Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 21.

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.

☞ FOR JOB PRINTING ☜

Having recently added a large assortment of New and Beautiful Type, Super Roys and Job Others, we are prepared to do PRINTING OF ALL KINDS in the neatest style, and upon the lowest terms. Every size and variety of Type, from Nonpareil up to Double Pica, and from Brevier up to Double Imperial, will be found in our extensive Job Office, ready to use at all.

THIRD WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL.

At the invitation of the Directors we yesterday morning visited, for the first time, the Third Ward Public School in this city, where we spent some two or three hours very pleasantly, listening to the exercises in the various departments. We cannot express in words the gratification we felt in witnessing the admirable good order, everywhere observable throughout this extensive and beautiful establishment. Neatness, cleanliness, kindness, love, were the predominant characteristics of this great nursery of American freemen.

The Third Ward Public School House is the largest in the city, and perhaps in the State. It is four stories high, and each floor is divided into four school rooms. The building is located on the corner of Grant and Seventh streets, an airy and delightful position, as near the centre of the Ward as possible. There are at present only about 700 pupils in the school, owing to the warm season and sickness. Last quarter there were 975 scholars in attendance. There are thirteen teachers in the school, two male and eleven female, besides a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. The whole is under the general management and supervision of Mr. JAMES M. PARON, an accomplished teacher and a kind-hearted gentleman. The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Dictionary, Composition, Music, History, Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Latin, Physiology and Botany.

While we were in the School Rooms, the various classes were called upon to recite their lessons, and we but express the universal opinion of those present, amongst whom were the directors of the school, several distinguished clergymen, editors, &c., when we say, that the boys and young misses acquitted themselves with honor and credit to themselves and teachers. We doubt whether the High Schools and Seminaries of our State can give a better exhibition than the one alluded to.

In the Third Ward School, and in fact in all the Public Schools of the city, the system of progression is adopted. When young, the scholars enter the primary department, on the first floor, and as they advance in knowledge they are taken from class to class, until they reach the highest position in the school. Each department has a distinct teacher, who gives his or her whole time and attention to the interests of the scholars.

Each class in the school, at the request of the Directors, was addressed by one or more of the visitors. Amongst those who spoke were the Rev. W. D. HOWARD, Rev. DR. CAMPBELL, Rev. A. DOUGLASS, Mr. MECASKEY, L. HARPER, and Dr. JOHNSTON. The remarks of these gentlemen were highly eulogistic of the American school system, and were listened to with profound attention by the scholars. We regret that we have neither time nor room to give a sketch of the speeches delivered on this interesting occasion.

After the visitors completed their examination, and before their departure from the Third Ward School, Mr. MECASKEY offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by the Rev. Mr. HOWARD, and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we deem it our duty to bear testimony to the excellence of the Common School system, and hereby declare ourselves its firm, decided and unwavering friends.

2. *Resolved*, That we tender our sincere acknowledgments for the polite invitation given us by the gentlemanly Directors, and for the courteous manner in which we were received by all the teachers, of that large and flourishing institution.

AN ENEMY OF PITTSBURGH.

We have denounced the Editor of the *Gazette* as an enemy of Pittsburgh, and this is also the opinion of nine out of every ten persons residing in this community. This is a serious charge, but it is true, nevertheless. From the first moment the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad was spoken of, the editor of the *Gazette* opposed it with the concentrated bitterness of his venomous nature. He had the undoubted right to do so, we admit. When the project was first discussed, if he had any doubts on the subject, it was well enough for him then to express them. But now, after the road is half made;—after nearly every business man in Pittsburgh has given it his aid;—after *six hundred thousand dollars* of Pittsburgh money has been invested in the enterprise,—we say, after all this, for the editor of the *Gazette* to raise his feeble but malicious arm to attempt to destroy it, is but striking a blow at the very vitals of Pittsburgh!

Of all the Railroads that have been built, are under contract, or are contemplated, connecting with Pittsburgh, this one is undoubtedly the most important. *It is the connecting link in the great chain between the East and the West*—it is, and ever will be, the natural continuation Westward of the Pennsylvania Railroad, preserving the same unbroken gauge from Philadelphia to St. Louis. These facts are well known; and hence the citizens of Pittsburgh, with an enthusiasm and a unanimity wholly without parallel, have determined to give their time and their money to secure the early completion of their favorite road. As we have before remarked, more Pittsburgh money has been invested in this road than in any other connecting with the city; and it is well known that *its enemies are the enemies of Pittsburgh*. They may wriggle as much as they please, but they cannot escape from this unenviable position.

The course of the *Gazette* in reference to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, is wholly indefensible. Sheer malice and wanton falsehood have characterized all the editor has written on this subject. The bitterest articles that have appeared in the Wheeling papers against this great Pittsburgh work, were mild and harmless compared with the wholesale fabrications, the deliberate and malicious slanders of Deacon WHITE. What this man expects to gain by his Quixotic efforts to destroy this road, is a profound mystery; but his past history shows that he is generally governed by sinister motives.—No doubt some "fifteen" of the citizens of Wheeling could explain the true reasons which have actuated the editor of the *Gazette* in his present disreputable course.

☞ The editor of the Harrisburgh *Keystone* has struck a new lead. He is now endeavoring to prove that JAMES BUCHANAN is an Abolitionist. He will have a happy time making out his case.

Our feelings towards Mr. BUCHANAN are those of abstract friendship. We feel proud of him as a fellow citizen, and we can cordially accord to him the palm of devotion to the Union. His fidelity cannot be doubted, and the vituperations of five thousand *Keystones* would not or could not be sufficient to induce the people to believe the falsehoods uttered by one of them.

PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE ROAD.

In our yesterday's article on the subject of this road, there were several provoking typographical blunders; among others, the word "shares" is printed instead of "*slaves*" in the extract from the New Constitution of Virginia.

This article (which prevents discriminating taxation) correctly printed, is as follows:

"*Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and all property, other than slaves, shall be taxed in proportion to its* VALUE, *which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law.*"

It is evident at a glance, that this article cannot be evaded, and plucks up, by the roots, the whole system of discriminating taxes. It does not only say that all taxes "shall be *equal and uniform*,"—that is, that all property of the same kind shall be taxed EQUALLY—but, to guard against all possible evasion, it says that the tax shall be in proportion to its VALUE. So, for instance, to make the application directly to the subject, all rail-road property shall be taxed *equally and uniformly* throughout the State.—And the principle on which the tax shall be assessed, shall be that of VALUE.

If, therefore, our Virginia neighbors of the Pan-Handle, should do what they certainly will do—make the Road across their territory through their own lands, to the Ohio River, their Road when made, could be taxed as any other Rail road, and with all the other Rail-roads of the State equally, and in proportion to its VALUE—and in no other way or to no other extent.

This is a new and just principle introduced into the Constitution of Virginia not two years ago—and is worthy of universal imitation in all her sister States.

This is a Virginia question, and we do not intend to be dragged into it, out of place. The people of the *Pan-Handle* have declared openly, before the world, that they intended to make a railroad across Virginia, to connect with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road. They declared it *to*, and *in*, the Legislature of Virginia. They published it broad-cast over Virginia. They declared that they had the fullest authority of law to make such road—that to make it was not only a right, but a duty which they owed to themselves and to the country, and that they would exercise their right and perform their duty. Their Wheeling antagonists thereupon, seeing the danger, sought, by legislation, last winter, to restrain them. All their power was exerted for that purpose, and exerted in vain. The Legislature decided the question, and decided that they might make the road, just as they pleased, and when they pleased, and that there should be, and could be, no interference to prevent them. A more perfect right, natural and legal, to make a road, and freely to use it and to work it, never existed, than that now existing, to make a road from the Pennsylvania line across the Pan-Handle part of Virginia. All suggestion and cavil to the contrary, come from those who are interested to defeat the road, and are used as a part of the means and machinery by which they hope to attain their object.

This road, through Virginia, can be made at a cost comparatively trifling. It runs through a level valley, without a single difficulty—and so easy of accomplishment is the whole work, that it can readily be completed, superstructure, and all *within* four months after the first pick is struck in the ground, as a commencement—$100,000 will be more than sufficient to complete it entire ready for the cars.

Will the Gazette, in mercy, as an especial favor, vouchsafe to our Virginia neighbors, *his* condescending permission, to make their little road to connect themselves with us, and to connect all of us together, with the great west?—Should his little spite against them, however, be altogether beyond his control, he will find that results will in no wise be changed—but that the road will be made, but *less* readily, than if he smiled approbation.

The Gazette creature well knows that our people are forbearing, charitable and merciful, and so busily engaged in the prosecution of useful and honest callings, as not easily to be pushed out of the beaten path. Hence, he has not by any fear of personal recoil, hesitated in the recent attack made by him against their truth, honesty, honor and commercial life. But he will learn, we now *assure* him, one of these days, that there is a point at which their forbearance will cease—a point where they will no longer "turn aside, and let the reptile live"—but, as a poisonous pest, put a part of the weight of their foot upon it, as it obtrudes its offensive presence in their quiet way, and crush it forever.

☞ *The Gazette* as we expected, has backed out from its discussion of the Commissioners and their "loco-foco organ." The editor declines to tell the tax payers how much that paper has received within the last *sixty-seven years*, for publishing the county accounts. He wont answer. He has uttered the falsehoods, and his pious nature impels him to let them go without correcting any of their original malignity.

His assault upon the Commissioners was grossly false; it was unnecessary vituperative, and when his falsehoods were brought home to him—pinned upon him, he, true to his sneaking nature, declines to acknowledge the falsehoods he has uttered against his fellow citizens. We feel a strong desire to see the suggestion of a correspondent of one of the city papers carried out—that is, that some fifteen whigs should buy the Gazette, or start another paper which will tell the truth now and then. So far as truthfulness is concerned the Gazette is hopeless, it is beyond redemption, it is so steeped in the slough in which the editor desires to wallow, that it will not acknowledge the truth, and can only falsify.

FINE CHERRIES.—Yesterday we were presented with three varieties of the most luscious Cherries we have ever seen. They are from the farm of our friend J. L. SNYDER, the well-known proprietor of the "Lebanon Nursery." The varieties are as follows: The Knight's Early Black, Belle de Raukmond and Napoleon Bigarreil. We do not suppose that they can be excelled by any growing in the country, and we would advise all who desire to procure fruit trees of the finest graft, to apply to Mr. SNYDER of the Lebanon Nursery.

A WEEK'S IMPORT.—The entries of foreign merchandize at the port of New York during the week ending on Saturday were, in value, at the Custom House, over $4,000,000; a large sum for the season, and one that a year ago would have created surprise, if brought in at the top of the spring or fall trade. It is possible that it only indicates a very early beginning to the Fall business and not an excessive aggregate increase. But the chances are the Imports through the summer months will be unprecedently heavy.—The following are the leading items of the week's trade:

Fabrics of silk	$315,978	Tin	$175,880
" wool	802,806	Sugar	188,953
" Cotton	222,787	Wines	102,645
" Iron	886,151	Miscellaneous	1,491,642
Total for the week			$4,088,844

ANOTHER CENSURE ON THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—A man named Thomas Low was run over and killed on the New Haven Railroad on Tuesday. The verdict of the coroner's jury says the accident occurred while running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour—said speed, under the circumstances, being *nothing less than downright recklessness*. The train, it appears, was passing through a station, where there were other trains, at the time of the accident. The jury also censure the company and its agents for the *criminal carelessness and recklessness* in not sounding the *alarm whistle*, and also the one to *break up*; and also strongly censure the usual custom of all through trains, of both the New Haven and Harlem Companies, in running them at so great a speed through stations at a time when other trains are on said stations delivering and receiving passengers.

FROM OUR RIVER CORRESPONDENT.

On the last trip of the steamer Twin City to Pittsburgh, among other passengers there was one named Brown, a noble-hearted, honest, hard working fellow, as both hands and conversation would indicate, and no sooner had the boat got fairly under way than Brown formed a very strong attachment to the Bar Keeper, whom he did not hesitate to declare was a very fascinating fellow and a true friend; in fact, his society was irresistible. Accordingly Brown made his visits to the Bar quite frequent, and after swallowing ten or a dozen strong doses of brandy, Brown began to feel rather jovial, and came to the office where myself and the Captain were in conversation, and offered the Captain $5 for permission to have a dance; the Captain freely consented to the dance, but of course refused the $5, which kind shall be taxed EQUALLY—but, to guard against all possible evasion, it says that the tax shall be in proportion to its VALUE. So, for instance, to make the application directly to the subject, all rail-road property shall be taxed *equally and uniformly* throughout the State.—And the principle on which the tax shall be assessed, shall be that of VALUE.

If, therefore, our Virginia neighbors of the Pan-Handle, should do what they certainly will do—make the Road across their territory through their own lands, to the Ohio River, their Road when made, could be taxed as any other Rail road, and with all the other Rail-roads of the State equally, and in proportion to its VALUE—and in no other way or to no other extent.

This is a new and just principle introduced into the Constitution of Virginia not two years ago—and is worthy of universal imitation in all her sister States.

This is a Virginia question, and we do not intend to be dragged into it, out of place. The people of the *Pan-Handle* have declared openly, before the world, that they intended to make a railroad across Virginia, to connect with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road. They declared it *to*, and *in*, the Legislature of Virginia. They published it broad-cast over Virginia. They declared that they had the fullest authority of law to make such road—that to make it was not only a right, but a duty which they owed to themselves and to the country, and that they would exercise their right and perform their duty. Their Wheeling antagonists thereupon, seeing the danger, sought, by legislation, last winter, to restrain them. All their power was exerted for that purpose, and exerted in vain. The Legislature decided the question, and decided that they might make the road, just as they pleased, and when they pleased, and that there should be, and could be, no interference to prevent them. A more perfect right, natural and legal, to make a road, and freely to use it and to work it, never existed, than that now existing, to make a road from the Pennsylvania line across the Pan-Handle part of Virginia. All suggestion and cavil to the contrary, come from those who are interested to defeat the road, and are used as a part of the means and machinery by which they hope to attain their object.

This road, through Virginia, can be made at a cost comparatively trifling. It runs through a level valley, without a single difficulty—and so easy of accomplishment is the whole work, that it can readily be completed, superstructure, and all *within* four months after the first pick is struck in the ground, as a commencement—$100,000 will be more than sufficient to complete it entire ready for the cars.

Will the Gazette, in mercy, as an especial favor, vouchsafe to our Virginia neighbors, *his* condescending permission, to make their little road to connect themselves with us, and to connect all of us together, with the great west?—Should his little spite against them, however, be altogether beyond his control, he will find that results will in no wise be changed—but that the road will be made, but *less* readily, than if he smiled approbation.

The Gazette creature well knows that our people are forbearing, charitable and merciful, and so busily engaged in the prosecution of useful and honest callings, as not easily to be pushed out of the beaten path. Hence, he has not by any fear of personal recoil, hesitated in the recent attack made by him against their truth, honesty, honor and commercial life. But he will learn, we now *assure* him, one of these days, that there is a point at which their forbearance will cease—a point where they will no longer "turn aside, and let the reptile live"—but, as a poisonous pest, put a part of the weight of their foot upon it, as it obtrudes its offensive presence in their quiet way, and crush it forever.

A Disappointed Office-seeker.

The junior editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser was an applicant for office. His claims were rejected. He writes an article which breathes the right spirit. The following is his conclusion—the summing up:

"Disappointment of office, in numerous cases, is a blessing in disguise. Let us hope that it will prove so to us. We have escaped the cares and vexations of office. We shall escape the insinuations of those who taunt office-holders with fighting for the spoils of office." We shall escape malignant criticisms. We shall escape that state of solicitude which periodically is painfully exciting. Not only this, but in many cases we will escape the necessity of being pleasant, more congenial, and pecuniarily more profitable. How many office-holders will, in a year or less time, probably, my friends, willingly exchange with you? They will have discovered their mistake in accepting office—their responsibility greater—their comforts fewer, and their compensation less than they anticipated, and inadequate to their support.

"Let us disappoint the whigs. They hope for success in the approaching election, relying largely upon the lukewarmness and hostility to the administration of those whose applications for office have been rejected. We have precedent for it in the elections of 1849, after the inauguration of General Taylor, when the democrats achieved signal victories. Let us open our eyes to the impolicy of this course so confidently expected by the whigs, who presume that our attachment to the democratic party is *even weakened* by failure to obtain the places we sought.

"We owe to our own manly principle, to our party, and to the success of the present administration in its earnest endeavors to advance our country in a career of unrivalled greatness and glory. Forgetting the disappointment that has overtaken us, with good cheer, actuated by high principle and patriotism, unaffected by failure to receive office, let us go forward to fight with more zeal than ever the battles of democracy the coming summer and fall."

EDITORS IN A ROW.—We learn from the Hannibal Journal that a personal collision recently occurred between the Editors of the Whig and Herald, published at Quincy, Ill. The circumstances are thus detailed by the Journal:

"Brooks (editor of the Herald) was passing in front of the Quincy House, when Morton, who was sitting in a chair, got up and struck him in the face, knocking off his hat. Brooks then drew a revolver, and fired at Morton, the ball striking the shoulder blade, and glancing off without doing any injury. The latter, who was unarmed, then threw a chair at his antagonist, when Brooks attempted to fire the second time, but his pistol missed fire.

"A large crowd gathered around, and determination was expressed to *hang* Brooks if he did not leave in twenty-four hours. The excitement however, subsided. The cause of the affray commenced with a publication by the editor of the Whig, in reference to Brooks' management of the Post Office. The latter retaliated by publishing Morton as a 'liar,' 'scoundrel,' and 'puppy.'"

A Cuban, named Cristo, was recently condemned to the garrote in Havana, for some political eccentricity. On the morning fixed upon for his execution, when he was desired to prepare for death, he said he wanted time to finish ten pages of a novel he was reading, before suffering the extreme penalty of the law.

A farmer in Licking county, Ohio, late last fall bought forty-six sheep for $60. He sold his wool this spring, at a home market, for $66. He has an increase of his flock thirty-nine lambs. The cost of keeping he reckoned at not over ten dollars.

Items of News and Miscellany.

An enterprising Yankee passed through Cleveland lately with a live rattlesnake, measuring 15 feet in length and 12 inches in diameter. It is designed as a specimen of American manufacture for exhibition at the World's Fair. He has also a live sloth with a miniature tree in its cage, which he makes it climb, as emblematical of the speed and enterprise with which the Crystal Palace is going up. Both the animals are doing well, and will doubtless take premiums.

A company of Chinese in San Francisco are about erecting a large warehouse in that city for the accommodation of the emigrants constantly arriving from the Celestial Empire.

At Montreal on Tuesday a meeting held in front of St. Patrick's church, and attended by Irish Catholics, resolved that peace must be maintained, and those who disturb it shall be arrested and brought to justice. Speeches were made against the rioters.

M. Gaillardet, in a letter from Paris published in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, says that three recent numbers of that journal were seized at the post office in Paris, and that he has received an official warning from the director of the press to be more careful in his correspondence.

The first Cattle Show and Fair of the Virginia State Agricultural Society will be held in the city of Richmond, on the 1st, 2d and 4th days of November, 1853.

The *Scientific American* gives Commerce the president of nations, and Coal his Secretary of State.

If Dante were now writing his Inferno, he would certainly map off a pretty large district in his Hell for Locofoco editors.—*Louisville Journal.*

He would scarcely dot a place down for the editor of the *Journal*, for Dante, brilliant as was his fancy, could never conceive of a hell that would not be scandalized by Prentice.—*Cincinnati Enq.*

A person who counted the number of carriages which passed the place where he stood in Broadway, New York, during twelve hours, found it was 14,060, or about 20 each minute.

C. F. Adams, who was a candidate for vice president in 1848, has accepted the presidency of a new bank at Quincy.

Brock's Monument, on Queenstown Heights, is rapidly decaying. The key stone over the door has fallen out, and from the base to the top of the entire structure, is in a dangerous condition. Since the explosion in 1837, time has made sad havoc in the appearance of the Monument.

A convention of newspaper publishers was recently held in Connecticut, at which it was resolved that obituary notices, resolutions, &c., when exceeding five lines, should be paid for at not less than regular advertising rates, and that editorial notices to promote private interests, &c., should invariably be paid for.

On the 20th ult., the people of Michigan are to vote upon the question of adopting or rejecting a law for the repression of liquor traffic in that state. If the vote be in favor of sustaining the law, the act takes effect on the first of December next; and if the negative prevails, the law is to go into operation on the first of January, 1870. The latter vote would be considered, we presume, "an indefinite postponement."

Mrs. Bonaparte, the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte, and who was a Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, still resides in that city. She is about 70 years of age, very sprightly, and immensely rich.

Henry Stevenson, one of the crew of the British frigate Leander, at New York, thinks the queen will declare war because he was taken to the watchhouse, and subsequently to the Tombs, for refusing to pay his fine for riotous conduct. Our impression is that 'ol will blow over."

Friday, June 10, might be properly called "hangman's day." Between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, several victims in various parts of the country were deemed to expiate their crimes upon the scaffold.

The Albany Argus says, two additional Banks will soon be in operation:—The "Union Bank," capital $250,000, and the "Bank of Commerce," with the same amount of capital. There are now eight banks in operation with an aggregate capital of $2,600,000. The good folks of that city must be well supplied with a paper currency.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The following table shows the quantity of public lands already granted to the several new States of the Union respectively:

Ohio	2,272,858	acres.
Indiana	3,267,460	"
Illinois	6,584,167	"
Missouri	3,242,727	"
Alabama	2,074,232	"
Mississippi	3,151,011	"
Louisiana	1,210,122	"
Michigan	6,170,866	"
Arkansas	6,250,813	"
Florida	2,022,993	"
Iowa	2,713,955	"
Wisconsin	3,776,776	"
Tennessee	3,835,824	"
California	500,000	"
Minnesota	2,997,197	"
Oregon	12,186,978	"
New Mexico	7,493,120	"
Utah	6,081,707	"
Total	84,222,184	

TRIAL BY JURY.—Mr. Walsh, in a letter to the Journal of Commerce, calls the attention of judges and lawyers, to the Second Report of the Common Law Commission, which was published in London, a few days ago. The trials of questions of fact, and the evidence receivable on such trials, compose its principle subject.

"The Commissioners treat fully of the trial by jury; they finally recommend that it be continued as the rule; but that the parties should if both consent, be competent to dispense with it, and leave the issues of fact to the judge.—With regard to cases of mere account, arbitration is proposed by officers of the court, county court judges, or, if the parties prefer, an arbitrator chosen by mutual consent. Upon whose report judgment may be entered as upon the verdict. Unanimity in the jury is to be maintained in all cases. The French have found that nine of the twelve for concurrence in the verdict are too many, and have descended to seven. Their new law deserves a particular notice."

FAILURES IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date of June 2d, says:—

"A heavy fall at the Bourse on the last day of the month is a very disastrous event in Paris. It is settling day for the month's operations, and when a man cannot square his account with his *agent de change*, he is considered bankrupt and ruined. Day before yesterday, the 31st of May, the Turkish *imbroglio* and one or two other minor matters caused a panic among the speculators; in half an hour the Fives fell 80 centimes, and the Threes a franc and a quarter, or very nearly 2 per cent. The number of victims was large, and five suicides were mentioned yesterday in consequence. I was only able to assure myself of three, however. Per contra, there were one or two splendid operations executed. One gentleman raked his fortune in purchasing Threes, as the bell struck 3 o'clock—the hour at which the police clears the exchange. Yesterday the rise was one franc and a half, and the gentleman realized 30 sous on over 80 francs of the venture of the day before."

THE TOBACCO CROP.—During the present month the receipts and sales have fallen off fully one third, as compared with last year at the same period. In addition the unusual and long continued dry weather, and the general unfavorable season for a tobacco crop, has caused considerable alarm among the planters in regard to the next crop, and many anticipate less than a half the usual yield. From every quarter of the tobacco growing region the complaint is general, and unless a good deal of rain falls during the next few days the worst fears will be realized. Throughout Christian, Warren, and Hopkins counties, and the Green river district, as well as the Southern portion of the State and Tennessee, the drought has been severe, and a great scarcity of plants are complained of.

The market has assumed a much firmer tone than prevailed previously, and the planters are withdrawing their tobacco. We see by the New Orleans papers of the 9th, that upwards of 1,300 hogsheads of tobacco sold there in one day, which was an unusual large transaction even for that market.—*Louisville Courier.*

BENEVOLENCE.

A benevolent man was Absalom Bess,—
At each and every tale of distress
He blazed right up like a rocket;
He felt for all who smith poverty's smart
Were doomed to bear life's roughest part,
He felt for them in his inmost heart,
But never felt in his pocket.

Yet all said he was an excellent man;
For the poor he'd preach, for the poor he'd plan,
To better them he was willing;
But the oldest one who had heard him pray,
And preach for the poor in a pitiful way,
Couldn't remember, exactly, to say
He had ever given a shilling.

O an excellent man was Absalom Bess,
And the world threw up its hands to bless,
Whenever his name was mentioned.
But he died one day, he did, and O!
He went right down to the shades below,
Where all are bound, I fear, to go,
Who are *only* good intentioned.

Domestic and Social Life in Germany.

In one of our rooms this evening, the dance went on most spiritedly! Here, as everywhere in Germany, the dance is an entirely different affair from what it is with us at home. There is a life and spirit in it which contrasts most pleasantly with the solemn and measured ceremonials in our parlors in America. For the first time I gained the true idea of the dance—a musical, joyous, child-like expression of good spirits.

"What! you dance not?" said a young lady to me, whom I knew well, in English, as I stood watching the merry groups.

"No, I never dance."

"Perhaps you are from the *Pietisten*, who think it wrong to dance."

"Oh no, I like to see it very much."

"Are your country people so strict as the English in dancing and Sabbath-keeping?"

I told her I thought they were in the last, but that a great many good people approved of dancing. Still we did not have that dance, among us.

"*So!*" said she. "That is one of our prettiest dances—a Hungarian dance. See, the gentlemen *pfeift*—what you call it? whistles!"

A Hungarian was at the piano, and he commenced a running accompaniment by whistling the air, which had a very enlivening effect.

"They say your people never play; they work always!" said she again.

"Yes; it is too true," I answered; "we make our play, work."

"But we poor Germans have nothing else than play to do," said she with a half-sigh. "How should I like to see America! The Nature must be grand there. But then you Americans are so *practical*." (practical.)

I said I did not think we all were; and asked her if she had read the volume of Poems, (Holmes' Poems.) which I had lent her.

"Oh yes!" said she, "I am so much obliged! There is no other poetry like it. It is utterly characteristic—so fresh and original—and how simple! remember you that of the old man!"—

"And the mossy marbles rest
On the lips he has prest
In their bloom!"

"But then so practical! No German young gentlemen would so write to his bride, as that one who speaks of his dollars and shillings; and his presents, which he shall not again have!"

I could not restrain a good laugh. The poem was that one of Holmes'—

"Of my coolings and my billings
I do not now complain;
But the dollars and the shillings
They will never come again!"

I was obliged to explain to her, that to us Americans, that was the very joke.

"*Ach Gott*, I see! You are a strange people!" and she took my arm into another room.

"Is it true," she asked, as we sat down together, "that your ladies in America sit still in the houses, and read, and cause the husbands and the servants to work everything?"

"Oh, no!" I answered, and then tried to explain to her the position of woman in American society.

"So! It is very different here. You see that lady across the room, very stout, with ear-rings and light hair, that is the Frau Professor and Gerheimrah S——; but she goes down every morning and cooks in the kitchen till eleven hour. I myself divide my housekeeping with my sister; and since six months, I have kept the accounts, and go to the markets, and look the cooking every day over, and brush the rooms and clarify the dishes. The next six months will my sister take; and, oh! will I not be glad!"—*Bruce's Home Life in Germany.*

BALANCES DUE LATE POSTMASTERS.—It appears that there is a considerable speculation being driven at Washington, at this time, by parties who have, by some means, got possession of the official list of apparent balances due late postmasters, with the names and address of the individuals to whom they may be due. Wm. F. Phillips, Esq., Auditor of the Post-Office Department, makes some representations to the Postmaster General on the subject, to the effect that "the information thus surreptitiously obtained" is made use of to "defraud the parties entitled to the balances of more than half their dues," for merely nominal and unnecessary services. He says the number of "agents and attorneys" thus engaged has been increased by the recent removals, and that the lists are hawked about the streets for sale. The Postmaster General has, consequently, in accordance with the Auditor's suggestion, ordered the *suspension* of all payments of balances due the Ex-P. M's, except such as are called for within nine months after they accrue, and by the party to whom due. In the meantime, the accounts will be examined as speedily as circumstances will permit, and the sums found to be due, will be notified to the creditor parties, and paid over.

☞ **Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine**—Is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Dropsy, Gravel, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Gout, Loss of Appetite, Complaints of the Liver, Lungs, Kidney and Stomach, Colds, Coughs and Consumptive Declines, over offered for sale in this city. Circulars, giving full particulars, can be had gratis.

See 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. RAMPLE, North-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. jel:1m1aw

"It is Just What is Wanted."

☞ So says Dr. Peter Fryer of Salubria, Chemung county, N. Y., and so say all who have used or administered Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. Mr. Fryer says that this excellent medicine has given the greatest satisfaction in his neighborhood, and he has ordered a new and increased supply.

Mr. William S. Fanchee, of Marengo county, New York, has used this incomparable Vermifuge, and found it to be all that it is recommended to be. He says, that where he has used it, it has, in all cases, been found an effectual cure.

Mr. G. W. Holloday administered two spoonfuls to a son of his, about 7 years of age, which he has no doubt brought upwards of 1000 worms from him, measuring from one-quarter of an inch to two inches in length.

Mr. W. D. Robb, of Tyro Springs, Sumner county, Tenn., writes that he could have sold a very large quantity, if he could have got it. All that had tried it pronounced it the best they had ever seen. Mr. Robb adds, that it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. FLEMING BROTHERS,
jel0:1m1aw 60 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE AND GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY.—Just received by B. T. G. MORGAN,
jel21 No. 104 Wood street, (near Fifth.)

New Variety of Strawberry.

TO CULTIVATORS OF STRAWBERRIES.—GENUS LOCUS, of Mount Washington Nursery, will exhibit THIS MORNING, and TO-MORROW MORNING, at the Store of Henry Richardson, Market street, a WHITE STRAWBERRY, imported by himself, which, for size and flavor is unsurpassed.

The Fruit is exhibited that those desiring plants in the Fall, may purchase understandingly. Other choice varieties will be exhibited at the same time. jel21:2t

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS LINE!

Glen Hotel and Braddock's Field Plankroad.

THE public are respectfully informed that an Omnibus will hereafter be regularly run to the GLEN HOTEL, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road. The following are the times of starting:

The Omnibus will start from the Station on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, at 6 o'clock in the morning, run up Fifth street to Wood, down Wood to Fourth, up Fourth to Smithfield, thence down Smithfield to the corner of Second, where it will remain five minutes, and then proceed to the Glen Hotel. It will leave the Glen Hotel at 7 o'clock in the morning.

In the evening, it will leave the Pittsburgh Station at 5 o'clock, taking the same route, and will return during the evening. jel21:2t

GOLD JEWELRY.—Hoon, 51 Market street, has this day received a lot of fine Gold Jewelry, consisting of Breast Pins, Fob Buckles, new patterns Seals, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest New York prices, for cash. Give him a call. jel18.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.
Pittsburgh, June 16th, 1853.

THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, forthwith.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.
jel16:w

SUNDRIES—20 bbls. No. 1 Lard:
50 boxes Star Candles;
200 reams Wrapping Paper;
50 dozen Buckets;
10 do large Tubs;
5 do small do;
5 do Keelers.
For sale by
JEREMIAH KIRKPATRICK & HERRONS,
jel20 59 Second street.

Notice to Farmers and Gardeners.

THE subscriber has received his supply of TURNIP SEEDS—viz: Large Purple Top, Yellow Aberdeen, White Globe, Large Norfolk, and *Kelsey's* improved Ruta Bags or Swedish. Also, a few tins of Lelaps' Fertilizer, one of the best manures for corn, grain, grass, vegetables, fruit trees, &c., of easy and safe application, at Philadelphia prices.

Garden and Farming implements in great variety, of the latest improvements, at the Seed and Implement Warehouse, No. 49 Fifth street.
jel20 JAMES WARDROP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ H. AHL, Surgeon Dentist.—(Successor of G. W. Eddie.) No. 144 Smithfield st. [my27

☞ 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

☞ ANGELONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.—The Angerona Lodge, No. 239, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy1y

☞ BLACK TEA.—For the best Oolong Tea in Pittsburgh, at 50 cents $ lb., go to the Pekin Tea Store, No. 88 Fifth street, where the very best Black and Green Teas can always be had. [jy2

☞ JOHN H. FOWLER, late Fowler & Pullis, Scotch Shoe Manufacturer, and Wholesale Dealer, No. 14 Barclay street, five doors below the Astor House, New York. mar15cm

☞ Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first and third WEDNESDAY of every month, at the FLORIDA HOUSE, Market street. By order.
jel9 JOHN YOUNG, JR., Secretary.

☞ ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.—Capital Stock $200,000: Assets $403,172. Office of the Pittsburgh Agency in the Store Room of M'Cready & Loomis, No. 62 Wood street.
no:vdtf R. H. BEESON, Agent.

☞ Silver Medal awarded by Franklin Institute, 1852.—F. H. SMITH, Manufacturer of Pocket Books, Porte Monnaies, Rose Wood Writing Desks, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes, 205 Arch street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia. mar15cm

☞ I. O. O. F.—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley. PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 262—Meets every Tuesday evening. MECHANICS ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets first and third Friday of each month. [mar26:1y

☞ CORNS! CORNS!! CORNS!!! A great many persons are dreadfully tormented with corns. A certain remedy will be found in Dr. COXE'S CORN PLASTER, for sale by Dr. GEO. S. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

Price, retail at 12½ and 25 cts. per box. sep3

☞ Liberal deductions to those who buy to sell again.

☞ CURTAINS, Curtain Materials, and Curtain Trimmings of every description, Furniture Plushes, Brocatelles, &c., Lace and Muslin Curtains, N. Y. Painted Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Pins, Bands, &c., at wholesale and retail. W. H. GARRIS,
No. 109 Chestnut street, corner Fifth, Philadelphia.

Curtains Made and Trimmed in the very newest French style. [mar29:1y

☞ Miller's Window Shade Manufactory, CORNER OF SECOND AND ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA. Our motto is, "*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

☞ Store, Church, and Lodge Room SHADES, made in a superior manner.

☞ Dealers and others are invited to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. I. L. MILLER & CO.
aug27:6m S. W. corner Second and Arch sts., Phila.

☞ Pittsburgh City Glass Works.—W. CUNNINGHAM & CO., *Manufacturers of WINDOW GLASS*, corner of *MARKET* and *FIRST STREETS*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Particular attention paid to cold stock. Also, dealers in PLAINT GLASS, VIALS, BOTTLES, &c. Two of the firm being practical men, will give their entire attention to the business, and they feel confident they can produce an article of Window Glass equal to any either of