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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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

LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*," has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

"PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING MERCURY."—This new candidate for public favor, made its appearance on Saturday morning, published and edited by JOSEPH SHOWDEN, Esq. It is quite respectable in its appearance, and gives evidence of considerable enterprize. Its "Salutatory" is a long document, and takes a pretty wide range, and tells some wholesome truths. First of all, the editor declares himself a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and renews the assurance contained in his prospectus, that he shall "zealously maintain the principles of the Democratic party." What those principles are, in his opinion, he gives us to understand, and establishes, on the whole, a pretty decent front, and his "Democratic principles" are certainly no more like modern Locofocoism, as taught and defended by the "Post," the "Union," the "Pennsylvanian," and the great mass of the Locofoco press, than chalk is like cheese.

For instance, he is opposed to that war upon capital, which has been waged for so many years by the Locofoco party, and which has given rise to Sub-Treasuries, the Tariff of '46, &c., and to notorious opposition to our manufacturing establishments. The following extract is to the point:

"The time has come in the history of our state and local affairs, when the language of soberness and truth should be spoken. Of all forms of demagogueism that have appeared in this country, the most pernicious and the most detestable, is that which seeks to array one portion of the people against another in their business relations. Of all the enemies that labor is doomed to encounter in this Commonwealth, he is the worst who seeks to involve it in a war with capital. It takes a man of *reckless character* to make such an attempt. Nevertheless such men have been found. The experiment has been tried over and over again. The invariable result has been to bring odium and contempt on its authors, and lasting injury on those whose cause they pretend to advocate. It requires no prophetic vision to foretel the result of such a conflict. It is written on every page of the statistical history of nations."

On the subject of a Tariff, the editor is in direct opposition to the creed of the Locofoco party. He declares himself in favor of a "tariff for revenue, with *ample incidental protection*, and says:

"Pennsylvania is a Tariff State. This is a settled fact; and the politician or the party, who undertakes to wage a war upon it, will derive little glory and less profit from the conflict. Our commonwealth has but one alternative—the *Tariff or Bankruptcy*. It is the only policy that will enable the State to meet her engagements. Our people are shrewd enough to know this, and, whatever they may be told by artful politicians, their prosperity goes hand in hand with the progress of domestic manufactures."

No Whig takes stronger grounds than this—With such Democracy we have no war.

The next extract which we shall take, deals a terrible blow upon those disturbers of the peace of society, backed by the Pittsburgh Morning Post, who find their natural level in the Locofoco ranks. It is as follows:

"Nothing can excite greater astonishment than the obliquity of some few men in our very midst, who avow the most bitter opposition to the manufacturing interests. They belong to the same class of agitators whose vocation it has been to stir up the passions and prejudices of the operatives in our factories, workshops, and rolling mills. And they have the *insolence* to do it in the name of the Democratic party. We deny their commission. If we can help it, the party shall not be held responsible for their profligacy. What have they accomplished for the party in this county by this Jacobinical system? Let the fearful majority of 3,500 as against us answer. It is well known that, at every great and exciting election the influence and policy of our opponents always carry along with them the great mass of that very description of voters, to whom *our agitators address their worse than senseless jargon*, and who know that their own welfare is identified with the prosperity of our manufactures, and vote against those who attack them. Such agitators might as well spare their labor—for all they effect is, to bring opprobrium on the party whose name they prostitute, and to swell the majority against us at each Presidential election."

The names of these agitators will suggest themselves to the mind of every reader who has paid any attention to the passing events of the last few years.

The extract which follows is a cruel one—a stab under the fifth rib to some of the most prominent members of the Locofoco party:

"It has been the fate of our party in *this county*, for many years, to be *cursed* with the prominence in our councils of *noisy, brawling, selfish, vacillating, rotten politicians*,—many of them NEW CONVERTS, who have devoted the best and *only honest* period of their political career to the abuse and vituperation of the Democratic party, who are prompted by a *keen scent for the spoils*, who signalize their new born zeal by the most extravagant professions, and are scarcely warm in their new berth till they aspire to all the nominations and grasp at the entire control of the party."

Who are these "new converts?" We are almost tempted to name a long list which rises up before us, who deserted the Whig ranks at the very time when Democracy was sinking to the level of Locofocoism. These "noisy, brawling, selfish, vacillating, rotten *converts*," all of whom, we believe without exception, have been at one time or another either office holders or candidates, will feel much obliged to the Mercury for such a vivid portrait.

But we have another extract which we do not want our readers to lose—as follows:

"There is another incubus of a still more depressing character resting upon the party. *All the Agrarians, Fourierites, Socialists, and other lazy loafing dreamers and schemers in the community, have fostered themselves upon us*, and the party has been stumbling along under the weight of their odious and fanatical doctrines. By this cause a very large share of the substantial moral worth, influence and intelligence which of right belong to us, have been driven from our ranks, as an emetic, nauseating materials with which they can have no fellowship. It shall be our endeavor, as far as we can, to *rescue the party from the load of all this filth and rubbish* and to bring back those who have been driven by it from the fold."

What a confession! Had a Whig paper made such a charge, it would have been called a villainous libel upon modern Democracy. But coming from a Simon pure Jeffersonian Democratic paper, we must acknowledge its truths. It is only what the intelligent and conservative of all parties have long seen. But what will the Mercury do with these "Agrarians," these "lazy loafing dreamers and schemers," this "load of filth and rubbish?" They can find no place, of course, with the "substantial moral worth, influence and intelligence," which the Mercury acknowledges is to be found in the Whig party. Where will they go? We fear they are Locofoco past remedy, and that if all this "filth and rubbish," and another large class which the Mercury has not named, which finds its level in the same social category, were thrown off, the Democratic party would have dwindled into a sorry insignificance. We hope, however, the editor of the Mercury will have brilliant success in cleansing the Augean stable he has so eloquently and truthfully depicted; but he has a task so herculean before him, that it might appal even the stoutest heart, and if he does not perish in the attempt, or become so bedaubed with the filth and succumb in despair to its influences, and thus become part and parcel of Locofocoism, he will deserve a monument more durable than brass.

We have been requested to publish the rejoinder of Mr. Fife; to the report of the committee of the Board of Trade, but as we did not publish the report, it would not be fair to give the reply. The only item we noticed in the report, was the conclusion which the committee came to, that the accident resulted from over-tasking the boiler. This item is not alluded to in the article of Mr. Fife.

We have received Mr. Stevens' reply to Mr. Elliott, in relation to the best plan of education, &c., and expect to give a part of it to morrow. We were unable to supply the demand for Mr. Elliott's review, and we hope if there are any extra copies wanted of Mr. Stevens' reply, they will be ordered in time.

SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.—We are gratified to learn, that this work is now in good order for navigation from the Ohio river to the vicinity of Waynesburgh, in Stark County. In a week or two more, the Canton Repository says, the whole line to the Ohio Canal will be in order for navigation.—This will open another and excellent field of trade to our manufacturers and merchants.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1849.

The election news from Connecticut is not very favorable, and in all probability the Whigs have failed to elect their Governor, and perhaps have not elected either Mr. Rockwell or Mr. Babcock. This untoward result has been brought about by a coalition of the Free Soilers and the Locofocos, the former spliting the Whigs, by electing Locofocos, who have not a single principle in common with their deluded allies. Fortunately the popular branch is secure, without the aid of Connecticut, and the loss is not so much to be deprecated.

Presidential appointments do not cause much speculation here at present, and people are indifferent as to who gets the various foreign missions. It is reported here that Pitsburgh is to furnish the next Minister to Brazil, in the person of the member of Congress elect. As his place can at a moment's warning to the Whigs of Allegheny County be supplied by another Whig, the confirmation of Madame Rumor's story will cause no regret.

It may be interesting to tea drinkers to learn that five full cargoes arrived on Sunday, being the largest arrival from the celestial empire ever known. The valuation was $1,250,000, which is quite an item, being twenty cents worth for each person black or white, in the United States. The general use of tea is only equalled by the rapidity with which it is sold by auction. One of our auctioneers, L. M. Hoffman, has repeatedly sold a cargo of 6000 packages, valued at $250,000 in an hour, or 100 packages a minute. No sight presents to the stranger more attractions than one of these "tea parties," nor can a visitor at New York do better than to drop in at one of them.

A count has been made of the coin in our banks, which amounts to 4½ millions—making the specie of the city, $6,400,000, an amount not equal to the wants of business. This small stock of coin enforces prudence, if not extreme caution upon our banks, and the money market remains "tight."—The rate of sterling bills closes 106½; a large amount has been done at 104 and upward, for which we shall get coin ere long. A large amount of gold from Liverpool, has been insured in Wall street, and the first imports are expected by the steamer now due at Halifax, an arrival that will set afloat a good deal of money. Treasury Notes close at 105¾ cash, with a good deal of firmness in the whole list.

On 'Change there has been a good deal of activity. Cotton however, closes dull, with moderate sales. Flour has sold freely at lower rates—$5,25 is now the top price for choice Indiana and Michigan; Southern $5. Rye Flour has risen to $2,75@2,81. Corn Meal, abundant at $2,50@2.56. Wheat is down to 105 for Ohio, and $1 for Illinois. Rye 56c, with free sales. Barley, 64@65. Corn sells at 52 for white, and 57@57½ for sound Northern yellow. Pork is down and buyers have the advantage. Sales 1500 bbls mess at $10,37½@10,50, prime 500 bbls at $8,50@8,62½, 100 tcs "Perrines" Cincinnati beef for export. Lard, 1000 bbls at 8@8½; 10,000 lbs sterne, 7c. Flaxseed, 120c per bu. 500 bbls Ohio Whiskey, 21@22c. Western short middles for export at 6c. Clover Seed has sold at 5c for old. Molasses is dull, and sweet Cuba sells at 19c, and not many buyers. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE NEW WATER BASIN.

MR. EDITOR—I did not see the article of "Observer," in your paper of Monday, until this day, else I would have offered the following remarks at an earlier day.

It is true, that under a part of the site chosen for the basin is an old coal pit—although the word "chosen" is not applicable in the connection—for the persons having the control of the Water Works had no choice in the matter of the site, the ground having been purchased by the city several years ago, and space enough not being on it for the basin, without extending over a part of the coal pits.

The second point is the injudiciousness of the course pursued in the work of forming the basin. Here some of the particulars are not correctly stated. The bottom of the basin instead of being within a few inches of the coal, is laid six feet above the top of the coal, but the material lying over some of the larger rooms, in the lapse of time, has fallen in to such an extent as to show the fractures in the bottom of the basin. Whether this had been so or not, it was anticipated that all that part of the basin lying over the mined out portion of the hill, would have to be turned over, in order to have all the excavations filled up. When this shall be done, the water will stand altogether above the influence of the coal, being six feet above the roof, and must be secured against all communication with it, whether at side or bottom—otherwise it would be impossible to retain the water in the basin.

Overlying the coal there is a thick stratum of a sort of black, rotten *shale*—some of it more resembling coal than shale—but with scarcely any bituminous or combustible properties, which casual observers have taken for the coal vein.

It is erroneous to speak of "the adjoining coal bed," if understood as being in the same level with the water. But such would be the case, if the plan were adopted of "excavating the whole mass to the common coal level." Nor would the "difficulty of retaining the water" be lessened by the plan. "Because, even if the bottom should be found to be "substantial," the sides would still remain as porous as at present. And the same precaution necessary to render the sides impervious to water, could not fail to be effectual, applied to both the bottom and sides, in the present design.

According to the plan now being carried out, none of the material dug out requires to be hauled away, but is placed around the sides in the form of embankment; whereas, if the plan of sinking to the coal bottom had been pursued, the whole contents of the basin would have to have been hauled to a distance. But that was not the important objection. It is of the *highest* importance to the hill portions of the city to have the fountain of water placed at the *highest* accessible point. And by the present design the water will stand twelve feet higher than if the plan suggested by "An Observer" had been pursued.

Remarks, suggestions, and even objections, relating to the conducting of the business of the Water Works, particularly when offered in the kindly spirit which marks the article of "Observer," are always received with favor and attention by the Water Committee and the Superintendent, still it might be well for casual observers, before *expressing* their opinions, to reflect that persons having the charge of planing and executing works are supposed to give due consideration to the various plans and ways which suggest themselves, before the adoption of any, and that who' a plan may not be free from objections, it may nevertheless be the best one. J. H. M.

April 5th, 1849.

SLAVERY EXTENSION REPUDIATED BY MR. BENTON'S FRIENDS.—A mass meeting of the Democratic party of St. Louis was held on the 10th of March, to take into consideration the resolutions in favor of slavery extension, which passed the last Missouri Legislature. The Hunkers attempted to break up the meeting, but failed to do more than make a great deal of noise and confusion. The doctrine of disunion was decidedly repudiated, and it was made known that Missouri is about to commence in earnest the agitation of the great question of emancipation. The resolutions heartily approve the course of the majority of the Missouri delegation in Congress, in refusing to unite with the Washington Convention of Southern men. Senator Atkinson, we believe, did not unite with them.

GOOD NEWS.—We understand from the Canton Repository, that the result of the vote in that county, on last Monday, directing the commissioners of Stark County to subscribe $75,000 to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, carried by an overwhelming majority, of nearly two thousand votes.

We understand that the President of the company is now in Harrisburgh, for the purpose of securing some necessary additional legislation, and that, on his return, active measures will be taken to increase subscriptions here, and to put the road under contract.

The sale of lands advertised to day by the Government, in Wisconsin, are extremely valuable.—None of the Western States are making more rapid strides in the advance to wealth and greatness than Wisconsin. Her population is increasing with wonderful rapidity, and her lands must yearly increase in value. These now offered, are valuable on account of their situation, their timber, their soil, and their mineral productions, and offer great inducements to emigrants who are seeking a home in the West.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—The proposition of the citizens of Arkansas for holding a Convention at Memphis, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of concerting measures to procure the construction of a National Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, appears to be received with much favor in the South and South-west. A meeting on the subject was held at Nashville on the 24th ultimo, at which Gov. A. V. Brown presided, and twenty delegates were appointed to the Convention, among them Hon. James K. Polk, Gov. Neil, S. Brown, Gov. A. V. Brown, A. O. P. Nicholson, V. K. Stevenson, and other prominent citizens of Nashville.

We are happy in being able to communicate to our citizens the gratifying intelligence that our worthy Senator, JOHN LEVIS, Esq. is rapidly recovering from his late dangerous illness. He is now pronounced beyond danger, and it is hoped he will be able to return home at the close of the session, or very soon thereafter.—*Butler Whig.*

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 30, 1849.

1.—To carry out the provisions of the 6th section of the act of May 19, 1846, relative to establishing military posts on the Oregon route, and to afford protection to the numerous emigrants to that country and California, the first station has already been established, under instructions of the Secretary of War of June 1, 1847, on the Platte river, near Grand island, and is known as Fort Kearny. The garrison of this post will be one company 1st Dragoons, and two companies 6th Infantry, to be designated by the Commander of the Department.

Under the same instructions of the Secretary of War, it now becomes necessary to establish the second station at or near Fort Laramie, a trading station belonging to the American Fur Company. The garrison of this post will be two companies of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be held on the route, and one company 9th Infantry.

In the further fulfilment of the requirements of the act of May 19, 1846, the march of the Rifle Regiment to Oregon during the ensuing season is deemed the proper occasion for establishing a third post on the route to and through that Territory. From the best information on the subject, it is supposed the most eligible point for this third station in the Northwestern chain of posts may be found somewhere on Bear river or its tributaries, near enough to the settlements in the vicinity of Salt Lake to obtain with facility such supplies of subsistence and forage as they may afford. The trading establishment at Fort Hall, on the upper waters of the Columbia river, has also been considered an advantageous position. The instructions to Brevet Major General Twiggs, commanding the 6th Military Department, charge that officer with giving the necessary directions upon the subject.

II.—Fort Atkinson, being no longer required for military purposes, the garrison has already been withdrawn.

Fort Crawford, being also no longer required, the commanding officer of the 6th Department has been authorized to withdraw the companies composing the garrison, and to assign them to such stations on the frontiers as he may judge expedient. The quarters and other public property pertaining to the post will be disposed of by the responsible departments of the Staff.

III.—Article 72 "Regulations for the Ordnance Department," the same as paragraph 891, of "General Regulations for the Army," edition of 1841, is amended by substituting the following:

One complete set of arms and accoutrements of each description may, at the state and public supplies will permit, be issued to any office of the army for his own use, and no other's on his payment of the cost price thereof to the issuing officer. By order

R. JONES, Adjt. General

GENERAL ORDERS, No 21.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, April 3, 1849.

The President directs that so much of "General Orders," No. 52, dated November 7, 1845, as unites Departments 8 and 9, "Texas and New Mexico" under one commander, be and the same is hereby rescinded. The command of the two Military Departments will devolve respectively on the two senior officers on duty in each, according to the provisions of "General Orders," No. 49, of 1848.

The Head Quarters of Department No. 8 will be established at San Antonio, and the Head Quarters of Department No. 9 at Santa Fe. By order

R. JONES, Adj. General.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, April 3.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr Hugus, the joint resolution providing that the Constitution be so amended as that the people shall, every three years, vote for a Lieutenant-Governor, was taken up.

After a few words from Messrs. Hugus, Johnson, Konigmacher, Overfield, and Small—

Mr Johnson moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed.

On motion of Mr Hugus, the yeas and nays were demanded, and, being taken, were—yeas 16 nays 9.

On motion of Mr King, the House bill to change the mode of granting tavern licences in the city and county of Philadelphia, was taken up, when numerous amendments were offered thereto, all of which were negatived. After considerable discussion which was participated in by Messrs Forsyth Small, Johnson, Brooke, Smyser, Crabb and others, the bill

On motion of Mr Johnson, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Finance. Yeas 15, nays 10.

On motion of Mr Mason, the bill to revive and continue in force the bill to incorporate the North Branch Canal Company, and the supplement thereto, was taken up.

Mr Mason then moved an amendment, authorizing a loan not exceeding $1,277,500, for the completion of the North Branch Canal.

After debate, in which Messrs Mason, Johnson, King and Small participated.

Mr King moved that the bill together with the amendments be postponed for the present. Lost—yeas 11, nays 12.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to revive the old North Branch Canal Charter, for the completion of that work, was taken up and discussed, but subsequently rejected by a tie vote.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House was occupied during the entire session in the consideration of the private calendar—A large number of bills of no public importance were considered and passed.

Connecticut Election.

The election for State officers, Legislature, and Members of Congress took place in Connecticut on Monday last. In consequence of a coalition between the Democrat and Free Soil parties, we were prepared for a result adverse to the Whigs, and our apprehensions have been realized.

For Governor and other State officers there were three sets of candidates, and, a majority of all the votes given being necessary to elect, the people have failed to choose State officers. The vote for Governor, so far as reported, stands For JOSEPH TRUMBULL, Whig, 4,574, THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, Democrat, 4,499, JOHN M. NILES, Free Soil, 355.

For Representative in Congress a plurality vote only is required. We informed our readers last Saturday, that in two of the districts the Democrats and Free Soilers had united upon the same candidates. The mail of the same day brought intelligence of a similar coalition in another district, the first, and of the resignation of the Free Soil candidate in favor of the Democrat. The result of this management is, that the Democrats have been successful in each of these districts, leaving to the Whigs but a single member. The names of the Representatives elect are, Loren P. Waldo, Walter Booth, Chauncey F. Cleveland, and Thomas B. Butler. The gentleman last named is a Whig. Messrs. Waldo and Cleveland were both on the Cass electoral ticket at the Presidential contest.

It is singular, indeed, to witness so unnatural a coalition as has here given our opponents three members of Congress. The convention which made the nominations for one of the parties passed resolutions not only approving the measures of Mr Polk's Administration, but deprecating any departure from his policy, while the convention of the other party required pledges that slavery should be excluded from the New Territories, abolished in the District of Columbia, and its increase opposed in the coastwise slave trade. And yet these two parties found it convenient and politic to coalesce in putting forward and electing the same men.—*Nat. Int.*

Visit to the President.

At noon yesterday a large number of Mail Contractors convened at the General Post Office for the purpose of proceeding in a body and paying their respects to the President of the United States, accompanied by the officers of the Department who were conducted by a committee, consisting of Messrs Plumer, of Massachusetts, Cottrell, of Vermont, and Buckley, of New York, and marshalled by the Postmaster General to the White House in the order of the several States from which they came.

The Assistant Postmasters General were presented by the Postmaster General to the President, and then the contractors were severally introduced by name. Mr. Collamer remarked to President Taylor that these gentlemen were like his military officers, they were men of few words but of efficient action. They formed, under the more immediate charge of his First Assistant, the most important arm of that part of the public service placed under his control. They had not come to make a long speech, but to shake hands, pay their respects, and take their leave.

President Taylor expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to receive them, and, after a few remarks addressed to some whom he recognised from a previous introduction, said he would be happy to enter more fully into conversation with each one if time would permit.

The interview between these men of the People and the President of the People was interesting and agreeable to all.—*Nat Intelligencer.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 3 1849.

Information has been received from John Black, Esq., Consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, that Arnold Turner, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, one of Capt. Hutton's company of emigrants for California, died on the 2d ultimo at San Martin, Tesmelucan, between the cities of Mexico and Puebla. Mr Turner's passport, granted by the Mexican Vice Consul at New York, states that he was a native of Pine Plains New York.

FITZ HENRY WARREN.—This gentleman is the newly appointed Second Assistant Post Master General. He has been an active, energetic Whig—an efficient, working Whig. He has talents of a high order, and is a firm, prompt, business man.—With these qualities he has won the opposition of all unprincipled demagogues, whether in or out of office. They assail him with a malignity that manifests a determination to weaken the moral influence of his action, by assaults upon his reputation. All this will prove unavailing—these assassins gnaw a file. Mr. Warren will go forward in the Post Office as he has done in every other place he has filled, in the fearless discharge of his duty, without being in the slightest degree disturbed by the assaults of his enemies, whether secret or open.—This the public may rely upon. On the other hand, Mr. Warren has nothing to fear from these attacks.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

On Transplanting Trees.

We must have a little familiar conversation, this month, on the subject of transplanting Trees. Our remarks will be intended, of course, for the uninitiated; not to those who have grown wise with experience.

That there is a difficulty in transplanting trees the multitude of complaints and inquiries which beset us, most abundantly prove. That it is, on the other hand, a very easy and simple process the uniform success of skillful cultivators, as fully establishes.

The difficulty then, lies of course, in a want of knowledge, on the part of the unsuccessful practitioner. This kind of knowledge may be stated, broadly under two heads, viz: ignorance of the organization of trees, and ignorance of the necessity of feeding them.

The first point is directly the most important, for the process of transplanting is founded upon it.—Since this art virtually consists in removing, by violence, a tree from one spot to another, it is absolutely necessary to know how much violence we may use without defeating the ends in view. A common soldier will, with a sword, cut off a man's limb, in such a manner that he takes his life away with it. A skilful surgeon will do the same thing, in order to preserve life. There are also, manifestly two ways of transplanting trees.

That the vital principle is a wonderful and mysterious power, even in plants, it cannot be denied. But because certain trees, as poplars and willows, have enough of this power to enable pieces of them to grow, when stuck into the ground, like walking-sticks, without roots, it does not follow that all other trees will do the same. There are some animals which swallow Prussic Acid with impunity; but it is a dangerous experiment for all animals. What we mean to suggest, therefore, is that he who would be successful as a transplanter, must have an almost religious respect for the roots of the trees. He must look upon them as the collectors of revenue, the wardens of the ports, the great viaducts, of all solids and fluids that enter into the system of growth and verdure, which constitutes the tree proper. Oh, if one could only teach hewers of "tap-roots," and drawers of "laterals," the value of the whole system of roots; every thing, in short, that look like, and is a *radical*; then would nine-tenths of the difficulty of transplanting be quite overcome, and the branches might be left pretty much to themselves.

Now, a tree, to be perfectly transplanted, ought to be taken up with its whole system of roots entire. Thus removed and carefully replanted, at a proper dormant season, it need not suffer a single smallest bough and it would scarcely feel its removal. Such things are done every year with this result, by clever and experienced gardeners. We have seen apple trees, large enough to bear a couple bushels of fruit, which were removed some miles, in the autumn, and made a luxuriant growth, in the spring of the ensuing season.—But the workmen who handled them had gone to the root of the business he undertook.

The fact, however, cannot be denied, that in common practice, there are a very few such perfect workmen. Trees (especially in the nurseries) are often taken up in haste at a loss of a third, or even sometimes half of their roots, and when received by the transplanter, there is nothing to be done but make the best of it.

In order to do this, we must look little in addition to the foregoing, upon the philosophy of growth. In a few words, then, it may be assumed that in a healthy tree there is an exact "balance of power" between the roots and the branches—that the second the lungs, and perspiratory system. The first collect food for the tree, the other elaborates and prepares this food. You can, therefore, no more make a violent attack upon the root without the leaves and branches suffering harm by it, than you can greatly injure the stomach of an animal without disturbing the vital action of all the rest of its system.

In trees and plants, perhaps, this proportional independence is still greater. For instance, the leaves, and even the bark of a tree, continually act as the perspiratory system of that tree. Every clear day, in a good sized tree, they give off many hundred weight of moisture—being the more watery portion of the element absorbed by the roots—Now, it is plain, that if you destroy in transplanting, one third of the roots of a tree, you have, as soon as the leaves expand, a third more lungs than you keep in action. The perspiration is vastly beyond what the roots can make—and unless the the subject is one of unusual vitality, or the weather is such as to keep down perspiration by constant dampness, the leaves must flag, and the tree partly or wholly perish.

The remedy, in cases where you must plant a tree under circumstances, and are compelled to be carefully paring off the ends of the wounded roots, to enable them to heal more speedily, to restore the "balance of power," by bringing down the perspiratory system, in other words, the branches, to a corresponding state that is to say, in theory, if your tree has lost a fourth of its roots, take off an equal amount of its branches.

This is the correct theory. The practice, however, differs with the climate where the transplanting takes place. This is evident, if we remember that the perspiration is governed by the temperature, moisture, and dry air. The more of these, the greater the demand made for the moisture on the roots. Hence the reason why delicate cuttings strike root readily under a bell glass, and why transplanting is as easy as sleeping in rainy weather. In England, therefore, it is much easier to transplant large trees than on the continent, or in this country, so easy, that Sir Henry Stewart made parks of fifty feet trees with his transplanting machine, almost as easily and as quickly as Captain Bragg makes a park of artillery. But he who tries this sort of fence work in the bright sun-shine of the United States, will find that it is like undertaking to beseige Gibralter with cross bows. The trees start into leaf, and all promises well, but unless under very favorable circumstances, the leaves beggar the roots, by their demands for more sap, before August is half over.

We mean to be understood, therefore, that we think it safest in practice, in this part of the world, when you are about to plant a tree deprived of its roots, to reduce the branches a little below this same proportion. To reduce them to precisely an equal proportion, would preserve the balances, if the ground about the roots could be kept uniformly moist. But this is not the chance of its becoming partially dry at times, you must guard against the leaves dagging, by diminishing their number at the first start. As every leaf and branch, made after growth fairly commences, will be accompanied simultaneously by new roots, the same will be the result, as a matter of course.

The nearest way of reducing the top of a tree, in order not to destroy its natural symmetry, is to shorten back, the young growth of the previous season. We know a most successful planter who always, under all circumstances shortens back the previous year's wood, on transplanting, to one bud, that is, he cuts off the summer's growth down to a good plump bud, just above the previous year's wood. But this is not always necessary. A few inches where the growth has been a foot or more, will usually be all that is necessary. It is only necessary to which the growth of a transplanted tree treated in this way, with one of the same kind unpruned, to compare the clean, vigorous new shoots, that will be made the first season by the former, with the slender and feeble ones of the latter to be perfectly convinced of the value of the practice of shortening in transplanted trees.

The necessity of a proper supply of food for trees is a point that we should not have to insist upon if, starving trees had the power of crying out, like starving pigs.—Unluckily, they have not, and, therefore, inhuman and ignorant cultivators will feed their cattle and let their orchards starve to death. A tree should never be transplanted in a man who has the use of his eyes, that a tree can be fatted to repletion that it may be made to grow thriftily and well, or that it may be absolutely starved to death, as certainly as a Berkshire. It is not enough (unless a man has rich bottom lands) to plant a tree in order to have a satisfactory growth, and a speedy gratification in its fruit and foliage. You must provide a supply of food for it at the outset, and renew it as often as necessary during its lifetime. He who does this, will have five times the profit and ten times the satisfaction of the careless and sluggish man, who grudges the labor and expense of a little extra feeding for the roots. The cheapest and best food for trees with most farmers, is a mixture of swamp muck, and stable manure, which has lain for some two or three months together. The best manure, perhaps, is the same muck, or black peat, reduced to an active state with wood ashes. A wheel barrow load of this compost, mixed with the soil, for each transplanted tree, will give it a supply of food that will produce a growth of leaf and young wood that will do one a heart good to look upon.

Any well decomposed animal manure may be freely used in planting trees; always thoroughly incorporating it with the whole of the soil that has been stirred, and not throwing it directly about the roots.

There are, however, some improvident men who will plant trees without having any food at hand, except manure in a crude state. "What shall we do," they ask, "when we have only fresh stable manure," perhaps we ought to answer—"want till you have something better" But since they will do something at once, or not at all, we must give them a reply, and it is, make your hole twice as large and twice as deep as you would if you had suitable compost. Then bury part of the fresh manure below the depth where the roots will at first be, mixing it with the soil, treading the whole down well to prevent settling, and covering the whole with three inches of earth, upon which to plant the tree. Mix the rest with the soil, and put it at the sides of the hole, keeping the manure both at the sides and bottom, far enough away, that the roots of the tree shall not reach it for two months. Then plant the tree in some of the best good soil you can procure.

One of the safest and best general fertilizers that that can be used in transplanting at all times, and in all soils, is leached wood ashes. A couple of shovellfulls of this may be used (intermixed with soil) about the roots of every tree, while replanting it with great advantage. Lime and potash, the two largest organic constituents of all trees, are most abundantly supplied by wood-ashes; and hence its utility in all our soils.

We have, previously, so largely insisted on the importance of trenching and deepening the soil, in all cases where trees are to be planted, that we trust our readers know that is our platform. If any man wishes to know how to improve the growth of any tree in the climate of the United States, the first word we have to say to him, is to "trench your soil." If your soil is exhausted, if your soil is thin and poor, if it is dry, and you suffer from drought, the remedy is the same; deepen it. If you have much to do, and economy must be considered, use the subsoil plough; if a few trees only are to be planted in the lawn garden, use the spade. Always remember that the roots of trees will rarely go deeper than the natural soil, (say from 10 to 12 inches on the average,) and that by trenching two or three feet deep you make a double soil and, therefore, enlarge your "area of freedom" for the roots, and give them twice as much to feed upon. If you are a beginner, and are skeptical, make a trial of a few square yards, plant a tree in it, and then judge for yourselves.—*Horticulturist.*

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Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, is the best article for the hair in use. The following speaks for itself—A letter from the Rev. Mr. Chapman, Sandwich, Mass. late of the "Olive Branch."

BOSTON, April 6th, 1846.

MR. BOGLE—SIR:—I consider it a duty I owe you as well as to those who may be troubled with their head and hair as I have been, to acknowledge the efficacy of your Hyperion Fluid, by the use of which I have derived so much benefit. For twelve years I was troubled with a disease of the head, the skin of which was covered with a thick coat of scaly humor, (or dandruff) in its worst form, which entirely covered the pores of the skin, caused severe headaches, &c. and entirely unfitted me for study, my hair also grew dry and dead, and at last began to turn bald and grey, to cure which I tried all the advertised articles of the day, (and their names is legion) without deriving any benefit. I heard of your Hyperion Fluid, and although it was highly praised by those who had used it, yet I was afraid it was but another humbug of the day, but was induced by you to give it a trial upon the system of no cure no pay, and I am glad to say it has entirely succeeded. The skin of my head is now clear from humor or dandruff, my hair is daily growing thicker, and is in a fine healthy state. It is therefore with the utmost confidence I recommend your Hyperion Fluid to be all you represent it. I am, yours truly,

SAMUEL CHAPMAN

For sale by I. WILCOX, Jr., corner Diamond, and corner of Fourth and Smithfield sts. ap5:d6t

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y. and on 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

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. sep14-1y

WM. A. WARD, Dentist,
Penn street, 3 doors above Hand st. Office hours from 9 till 5. mch31

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 May or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddon, F. H. Eaton. jm19

PROTHONOTARY.—The Whigs of Allegheny county will urge the claims of W. A. MARKS, Esq. for a nomination to this office at the coming County Convention. Mr. M. is a good Whig, and in every way competent to discharge the duties of the office, and deserving a nomination by the party. ALLEGHENY COUNTY
mch30:d3&w4t:w1t

SHERIFFALTY.—Col. HUGH DUFF, of Ohio township, will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Whig and Anumasonic Convention. mch31 w6t Ohio.

SHERIFFALTY.—I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the approaching Whig and Anumasonic Convention for nominating county ticket. CARTER CURTIS.
Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, April 2, 1849—d&w1T

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt. W. A. CHARLTON will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Anumasonic and Whig County Convention. mar31:d&w1T Eastern Ward, PITTSBURGH.

MR EDITOR:—You will please state that I will be a candidate for nomination for the office of Prothonotary, before our next Whig and Anumasonic County Convention. Yours, &c. SAM'L FAHNESTOCK
Elizabeth township, March, 22, 1849

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held at the Hall, Fourth street, on Tuesday evening April 10, at 8 past 7 o'clock
ap9:2t* D. W. BELL, Secretary

DIED,
At the residence of Mr Dowlett, at the Allegheny Cemetery, Mrs. ELIZA BOWMAN, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Cemetery to day, (Monday) at 4 o'clock, P. M. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

On Saturday evening, at the residence in Lawrenceville Rev. PETER DRAUD.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

By the President of the United States.
In pursuance of act of Congress, of 22d of May, 1844, of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of WISCONSIN, at the places hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the Falls of ST CROIX river, commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned Townships and parts of Townships, viz:

North of the Base Line, and West of the fourth principal Meridian.

Fractional township twenty five and twenty-six, range twenty.

At THE SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the third day of September next, for the disposal of all the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships above enumerated, which have been, or shall be, reported before the day of sale, as containing copper, lead, or other valuable mines, or minerals, to be sold in quarter quarter