuality! Hunkerism, let us beg you to croak no more! Within less than two years hence, the main trunk outlines of the system we have alluded to, will be completed, with innumerable tributaries and auxiliaries now even not dreamed of. Let, then, the great work go bravely and cheerfully on; and may God support the workers!

The Pittsburgh, Maysville, and Marietta road, we see by the Ohio papers, and learn from private sources, is nobly and ardently sustained through the country which it traverses. Large subscriptions have been made to it, and the President informs us, that an average individual subscription of ten thousand dollars a mile will be made up, within two months; and that a railroad has never been organized, even in that Railroad State, which has met with a more liberal or cordial support.

The country traversed by it, is rich in its mineral and Agricultural capabilities. The resources it develops, therefore, will not be less important than its great connections. Their connexions in the South-West, or the outlines of them, are, many of them already completed, or are in the rapid process of completion.

Our citizens will not fail to look with earnest favor upon this work, and we can assure our Ohio friends that it will meet with encouragement of the right kind here. Though Hunkerism may croak failures, and the envious and the jealous may interpose retarding obstacles, be of good cheer—for this road is one of the roads, which is inevitably "bound to be made."

Baaded Thieves, Counterfeiters, &c.

The Rev. E. Smith, of Mansfield, Ohio, makes some startling developments of an organized Brotherhood of thieves, which exists in that State, and has its auxiliary societies in every State in the Union. He says that its members are numerous, and respectable, many of them occupying important stations; and having a wide influence, some are members of churches and church officers, and attend to the forms of religion, such as asking a blessing at the table, and attending to family worship. These statements were made in confidence, under circumstances calculated to leave little or no doubt of their truth.

A similar society was formed in Europe in 1777, by Weisaupt Zwack and Knigge, which continued ten years and was then broken up by the discovery of their papers in the hand writing of Zwack. They had receipts for producing abortion, filling rooms with stupifying odors and divers like hellish things, and scores of counterfeit seals. We shall rejoice to hear of the like detection and disruption of the one that has made its home with us.

Whatever the Rev. E. Smith may say about the ramifications of this "Brotherhood" throughout the Union, we do not suppose they have any organizations in this neighborhood. The thieves among us follow their profession, on the individual responsibility principle, and consider them selves accountable to the Mayor and police only.

A SMALL OFFICE MADE PROFITABLE.

The Collector at Sandusky, Ohio, "resigned" his office, by taking the Sabine slope, and carried off all the funds he had collected belonging to the government, amounting, it is supposed, to between $19,000 and 20,000. He told his deputy he had left $8,000 in the safe, but the key of the safe is gone, and it has not been opened yet. Among other "valuables" he took with him, was the wife of the deputy. We do not suppose the husband of the frail one, will consider this a serious loss, if he has common sense.

This last theft is an improvement on the Galphinisms of the late administration. The inventors of it stole money only; but those who have learned the science by their example, not only filch the money with which they are entrusted, but steal their neighbors wives also.—The country is in danger.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MERRICK HOUSE,
New Brighton, April 15, 1853.

Dear Phillips—I presume you will be a little astonished upon receiving a letter from me written at New Brighton, and it is therefore necessary to make an explanation, before I proceed to discuss other matters. I started from home this morning, intending to accompany my family to Mansfield, Ohio, but when our carriage arrived at the Railroad depot in Allegheny, the "Cincinnati express train" had just left. The locomotive is a democrat of the real go-ahead, progressive school and don't stop for any body. At 10 o'clock we took the accommodation train for New Brighton, where we shall have to remain over until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Although this delay was a little mortifying at first, I do not now regret it; as the pleasure I have experienced in visiting some of the manufacturing establishments of this flourishing little city, has more than compensated me for the disappointment at starting. New Brighton, as you are aware, is beautifully situated on the North side of the Beaver river, about three miles above its mouth. It possesses unequalled advantages for manufacturing, on account of the fine water power on the Beaver river. There are various kinds of manufacturing establishments along the Beaver falls, amongst which I may enumerate paper mills, flouring mills, bucket factories, sash factories, shovel manufactories, &c. &c. I will briefly notice some of these.

There are seven flouring mills on the falls of Beaver river, three of which are located in New Brighton. Six of these mills run four pairs of burrs each, and the other runs three pairs of burrs—making altogether twenty-seven pairs of burrs which are constantly employed in making flour. Each mill turns out on an average 160 barrels per day, and they all manufacture in the course of a year about 300,000 barrels of flour, of the very best quality.

The Beaver buckets are celebrated all over the country. There are two large manufactories here, one of which turns out 900, and the other 600 buckets per day, making altogether 1500 buckets per day, or over 450,000 each year.—These establishments also turn out about 160 tubs each per day.

There is a large shawl manufactory in New Brighton, owned and conducted by Messrs B. & W. Wilde, who are very intelligent, active and useful citizens. They employ on an average 60 persons, forty of whom are females, who are engaged in the work of embroidering, which is certainly a very pretty and delicate occupation. The dessrs. Wilde manufacture on an average 400 shawls per week, which they sell at from $1,50 to $6,00 each. Their principal market is the city of New York. It is a curious fact that the merchants of Beaver and Allegheny counties purchase these very shawls in New York, and afterwards retail them in the neighborhood where they were manufactured!

The Merrick House, where I am stopping, is well known to Pittsburghers. It is a very extensive, beautifully arranged and admirably conducted establishment. The rooms are all large, clean, airy and comfortable; the parlors are also large and well furnished. The house throughout, in all its departments, is equal to the first-class hotels of Pittsburgh. Mr. Merrick, the gentlemanly proprietor, spares no pains or expense to make his guests feel at home; and his amiable lady also does everything in her power to render the female visitors comfortable while they sojourn with her. Since last summer Mr. Merrick has made many useful improvements in the house, for the benefit of his guests; the most important of which is the introduction of pure, fresh, wholesome water, by means of pipes, from springs in the neighborhood. He has also erected baths within the building, which will be supplied with either hot or cold water. Our Pittsburgh friends who wish to spend the summer months out of the city, may rest assured that there is no place in the neighborhood where they can find accommodations equal to those at the Merrick House.

I am pleased to notice that there are a great many improvements going on in New Brighton since I last paid a visit to the place. The most important of these is a large Seminary and Boarding School for young ladies, which has just been commenced by the Rev. Mr. Davis.—It will be 60 by 90 feet, and four stories high—the first story will be built of stone, and the other three of brick. It will be delightfully situated on a "second bank," immediately above the Railroad depot. Mr. Davis expects to have the building completed and ready for occupancy by October or November next. From its proximity to Pittsburgh, and the general healthfulness and morality of the neighborhood, this Seminary must be liberally patronized by our citizens. I heartily wish that the enterprise may be entirely successful.

One word about the management of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, "and I have done." Every person who passes over this road, speaks well of its officers and managers. The conductors and engineers are not only experienced men, who know their duties and perform them faithfully, but they are also kind-hearted and affable gentlemen, who take pains to impart interesting information to travelers, and answer civil questions civilly. Mr. Courtney, the general superintendent, Mr. Kerr, the conductor of the through express train, and Mr. McCleery, the conductor of the New Brighton accommodation train, have earned for themselves exalted reputations as clever, agreeable, gentlemanly, attentive officers, and we take great pleasure in thus publicly bearing testimony to their merits. A surly, ill-natured Railroad conductor, I most cordially despise; but travelers may rest assured that they will find none such on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Yours, truly,
L. H.

Spiritualism.—The New York *Herald* in a recent article upon spiritual manifestations, thinks some good will come of the "spiritual" theory, if established—for instance:

"All history can be rectified, and the blanks filled up, from contemporaneous witnesses, through all time. We shall then be able to know directly to the point,

How much it cost to build the paramids,
What became of the Ark after the flood,
The contents of the books of the Alexandria library,
Who stole the lost books of Livy,
The travels of the ten lost tribes of Israel, and where those people now are,
The doings of the dark ages,
The authorship of the letters of Junius,
The history of the Aztecs,
Who struck Billy Patterson."

☞ The following table exhibits the comparative population of the Ohio Valley and the Lake Basin:

OHIO VALLEY		LAKE BASIN.	
2/3ds Ohio	1,600,000	West. N.Y.....	800,000
do Indiana	750,000	do Pa.....	100,000
do Illinois	750,000	1/3d Ohio.....	500,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	do Indiana.....	250,000
Tennessee	1,000,000	do Illinois.....	250,000
West Va.....	300,000	Michigan.....	450,000
do Pa.....	300,000	Wisconsin	250,000
Total.....	5,000,000	Total.....	2,700,000

English Railways.—To stock a line requires half an engine a mile. The carrying stock of the kingdom's railways includes sixty thousand vehicles, about one-tenth of which are for passengers. The value of the whole stock is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling.

The cost of constructing a first-class carriage, affording accommodation for eighteen passengers, is about £280; a second class, to hold twenty-five, £220; and horse boxes may be built for about £160.

One of the engines on the broad guage, the "Lord of the Isles," is capable of taking a passenger train of some hundred and twenty tons, at an average of sixty miles an hour, its effective power equalling 743 horses.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, 14th April, 1853.

Messrs. Harper & Phillips—

Gentlemen:—I have been, to-day, of the first appointment of a Postmaster in Allegheny county, under the present administration: it is that of Dr. Davis, who is appointed for Wilkinsburg. Inasmuch as I know very little about that gentlemen, it would not be proper for me to say much about him: but this, I presume, may be safely said, in this case, that he is qualified for the office, or he would not have been recommended as highly as he was, nor would he probably have been appointed.

As it respects the offices generally, in your city and county, they have not yet been filled; nor is it entirely certain when they will be: some think, however, that the men have been already selected to fill these offices; but the Administration wishes to take them up "in a lump," and decide upon them at once.

The subject of gambling is one that engages the attention of a large number of the people here; and this is more than one way. There are more houses in this city where professional gamblers meet, in order to fleece the unsuspecting and unpractised, than in any other in which I am acquainted: consequently the gentlemen of the profession are anxious for the success of their peculiar friends, the owners of these houses,—while the more honest portion of the community feel that the superabundance of such houses is a disgrace to the city, and a very great drawback to its prosperity. But what, they ask, is to be done? The answer would seem to me to be a plain one: impose such penalties on gambling as you impose on theft, and you will find fewer houses and fewer gamblers, if you shall not banish both entirely from the place. The fact is, gambling for money is much too fashionable here. It is much too fashionable at seats of government generally; and, although many of our legislators themselves violate the laws as they exist, for the suppression of a practice so fraught with evil consequences, so destructive of all moral and ennobling feelings, still it is not reason sufficient for permitting it to go unpunished.—In fact, even in our State, although the punishment, if inflicted, would be severe, there are few who regard the laws as they should be regarded; and legislators, judges, magistrates and constables, are found in certain quarters, willing to evade, or even to violate the laws, if they may thereby obtain a dollar more easily than they could do so by patient and arduous mental or physical toil.

But the way to overcome this evil is—not merely to pass stringent laws directed against it—imposing the most severe penalties upon those who in any manner favor the practice—but also to offer adequate inducements to police officers, and others, to ferret out and expose all—whatever their condition in life—who may be guilty of violating the laws. In this manner gambling may be suppressed in any community; and every community ought to direct all their efforts to the establishment of so laudable a practice.

It cannot fail to prove encouraging to those whose efforts are and have long been directed to the suppression of this vice, to state, that a course similar to that which is here recommended, has been adopted in almost all our new States; in which, but a few years since, the professional gambler might be found in almost every social circle; and where those circles are now, in a great measure, such a heartless business were of almost every day occurrence.

It may be thought by some gentlemen, that these remarks are out of place in a Pittsburgh journal; but I can tell you that this is a great mistake. Neither public nor private gambling, I am aware, is openly carried on in your city; but you and your readers may be assured that the practice prevails to an extent to convince me that the mass of police officers are not anymore willing there than elsewhere, to come out and sustain the law, unless the law properly cares for them. This is natural enough, as they are entirely dependent—especially when every man is required to pay supreme homage to the dollar.

Yours truly,
L. E.

Russian Coinage and Currency.

A Russian official document, just issued, gives the following statistics of the coinage and currency of the Russian Empire:

"From 1826 to 1851, the total value of the gold and silver coin of the country was 285,769,000 rubles, the ruble being about 75 cents. During the same time there was imported the amount of 189,925,000 rubles, while only 43,850,000 were exported. This leaves a total of the precious metal introduced into the country, and remaining there, of 426,714,000, of which 426,525,000 have been sent to the mint at St. Petersburg. Of this sum, 340,000,000 rubles have been coined for circulation, 1,707,000 have been converted into medals, and 39,462,000 into ingots. But this does not give the total of the money in circulation. We must add to the amount given above as coined, the amount in circulation prior to 1826. From 1664 to 1762, there were coined 2,445,000 rubles in gold, and 90,186,000 in silver, a total of 92,680,000, all of which has since been withdrawn from circulation. During the reign of Catharine II., from 1762 to 1796, 15,968,000 were coined in gold, and 70,941,000 in silver; total 86,879,000. Under Paul, from 1796 to 1801, 2,160,000 in gold, and 10,018,000 in silver, or in all, 12,187,000; of these two reigns the gold coinage has been almost entirely withdrawn from circulation, because the coins were intrinsically worth more than their nominal value. Of the silver, about one-third, or 27,000,000 rubles, remain in circulation. During the reign of Alexander, from 1801 to 1826, 48,146,000 rubles were coined in gold, and 110,264,000 in silver, giving a total of 158,410,000. About 11,000,000 of the gold and 37,000,000 of the silver of this reign remain in circulation. During the reign of the present Emperor Nicholas, about one-third of the gold coined, or 75,000,000, and one-sixth of the silver, or 14,900,000, has been withdrawn. The grand result arrived at is, that there is at present in circulation within the empire not less than 340 millions of rubles, and the 100 millions deposited as security at the bank, which leaves 240 millions, or about 180 million dollars."

More Bloodshed in Garrard.—On Monday last Joseph Murphy was killed in Lancaster, Ky., by Jackson May. We understand that Murphy was sitting in the bar-room of Paris's tavern, when May approached, unseen by him, and shot him in the head, producing almost instant death. May escaped, and at last accounts was still at large.

In one of the affrays between the Hill and Evans parties several months since, a brother of May was killed by Murphy, and this we judge to be the cause of the difficulty between the two men.—*Danville Tribune, 8th inst.*

The Louisville *Democrat* pertinently suggests that the Hill and Evans owners, who have disturbed the peace and quiet of Garrard county so long, meet and have a Kilkenny fight, but ceasing until they are all used up. It would be well for the community and perhaps better for themselves for the public are disgusted with their disgraceful conduct.

Territorial Acquisition.—The Baltimore *American* says:—

Texas contains	325,520	square miles.
New Mexico	77,387	"
U. California	446,691	"
	851,598	

If we deduct then from the 1,650,000 square miles, which made the undivided original territory of Mexico, this sum gained by us, we shall leave to Mexico only 768,402 square miles for the entire extent of her Republic as at present bounded by Mr. Trist's treaty. We obtained one half of the former territory of Mexico and 26,598 square miles besides.

Mrs. Tyler's letter in Ireland.—At the celebration of St. Patrick's day in Dublin, Rev. Dr. Cahill thus enthusiastically expressed himself with regard to Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler:

"I long to stand in the presence of the patriot the accomplished Mrs. Tyler, and the no-comparable ladies of America, that I may offer to them the deep homage of my grateful heart—that I may present to them the respect and enthusiasm of the people of Ireland for the withering chastisement they have inflicted on the sainted cruelty of the Dutchess of Sutherland, and for the graceful dignity with which they have exposed the well-meaning hypocrisy of her noble committee."

Items of News and Miscellany.

Four hundred and eighty-eight miles of railroad now centre at Indianapolis, Ind. Three hundred and eighteen are in process of construction and will soon be finished, and there are about three hundred more in contemplation.

Between Georgia and South Carolina the "iron roads" were duly celebrated last week. The trains of the South Carolina Railroad passed over their new bridge into the city of Augusta, carrying a number of passengers to witness the joyful ceremonies.

A row of brick houses, in New Orleans, built twenty-four years ago, fronting 74 feet 6 inches on Canal street, sold last year for $96,000—and on the 6th they were sold again and brought $105,000.

Dr. Roberts has been sent to the Georgia State prison for nineteen years. Gideon Copenhagen for fourteen, and Lewis Clark for four for robbing an old man of $8500 in silver.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill providing for the appointment of a traveling emigrant agent, whose duty it shall be to induce emigrants to the West to embrace the advantages held out to them in Wisconsin. Hon. J. J. Townsend, formerly a member of the Legislature, has accepted the appointment.

Wm. B. Messer, the conductor who had charge of the train at the time of the accident on the Central Railroad, near Newton Hamilton, was tried in Lewistown last week, for the murder of several passengers. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," but to pay the costs.

It is stated that eighty American seamen, eighteen captains, ten mates, and as many more foreigners, have died during the past 9 months at Port au Prince, from yellow fever.

Speaking of the death of an aged man, one of the papers says, "he retained remarkable possession of all his mental faculties down to a few miles of his residence!"

John McRae, postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., has declined a re appointment. He has been connected with the office for 52 years, 17 years as clerk under his father, and 35 years as postmaster.

Jackson and his Comrades in Arms.

The following characteristic anecdote is related of Gen. Jackson:—After the battle of New Orleans, Lacoste, a warm friend of Gen. Jackson, desired an introduction to Commodore Barron, and for that reason he went to Gen. Jackson to get a letter of recommendation or introduction, which the old General cheerfully gave him, in his usually frank manner. Lacoste, however, did not present the letter, and one of his friends, who happened to know of the circumstance, asked him what he did with it. He replied that he had it in his pocket, "and by gar," says he, "I would not give the recommendation of old Jackson to see forty commodores!"

The letter was a very flattering one and to this day, is in the possession of the Lacoste family.

A very similar but even better story is related of Major Davezac, so long the eloquent orator of the Democracy in this city, and our late Charge to Holland. The President literally took and ate Gen. Wm. B. Fosdick. When Mr. Polk was elected President, he had gone to Washington, Gen. Jackson, who was in feeble health, took a warm interest in the appointment of his old Aid, Major Davezac to the office which is afterwards obtained. Gen. Armstrong, Gen. Jackson's intimate friend, we believe it was, happened to visit Washington, was arranged particularly by Gen. Jackson to remind Mr. Polk of the claims of Maj. D., and of the warm friendship and interest he entertained for him. General Armstrong met the Major at the Capitol, and was immediately accosted by him with the earnest inquiry after the health of his old commander.

"He is tolerably well," was the reply of Gen. Armstrong, "and his last words to me, before parting, were—'Tell Colonel Polk not to forget my old friend, Major Davezac.'"

"Did he say that?" eagerly inquired the gallant veteran, with a flash of pride and a gathering tear of emotion in his bright eye.

"Yes, he did," responded Gen. A.

"Then," exclaimed the enthusiastic Creole, "the office may go to the Devil. I wouldn't give the pleasure of being spoken of by such a man for all the offices in the gift of the President of the people, or all the wealth of the world.—*O. Delta.*

A Sharp Theft.

The Paris correspondent of the Washington *Republic* gives the following account of the manner in which a smart thief escaped from his pursuer when hard pushed. He says:

The police of Paris are generally a terror to private citizens, but they sometimes find more than an equal in certain gentlemen, long living on the highway and appropriating other people's goods, may be said to have a public character. One of these gentry was the other day discovered in the act of rifling a bureau in a room in the upper story of a house. He fled to the roof, but could get no further. Railings and broken bottles impeded his onward progress. The occupants of the house guarded the windows and the stairways, a crowd of lookers-on in the street watched his movements on the roof, while a squad of firemen, with hooks and ladders, advanced on a run from the nearest post. The poor fellow was in his stocking-feet and was without a hat. As the firemen reached the roof he disappeared, no one could tell how or where.—The search was continued for half an hour, but was utterly fruitless. A porter handed a note to the commissary heading the *battue*. It was from the escaped thief, and was thus couched:

"Excellent Sergeant: Do not fatigue your men in pursuing me; when this reaches you I shall be a long way off.

"Look at the house next to the one where I was surprised, and you will see how I escaped. I found a window that opened like a snuff-box, which let me into a chamber most admirably kept. I found a trunk with new clothes and a pair of varnished boots in it. I rigged myself from top to toe, walked down stairs and out of the door. Do you remember that a man, elegantly dressed, stopped you and told you that you wouldn't catch the thief? It was I! If I say so, I mean it; for having found in the trunk 200 francs in gold, I could not resist the temptation, and I put them in my pocket. My respects to your wife. Adieu!"

The rascal's assertions were discovered to be correct, and the commissary and the firemen retired rather crest-fallen.

☞ The oldest son of Queen Victoria begins to exhibit military talent, and has received an appointment as General or Major General with an addition of some half a million of dollars attached to his salaries. He has already stormed one ten-pot and two coffee pots.—*Exchange Paper.*

That is not a hundredth part of the "storming" his royal mamma has performed, if half the stories are true that are told of her belligerent propensities. She storms the sleeping apartments of all her household every morning at day-break, besides divers miscellaneous thunder-squalls at "the Royal consort" during the day.

The item we have quoted contains matter sufficient for deep reflection. Here is a half idiot boy, who has scarce reached his *teens*, appointed to a high military rank, with half a million of dollars added to his already enormous salary as Prince of Wales. All this mammoth appropriation wrung from the over-tasked and over-burdened toilers of that unhappy Kingdom. These are a few of the revolving features of monarchy, but there are others far more hideous still.

It is a fact notorious as day-light, that this heir apparent to the British throne, is sadly deficient in his mental development—in other words, that there is something wanting in the upper story; that there are upper apartments to let, unfinished and unfurnished. Yet, be he blockhead, knave or fool, if his life is spared, he must be King of Great Britain, the head of the Church, the Defender of the Faith. Such is the law.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ A Riot at Tabogo, quelled by the military was mentioned in our notices from Panama. It appears that during the progress of it some insults were offered by the rioters to America residents there. On hearing this the U. S. ship Portsmouth, which was about to sail, was detained, and Captain Dornin, her commander, had an interview with the Alcalde of Tabogo with the object of procuring some protection to foreign residents. The Alcalde having answered that such matters did not concern him, Capt. Dornin told him that if any more insults were offered to Americans on the Island, and the Alcalde did not interfere, he would be obliged to put a stop to the troubles himself with the aid of the Portsmouth. This sort of logic had its effect at once, and everything remained quiet until the Portsmouth left.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

"She may not to the merry dance,
With jewell'd maidens vie,
She may not smile on courtly swain
With soft bewitching eye.
She cannot boast a form and mein
That lavish wealth has brought her;
But ah! she has much fairer charms,
The farmer's peerless daughter.

"The rose and lily on her cheek,
Together love to dwell;
Her laughing blue eyes wreath around
The heart a witching spell;
Her smile is bright as morning's glow
Upon the dewy plain,
And listening to her voice, we dream
That *spring* has come again.

"The timid fawn is not more wild.
Nor yet more gay and free,
The lily's cup is not more pure,
In all its purity.
Of all the wild flowers in the wood,
Or by the crystal water,
There's none more pure and free than she—
The farmer's peerless daughter.

"Then tell me not of jewel'd fair;
The brightest jewel yet
Is in the heart where virtue dwells,
And innocence is set!
The glow of *health* upon her cheek,
The grace no rule has taught her—
The fairest wreath that beauty twines,
Is for the farmer's daughter."

☞ The trial of Cummings, Kissane, Cole, Holland, and the Chapins, charged with a conspiracy to burn the steamer Martha Washington, in January, 1852, commences at Columbus today.

☞ **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, frightful dreams, and a pallid, unhealthy, downcast countenance. Now, while these melancholy disorders exist, the bright sparkling eye loses its rooted lustre—the mind is prostrated and virality—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 these horrible disorders will be found in that excellent article, HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

☞ See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. A. 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

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 as infantile remedy. 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:

George Maxwell, Augusta, Ga., has used it with great effect in his family, and has sold large quantities, which have given the highest satisfaction.

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

D. J. & J. W. 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. RIDD & CO.,
apr2:d2w 60 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL!

CHARLES DONMAIRE has the honor of announcing that he will give a *GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT* on THURSDAY, 28th April.

Performers—Miss Keaft, Vocalist; Mr. Wamelink, Pianist; Mr. Vogel, Violinist: Mr. De Ham, Pianist; and Donmaire, Flutist.

☞ Tickets (50 cents,) to be had at the Music Stores. ☞ Further particulars will be duly announced.
apr18:2t

PAGODA TEA STORE—Just received and for sale—
5 bbls. Sweet Cider. JOHN HANDWORTH,
apr18 corner of Diamond alley and Diamond.

HONEY—A choice article of Strained Honey, especially for family use, just received and for sale by
BAILEY & RENSHAW,
apr18 230 Liberty street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS—
100 boxes Oranges;
100 do Lemons. Just rec'd and for sale by
JOSHUA RHODES & CO., 39 Wood st.,
apr18 opposite St. Charles Hotel.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.—We would call the attention of Housekeepers to our superior and complete assortment of Cedar, Willow and Japanned Tin Ware, which cannot be surpassed in the city.
BAILEY & RENSHAW,
apr18 Tea Dealers, Grocers, and Dealers in Housekeeping utensils.

Election.

THE contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital are hereby notified, that an election for Managers will be holden in the buildings of the Institution, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

As the Hospital is now in full operation, the contributors are respectfully invited to visit it on that day.
apr18:3t JOHN HAUPER, Secretary.

LIBRARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE—Embracing History, Biography, Astronomy, Architecture, Natural History, Poetry, Tales, and one hundred and twenty useful Sciences; in 2 vols. 8vo.

Goodrich's Universal History—Ancient and Modern History, from the Creation to the Present Time; in 2 vols. 8vo.

A few copies of the above just received and for sale by
apr18 KAY & CO., 65 Wood street.

HOOD, has this day received by express, one of the richest assortments of FINE JEWELRY ever offered in Pittsburgh; consisting of the latest styles of Ear Rings, Ladies' Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Children's Armlets, and every variety of goods usually found in a Jewelry Store. Call room, if you wish to purchase goods at a bargain; and get the best and fashionable Gold Jewelry from 25 to 50 per cent lower than the same quality of goods can be bought for at any other establishment in the city.
apr18 ☞ 58 MARKET STREET.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING—An article indispensable and much sought after, by every person of taste, can be had at all times, of the finest quality, and superior style of workmanship, at CROMWELL fashionable establishment, Goshie Hall.

Dress Coats, from	$10,00 to $18
Frock do	10,00 to 16
Pants do	2,50 to 7
Vests do	2,50 to 6

COMIC HALL, 74 Wood street.
E. CHESTER.
apr18 *We Study to Please.*

NEW MUSIC.

WILD FLOWERS.—Wallace. This is Wallace's latest Song.
Tears, Gentle Tears—Woodbury.
Do they miss me at Home?
I had a Gentle Mother—Root.
Swiss Song, (duet.) These beautiful and effective songs
Styrian Song, do. were written expressly for Sontag.
My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night.
Young Fellas at Home.
Masse's in de cold, cold Ground.
I'll Throw Myself Away.
"Dreams," a Reverie.
Spirito Gentil—from La Favorita.
La Bandoulas—Gottschalk. This piece is embellished with a likeness of this young American Pianist.
Trot Gallop.
Early Dew Polka—Rogers.
Constance do do.
Sea Lark Polka Redowa—Mienck.
Belle of the West—Wallace.
Winter Polka. New, beautiful and very effective.
Old Folks Quadrilles—Foster.
Paris Quadrilles—D'Albert.
Midnight and Gipsey Schottisches—Brown.
Witches Dance—Paganini. Transcribed for the Piano, by W. V. Wallace. The title plate is most quaintly designed, illustrating Paganini's Dream. It is very brilliant and effective, and is one of Wallace's most showy pieces.
Les Elegantes—Wallace.
Deux Valses Espagnoles, Les Perles No. 2—Wallace.
Le Carneval de Varise—by Voes, Demeyer, Beyer, and Schulhoff.

The above just received, together with a large lot of new and popular music. Also, a choice selection of foreign music. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
apr18 81 Wood street.

Testimony from Tennessee

IN FAVOR OF
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN BANNER, says:—Mr. John Hereford, a well known citizen of this State, speaks highly of the value of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, in another column. This Vermifuge, when pure, is an invaluable specific for Worms—those torments of children.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

Gentlemen—For the benefit of others, I take pleasure in testifying to the valuable qualities of your Vermifuge. About ten years ago my attention was first called to it by a friend, an officer in one of the Banks in Nashville, in whose estimation it was then a standard article, having used it in his family with very satisfactory results. By his advice, I took a vial home for one of my children, who had until then been very feeble, and subject to frequent sickness. The Vermifuge expelled a great number of Worms, and the child afterwards constantly recovered good health. I have since used it regularly in my own family for most of the ailments of children, and generally with good effect.

One remarkable case, in the family of a near relation, I will mention in particular. The child was about four years of age; had always been puny; often attacked with severe colds, and at the age mentioned, nearly lost the use of the lower extremities. I recommended the use of your Vermifuge in the case, and left the half of a vial, which I was taking home, with directions for its use. I learned afterwards that the child passed an enormous bulk of large Worms—the number not remembered—and in a short time, by the use of the Vermifuge, the fits ceased, and its health began to improve. When I next saw the child she was walking, and enjoying perfect health. This recovery from the very jaws of death, the friends attribute to the use of your Vermifuge. JOHN HEREFORD.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 22, 1852.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
apr18:dawtf corner Wood and First sts., Pittsburgh.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

1853. 1853.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday next, April 18th, the Fast Express Train will leave the Depot, on Liberty street, every morning at 9 o'clock, stopping at all the regular stations on the road, and arriving in Philadelphia the next morning at 7 o'clock, connecting at Harrisburg with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, arriving in Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The second Mail Train will leave the Depot every evening at 9 o'clock, stopping at all the regular stations on the road, and connecting at Harrisburg with the train for Baltimore, arriving in Philadelphia or Baltimore, at 7 o'clock the next evening.

The Accommodation Train will leave every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, stopping at all regular stations, and running only as far as Latrobe.

Fare to Philadelphia $9,50. Fare to Baltimore $9,00.

RETURNING TRAINS.

The Fast Express Train, leaving Philadelphia at 10½ P. M., will arrive in Pittsburgh at 7½ P. M. The Mail Train leaving Philadelphia at 8½ A. M., will arrive in Pittsburgh the next morning at 6 o'clock.

Accommodation Train will leave Latrobe at 8½ A. M., and arrive in Pittsburgh at 8 A. M.

Baggage checked to any station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Baltimore.

☞ Notice.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—Messrs. M. & J. Brotherhead, Omnibus proprietors, have been employed to convey passengers and baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 12½ cents for each passenger, and 12½ cents for each trunk.

For Tickets apply to J. MENKEMEN,
Agent at the P. R. R. Depot, on Liberty st.
Pittsburgh, April 14, 1853.

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES—In great variety, at
apr18 W. E. SCHMERTZ, 107 Market st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

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

☞ Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

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

☞ Sixth night of the engagement of the popular artists, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

This Evening, April 18th, 1853, will be acted the Drama of SHANDY MAGUIRE.

Shandy Maguire.....Mr. B. Williams.
Dick, (the Idiot).....Mrs. B. Williams.
Fanchette Deuze.....Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

After which, the CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

Melissa, (Yankee song and dance).....Mrs. Williams.
Mortimer Sparkle.....Mr. Lawler.

The performances will conclude with the Farce of ALIVE AND KICKING.

Paddy.....Mr. B. Williams.
Biddy.....Mrs. B. Williams.

☞ To-morrow—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE HERE!

MASONIC HALL!