were melancholy persons who only imagined to themselves that they had a *pactum* with the devil; and that to him they seemed more worthy of pity than of punishment? Hereupon I answered that I had not indeed read any such book (for say, who can read all that fools write?), but that the appearances here and in all other places proved that it was a monstrous error to deny the reality of witchcraft, inasmuch as people might then likewise deny that there were such things as murder, adultery, and theft.

But he called my *argumentum* a *dilemma*, and after he had discoursed a great deal, of the devil, all of which I have forgotten, seeing it savored strangely of heresy, he said he would relate to me a piece of witchcraft which he himself had seen at Wittenberg.

It seems that one morning, as an Imperial captain mounted his good charger at the Elster-gate in order to review his company, the horse presently began to rage furiously, reared, tossed his head, snorted, kicked, and roared not as horses use to neigh, but with a sound as though the voice came from a human throat, so that all the folks were amazed, and thought the horse bewitched. It presently threw the captain and crushed his head with its hoof, so that he lay writhing on the ground, and straightway set off at full speed. Hereupon a trooper fired his carbine at the bewitched horse, which fell in the midst of the road, and presently died. That he, Rudiger, had then drawn near, together with many others, seeing that the colonel had forthwith given orders to the surgeon of the regiment to cut open the horse and see in what state it was inwardly. However, that everything was quite right, and both the surgeon and army physician testified that the horse was thoroughly sound; whereupon all the people cried out more than ever about witchcraft. Meanwhile he himself (I mean the young *nobilis*) saw a thin smoke coming out from the horse's nostrils, and on stooping down to look what it might be, he drew out a match as long as my finger, which smouldered, and which some wicked fellow had privately thrust into his nose with a pin. Hereupon all thoughts of witchcraft were at an end, and search was made for the culprit, who was presently found to be no other than the captain's own groom. For one day that his master had dusted his jacket for him he swore an oath that he would have his revenge, which indeed the provost-marshal himself had heard as he chanced to be standing in the stable. *Item*, another soldier bore witness that he had seen the fellow cut a piece off the fuse not long before he led out his master's horse. And thus, thought the young lord, would it be with all witchcraft if it were sifted to the bottom; like as I myself had seen at Gutzkow, where the devil's apparition turned out to be a cordwainer, and hat one day I should own that it was the same sort of thing here in our village. By reason of this speech I liked not the young nobleman from that hour forward, believing him to be an Atheist. Though, indeed, afterwards, I have had cause to see that he was in the right, more's the pity, for had it not been for him what would have become of my daughter?

But I will say nothing beforehand.—*Summa:* I walked about the room in great displeasure at his words, while the young lord began to argue with my daughter upon witchcraft, now in Latin and now in the vulgar tongue, as the words came into his mouth, and wanted to hear her mind about it. But she answered that she was a foolish thing, and could have no opinon on the matter; but that, nevertheless, she believed that what happened in the village could not be by natural means. Hereupon the maid called me out of the room (I forget what she wanted of me) but when I came back again my daughter was as red as scarlet, and the nobleman stood close before her. I therefore asked her, as soon as he had ridden off, whether anything had happened, which she at first denied, but afterwards owned that he had said to her while I was gone that he knew but one person who could bewitch and when she asked him who that person was, he caught hold of her hand and said, "It is yourself, sweet maid; for you have thrown a spell upon my heart, as I feel right well!" But that he said nothing further, but only gazed on her face with eager eyes, and that it was that made her so red.

But this is the way with maidens; they ever have their secrets if one's back is turned but for a minute; and the proverb—

"To drive a goose and watch a maid
Needs the devil himself to aid."

But I digress, as will be shown hereafter, more's the pity!

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CAFFER WAR.

Accounts have been received from the Cape to the 2nd of February. There are no soldiers at Cape Town or Graham Town, every one being sent into Caffraria. The Cape corps, Hottentots, continue quite staunch to the government, and no bad feelings existed among them. The news on the whole is far less unfavorable than was anticipated.

The only engagement of importance which had taken place since our previous advices, was brought on by an attack of the Caffres on Fort Hare and the town of Alice, in which they were defeated with great loss. This action commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 21st of January, and continued until half past two in the afternoon. The Caffres are said to have been 6,000 strong, while the British force, consisting of Cape mounted rifles and Fingoes, did not exceed 400, with three or four pieces of artillery. The number of Caffres killed is variously estimated at from 65 to three that number.—On the other side six Fingoes were killed and 11 wounded.

A demonstration had been made against Fort Beaufort by a band of Caffres and rebel Hottentots, in which the Caffre chief Hermanus was slain, but the affair does not seem to have been of much importance.

The Governor, Sir H. G. Smith, had issued a proclamation, expressing the satisfaction of the Government with the gallant conduct of the Fingo race and the Christian Caffres, and declaring the lands of the rebels confiscated.

People at the Cape were confident that with his present force the Governor would quell the outbreak within four or five months.

A correspondent of the Times, who has been an eight years' resident at Graham's Town, says that it is a great mistake to suppose that the unfortunate colonists can be made to pay the expenses of this war. They attribute it entirely to the mismanagement of the Government.

The Duc de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, and the Duc d'Aumale have gone to Ireland, with the intention of visiting every part of that country.

The German newspapers say that the supreme cival authority of the Duchy of Holstein has dissolved the Civic Guard, and repealed the law authorizing their organization.

L'Independence Belge announces that the Orleans family intend to quit Claremont so as to be absent from England at the time of the Great Exposition. The Queen will go to Brussels, the Duc de Nemours will visit his step father, the prince de Joinville will retire to Scotland or Portugal, and the Duc d'Aumale to Naples. They will not return to England until the Fair is over.

By request of the Minister of Marine, the President of France has authorized the formation of a board of naval officers, charged with the selection of some point on the globe to be used as a place of transportation for criminals.

The *Giornale di Roma* continues to give interesting accounts of discoveries made in the excavations on the ancient Via Appia. Beautiful fragments of Roman architecture have been brought to light; among them, a frieze with festoons supported by children; some heads of Medusa, belonging to the same decoration, and a cippus, with a bas relief representing a soldier of the Urban cohorts in full custume; a fragment of a motto, bearing the words *Caetius Sector Cassaris*, and other inscriptions denoting hitherto unknown offices or sites of Rome not before ascertained.

The accounts for the year of the London police represent that the fees, penalties, and forfeitures at the various police courts were £10,702-12s. 6d. The expenses of the police courts, including salaries, were £45,046 1s. 5d. On the first of January the force consisted of 3525 men. The salaries range from £44 4s. to £200 per annum. Clothing and 40lb. of coals weekly are allowed to each married sergeant and constable during the whole year; 40 lb. of coals weekly to each single man during six months, and 20 lb. weekly during the remainder of the year. The force will shortly be increased to 4000 men.

The average number of passengers weekly through the Thames tunnel is 18,000. The receipts last year were more than £5,500, of which £412 were from rent of archways, and £510 from rent of houses. A balance of £532 1s. 2d. remain on hand.

Thirty four miles of sewers were constructed last year in London, which cost £86,623. For cleansing alone £17,523 were paid.

During the month of February 1617 persons were admitted into the London hospital.

It is calculated that about 10,000 persons are at present confined to their apartments, in Paris, by influenza, exclusive of those in hospitals.

Preparations are in progress to send out again the Prince Albert in search of Sir John Franklin.

L'Italia Musical and *La Fama de* 1851 record in eulogistic terms the triumphal reception of Miss Catherine Hays in Rome.

It is understood that M. Julien, the celebrated conductor, is positively coming to this country.

At the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society in Paris, Berlioz's symphony "Romeo and Juliet" was performed.

The Emperor of Russia, has commissioned his agent to purchase every model at the World's Exposition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. A letter from St. Petersburgh announces that the Emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver rubles in such purchases.

For the World's Fair.—A hog of 1,400 lbs. weight, raised in New Jersey by Mr. Benson, was taken on board the Saranac, on Saturday, to be taken to the World's Fair for exhibition.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1851.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Joseph R. Flanegin, F. Knox Morton, Wm. H. Sludgin, Samuel Bell, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Wm. J. Robinson, Worden H. Preston, Thomas H. Cochran, Henry Johnson, Charles S. Bordman, George Cress, D. A. Finney, C. O. Loomis, John Hadsman, Wm. Evans, John C. Bartile, Samuel McClenahan, C. Thomson Jones, Samuel B. Thomas, John S. Brown, T. Taylor Worth, Alexander E. Brown, Wm. Baker, Wm. M. Watts, James Clark, Sherman H. Phelps, Edwin C. Wilson, John Allison, Daniel McCurdy, George Meason, Alex'r M. McClure, Francis Jordan, John C. Bartile,

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

☞ See first, third, and fourth pages.

SHOOTING WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.—Now that the spring has opened, we find the usual swarm of would-be sportsmen, (that is to say, genuine *loafers*) prowling around the outskirts of the city, and shooting every bird they can find. We do not sympathise with the peculiar benevolence which would forbid the shooting of game which the human stomach is empty. Killing a bird for food is no more than killing a sheep. We have our doubts, moreover, of the soundness of that sentimentality which weeps over the death of a dove or robin-red-breast, and looks with disgust on snipes and herons; but we have no language to express our contempt for the fellow who kills birds which he cannot eat, merely to satisfy a brutal propensity to destroy life. This, however, may be called a matter of taste, as there are, undoubtedly, men who consider that republican freedom gives them the privilege of being brutes if it so pleases themselves; and it thus becomes necessary to show how far, in this instance, the brutal privilege is exercised at the expense of others.

To begin with a practical argument, we must call to mind the fact that birds are absolutely necessary to the preservation of fruit and shade trees. Among all the plans for getting rid of destroying worms and insects, particularly that arch plague the Curculio, the best and wisest is to encourage the birds that delight to build in groves and orchards. We do not hesitate to say that if there were no stone-throwing, nest-robbing schoolboys, no gun-carrying fools, to prowl around farms and country seats, worms and insects would scarcely ever be complained of, and our markets would be plentifully and cheaply supplied with fruit. We know that farmers and gardeners often make war upon the birds, because they eat grain and fruit, but this proves to be very bad policy. Like all other good workmen, these feathered servants insist on being paid, and the pay they exact is far from outweighing the necessity for their services. Not long ago, in some highly cultivated districts in Germany, the farmers become so enraged at the birds for partaking freely of their grain and fruit, that they determined to exterminate them. They did the work so energetically that in a short time not a feather was to be seen in the whole country: but the victory was scarcely celebrated until it began to fade into a most disastrous defeat. Worms and insects appeared in hosts as formidable as the Egyptian plagues, and when it was found that the grain was sickly, the fruit destroyed, and the trees diseased, the farmers met again in council, and were glad to send agents far and wide, to purchase the blood relations of their late enemies, and form new colonies under the protection of laws and penalties. Farmers in remote districts are not so easily persuaded of this truth, because the different feathered races manage to breed and flourish in spite of all enemies: but in the outskirts of cities and towns, birds are scarce and must be protected or they will disappear entirely; and their absence soon teaches the farmer and horticulturist to esteem them as they deserve.

The birds that build around a homestead (especially those that sing) are often pets with the family, and when they are shot down by some rude trespasser, the grief and indignation of the children is not so purely childish that older persons may not share in it. A man may be far less sentimental than Cowper, and yet sincerely mourn the death of a bird that has built her nest year after year in his garden. Equally defensible is the fondness which is felt for the name of birds. The German law, which punishes by a heavy fine, any one who kills a nightengale, though the bird is valued for its song only, commands our respect; for surely if we confess that men who devote their lives to music and other refining arts, are useful citizens, the bird which gives us it sweet natural song, deserves our gratitude and protection.

With these views, we are not surprised to hear our fellow citizens on the borders of the town complaining bitterly of the constant destruction of their birds. They tell us that their grounds are daily invaded by ill looking scoundrels who fire at any and every bird they see. Besides the evil we have been speaking of, the danger of discharging guns near dwellings, and the frequent panics that are thus created among the women and children, must not be forgotten. The nuisance thus appears in two forms: either of which is sufficient to warrant serious complaint.

But as it is not at all likely that a newspaper homily would do much good, even if read by the offenders, we will mention for the benefit of the sufferers, who happen to be within city or borough limits, that there is a law of which they can avail themselves. By act of 1760 (Dunlaps 55) "for shooting pigeons, doves, partridges or other fowl in gardens, orchards, enclosures, adjoining upon or belonging to dwelling houses of any borough or town," there is a fine of forty shillings, (between nine and ten dollars) "one half to be given to the poor." There is also a very just and necessary city ordinance against discharging firearms at all.

If the mayors and burgesses of our cities and boroughs would make an effort to enforce these laws, they would receive the thanks of a host of complainants.

THE WEST NEWTON PLANK ROAD.—The Somerset Herald says that Thos. Shriver, Esq., the energetic President of the Company, has commenced operations at the eastern end of the road, and expect to finish *one mile* a day! If he succeeds in this it will be finished to West Newton sometime in July. This will be a most important thoroughfare to Pittsburgh, and will give us a very brisk trade with the Baltimore Road next Fall, and will make the Youghiogheny Slack Water Improvement one of the most important in the country. West Newton, under such advantages, must rapidly grow in population and importance.

☞ NATHALIE; A tale by Julia Kavanaugh, author of "Women in France," "Madelina," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is said to be a very fascinating book. It is published in the beautiful style usual with the Appletons, in two parts, and is for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

WINFIELD SCOTT.—A meeting of the Whigs of Huntingdon county, favorable to the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, is to be held in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the 15th of April. The call is signed by 328 Whigs of the county. A large public meeting of the Whigs of Armstrong county, held at the Court House in Kittanning, on the 10th inst., appointed delegates, to the Whig State Convention, and passed a lengthy series of resolutions in favor of Scott for President and Johnston for Governor. The following resolution is of interest:

Resolved, That we coincide with the Whigs of Union county, in relation to the importance and propriety of holding two Mass Conventions on the 20th of August next—one for Western Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, the other for Eastern Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia; and that we will send any required number of delegates to the former.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Waukegan, Illinois, Gazette has hoisted the name of Gen. Scott as a candidate for nomination for the Presidency. It says:—

We shall also use our influence to help to the nomination, and we have no doubt but that, when the proper time comes, Illinios, like Indiana, will show her hand, and we hope to see her in 1852 fall in line with the Whig States.

We learn from the Winchester Virginian, that a large steam flouring mill is about to be erected in that town.

The liquor license ticket has just triumphed in Chester county, Pa.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is surprising to see by what an immense majority the liberal provisions of the new constitution in New Hampshire have been rejected by the people. New Hampshire is truly "benighted," and we use the term just in the opposite sense in which some politicians have heretofore applied it:

"The Concord Patriot has returns of the votes of 154 towns. In these towns the vote on the amendment in relation to the abolition of the religious test and property qualification, stood 17,129 nays, to 9,802 yeas: on the amendment providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General by the people, 19,769 nays to 7,316 yeas; on the amendment requiring the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, nays 21,177, yeas 5,063: on the amendment requiring the election of a Commissioner of Agriculture, nays 21,447, yeas 5,182: on the amendment for deciding all election by a plurality vote, nays 20,901, yeas 6,201. The vote on the amended Bill of Rights was, yeas 10,434, nays 16,753. A two third vote was necessary in order to the adoption of these amendments."

FRENCH PRETENDERS.—A royal family never becomes extinct, and the line of succession is never forgotten, no matter how many revolutions take place. According to the late news from France, it appears that the Orleanists and Legitimists are at open feud. The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing on this point, says:

The Princes of the House of Orleans have had time to express their resentment against the Legitimists for their vote against the repeal of the laws of banishment. If one may judge from the tone of the Orleanist papers, that resentment is most lively. In the *Journal des Debats*, is an article based upon as the authorized expression of all the feelings and views of the sons of Louis Philippe. That article places a gulf between them and the Duke of Bordeaux.

This sudden demolition of all their hopes has enraged some of the Legitimists and disappointed others. Instead of the honeyed language so long used in regard to the succession of the Count of Paris, to Henry V., and his adoption as prince royal, the clubrough going party papers of the party now declare what is certainly true, that the direct descendants of Louis XIV. are to be preferred to the collateral branches, which means that the House of Orleans has no claims to the throne until the Spanish Bourbons are extinct. Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne of Spain, is the legitimate successor of his Catholic Majesty Henry V. To this absurdity have we come at last. The converts to the cause of Don Carlos do not spare their recriminations against the Orleans princes, accusing them of duplicity, bad faith and unrestrained personal ambition.

The discouraged Legitimists express the most profound despair of saving the country from falling into the hands of the Red Republicans, and traversing again the sea of blood which led to the first Restoration.

This disaccord between the Royalist faction is an effectual check to the revolutionary plans of both. Either would prefer the advent of Socialism to the success of the other.

U. S. CADETS, ETC.—According to a published list of cadets, appointed to join the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, between the 1st and 20th of June, 1851, the following cadets have been appointed from this State:

Timothy M. Bryan, Jr.,	2d Congress'l district.	
Henry W. Freedly,	5th	do
Cornelius Van Camp,	8th	do
Charles D. Emery,	12th	do
Lewis Merrill,	13th	do
Edward L. Hartz,	14th	do
Michael P. Small,	16th	do
Daniel M. Gregg,	17th	do

The Board of Visiters of the Academy for the year have been appointed as follows:

1. Robert B. Gardiner, Esq., Maine
2. William Dwight, Esq., Mass.
3. Professor A. W. Smith, Conn.
4. Hon. Francis Granger, N. Y.
5. Gen. George Cadwalader, Penna.
6. Gen. James L. Gaither, Maryland
7. Professor James Phillips, of N. C.
8. Col. Wm. T. Bowen, Georgia
9. Anthony H. Dunlevy, Esq., Ohio
10. Henry W. Hindman, Esq., La.
11. Dr. Samuel Breck, Ala.
12. Hon. Thomas Randolph, Florida
13. Rev. John Hyslthrop, L. L. D., Wis.

GENERAL BANKING LAW IN NEW JERSEY.—A supplement to the act authorizing Free Banking in New Jersey, repeals so much of the original act as requires that persons associating for the purpose of banking, shall be residents of the State; and it provides that any association of persons formed may deposit, in addition to the stocks mentioned in the original act, the stocks of the States of New York, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, as security for their circulation. It is provided, also, that the bills receivable be stamped "secured by public stocks and Treasury," or "secured by public stocks and bonds and mortgages in the State Treasury," as the case may be. A majority of the Directors must be residents of the State. The act goes into effect immediately.

We observe that the principle of Banking on the security of stocks has been adopted to some extent by the Legislature of Virginia. We have no list of the States in which the system is now authorized: but its extension, during the late winter sessions of the State Legislatures, has been wide and rapid.

In the meantime the continued exportation of specie to Europe ought to warn the country that every system of currency which tends to displace the specie, in addition to the effect of a large balance of trade against us, may prove to be a system rather calculated for present convenience and partcular profit than for the permanent and equable prosperity of the country.—*Baltimore American.*

PENNSYLVANIA IRON TRADE IN OLD TIMES.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, has partially anticipated the labors of Mr. Hazard, by collecting from the Colonial Records in the Archives of the State Department here, a few paragraphs pertaining to the early history of this Commonwealth, some of which are of deep interest, as showing the progress and development of the industrial resources of the State, in a period of little less than a century.

The annexed papers, which we clip from this correspondence, will exhibit the condition of the Iron business as it existed from the year 1749 to 1756, inclusive. The comparison of this important branch of our manufactures at that period, with that of the present day, with what it was at that early period, will be found both curious and instructive.

WHITEHALL, June 9th, 1756.

[Copy.]

SIR: His Majesty having, in pursuance of an address of the House of Commons, of the 25th last month, commanded us to lay before that House, in the next session of Parliament, an account of the quantity of iron made in His Majesty's Colonies in America, from Christmas, 1749 to the 5th of January, 1756, distinguishing each year; we desire you will forthwith, upon the receipt of this letter, take the proper and most effectual method for obtaining the said account so far as relates to the Colony under your government, and transmit the same to us with all possible expedition.

We are, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

DUKE HALIFAX,
JAMES OSWALD,
W. G. HAMILTON,
W. SLOPER,
SOAME JENNINGS.

WILLIAM DENNY, Esq.,
Lieutenant Governor of Penn's.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1757.

[Copy]

SIR:—I am desired by the Lords of Trade, as you will observe by the copy of their Lordship's letter on the other side, to transmit to them, as soon as possible, a just and true account of the quantity of iron made in this province, from Christmas 1749, to the 5th of January, 1756. You will be pleased therefore to order a particular account to be taken of the exact quantities of what iron has been made at your Furnace or Forge in each of the years within the above space of time.

As it may be necessary the amount should, when delivered, be attested upon a legal qualification, I do not doubt but you will be careful that it be distinct, full and true. Pray lose no time in complying with this request, the season being far advanced, that it may arrive time enough to answer the purpose proposed by their Lordships.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
WILLIAM DENNY.

To Samuel M'Call, and others, owners of Iron Works.

An account of Iron made at the several Forges in the Province of Pennsylvania from Christmas, 1849, to the 5th of January, 1756, as the same was returned to the Hon. William Denny, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by the respective owners of the said vince, by the respective owners of the said Forges.

PINE GROVE.—From Christmas 1749 to Jan. 5th 1756, tons	747
POOL FORGE.—From Christmas, 1749, to Christmas, 1755, tons	318
GLASGOW FORGE.—From 19th Sept. 1749 to 5th Jan. 1756, tons	595
POTTSGROVE FORGE.—From 25th Dec. 1755, to Dec. 25th 1756, tons	64
COVENTRY FORGE.—From the 25th Dec 1749, to 25th Dec. 1756, tons	339
WYNSON FORGE.—From 25th Dec. 1749, to 25th Dec. 1756, tons	495
HELMSTEAD FORGE.—From 25th Dec. 1749, to 25th Dec. 1756, tons	480
UNION FORGE.—(built 1750.)—Whole turn out to 25th Dec. 1756; tons	342
Total tons	3375

From the Baltimore Sun.

THE ARRESTED LOTTERY DEALERS AT BOSTON.—The Boston papers are making quite merry over the descent, by Marshal Tukey, upon the lottery ticket sellers in that city, on Friday, and hold up good old Maryland and Delaware to anything ridicule for their benevolent designs in building churches, &c., by lottery gambling, as they term it. We would beg our Boston contemporaries to remember, however, that our State Reform Convention, now in session, is likely to take measures to abolish the lotteries altogether, as the present grants expire. They have already taken favorable action on such a proposition.—The Boston Bee says of the arrested parties:

"The names are said to embrace many well known brokers about town, who carry their heads somewhat high on change. They were all taken to jail. Strong efforts were made to obtain bail, but Justice Rogers most imperatively declined giving it. Among the documents found were prizes from the Consolidated Lottery, Md., to be drawn March 28th, by F. Morris & Co., Baltimore. Also, prizes on the Delaware State Lottery, D. Paine & Co., Managers, to be drawn March 29. Tickets $1. The object of this lottery was to erect an academy, and also to finish a large pecuniary church—rather a queer source by which to raise funds. Eleven places were visited, but arrests were not made in all of them. Some of the captured 'squirmed most orfully.' The whole number were brought before the Police Court, on Saturday morning, for examination.—The following are the names of the persons arrested: Geo. W. Goddard, Albert C. Eaton, Wm. Balker, Dexter Bringham, Levi Jennings, Messrs. Piersons, Freeman, Davis, Prouty, and Brackett."

FALL OF COTTON.—The New York Dry Goods Reporter, just received, furnishes a comparative view of the prices of cotton during the last two years, by which it appears that, from the first of November last to the first of March, the change adverse to the planter has been as follows:

	Nov. 1.	March 1.	Diff'ce.
Middling Uplands,	14¼	16¾	2¾
Fair	14¼	12¼	2¼
Middling to fair N. Orle's,	15¼	12¼	3¼
Average	14¼	11 13-16	2 1-16

The average difference per bale is equal to about fourteen dollars, which, upon a crop of 2,400,000 bales, would give a loss to the planting interest of *twenty-three millions six hundred thousand dollars.*

The cause of this enormous loss to our southern friends may, as it appears to us, be readily explained. The quantity already arrived in market this year is greater, as we see by the same journal, than last year, by 136,000 bales, while the domestic consumption of the year is estimated at $150,000 bales less, although last year had fallen considerably below the previous one. Adding these two quantities together, we have 289,000 additional bales, for which a market must be sought in Europe, and if to this we add the diminution of the previous year, we shall have a total of little short of 350,000 bales additional; and hence the fall in price.

Now, had the tariff of 1842 been permitted to remain in existence, and had the coal, the iron, and the woollen interests, been allowed to grow, as they were in 1846, there would by this time have been made a market at home for the whole of these $350,000 bales that now weigh down the price abroad; and instead of a fall of three cents, the planters would probably have seen a rise of three, making a difference to them of seventy millions of dollars upon the present year's crop alone. We beg our planting friends to examine the facts for themselves, and determine if this is not the price they pay this year for the free trade tariff of 1846. How much they will pay next year, if they have a good crop, and if the domestic consumption continues to diminish, as is likely to be the case, we leave to them to speculate, and make what estimate they may, we think it will be short of the truth to the extent of the value of all the foreign cotton we import.—*Republic.*

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 115 Market st., next door to the second door from the corner of Market and Third streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of DAVID GREER, 100 Penn st.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE,
A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*
HARDWARE,
Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at rates that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.
Office No. 91 Water street, a few doors west of Wood st.

DIRECTORS.

A. W. MARK, Sen'r, Chairman.
This company continue to insure all merchandise in store and in transitu, vessels, and property of every description, on the stability and integrity of the Directors, well known to the community, the liberality of the terms, and the strictly honorable character of the Company, for their protection, intelligence, and integrity.

A. W. Mark, Sen'r, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Eaghen, Jr., Wm. Eaghen, Sen'r, Edward Heazlett, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh Davis, Jacob Vanhorne, S. H. Kerr.

Attention!

Persons in search of health are most respectfully invited to the following testimonial statement of John Watt, who was cured of an old chronic fever by the use of the Potanicus:

"This may certify that I have been cured of an old Chronic Cough, by the use of four Bottles of Petroleum, which I had contracted in a year ago last December, and I had also had all hopes of getting well, as I had taken the advice of several physicians with out any benefit. I was benefited almost immediately by the Petroleum. I coughed up during almost every night, a hard substance resembling lump of Liver, which I have kept for the purpose that others who have the same complaint may be benefitted. You are at liberty to publish this certificate. I am about quite well, and have regained my flesh, which I had lost during my sickness. This time, is on Second street.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1851.

For sale by Kerr & McIlwain, 116 Wood street, R. A. Fahnestock, 84 Wood street, H. A. Fahnestock, 84 Market st., Robert Kidd, 59 Wood st., Elliott, Joseph Wood and Co., Allegheny, also, by the proprietor, Dr. M. KIRK, Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt it.

A fever, which placed at the entrance of a rail road, entered the separate tenements of the passage, seized upon the strongest, exterminated the weakest, and drove the survivors to the extremities of the country. And in the manner I have found fault with Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, I now find it will operate upon the parents of children.—Those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children.—The round, the flat, the tape, the ascarides, the aperture of the anus, travel down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, and sweeps clean their dens, and carries off the carcasses, thrown out by the worms. This, I said, has been the effect of the Vermifuge on my children.

JOHN BRIGGS

Natrez, January, 1847.

"This is to certify that I have used Dr McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in the manner upon my children.

J. KIDD & CO.,
No. 60 Wood st.

MARRIED.

On the 30 inst., by Rev David Kerr, Capt. B Yeomans of the steamer Wellsville, to Miss Kiza Jane, daughter of Wm Kearns, Esq., of Lower St Clair township.

☞ MR. J. C. SCHAAD proposes, if sufficient encouragement be given, on Monday, the 14th day of April, to open an Elementary School, in the Basement Room of the First Protestant Methodist Church, of the City of Allegheny, a School for the instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen, in the German, Latin, French and German Languages. He will attend to the male department in the morning, and the female in the afternoon.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at the Mission House, Fifth street, opposite the Rail Road Depot.

J. C. SCHAAD.

REFERENCES.

Rev. D. Baird, D. D., Fifth st., 25, New York.
Mr. Buck, M. D., Railway 75, Albany.
Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
Rev. A. T. Mcmill, D. D. | Thomas Williams, Esq.
Rev. J. Nelson, D. D. | Mr. Arrington, M. D.
Rev. J. I. Presely, D. D. | James Dunlop.
Rev. Wm. S. Malbon. | S. T. Kuhn, Esq.
Rev. J. M. Gadsden. | C. Zug, Esq.

Mr. Schaad has been a tutor in my family for upwards of a year past, and it affords me great pleasure to be enabled to state that he is a ripe scholar, accomplished in the knowledge of the languages which he proposes to teach, and well qualified to impart instruction in that branch of education as any other individual with whom I have been my fortune to be acquainted. THOS. WILLIAMS.

Journal copy.

Seed Store Removed.

THE subscriber has removed his Seed Store from Second street to the building recently occupied by Mr. Reed as a Tailor shop, on Third street, almost immediately opposite the Post Office.

F. L. SNOWDEN.

A Late Removal.

MR. ISAAC HARRIS has removed his Agency and Intelligence Office to Liberty st., near Market, and St. Clair streets, where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

MIDDLETON, RILEY & M'GEE,
Produce, Commission, and Forwarding Merchants, on the Levee, St. Joseph, Mo.

☞ Refer to Alexander Gordon, and Lorenz, Sterling & Co., Pittsburgh.

To Contractors, Masons, Carpenters, &c.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS of the Episcopal Church, to be erected of STONE, on Grant street, can be seen at the Sunday School Room of Trinity Church. Access to the same can be had by calling on Hugh Blackburn, who lives on the alley adjoining the room.—Persons proposing to contract for the building, must hand in their proposals before the 15th inst., to Thos. M. Howe, at the Exchange Bank.

(Journal and Post copy.)

Eastern Exchange

ON BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BALTIMORE,
Constantly for sale by
WM. A. HILL & CO., Bankers.

SPECIE.—The highest market price paid for American and Foreign SILVER, and for Foreign GOLD, at the Exchange office of WM. A. HILL & CO., 54 Wood st., 2d door above Fourth.

A WIDOW LADY, of highly respectable connection, recently from the old country, wishes to obtain herself to take charge of any respectable family that may be going over to the World's Fair. Address "C. B." Post Office.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS, adapted for a STORE, (with a Cellar) opposite to the Railroad Depot, Federal street, Allegheny. Apply on the premises to Capt. MCNATT.

Eureka Mining Co. of Michigan.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Eureka Mining Co. of Michigan, will be held at the office of Palmer, Hanna & Co., in Pittsburgh, on Monday, April 7th, 1851, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEO DARSIE, Pres't.

APPLES—10 bbls. Russets, for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., 24 Wood st.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.—A large stock of the most liberal terms, viz:

Jaynes' Expectorant
Jaynes' Tonic Vermifuge
Jaynes' Sanative
Jaynes' Hair Tonic
Jaynes' Tremor
Jaynes' Dyspepsia Cure
Jaynes' Diarrhœa Mixture
Jaynes' Hair Dye
Jaynes' Vermifuge
Jaynes' Alterative
Jaynes' Expectorant
Dr. Daniel's Worm Lozenges
Dr. Daniel's Worm Syrup
Dr. Daniel's Worm Tea
Dr. Daniel's Worm Pills
Dr. Daniel's Worm Powders
Dr. Daniel's Worm Confectionary
Dr. Daniel's Worm Cakes
Dr. Daniel's Worm Candy
Dr. Daniel's Worm Fever Drops
Dr. Daniel's Worm Fever Powders
Dr. Daniel's Worm Fever Pills
Dr. Daniel's Worm Fever Cakes
Dr. Daniel's Worm Fever Candy
Dr. Daniel's Worm Fever Tea