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FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.
For Local Matters see next page.

A PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

Our readers have, most of them, probably observed a call in our columns, for a meeting on this (Thursday) evening, at the 4th Ward School House, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a High School, on liberal and popular principles.

All who feel an interest in the education of the people, and of consequence, the elevation of the character of the masses, will, it is hoped, attend. This effort is to do for Pittsburgh, what has been already accomplished for many other cities around us, less populous and wealthy than our own—to establish a public school of the practical arts and sciences, where our future mechanics, merchants and clerks will acquire that knowledge which they will find daily use for all their life afterwards.—This High School is to be based upon the public schools now in operation, supported and controlled immediately by the people. Practical knowledge is wealth, and the happiest results may always be expected when this knowledge and industry are brought into union. How long shall it be remarked abroad, and felt at home, that Pittsburgh, with its large population—its great wealth, industry and commerce, is below mediocrity in all that concerns the *education* of her children. This matter cannot be disregarded with impunity—for just in proportion as a city neglects to provide for its youth school houses and teachers, it will in the end be *compelled* to pay ten times the amount to lawyers, judges, constables and watchmen, to remedy evils which might and ought to be nipped in the bud.—A tithe of the losses incurred every year by incendiarism and theft, would, if properly applied, do away with the greater part of this evil. It is time for the people to look at this subject. The permanent prosperity of any city, must depend mainly on the character of the mass of its population—if they are intelligent, honest and industrious, all will go right—if not, neither its wealth, nor power, nor any advantages of position will save it.

Let all our citizens, our wealthy and influential men, attend this evening, and hear a report on the subject by a gentleman of distinguished ability, and they will, we think, be ready to act with vigor and promptness.

We have been informed that this Congressional District has now no Cadet at West Point, to one of which it is entitled. An appointment will be made soon, and we give this public notice of the matter, that all our citizens, whether in influential circles or not, who have a son for whom they desire such an education, may have an equal chance in soliciting the favor. The Cadets are nominated by the Member of Congress for the District, and applications, with proper certificates, stating the abilities, education, health, character &c., of the candidates can be forwarded to Mr. Hampton at Washington immediately. We think we can speak confidently for Mr. H., that the most worthy and fit candidate will be nominated, without regard to any other influence. But we would caution parents and guardians against subjecting their children or wards to the severe mental and physical discipline of West Point, without they are perfectly satisfied, the candidate has the requisite natural abilities and physical constitution for the situation. It is a cruel thing to subject a child to months of painful labor and mortification, and final expulsion, from an ambition to place him in a situation for which he is unfitted.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The arrival of the steamer has given a little animation to affairs, and no one seems dissatisfied with the general character of the news. From the manufacturing districts, the same favorable reports are made; and there exists no doubt as to the prosperity of England, if a large consumption of cotton and other articles is a fair index—which none can question. The foreign iron trade presents a singular appearance, and the masters congratulate their correspondents here in strongest terms. The advance abroad must be of advantage to us, and enable our own mills to supply more of the home demand.

Breadstuffs, since the steamer, are cheaper, and holders very anxious to realize. A decline has been submitted to, and the opening of the northern and middle channels of navigation will force prices down rapidly. The foreign market has gone, and the sooner our farmers realize the fact, the better. Prices of grain for four years have ruled so high as to stimulate production, and to accumulate a stock in the country which will now come out, and before navigation closes again, four dollars will buy a barrel of Genesee Flour, in New York. Corn is cheaper, and 59c the top of the market, for yellow. Corn Meal has sold largely at $2 62½, and $2 50 would not be refused for large lots.

Quite a panic occurred in Wall street yesterday, in consequence of the absence of one of the most esteemed and leading brokers, Mr. H. N. Scott. His bank account was found to be overdrawn some three thousand dollars, and a cry of defalcation raised. Farther inquiry showed that large sums were due him upon stock contracts, which made people more charitable. Last night he came back from New Jersey, where he was found with eleven thousand dollars on his person. He was violently insane, and was captured running through the woods. The money he obtained from his checks. While at the bank, he complained of illness, which terminated in the loss of his intellect, a calamity which has befallen two of his near relatives. The occurrence has created a good deal of feeling, and the restoration of Mr. Scott is looked for with much solicitude.

The largest packet ship in the world, "The Constellation,"—a name rendered immortal in our naval annals, by the gallant Traxture—was launched to-day, for the Liverpool trade. She is 2800 tons burden, and looks as formidable as a line of battle ship. The "Empire City" steamship, of 2000 tons, was also launched to-day, owned by Messrs. J. Howard & Son; who have it in contemplation to run a daily line to New Orleans. The trip can be made in less than the present mail time, and the route would be cheap and agreeable. The Charleston and Savannah ships are coining money, and the feeling now is all in favor of steam speculation.

Mr. Clay's emancipation letter published to-day, does not lack admirers. The whole clamor about free soil, and the famous Wilmot Proviso, have not struck so forcible a blow for the freedom of the three millions of slaves, as this stroke of the pen by the statesman who knows the subject so well. The new Constitution of the State of Kentucky will receive the impress of freedom more strongly after an appeal like this, and the whole northern tier of States soon follow the example of emancipation. Western Virginia and Delaware are ripe for the change, and we shall have few bondsmen among us.

On Change to-day, things were not as active. Cotton has risen ¼@½ cent. Pot ashes $6 62½, an advance. Ginseng, 2000 lbs. at 28 cents. Bee's Wax, 3000 lbs. at 22 cents. Whiskey is in small supply, and sells in good barrels at 23½ cents. In Pork there was not much done, dealers seem determined to keep the price up, and offer mess at $10 75@$11; buyers offer $10 62. Pickled meats are dull—sugar cured Hams 7 cts; plain shoulders 5¼@5½. Good Lard, 6½. Cheese is higher in England and here, say 7½ cts. for cut, and wanted.

C.

The lovers of nature in all her beautiful varieties of foliage and flowers, have a rare opportunity of ornamenting their houses and gardens, with choice shrubbery, plants, flowers, shade trees, &c., by application to Mr. Wardrop, whose advertisement will be found in another column. This gentleman, who is noted for his beautiful flowers and boquets, besides his great skill in cultivating, has a fine taste in selecting, and those who wish to make purchases, either for their gardens or houses, may rely upon his judgment, when they cannot trust their own.

CEASED TO EXIST.—We regret to see that the publication of the New Orleans Commercial Times has been suspended. Losses incurred by the derangement of business during the prevalence of the cholera, are the cause of this suspension of a most excellent journal.

The Home Department was offered, we understand, to the Hon. Truman Smith; who, though appreciating the honor the offer conferred, decided to take his seat in the Senate, than which few positions are more desirable or elevated.—*Albany Journal.*

No man in the country is more admirably qualified for the duties of the Home Department than Mr. Smith, his appointment would have been received with universal favor. His services in the Senate however, will be equally important and effective.—*N. Y. Courier.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1849.

Developements concerning important measures of public policy, under the new administration, will be in order, and may be expected, when the time for preparing the annual message next fall shall arrive. With those topics we have now little to do. The first duty devolving upon General Taylor and his cabinet is that of weeding out from among the incumbents of office the sluggards and the inefficient who now make some of the public buildings a mere roosting place. This work is expected to begin to morrow. The Union of this morning raises the cry of persecution, by proclaiming the Second Assistant Post Master General to be the first victim. This is cool. Brown was one of the Central Cass Committee of electioneerers during the last campaign. Burke, of the Patent Office, and Foote of the Senate, were his colleagues. The first of the trio very ostentatiously cast his official life upon the hazard of the die, and even claimed great credit with the Democracy for his magnanimity in pursuing a course during the contest which must of necessity bring down upon him the power of the opposing party, should it be successful. It happens that as yet Brown has not been victimized, so that the Union in claiming for him the honors of martyrdom, is simply mistaken. There is no doubt that he will receive his walking papers in the course of this week, as will a large number of his co-laborers in the cause of Hunker Democracy.—But I believe the first dismissal was undergone by one Mr. Stubbs of the State Department. Stubbs was charged with having officiously volunteered to cram Charley Ingersoll with tables, detached facts, and so forth, and so on, from the files of the State Department, for his contemptible attack upon Mr. Webster, some years ago, for which he was so unmercifully mauled in return by Mr. W.—Stubbs has been replaced by Mr. Young, formerly a Whig Clerk in the House of Representatives. Stubbs ought to have been dismissed by Mr. Buchanan for interfering in matters beyond his proper control.

None of the stories which you will see so liberally scattered through the newspapers about office holders magnanimously throwing up their commissions, are true. A clerk from Indiana, holding an unimportant situation, had indeed paraded his resignation in the Union, but he was one of those who might have safely calculated upon being ousted without any unavoidable delay. None of your two or three thousand dollar a year subjects have yet packed up their duds and left the premises, as their friends throughout the country so loudly promised that they would do, in case of the success of the opposite side.

It is one of the *on dits* of the day, that a rule has been adopted by General Taylor and his cabinet advisers, by which each of those States which have been favored by the selection of one of its citizens for a seat in the cabinet, shall be considered as not entitled to an appointment in the first rank of diplomatic missions. This I take to be an unfounded rumor, because, in the first place, it conflicts with what appear to be well authenticated reports; and because, secondly, it would be a rule of exceedingly questionable propriety. It is said, upon apparently good authority, that Mr. Pendleton is about to be appointed minister to Chili. He was a member of the late Congress, from Virginia, to which State the Secretary of the Navy belongs. The rule would also deprive Pennsylvania and Ohio of any such appointment, an exclusion which appears manifestly unjust and unwise.

It is said that either Mr. Lawrence or Mr. Winthrop, late Speaker, will be named as Minister to England. Bailie Peyton, Esq., has been named as likely to succeed Clifford in Mexico. Col. Webb of New York, and Messrs. Barrow, of Tennessee, and Barringer, of North Carolina, both ex-members of Congress, are reported to be running neck and neck for Madrid. It would be rather supererogatory for me to mention the innumerable rumors which are flying about in regard to changes in subordinate places at the seat of Government, or concerning the local appointments in your and other States. When any thing important respecting those matters is really done, the facts will be communicated to your journal by telegraph, far in advance of the receipt of my speculations. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to sustain the character of a prophet, when the deed outstrips the prediction.

A large batch of nominations is expected to be submitted to the Senate to morrow. Unless it be determined to extend the session to a very considerable length, in order to decide Shields' case, the Senate will adjourn *sine die* this week, and perhaps on Wednesday next.

Col. Benton will leave here to morrow for New York, to make some arrangements for the passage of his daughter, Mrs. Fremont, from that city to California, by the way of Chagres. Mrs. Fremont will sail in the steamer of Thursday next. She will be accompanied by another son in law of Col. B., Mr. Jacobs, of Louisville, who married a younger daughter of old Bullion. Mr. J. intends also to settle in California, and in the fall will return for his lady. Col. Fremont shipped by sea, last fall, a full supply of farming implements, and other materials for carrying on an extensive plantation in that country.

JUNIUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.
From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10, 1849.

D. N. WHITE, Esq:—

Dear Sir—This place at the present time exhibits a very busy appearance, but busy in an entirely different manner from our own smoky city. Here the bustle arises altogether from the influx of office holders, office hunters, and future expectants, perambulating Pennsylvania Avenue from morning until midnight. Some endeavoring to aid their friends to obtain place; some making fine weather for themselves in future, and all laboring to advance their own interest, present or prospective. Many dancing attendance in the anti-chambers of the great, awaiting each their turn for a three minute's conference, until patience becomes exhausted at the delay in transacting public business; and yet allowance being made for the installation of a new cabinet, business certainly is dispatched as speedily as could reasonably be expected. The new Secretaries all appear to be very affable and courteous to those whose business or pleasure leads them to an interview, and there is no doubt the present cabinet will be found to be one of the ablest that has ever governed the country.

It seems that all appointments are to be left to the respective departments as in the olden time, by which you will perceive President Taylor relieves himself from a great deal of annoyance and trouble, as well as responsibility. An anecdote is related, whether true or false, I will not vouch, in reference to this matter of appointments. It seems an applicant for some office from the city of Rochester, called on the General, and obtaining an audience at which several others were present, commenced proposing his claims, very much to the General's annoyance, and taking his petition from his pocket and holding the bottom of it in his hand, give it a flirt or two on the floor, unfolding its formidable length, and exclaiming "there, General, you cannot get over that." He was met with the reply, "I have laid down a rule, and I dont care if your petition would reach from here to Rochester, I will not break it." This determination sets at rest the political complexion of appointees, as the decided whig character of the Cabinet will ensure to us in all cases of appointment the selection of whigs for the offices to be filled. Removals, except for cause, it is said will not take place immediately, although, as interference in elections is admitted to be a cause, it will probably not be very long until we have a pretty strong sprinkling of whig office holders throughout the country—quite a desirable matter after a proscription of twenty years by the locofoco party; and yet the union makes a great lamentation over the fall of a few political brawlers who were appointed for their subserviency to party, and who were removed to give place to better men. But so it is this proscription party now rail at proscription, and denounced the whigs for daring to think of claiming their share of the patronage of the Government.

X

POTASH GOOD FOR GRAPE VINES.—Having, last year, seen it stated in a paper, that the ashes of grapes vines contained a large amount of potash, I caused three vines of the same size, to be planted in boxes filled with equal quantities of earth in which I noted the following results:—

No. 1. was supplied, when necessary, with pure water, and in a given time, increased six inches in length. No. 2 was watered with a solution of whale-oil soap, and in the same length of time acquired nine inches of growth. And No 3 I watered with a solution of potash, and within the same period as above, it grew eighteen inches in length.

By the beginning of November, No. 1 and No 2 dropped their leaves, and showed no signs of fruit, whereas, No. 3 retained its leaves three weeks later, and in the course of the season shot forth several bunches of fruit, which, of course, were not suffered to grow. This shows the importance of knowing what kinds of salts go to form wood and fruit, in order that we may apply such manures to the soil as the vine or fruit-tree requires.—*American Agriculturist.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAM SHIP AMERICA.

The mails have at length brought us the Foreign News by the America, and we avail ourselves again of the condensed summary events, of afforded by the London correspondent of the New-York Commercial.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1849.

The awakened glow of commercial prosperity, which I described in my last, has been steadily maintained, and with the exception of grain all articles of commerce have continued to meet with rising prices. Cotton last week advanced ¼d per pound and although the ardor of buyers has during the past few days been somewhat moderate, animation is still universally observable. In what we call the colonial markets, that is to say, the markets for sugar, coffee, spices &c, the depression which had prevailed ever since the breakdown of the great East India and Mauritius houses seems at length to have been fairly overcome. Business with the continent also is returning in some degree to its old channels. From India, after two years of almost hopeless stagnation, we have had three or four successive mails with good advices. Bullion, too, continues to flow in, and the funds pursue their upward course. Consols, which at the last date were 92¼; have since been done at 94¼ and have closed to day at 93½. Railway shares, however, have scarcely participated to a proportionable extent in the general buoyancy. The distrust in their management has become chronic, and they now offer an illustration of the inevitable reaction of all popular impulses, no less impressive than that which is presented by the existing military despotisms of the continent, as compared with the license of this time twelvemonth. Two years back, abuse of every kind was heaped on those who doubted if it would be advantageous to carry our railway expenditure to three hundred milions sterling. Now, I believe, it would be impossible to raise a single pound for any new line, even if it were essential to the preservation of our whole commerce.

To morrow is the anniversary of the deposition of Louis Philippe. Within a fortnight of that event it seemed as if the internal relations of all Europe would be changed, and every existing map rendered worthless. Yet after all the wreck, and dust, and terror, everything is almost as it was, except in so far as the latest lesson, that there is no sure foundation set in blood, which this result, or rather the absence of result, is calculated to teach, may have sunk into men's minds, to bring forth good hereafter.

The most curious feature of the retrospect suggested at the present moment is the reverse which has taken place in the anxiety for news between England and America. Last year you were indebted to us for your chief excitement, and and now we have no news to send except as to the intense eagerness with which we await each arrival from your side. The California reports are to us what the European revolutions were to you. One set of events threaten to alter all the relations of kingdoms, the other seems to threaten as much in regard to the relations of property. It will be curious if, twelvemonths hence, the reaction and disappointment in the one case should be equal to that in the other.

At present there is, on the whole, in this country, no disposition to underrate the marvels, which reach us. It is argued, reasonably enough, that the fact of the perfect agreement which characterises all the accounts that come from the gold region is a conclusive proof of their truth. Up to the present time we have not heard of a single person who has complained that upon setting to work he could not realize as much as he had anticipated, and if disappointments had occurred, it seems pretty certain that, with the readiness of human nature to catch at a grievance, the cry of discouragement would have been ten times as loud as any that had been raised of an opposite kind. We have already heard of dangers from robbers, of fever and ague, of high charges for food or drink or aid of any kind, which went far to reduce the ultimate value of a day's earnings, but not a murmur as to the absolute fact of great earnings being universally practicable. It is also seen that, if the mines did not appear to be almost unlimited in extent and abundance, the workers would as far as possible suppress all tidings of them. On the contrary, each person seems to speak of them much in the same way as an Irishman, to whom land is gold writes home to his relations about farms in Illinois.

Under these circumstances it is impossible for us at present not to take the sanguine side, and when in addition we contemplate the results that may attend the introduction of complete machinery for getting at the beds of the various streams, together with the immense number of people that are now certain to be upon the spot in the course of a few months, there is at all events enough to suggest the possibility that the supply, even if it be of short duration, may in the first instance enormous. Indeed this seems likely to be the peculiar feature of the present course of events, as compared with what happened when the discovery of America took place. Effects which it then required 50 years to produce might now, supposing the new supply to be the same, be deveoped in less than as many mouths.

The immense extent of capital in this country, and the vast number of individuals interested in annuities and other descriptions of permanent property, will cause it to be understood that the whole question must excite a far deeper general feeling here than on you side. Look first at our 800 millions sterling of debt, which is all held at home; then at the immense amount of foreign loans that is distributed among us; then at the extra millions raised by railroads on shares, which are not to depend upon the profits but are to bear a certain guaranteed rate of interest in perpetuity, then at the amount invested in what are called ground rents, almost every house in London as well as in all our large towns being chargable with a certain rent for the ground on which it stands, ranging in many cases from £10 up to £100 or more per annum; then all the money invested in life annuities, purchased from assurance officers or form private individuals, and finally at all the minor transactions of a similar character, and it will be easy to form a conception of the multitudes who are now calculating either in delight or dismay, the possible consequences that may be approaching.

As regards the popular feeling, of course it is one of satisfaction. Numerous as the holders of annuities may be, the public, from whose pockets the proportion comprised in the interest on the national debt must come, are still more so. For this reason the discovery must prove of far greated value to England than to the United States, since the one grand thing that was wanting, and which neither natural philosophers, no financiers, nor moralists, ever hoped to discover, was some means of lightening the terrible burden of her public liabilities.

In conclusion, there are one or two simple circumstances connected with our monetary arrangements which it may be useful to point out. The Bank is obliged to issue notes, on a deposit of gold, to any extent. These notes are issued at the rate of £3 16s 9d for every ounce of gold. The Bank can then take the gold to the mint, where it would be coined free of charge into money which would represent £3 17s 10½—the additional three ha'pence being considered the equivalent for the loss of interest sustained by the depositor of the gold at the mint, while he is waiting its return in the shape of coin. If the Bank were not to issue notes for the gold brought to it, the holder could take it to the mint and get it coined at the rate of £3 17s 10½ for himself. As the notes issued by the Bank, however, are only payable in gold, the Bank comes under no responsibility in issuing them upon such deposites to any amount, since in fact such notes are merely a promise to return what has been lodged for them. The silver coinage of England is merely intened for convenience. Its intrinsic value is about ten per cent. below its nominal value—that is to say, if a person were to melt down one hundred sovereigns and two thousand shillings, he would find his lump of gold worth £100 and his lump of silver worth only £90. Hence the silver coins of England never become articles of commerce, and they are, moreover, not a legal tender for a larger sum than 40s. On the continent gold and silver are equally a legal tender, but silver is there the standard, because, having fallen in price since the coins in the respective metals were originally struck, of course all persons pay their debts in that which is the cheapest. The premium on gold in these countries is usually about five per cent. (In Austria, at present, owing to the hoarding consequent on political terror, it is much higher.) If, however, gold should be reduced more than five per cent in value, it would then be selected as the medium of payment. In this way the subsequent fall in gold would be retarded, and silver, from being thrown more or less out of use, would then take its share in the depreciation. This is a very important element in estimating the future effect of an enlarged supply of gold.

The question as to the necessity and feasibility of a ship canal across some part of Central America—either Panama, Nicaragua, or Tehuantepec—is beginning to excite a real interest. A detailed summary of the three routes has been given in the *Times*, and the preference is awarded to Nicaragua. The amount of capital required would be extremely large, and unless America and England were to unite in the undertaking there would be little prospect at present of any actual operations. The position, however, in which we should be put if you were to construct your talked-of-railway from the Mississippi to San Francisco, is calculated to awaken serious considerations. Such a railway would furnish an outlet for all your produce, and would leave us to find our way, as of old, *via* Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope.

These are no means of ascertaining what is the amount of emigration going on from this country to California, but from such stray facts as come to my knowledge, I should imagine it to be by no means inconsiderable. It is asserted that the French Government have decided on sending an engineer and staff to examine and report upon the mines.

In our House of Commons the only important proceedings since the last date have been the introduction of a bill to do away the present privilege of Parliament, which exempts members from liability to arrest for debt, and "for the exclusion of insolvent members," the renewal of the discussion on the navigation laws; and the introduction of a bill for a form of oath which would enable Jews to sit in the House of Commons. None of these measures, however, have as yet advanced beyond their preliminary stages.

As regards Ireland the pressure of the poor law upon the landlords is the grand theme of complaint. The distress is in all cases local so that while some parishes protest their utter inability to maintain their poor, there are others where society is in a better condition and the rates are consequently light. To meet the outcry on the part of the destitute parishes, the Government have proposed that when the rates of any given electoral division shall exceed 5s. in the pound on the rental, the surplus shall be collected from the union at large, excepting that contributions from the union shall not exceed 2s. in the pound, it being provided that all beyond 7s. must be raised by a rate on Ireland generally. This measures encounters tremendous opposition, on the plea that the well regulated parts of the country will thus have to pay for the improvidence of the other parts.

By this morning's mail it appears that the jury on the trial of Mr. Gavan Duffy have not been able to come to an agreement, and that the prosecution has therefore fallen through. He is, however, to be again put on his trial for the publication of other articles.

On the continent, matters remain without any great change. In France, the people, forgetting their recent mission of European liberation, are all mad with delight at the balls and parties of Louis Napoleon, and are without eyes or ears for anything but the smallest gossip of his sayings and doings. That the farce will shortly be ended by his being elected Emperor, either unequivocally or disguisedly as President for life, seems to be the general opinion. From Austria, sickening accounts of the reign of terror established by the Emperor and his army, still come thick upon us, while with respect to Hungary, where excesses of the most frightful character continue to take place, nothing more is known of a decisive kind than had reached us a fortnight back. France, by whom all the movements were originated that have led to these severities, has now no word of succor or protest on behalf of the sufferers. In Italy, revolutionary changes are yet going on with some rapidity. The Duke of Modena has fled from the dominions, and the Duke of Tuscany, a really liberal man, who was one of the first supporters of Pius the ninth in his popular movement, has followed the fatal example, from the dread, it is believed, which was inspired in his mind of yielding any further to the democratic tendencies of the time, and thus incurring the excommunication recently promulgated by the Pope from Gaeta.

In Rome the temporal power of the Pope has been declared at an end, and here as in Tuscany a provisional government has been established. Both in Rome and Tuscany these movements were preceded by a determination to promote the convocation of a Constituent Assembly, to decide the basis of an Italian union, but in Sardinia, although the liberal ministry still hold power, a wiser or more practicable course has been pursued and this step has met with no encouragement. Meanwhile the despotic powers, Naples, Austria and Russia, are burning to pour in troops and to subjugate these disturbers. In the Sicilian question, there is no new feature.

From India we have received news of a great success, the strong city of Mooltan having been captured with comparatively little loss on our side. At the last accounts, however, Moolraj and his remaining adherents still held out in the citadel, to which they had withdrawn. On this occasion gun cotton was used for the first time in our operations, and is said to have been found most effective.

An important announcement appears this morning regarding our mail arrangements with South America, Government having entered into a contract which will lead forthwith to the establishment of a steam line to Rio de Janiero.

SPECTATOR!

ACCIDENT AT A THEATRE—SIXTY FOUR PERSONS KILLED.—On the night of February the 17th, (Saturday,) a terrible accident occurred at the Theatre Royal, Dunlop Street, Glasglow. An alarm of fire was given at about eight o'clock in the upper gallery, the fire having been caused by the leaking of a gas pipe. The scene is thus described by a correspondent of the London Globe:

"It was soon apparent to the manager that the fire had been occasioned by an explosion of gas, and he and his company, used their utmost exertions to restore order, in which they partially succeeded. Mean while, the alarm had been conveyed to the central police officers; the fire brigade were very soon at the theatre, and immediately commenced operations, which increased the fears of the people, and a general rush was made for the door, although the fire was already extinguished. It would be vain to attempt to convey any idea of the scene which the theatre now presented.

On the gallery stair, at one of the landing places, was a scene of the most horrifying description—men, women, and children huddled together, trodden under foot, dead and dying. The poor creatures were carried to houses adjoining, and every exertion used to restore animation, but, unfortunately, without success, except in a few instances. Sixty one were dead, and three sent to the Royal Infirmary, two died upon the way, and one shortly after. Eleven persons, slightly bruised, were removed to their homes, and others are still in the infirmary in a dangerous state. The sixty one dead bodies were in the course of the evening removed to the Clyde street hospital, and there kept till Sunday morning for identification.

About ten o clock the authorities were at the hospital and it was arranged to admit the relatives of the deceased. The bodies were spread out on the floor of the shed, and when recognized shrieks rent the air. One woman claimed three as her own. With scarcely a single exception the sufferers belong to the lower class of society and are for the most parts lads between 14 and 17 years old, the only females amongst the dead was one girl three years of age.

A gloom has been cast over the city by the fearful occurrence, which it will require some time to dissipate. The theatre has sustained no damage from burning, as the flames of the gas pipe was almost instantly extinguished.

The fire, in another account, is attributed to the carelessness of a young man who havig lit a pipe, threw the ignited paper on the floor, near a leak in the gas pipe.

AGRICULTURE.

PRACTICAL HINT TO AMATEURS.

BY AN "OLD DIGGER."

Grafts may be cut now as well as later in the winter, if more convenient to you. Keep them in a cool place, half buried in earth or sand, till you want them. If not wanted until spring, bury them out of doors, with only a couple of inches of the points exposed to the air, and throw two or three inches of litter over them.

Strawberries will produce good crops in open winter quarters, in the Northen States, but they will bear much better ones, and much larger fruit, if you cover them lightly with straw, salt-hay, or stable litter; otherwise you are likely enough in stiff soils, to find half the plants dead or injured by being "thrown out in the spring."

You may transplant, all winter, when the ground is not frozen—only take care not to expose the roots to frost while not covered with soil. In winter planting, it is best to pile up a mound of earth six or eight inches around the trunk of the tree. This keeps it perfectly steady, and protect it, partially, against severe frost.

If you are very anxious to be cheated, send to some nursery that modestly informs the public of its immense superiority over other establishments, or that offers hundreds of varieties of "splendid, pre-eminent, and delicious" fruits, not to be found anywhere—or challenges competition for accuracy. Where there is so much modesty in boasting, there must be great diffidence in sending you any thing but what the dealer knows to be first rate, and you must be aware, yourself, there are hundreds of first-rate fruits. If you send to a nursery for a new variety of tree or plant, do not expect to see the plant as high as your head, or the tree fit to bear a bushel of fruit. Be content if it is healthy, has a good root, and is a foot high. People "in the trade" cannot afford to send you large trees full of grafts or cuttings, of sorts which are scarce as guineas, and which have not been long enough in the country to enable them to get more than a year's groth. If you went big trees, order the good old standard sort.

When a tree brought from a distance has been a long while out of the ground, and looks quite dried up, do not plunge it into a tub of water; that would be nigh as fatal as giving a gallon at a single drink, to a man nearly dead of thirst. Moisten the roots, and after shortening the branches severaly, bury the whole tree in the ground for three or four days.

When you prune a small branch of a tree, always see that a bud is left opposite the cut; this will help it to heal over quickly, and you will assist the matter still more, by making the cut always a sloping one.

If you are obliged to plant trees in the rich but worn out soil of an old garden, and you have not time nor means enough to cart away part of the old soil and replace it with new, you can renew its fertility by throwing part of it up in heaps, mixing it with brush, faggots, saw dust, or any sort of cheap fuel, and burning it.

Do not let insects of various kinds overrun your orchard or garden, and then leisurely fold your arms and say, "it's no use, this trying to raise things, now that so many vermin are about." Spend three days, industriously in the early stage of the matter, in putting down the rascals and then look around you and see if a little industry is not better than grumbling.

If you want early vegetables, see yourself, in winter, about making some boxes to protect them. A few cheap boxes, a foot square, with a pane of glass in the top, to put over tender things at night, will cost you but a trifle, and will give you ten days start of the open ground.

To have good currents, gooseberries, or raspberries, the old plants should be dug up at the end of three or four good crops, and their places supplied by young ones. If you plant a few cuttings of the two former as you would do every spring, you will always have a good supply of plants ready at all times; always cut out all eyes (buds) of cutting, on that part which goes in the ground—otherwise you will be troubled by their coming up year after year, in the form of suckers.

If you have a tree that grows "apace," but do not bear, dig a trench around, and cut off about one-third of the roots. This will soon check its growth and set it about making fruit buds.

Never buy fruit trees in the market places, of unknown venders, who have no character to lose. You cannot tell by examining the article, whether they cheat you or not, and you get the tree at half price, only to wish, when it comes to bear, that you had gone to an honest dealer and paid ten times as much for something worth planting. "Hog Peach" trees are dearer at a penny, than "George the Fourth" at a dollar.

If you do not love flowers yourself, do not quarrel with those who do. It is a defect in your nature that you ought to be sorry for, rather than abuse those who are more gifted. Of what possible "use" is the rainbow, we should like to know? And yet one wiser than you did not think the earh complete without it.

Do not grudge the cost and labor necessary to plant a few of the best shade trees around your house; and if you have any doubts about what to plant, to stick in an elm. There are few trees in the world finer than the fine sweeping elm, and two or three of them will give even a common looking building a look of dignity. If you plant fruit trees for shade, they are likely to be broken to pieces for the fruit, and they grow unsightly by the time forest trees grow spreading and umbrageous.

There are very few men whose friends build so fair a monument to their memory, as they can raise with their own hands, by planting an elm or a maple where it can grow for more than a century, to be an ornament to the country.

Do not be afraid to clip hedges, or cut back young trees, when you are planting them. You gain more growth than you lose, though you may not be able to comprehend it till you have seen it with your own eyes.

Never work your ground in wet weather if you can avoid it, as it makes it clod like and compact by forcing the air out. And ridge up your kitchen garden ground before spring so as to expose as much surface as possible to the action of the frost.

Never lose an opportunity of getting sods from the corners of old pastures, or the breaking up of commons or meadows where they can be spared.

Placed in heaps, and rotted, they make excellent mould for tender plants, for trees; placed in a pile and burned, they form the fertilizer for roses and rare flowring plants.

Find a man about your neighborhood to collect all the bones that are thrown away as useless by persons ignorant of their value. Put them in a large pot and pour sulphuric acid and water over them, and they will turn to paste, and finally to powder. This is the best possible manure for pear trees and grape vines.—*Horticulturist.*

PROTECTION AGAINST THE BEE MOTH.

The bee moth is too formidable for bees to contend with, as it spreads out its web and protects itself as it advances, and when it attacks a feeble swarm, it is sure destruction to this useful insect. The bee can drive man and animals of every description; even the noble horse has not only been conquered, but has sometimes fallen a victim to their rage. Yet a contemptible worm takes possession of the neat and beautiful hive, protects himself like a skilful and powerful warrior despoils the sweet home of the bee, and converts it into a place of filth, and the unhappy possessor retires in disgust from an enemy against whom he has no means of defence.

As the winter is a good time for the construction of hives and houses, the following article may be acceptable to our readers.

A SURE WAY TO PROTECT THE BEE FROM THE MILLER.

Messrs. Editors: I was this summer witness, in a Western State, to a contrivance for protecting the bee from the miller, which was novel to me, and, indeed, to the contriver himself, until it struck his mind in the beginning of the season.

Thinking it may be a novelty to all your readers, I will give a description of it

The contrivance I witnessed was this "A bee-house eight feet square and eight feet high, surmounted by a roof running up into a spire with a weathercock. In the middle of each of the four sides of the house was a close fitting door of sufficient width and height to allow persons to enter with ease standing erect. Within was a series of three shelves or platforms, one over the other, four feet square, supported by corner posts reaching from the ground to the top of the walls, and morticed perhaps into cross pieces from the top of the walls. These platforms would accomodate from twelve to sixteen common hives, *In the day time, all these doors were fastened open, but as soon as the bees were in at evening, they were closed.* Early in the morning, they were again thrown open, and the little prisoner let forth to his toil. In the winter, the doors are to be kept locked, except when access is wanted to the hive."

By the means above stated, the miller was kept completely from the hives. He would often be seen coming round in the evening, and knocking in vain for admittance. One morning, indeed, I believe a few millers were found in the house, when the doors had been closed at too late an hour in the evening previous. But they had evidently found themselves entirely in the dark, and had done no mischief. It is obvious that the house with its internal arrangement, could be of any size that common sense may dictate.—[*N. Y. Farmer*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, March 10, 1849.

SENATE

In the Senate this morning a number of petitions were presented. Among them were

A petition from citizens of Allegheny co. praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of merchandize by persons not residents of the place where it is offered for sale.

A remonstrance from citizens of Schuylkill co., against granting a further extension of time to the Reading Railroad Co. to construct their road into Pottsville.

Mr. Crabb in place, read a bill extending the jurisdiction of the aldermen of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for avoiding the inclined plane on the Columbia Railroad.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker presented a remonstrance from the Commissioners of Spring Garden, against the proposed route for the railroad to avoid the inclined Plane.

The House, after some further business took up and passed the bill relative to sales by persons acting in a Fiduciary capacity.

The bill for the completion of the North Branch Canal was then taken up.

Mr. Ball offered an amendment which appropriated $1,200,000 from the Treasury for the completion of the work, the amount to be borrowed from the Banks of the State in three annual instalments, each giving 10 per cent. on the amount of its capital stock, the Banks having the privilege to issue small notes, countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, and to receive certificates of the Loan to run twelve years, with interest at two per cent.

The amendment further provides that the entire revenue of the work shall be appropriated to the payment of the interest and to the repayment of the loan, and the remainder is to be a sinking fund, for the extinguishing the State debt. All coal going north on the canal, to pay a toll of one cent per mile.

In case of the Banks declining to issue small notes, then the tax on their dividends to be increased to 9 per cent. on all dividends of 6 per cent, 10 per cent. on 7, 11 per cent on 8, and 12 per ct. on all dividends exceeding 8 per cent.

The Banks applying for a recharter to pay fifty per cent. on their increased capital, to be applied to the payment of the Loan or to the Sinking Fund, and to receive a certificate of State Stock, bearing interest during the first three years at two per cent. during the three years afterwards three, and after that four per cent.

A debate arose on the amendment and it was was finally carried—Yeas 45, nays 42

Mr. Roberts then spoke in opposition to the first section. Mr. Little demanded the previous question, when it was lost—Yeas 41, nays 45.

We learn from the Steubenville Herald, that on Saturday night, the 10th inst., a man named Johnson was shot down on South street, directly opposite the dwelling of Mr. John Sutcliff, in that city. The shot entered one of his thighs, which was horribly mutilated, and from which he shortly bled to death. Before his decease, he testified that the gun was fired from a window in Sutcliff's house, and implicated him in the transaction, upon which Mr. S. was immediately arrested.

JOB PRINTING.
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,
Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,
HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS,
POLICIES, &c. &c.,
Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the
de29 GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET

☞ A public meeting of the School Directors of the nine Wards of the city, and all other citizens who feel an interest in the subject, will be held in the Fourth Ward School House on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of establishing a public High School, into which all pupils (who upon examination are found qualified) can be promoted, from all the Public Schools in the city—the object of which will be to place within the reach of every child the means of a more thorough business education than our public or even private schools now afford.

The subject will be laid before the meeting by the following committee, who were appointed for that purpose by the meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms on the 6th inst:

LEMUEL STEPHENS,
WILLIAM J. TOTTEN,
L. R. LIVINGSTON,
THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
W. W. WALLACE.

JOHN HARPER, Sec'y mch14

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH," and if Mr. Shields had but been governed by the above motto, he might have saved money and himself much physical suffering, but read the following letter, dated April 10th, 1848.

Mr Wm. Shields, a respectable farmer of this vicinity, was taken ill, called in a Doctor who doctored him for Dyspepsia for one year, but he still got worse. He then discharged his Doctor and paid him thirty dollars. He then got a vial of your Vermifuge, and one box of Sanative Pills, and by the use of these medicines (costing only 50 cents) he discharged, he says, at least one thousand worms, and in two weeks was so improved in health as to attend to his business, and has been in good health ever since, and says Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge and Sanative Pills have made a sound man of him. WM. B. DEAN, P. M.,
To Dr. D. Jayne, Phila. at Port William, O.
For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth street, near Wood feb17-d&w8

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—On Saturday morning next, the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, the Right Rev. Bishop O'CONNOR, at the request of the undersigned Committee, has consented to deliver a discourse on the following subject:—

The sufferings of Ireland must not be attributed to Catholicity. Their real causes explained.

The discourse will be delivered in the Hall at the St. Paul's School House, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Tickets of admission 25 cents. The proceeds to be appropriated to the support of the Orphan Asylum.

JAMES BLAKELY,
THOS. APPELBEE,
JOHN ANDOE,
HENRY McCULLOUGH, Committee.
mar13-4t

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

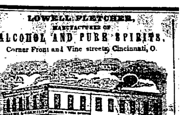
BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, P. H. Eaton. ja19

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,
OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-ly

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt. W. A. CHARLTON will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.
mar9tf EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

LOWELL FLETCHER,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALCOHOL AND PURE SPIRITS,
Corner Front and Vine streets, Cincinnati, O.



☞ Orders from Pittsburgh for Alcohol, Pure Spirits, Raw or Rectified Whiskey, will be promptly attended to at lowest market price. mch15:d1y

Ornamental Plants, Shrubbery, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c. &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large and select assortment of Plants, containing choice ever blooming, vineing, cluster and garden Roses, of the finest varieties; monthly blooming Plants for planting in yards &c., at reduced prices by the dozen; fine English Gooseberries, Currants, Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Shrubbery, Evergreens, Shade Trees, and other plants; Dahlias and Flower Roots in a great variety—all in fine condition for Spring Planting. Orders by mail to Pittsburgh Post Office, or left at our stand No 28 Diamond Market, will be carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

Orders for Bouquets left with W. T. Bown, Fruiterer, St. Clair street. JAMES WARDROP,
mch15-d1m&w3t*S Manchester Nursery.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books will be open for the purpose of receiving subscription for the Stock of the Allegheny & Perrysville Turnpike Road Company, at the following times and places in April next, viz:—On Thursday, the 5th, at the Emmet Hotel, in the city of Allegheny, on Friday, the 6th, at the Council Chamber in said city; on Saturday, the 7th, at the house of John Goehring, in said city, on Monday, the 9th, at the house of —— Lightcap, (Green Tree Tavern,) in Ross township; on Tuesday, the 10th, at the house of Jacob Colebaugh, in said township; on Wednesday, the 11th, at the house of James Newel, in Perrysville; on Thursday, the 12th, at the house of James M'Aleer, in Perrysville; and on Friday, the 13th, at the house of Nicholas Good, in Ross township. Commissioners will be in attendance from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M., each day. By order of the Board of Commissioners. N. M. SANFORD, Secretary
mch15:d1t&w3t*S
Post copy and charge Gazette

TO SAVE MONEY AND CATCH ROGUES, is the object of MURPHY & BENNETT, in teaching the system of Wheeler M. Gillett for Detecting all Counterfeit, spurious or altered Bank Notes, now in circulation or to be hereafter issued. They may be found between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M., at J. Christy's Hotel, Penn street, nearly opposite the Exchange. We take pleasure in making this announcement, because we have been here some 6 weeks, at intervals, and feel assured from the testimony of those who have examined the system, viz: Mr. Howe, Cashier of the Exchange Bank; Hussey, Hanna & Co. and W. Larimer, Exchange Bankers, and many others who took lessons, that the public will be benefitted thereby.

Please call and examine for yourselves, and if we fail to satisfy, no charge will be made. mch15:1t*

Paper Hangings.
HAVING purchased at three of the largest Factories in the East, (New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,) a large assortment of the newest and most improved styles of PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &c. and made arrangements by which I will be enabled to procure all new Patterns, simultaneous with their appearance in the Eastern market, I would invite the attention of those desiring to have their houses papered with the latest styles of paper, to call and examine my stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

I have now on the way from the East, 20,000 pieces of Gold, Satin Glazed, and common Paper Hangings, which I can sell at prices ranging from 12½ cts to $2 ₱ piece. mch15 S. C. HILL, 87 wood st.

Country Seat for Rent.
A comfortable Cottage Dwelling House, pleasantly situated on the Allegheny river, about half a mile above the U. S. Arsenal—garden, orchard and meadow ground attached. Apply to
J. BISSELL, or SEMPLE, BISSELL & Co.
mch15:d3t Water st

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—SMITH & JOHNSON, 46 Market street, can sell you hosiery cheaper than they can replace them—having bought them at a large package sale previous to the advance in price. They can sell you Straw Bonnets and Variety Goods as cheap as you can buy them of Eastern Jobbers.—Come and see. mch15

SUNDRIES.—22 bbls No 1 Lard; 2 half do do; 5 kgs do do; 6 bbls Grease, 6 hhds Bacon; 2 bbls Eggs; 26 sacks Feathers, 1 do Ginseng; 10 tierces Flaxseed; 15 bbls do, 17 bags do; 6 bbls Beans, small white; 5 bags do, to arrive—for sale by
mch15 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, Front st

WM. YOUNG & CO.,
DEALERS IN HIDES AND LEATHER, Morocco, Shoe Findings &c., No. 143 Liberty street, have just received their SPRING STOCK of goods, comprising a large assortment of articles in their line, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
mch15

HIDES—700 City Slaughter, and Western Flint Hides, on hand and for sale by
mch15 WM. YOUNG & Co. 143 Liberty st

DRIED APPLES—61 bush dried Apples, just rec'd and for sale by C. H. GRANT,
mch15 41 water st

CLARIFIED SYRUP—20 bbls Clarified Syrup, landing from stmr Schuylkill and for sale low by
mch15 JAMES DALZELL, water st

N. C. TAR—40 bbls North Carolina Tar, in store and for sale by mch15 JAS DALZELL

PEPPER—14 bags Pepper, for sale by
mch15 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SALERATUS—15 casks Saleratus, for sale by
mch15 WICK & M'CANDLESS

WRAPPING PAPER—300 reams Straw and Rag crown and medium, for sale by
mch15 WICK & M'CANDLESS

LEMONS—105 bxs fresh Lemons, just received direct from New Orleans and for sale by
mch14 HARDY, JONES & Co

TEA WRAPPING PAPER—
100 reams medium blue Tea Paper
100 do white do
100 do brown do
Just received and for sale at the Paper Warehouse of mch14 S. C. HILL, 87 wood st

RAGS, RAGS! RAGS!!—Cash paid for Rags, at the Paper Warehouse of S. C. HILL,
mch14 87 wood st

BACON—20,000 lbs Hams, Sides and Shoulders, city smoked, in store and for sale by
mch14 JOHN WATT

MOLASSES—300 bbls N O Molasses, in prime order, for sale by mch14 JOHN WATT

FISH—75 bbls Nos 2 and 3 Mackerel; 10 do No 1 Salmon, in store and for sale by
mch14 JOHN WATT

CLOVER SEED—300 bush prime Ohio Clover Seed, for sale by mch14 JOHN WATT

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls fresh Roll Butter, just rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER
mch14

DRIED APPLES—50 sacks dried Apples, for sale by mch14 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

GREEN APPLES—10 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
mch14 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

PLANTATION SUGAR AND MOLASSES—100 hhds prime Plantation Sugar, 100 bbls do do Molasses, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
mch14 170 Liberty st

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—22 bbls S H Molasses, Louisiana refinery, just received on consignment and for sale by
mch14 MILLER & RICKETSON

HONEY—6 bbls Honey, just received on consignment and for sale by
mch14 MILLER & RICKETSON

PRODUCE—40 sacks dried Peaches; 40 kegs No 1 Lard; for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
mch14

PEACH BRANDY—15 bbls Peach Brandy, just received and for sale by
mch14 MILLER & RICKETSON

RICE—20 tierces Rice, in store and for sale by
mch14 MILLER & RICKETSON

RYE WANTED—3000 bush of Rye wanted, for which cash will be paid by
mch14 MILLER & RICKETSON

MACKEREL—130 bbls Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, for sale by mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

MOULD CANDLES—133 bxs Cin. Mould Candles, for sale by mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GLASS—221 bxs 8x10 Glass; 103 do 10x12 do; 87 do 9x12 do for sale by
mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls Linseed Oil, for sale by
mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

CORN MEAL—15 bbls Corn Meal, for sale by
mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

POTASH—10 casks prime Potash, for sale by
mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SCORCHINGS—73 bbls Scorchings, rec'd and for sale by mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

RICE—10 tcs Rice, rec'd and for sale by
mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

FLAX—12 sacks Flax, rec'd and for sale by
mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

BUTTER—5 bbls Roll Butter, rec'd and for sale by
mch14 WICK & M'CANDLESS

ALLSPICE—61 sacks Alspice, for sale low to close consignment by WICK & M'CANDLESS

CANDLES—100 bxs Tallow Candles, 25 do Star do; in store and for sale by
mar1 S. A. W. HARBAUGH

MOULD CANDLES—140 bxs Mould Candles, on consignment and for sale by
mar3 WICK & M'CANDLESS

LEMONS—50 bxs prime fresh Lemons, just rec'd and for sale by mar3 WICK & M'CANDLESS

N. O. MOLASSES—200 bbls N O Molasses, received and for sale by
mar3 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—20 hhds N O Sugar; 200 bbls N O Molasses, receiving per steamer Taglioni, for sale by mar3 BAGALEY & SMITH

BACON—A small lot good Bacon, in store and for sale by mar3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

POT ASH AND SCORCHINGS—6 casks Potash and 1 bbl Scorchings, prime article, in store and for sale by mar3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

BUTTER—4 bbls and 2 kegs Butter, in store and for sale by mar3 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

FLOUR—60 bbls Flour in store
mar3 J S DILWORTH & Co

LARD—10 bbls Lard; 20 kegs do, in store and for sale by mar3 JAS DALZELL

REMOVAL.—We have removed our Book Stores from 56 Market street and 78 Wood street, to the house formerly occupied by Messrs. William Bell & Son, No. 79 Wood street, between Fourth and Diamond alley. mar2 ELLIOTT & ENGLISH.

BULK PORK—318 pcs Bulk Pork, landing from canal boat Medosa, and for sale by
mar2 JAMES DALZELL, 94 water st

FLOUR—25 bbls S F Flour, landing from stmr Arrowline and for sale by
mar2 JAMES DALZELL

FLOUR—200 bbls in store.
mar5 J S DILWORTH & Co

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

Adjourned Orphan's Court Sale of Brick House and Lot.

On Saturday morning, 17th inst. at 10 o'clock at the New Court House will be sold by order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, that valuable lot of ground situate in the 7th ward, between the dwellings of Messrs. Harper and Totten having a front of 36 feet on Cliff street, and extending back to Catharine street 149 feet, on which is erected a brick dwelling, 24 feet by 33, with basement kitchen and cellar. Terms at sale. mch15 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Wreck of the steamer Gondolier at auction.

Engines, Furniture and Tackle.—On Saturday morning, 17th inst at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the warehouse of Capt James May, Water street, the wreck of the steam boat Gondolier, consisting of boilers, engines and machinery, cabin furniture, carpeting, mattrasses, bedding, doors and sash, hawser, chain cable, rigging, blocks and tackle, bell, cooking stove, &c.

Terms, under $100 cash currency, $100 and upwards 4 months credit, approved endorsed paper.
mar14 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Books! Books!! Books!!!

Will be sold at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth and streets, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 14th and 15th inst. at 7 o'clk, a large variety of new Books, which must be closed out. Many of the works embraced in the stock are seldom offered at public sale.
mch14 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

Splendid Household Furniture at Aution.

On Friday morning, March 16th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Denniston, opposite Collonade Row, in Federal street, Allegheny city, near the old Allegheny bridge, will be sold, as she is declining house keeping, all her household and kitchen furniture, which has been kept in the best order, consisting of—1 pair large mantel glasses;

Splendid mahogany sofa;
1 dozen " chairs;
Mahogany card and dining tables;
" side board with marble slab;
" and cherry wardrobes;
" bureaus and dressing tables;
" and cherry high posted bedsteads;
" " centre tables, mahogany and cherry

wash stands, low post bedsteads, 2 hair mattrasses, feather beds and bedding, venitian blinds, mantel and hall lamps, stair rods, parlor and bed room carpeting and matting, parlor ash boxes and fenders, fire irons, kitchen utensils; queensware, glassware, 1 fine cooking stove and fixtures, &c.
mar13 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

Steamboat America at Auction.

Will be sold without reserve, on Thursday, March 15th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the new and substantial stern wheel steamboat America, as she now lies at the Pittsburgh Wharf, near the mouth of Ferry street, with all her Tackle, Furniture, &c. The America has 3 boilers and double engines, is 150 feet long, 23 feet beam, measuring 143 tons, and can carry 300 tons. Terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of John C Perry, Wm White, Wm De Camp, Wellsburg, Va, or John C Bidwell, Agent, Pittsburgh.
mar5 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER ....Manager.

THIRD NIGHT OF MR. CHAS. WEBB.

Thursday, March 15, to commence with the

HUNCHBACK.

Master Walter.............................Mr. Webb.
Fathom.......................................Mr. Dunn.
Julia...Miss Porter.
Helen...Miss Cruise.

To conclude with the

NEW FOOTMAN.

Bobby...Mr. Dunn.
Polly...Miss Cruise.

In rehearsal—THE EXILE.

☞ Doors open at 7—Performance will commence at half past 7 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette........................50 cents.
Family Circle or 2d Tier...........................25 cents.

Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews,

Received at the Reading Room of the

"Young Mens' Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute,"

Fourth street, between Wood and Market streets.

New York—Courier & Enquirer, Tribune, Herald, Evening Post, Journal of Commerce, Spirit of the Times, Scientific American.

Philadelphia—North American and U. S. Gazette, Pennsylvanian, Commercial List.

Washington—Intelligencer, Union, National Era.

Boston—Mining Journal, Atlas.

Baltimore—American.

Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Journal, St. Louis Republican, N. Orleans Picayune, N. Orleans Price Current.

Liverpool—Wilmer & Smith's European Times, London Times.

Magazines—Blackwood's, Knickerbocker, Plough, Loom & Anvil, Eclectic, Hunt's Merchants', Littell's Living Age, Horticulturist, Silliman's Journal, Journal of the Franklin Institute; Civil Engineers' & Architects' Journal, London.

Reviews—Democratic, American Whig, London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, North British.

Rooms open daily (except Sundays) from 7½ o'clock A. M., until 10 o'clock, P. M. Members have the privilege of introducing their friends, non-residents of the city, who will be entitled to free admission for one month.

Persons desiring to become members will leave their names with the Librarian. Terms—Initition, $1, annual subscription $4, in advance. mch14:d1m

Head Quarters for Boots and Shoes.

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TROTH & SCOTT having commenced the general Boot and Shoe business, wholesale and retail, would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their splendid new stock, consisting of mens, womens', boys', misses' and childrens wear of every variety, suitable for the season, and at prices to suit the times. A splendid article of home made work, such as gentlemen's fine Boots, ladies, misses and childrens fine work. Please call and examine for yourselves.
TROTH & SCOTT,
corner 4th and Smithfield sts

N. B.—Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c., always on hand and low for cash.

Country merchants would find it to their interest to give us a call when visiting the city. mch14

Sole Agency for Nunns & Clark's Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED and opening, a new lot of elegant Pianos, from the celebrated factory of Nunns & Clark, N. Y., comprising 6 6½ and 7 octaves, with important improvements, both in mechanism and exterior, possessed by no others.

ALSO—A fine selection of Chickering's Pianos, from 6 to 7 octaves.
H KLEBER, Sole Agent,
at J. W Woodwell's, 83 Third st.

N. B. The above will be sold at manufacturers prices, without any addition for freight or expenses.
mar10 Journal and Chronicle copy.

Canal Boat Furniture.

I HAVE on hand and for sale low, Bunk Frames, Mattrasses, Pillows, Comforts, Quilts, Sheets, Cushions and Trimmings of all kinds.
mch 14:d3t WM. NOBLE, Third street.

WANTED,

A GIRL to do housework. One who thoroughly understands her business, and can give good references, can hear of a permanent situation, at fair wages, by applying at this office. mch14:dtf

Muspratt's Patent Soda Ash.

202 CASKS just received per steamers Ivanhoe and St Cloud, and for sale by
W & M MITCHELTREE,
mch13 160 Liberty st

MONUMENTS.

I HAVE 6 Marble Monuments, at my old stand on Wood street. Should any person want a Monument, I will sell at very reduced prices, between this and 1st April, to save the labor of removing them to my new stand at the head of Wood, on Liberty street, at the corner of Irwin's alley.
mar9:tf EDMUND WILKINS.

California Wagons.

A FEW WAGONS intended for emigrants going to California, just finished and for sale at the Wagon establishment of THOS. HARRISON, Pennsylvania Avenue, half a mile from the Court House.
mar9:dtf

Iron and Nails.

THE undersigned, acting as Agents in this city for the Troy Iron Works, are now receiving supplies, and they will be pleased to execute orders for IRON and NAILS, on the most favorable terms.
ROBERTSON & REPPERT,
mar10:d10t Commission Merchants.

BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Smith & Johnson, 46 Market street, are now opening their stock of Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Crepe Lisse, &c. Dealers and others are invited to call and examine them. mar12

WHITE GOODS—Just received at Smith & Johnson's, 46 Market street, a full stock of White Goods, comprising every variety of Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Muslins; check, plaid and fig'd do, Bishop Lawns and Book Muslins; Tarlatans, embroidered Muslins for curtains, &c.; to which they would invite the attention of dealers and others. mar12

AN examination of Teachers will be held at the 8th Ward School House, on Saturday, the 17th inst. Testimonials of moral character will be expected. The female department will commence at 10 A. M.—the male at 2 P. M. THOMAS DAFT, Pres't.
mar9:dtd*

JUST RECEIVED from the Phillipsville Factory, 500 sq. yards of 3 yd wide Gum Elastic Oil Cloth, expressly for the California wagons, for sale at the India Rubber Depot. mar10 J & H PHILLIPS

INDIA RUBBER LIFE BOAT—Just received, 1 India Rubber Life Boat, 10 feet long, a useful article for persons going to California, for sale at the India Rubber Depot, No 5 Wood st.
mar10 J & H PHILLIPS

SUNDRIES—50 hhds N O Sugar; 100 bags prime Rio Coffee; 10 tierces Rice; 10 kgs Gray & Bro. 6 Twist Tobacco; landing this day from stmr Messenger No 2, and for sale by J & R FLOYD,
mar10 Round Church Building

CLOVER SEED—60 bags prime Penna. Cloverseed in store and for sale by
mar10 J & R FLOYD

COTTON—17 bales now landing from steamer J Q Adams; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co,
mar12 Front st

LARD—6 bbls No 1; 1 do No 2, now landing from steamer J Q Adams; for sale by
mar12 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

FEATHERS—76 sacks, now landing from steamer J Q Adams; for sale by
mar12 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

TAR—50 bbls, in prime order, in store; for sale by
mar12 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

N. O. MOLASSES—200 bbls prime N O Molasses in store; for sale by
mar12 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

JUST RECEIVED—100 lbs pow'd Liquorice Ball, and for sale by mch12 J KIDD & Co

JUST RECEIVED—100 lbs pow'd Ipecac. and for sale by mch12 J KIDD & Co

JUST RECEIVED—100 lbs pow'd Rhubard, and for sale by mch12 J KIDD & Co

JUST RECEIVED—50 vs. genuine Kreosot, and for sale by mch12 J KIDD & Co

BUCKETS, TUBS AND KEELERS—40 doz Beaver Buckets; 20 do do Tubs; 5 do do Keelers, for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & Co,
mar10 33 front st

STARCH—15 bxs extra Starch, for sale by
mar10 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

WHITE BEANS—20 bbls white Beans, for sale by
mar10 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—100 hhds N O Sugar; 100 bbls N O Molasses, landing from steamer Gen Pike; for sale by BAGALEY & SMITH,
mar10 18 and 20 wood st

CLOVER SEED—65 bbls prime Clover Seed, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN,
mar10 31 water and 62 front street

LARD—42 bbls and 16 kegs No 1 Leaf Lard, in store and for sale by mar10 L S WATERMAN

DRIED APPLES—50 bush in store and for sale by
mar10 JAMES DALZELL

TABLE SALT—10 bbls superfine Table Salt, for sale by mar2 WICK & M'CANDLESS

TIMOTHY SEED—35 bush rec'd and for sale by
mar2 WICK & M'CANDLESS

LARD—29 kegs No 1 Leaf Lard; 8 bbls do do; for sale by feb23 WICK & M'CANDLESS

STEAM BOATS.

CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH

DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—has carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

SUNDAY PACKET.

The ISAAC NEWTON, Captain Hemphill, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M.
May 29, 1847.

MONDAY PACKET.

The MONONGAHELA, Capt. Stone, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.

The HIBERNIA No. 2, Capt. J. Klinefelter, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.

The NEW ENGLAND No. 2, Capt. S. Dean, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.

The BRILLIANT, Capt. Grace, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.

The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. Perr Duval, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

SATURDAY PACKET.

The MESSENGER No 2, Capt. Woodward, will leave Pittsburgh every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Saturday evening at 10 P. M.

NEW LISBON AND PITTSBURGH DAILY LINE OF CANAL AND STEAM PACKETS,

1848.

(VIA GLASGOW,)

Leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Glasgow, (mouth of the Sandy and Beaver Canal,) at 3 o'clock, and New Lisbon at 11, same night.

Leaves New Lisbon at 6 o'clock, P. M., (making the trip canal to the river during the night,) and Glasgow at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.—thus making a continuous line for carrying passengers and freight between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh, in shorter time and at less rates than by any other route.

The proprietors of this Line have the pleasure of informing the public that they have fitted up two first class Canal Boats, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to run in connection with the well known steamers CALEB COPE and BEAVER, and connecting, at Glasgow, with the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and other daily lines of steamers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no expense or trouble to insure comfort, safety and dispatch, and ask of the public a share of their patronage.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
G. M. HARTON, } Pittsburgh.
S. & W. HARBAUGH, } Pittsburgh.
R. HANNA, & Co. } New Lisbon.
my11:tf J HARBAUGH & Co. } New Lisbon.

NOTICE—The steamer BEAVER, C. E. Clarke, master, will leave after this notice, for Wellsville punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning. je13

1848. 1848.

PITTSBURGH & BROWNSVILLE Daily Packet Line.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1848. FEBRUARY 1st, 1848.

LEAVE DAILY AT 8 A. M., AND 4 P. M.

The following new boats complete the line for the present season: ATLANTIC, Capt. James Parkinson; BALTIC, Capt. A. Jacobs; and LOUIS M'LANE, Capt E. Bennett. The boats are entirely new, and are fitted up without regard to expense. Every comfort that money can procure has been provided. The Boats will leave the Monongahela Wharf Boat at the foot of Ross st. Passengers will be punctual on board, as the boats will certainly leave at the advertised hours, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. jan31

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The splendid new steamer HAMBURG, Caldwell, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
mar13 PETTIGREW & Co, Agents

WHEELING AND SUNFISH PACKET.

The splendid fast running steamer CINDERELLA, Calhoun, master, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling and Sunfish, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday for Wheeling, and every Thursday for Sunfish.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
mch15 J NEWTON JONES, Agt

FOR WABASH RIVER.

The splendid fast running steamer COLUMBIAN, Wm. Dean, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
mch13 J NEWTON JONES, Agt

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The splendid fast running steamer SCHUYLKILL, Williams, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Friday, the 16th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
mch14 PETTIGREW & Co, Agts

FOR ST. LOUIS.

The Steamer J. Q. ADAMS, Captain Gregg, will leave on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
mch 13 PETTIGREW & Co., Agents

FOR ZANESVILLE.

The Steamer YANKEE, Captain McKee, for Zanesville, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M.
mch 13 PETTIGREW & Co., Agents

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ILLINOIS RIVER.

The splendid passenger packet TAGLIONI, Coles, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on this day, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
PETTIGREW & Co, Agts.

Shippers may rely on the Taglioni going through to Illinois River, and thereby save a re-shipment at St. Louis. mar14

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ILLINOIS RIVER.

The splendid fast running steamer FAIRMOUNT, J. H. Haslett, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on this day, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board. mar14

REGULAR ST. LOUIS PACKET.

The fast running steamer PENNSYLVANIA, R C Gray, master, will leave for the above & intermediate ports on Thursday next at 4 o'clock. P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board. mar13

ZANESVILLE AND MARIETTA PACKET.

The fine steamer CAROLINE, Binning, master, having undergone thorough repairs, will run as a regular packet on the above trade. Leaves Pittsburgh every Friday morning.

For freight or passage apply on board. feb1
W B WHEELER, Agt

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The splendid steamer IVANHOE, R. D. Cochran, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock, positively.

For freight or passage, apply on board. mch12
PETTIGREW & Co., Agents.

REGULAR TUESDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS.

The fine fast running passenger steamer ATLANTIS, Geo. W. Wicks, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. C. KING, No. 153 Com. Row,
mar5-d6m Louisville.

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FOR ST. LOUIS.

The fine fast running passenger steamer GEN LANE, A. McPherson, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. C. KING, No 153 Com. Row,
mar5-d6m Louisville

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid fast passenger packet, TELEGRAPH No. 2, Mason, master, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board,
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co, or
GEO B MILTENBERGER.

☞ Steamer Peytona will leave Louisville for New Orleans, on arrival of Telegraph No 2. Passengers can go direct, and can have berths secured here if desired. mar2

PITTSBURGH & WHEELING PACKET.

The swift steamer CONSUL, Webber, master, will leave regularly for Wheeling, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Leave Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a m, precisely.

The Consul will land at all the intermediate ports.—Every accomodation that can be procured for the comfort and safety of passengers has been provided. The boat is also provided with a self-acting safety guard to prevent explosions. For freight or passage apply on board, or to W. B. WHEELER, Agt,
feb4 At W. Greer's, cor. Smithfield and Water sts.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

The splendid new steamer TELEGRAPH No. 1, Haslep, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Monday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.
ja29 GEO B MILTENBERGER.

REGULAR WHEELING PACKET.

The fine steamer ZACHARY TAYLOR, Lucas, master, will hereafter run as a regular packet from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For freight or passage apply on board. ja24

FOR MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG,
And Hockingport, and intermediate landings.

The fine steamer WELLSVILLE, Poe, master, will leave for the above ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage apply on board. dec27-1m

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GLASS—320 boxes 8x10 Glass; 65 do 10x12 do; 20 do 10x14 do; 26 do 9x12 do; 30 do 7x9 do; in store and for sale by mar16 L S WATERMAN

SUNDRIES—3 bbls Flaxseed; 2 do Eggs; 1 do roll Butter; 20 doz Zinc Wash Boards, 20 bbls White Beans; 10 sacks Feathers; 6 doz Hickory Brooms, for sale by feb28 J D WILLIAMS

FRUITS—50 bush dried Peaches; 50 bxs ½ and ¼ Raisins; 60 doz Bordeaux Prunes; Smyrna Figs; for sale by feb28 J D WILLIAMS

BUTTER—2 bbls fresh Roll Butter, for sale low by
feb19 JAMES DALZELL

FAMILY FLOUR—25 bbls Phillips' extra Family Flour, just landing.
mar5 J S DILWORTH & Co

OATS—40 sacks Oats just landing.
mar5 J S DILWORTH & Co

BUTTER—5 bbls prime Roll Butter, just landing.
mar5 J S DILWORTH & Co

NO. 3 MACKEREL—50 bbls in store.
mar5 J S DILWORTH & Co