# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the days as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered on.

CINCINNATI—C. W. James, No. Harrison street Cincinnati, is our agent for this city. Advertisement and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

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 LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.


NEW TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENT.—It is with great pleasure we announce, that in connexion with other portions of the Press in this city, we have entered into an arrangement, whereby we shall be enabled to afford our readers a much larger amount of news than at present received, and every way more satisfactory. For a long time past, our despatches have been of a meagre and unsatisfactory character, and we have been seriously laboring to effect a change. We have now the gratification to announce, that an arrangement has been entered into, with the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, for the purpose of supplying the Pittsburgh Press, with a much larger amount of miscellaneous news than at present received, and also more complete reports of the markets, both East and West. This arrangement will go into effect on Monday next.

We are indebted to Messrs. Seward and Hampton, members of Congress, for public documents.

Our readers will find the communication of a new correspondent, "W.," of much interest, as the subject on which he writes is one of great importance to this city. He is also intimately acquainted with his subject, and will afford to our readers correct knowledge in regard to the rail road system of Indiana, with which we shall soon, we trust, be directly connected.

### The Iron Mills—The Strike.

We are pleased to be able to state that the crisis is past, the Mills are again at work, with a new set of hands, and all danger of any difficulty seems to be over. All the Mills, we believe, are running with a sufficient number of hands for the regular day turns, the proprietors not wishing to run at night at present. When they desire to do so, there will be no difficulty in procuring an adequate supply of excellent hands, as hundreds are waiting to come on here as soon as they are assured of situations.

The new hands, we are informed, are much pleased with their places and their prospects.—The turn-out of the puddlers and boilers formerly employed, has been a god-send to them, as it has furnished them with more desirable situations, and generally higher wages than they have been previously receiving at the Eastern Mills. Many of them had been idle for some time, and knew the value of situations worth three and four dollars a day. It is a matter, also, of gratification to know, that while the new hands are pleased, the proprietors are not less so. We are informed by an old and experienced manufacturer, that the new puddlers and boilers are generally superior workmen, and give great satisfaction. It is all a humbug about their not making as good iron as the old puddlers. That story is a fiction of some excited imagination. Such a result would gratify the opponents of the new hands, but happily it is not true. The new workmen are a body of fine looking, hardy, and intelligent men, who possess sufficient good sense to know when a high price can be paid, and when it cannot, and who have too great a respect for the interests of themselves and families, to permit a favorable chance to slip through their fingers unimproved. They needed and wanted the employment at the prices refused by the old puddlers, and as the latter would not work, they were perfectly justified in accepting the situations tendered to them. We heartily welcome them to the city, having no doubt that they will make good citizens, and that many of them or their children will be our future Mill owners, and among our most active and useful citizens.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—In commenting upon the late speech of Mr. WEBSTER, we took occasion to remark, that while so much was said concerning the non-delivery of fugitive slaves, as a reasonable subject of grievance, on the part of the South, a remarkable silence was observed in relation to a greater cause of complaint, on the part of the North, in respect to the treatment, in the slave States, of colored citizens from the free States.

It seems, however, that there was an omission in Mr. Webster's speech, as published in the Washington papers, which has been supplied in the pamphlet edition, in which he refers to this very cause of complaint on the part of the Northern States. In looking over the pamphlet copy, received yesterday, we find the following paragraph:—

"There is a more tangible and irritating cause of grievance at the North. Free blacks are constantly employed in the vessels of the North, generally as cooks or stewards. When the vessel arrives, at a Southern port, these free colored men are taken on shore, by the police or municipal authority, imprisoned, and kept in prison, till the vessel is again ready to sail. This is not only irritating, but exceedingly unjustifiable and oppressive. Mr. Hoar's mission, some time ago, to South Carolina, was a well intended effort to remove this cause of complaint. The North thinks such imprisonments illegal, and unconstitutional; as the cases occur constantly, and frequently, they think it a great grievance."

We are glad Mr. Webster has reverted to this as it is a subject of far more importance to human rights than it has been generally conceived to be, and is a much more flagrant violation of the Constitution, than any thing the South has to complain of.

THE CHOLERA.—"Coming events cast their shadows before." The early appearance of the cholera in the valley of the Mississippi, where it seems to have commenced its ravages with renewed virulence, leads us to fear that we are again to be visited by this dreadful scourge, and we are thereby admonished to make due preparation to meet it. Early precaution should therefore be taken to cleanse and purify the city, and to remove every thing which is calculated to produce it. We hope our authorities will take the subject in hands, and adopt such sanitary laws as may effectually prevent the disease from appearing in our midst. We are of opinion that the cholera is produced entirely by local causes, and that, therefore, it is not a disease that need be feared in places where those causes do not exist. Cleanliness is the great preventive, and no pains should be spared to render our city, in this respect, beyond the reach of danger.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Boiler of a locomotive running between Albany and Schenectady, exploded on the 11th instant, killing the engineer and dangerously wounding the fireman. The engine was a complete wreck.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN OF OUR STATE.—*The York (Pa.) Gazette*, announces the death, on the 5th inst., of the Hon. Chas. A. Barnitz, an eminent Lawyer of that place. He was elected in 1836, to the House of Representatives of the United States, from York County, a district that was decidedly opposed to his political principles, and in 1837 was selected as Sentorial delegate to the convention for amending the constitution of Pennsylvania.—For many years, he was President of the York Bank. He was, says the Gazette, an accomplished scholar, an able lawyer, and enjoyed an unlimited confidence.

THE HON. FRANTON W. FARRAR, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, died at Baton Rouge, in that State, on the 7th of March.

A fire took place recently at Boseville, (Ohio) in a range of stables, and consumed twenty one horses. It was the work of an incendiary.

ANNEXATION.—By the report of the Boundary Commissioners of this State, Delaware and Maryland, Marcus Hook, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and the territory adjacent, have been annexed to the domain of the State of Delaware.

CALIFORNIA GOLD DIGGERS.—*Important Decision.*—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has made an important decision in relation to the silent partnership business in the California gold diggings:

An application was made to the court, by Mr. J. A. Leong, of Philadelphia, for an injunction to restrain one Patrick McLaughlin from disposing of some $20,000 worth of gold dust. The plaintiff alleged that he and Patrick entered into partnership, for the purpose of digging gold in California, and that the proceeds, amounting to the above sum, had been taken possession of by said Patrick, without the slightest attempt to divide the spoils. The gold dust was at the United States Mint, and an injunction was prayed to prevent the defendant from taking it from that place. The court decided that the refusal of a partner to account, is no ground of injunction; and that, even if there was a partnership, the defendant not having labored too waste that gold, but the whole fund having been acquired by the defendant, it was not partnership property. The injunction was refused.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

### Railroads West and North West.

I observed, a few mornings ago, some notice in your paper of the "Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad" now so far advanced in construction, as to be ready for the superstructure on more than one half of the line.

Through the medium of your columns, I ask leave to call the public attention to some general views on the subject of Western rail roads, as connected with the trade and growth of Pittsburgh, to the progress of several of those roads, and to the features and character of the country they penetrate.

Pittsburgh is situated on the Western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, on her imperishable foundation of coal, at the head of a mighty navigation leading to the Gulf of Mexico, with branches to the North and West, some of which closely infringe on the shores of Michigan and the other great Lakes, must, with Cincinnati forever supply those extensive regions with the most important of all manufactures, the fabrics of iron; in some divisions of this business, the superior, and in all so soon as the same skill and capital shall be employed, the equal of Cincinnati. But with all these natural advantages, since by the advent of steam, neither seas, nor mountains any longer form barriers between nations or communities, no city can long maintain her supremacy in trade without the aid of rail roads—I need not refer to the successive rival efforts of Boston and New York, in proof of this—and although it is true that most of your products will find their cheapest outlet over the water, still the maintainance of your trade depends upon the increase of *personal* facilities in reaching your city,—If Pittsburgh is not placed on the highway of travel between the Great West and the Atlantic Cities, whereby she can maintain a constant acquaintance with the Merchants and consumers of the West, she will soon feel her isolation in the loss of business.

But in a country like ours, where, owing to its extent, the head of the market is necessarily distant, and when in consequence of small capitals, merchants must frequently renew their stocks, time becomes so great an element, that, at certain seasons of the year, rail roads themselves, even at the more expensive rates, will be made the vehicles of heavy transportation, and at all seasons of those lighter and more valuable fabrics which demand to be placed speedily and freshly in the market.

In the prosecution of so inviting a system, there is no doubt of our action, and that numerous rail-road schemes will prove abortive, or turn out bad investments. I propose to apply some tests to those roads looking to the West, whereby we can judge of their probable accomplishment and of their value when constructed.

Generalizing as much as possible, I will lay down three canons as most likely, on this subject to form the law of success.

*First*—They must be trunk lines.

*Secondly*—They must traverse and penetrate to a productive country.

*Thirdly*—They must frequently cross navigable waters at good market points.

Presuming that your readers are as fully conversant as the writer is with the system of railroads in Ohio, I shall take up the subject when it reaches Indiana.

But not to be wearisome, I will reserve further remarks for one or two further future. W.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—The editor of the Tribune, in a recent article upon the subject of Madame Bornstein's Concert, indulges in some undeserved, and as we deem, unjust remarks, against several of our amateur performers who assisted on that occasion, and appears especially disposed to find fault with Mr. Kleber. What this gentleman has done to excite the ire of the Tribune, we know not. The opposition of the Mercury arises from causes that are well known to the amateur world, but we must confess that we had expected a more generous course from the gallant Major, towards an old and highly esteemed citizen like Mr. Kleber. This gentleman has been a resident of our city for nearly twenty years, and both in, and out, of his profession, has maintained a high character. Our object, however, in this communication is to reply briefly to a certain critique which appears in the Tribune of Monday, translated from a German newspaper called the West Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung, and to which the writer appends his signature, desirous, of course, that the name of "Schaad" should be duly appreciated in the musical circle of Pittsburgh. After extolling, in high terms, the singing of Madame Bornstein, and praising Herr Vogel, and damning poor Giamboni, with faint praise, he goes on to say,

"Mr. Kleber alone has not been so happy as to make an agreeable impression on his hearers. We are far here from intentional offence. Our critique shall not be abused to a malicious satire. But we believe it our duty to mention the general impression, so that no body may be lulled into an illusion. The object of criticism is not mockery, nor correction. We generally had to complain of Mr. Kleber's somewhat presumptuous appearance, and of a kind of self admiration, which even would not become the greatest artist, and Mr. Kleber is surely far from believing himself an artist. Whatever may be his services in the cultivation of musical taste in this city, he may know that one of the most important characters of an artist is—modesty."

The entire objection of Mr. Schaad to our unfortunate friend, Kleber, seems to amount to this, viz:—that he has too good an opinion of himself. Now as regards Mr. Kleber's vanity and assumption, no one who truly knows him, will for a moment acknowledge the truthfulness of the charge. Mr. Kleber affects nothing. He does not claim to be at the head of the musical profession of the country, but his friends and those who are equally capable of judging look upon him as possessing musical talents of a very high order. With what pretentions Mr. Schaad sets himself up as a critique, we are not able to learn, but he certainly has displayed but a limited knowledge of the Divine Art, in his remarks upon the performance of Madame Bornstein, and we would recommend him, before he gives advice to others, about the beauty of modesty, to introduce a little more of that great virtue into his own composition, and not to allow "envy, hatred, and malice," to exercise so potent an influence as is exhibited in his article. Mr. Kleber has long been known here, and is deservedly popular, both as a man and a musician, and it is not to be supposed that his numerous friends will permit their feelings towards him, to be changed, merely because a certain Mr. J. C. Schaad—a foreigner of a few days' sojourn amongst us—is not disposed to look upon Mr. Kleber, either as a very great performer, or a very modest man. O. P. Q.

### FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 16, 1850.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Darsie presented a remonstrance from citizens of Pittsburgh, against the consolidation of the several wards of said city into one School District.

After the presentation of sundry other petitions and remonstrances, mostly in regard to local and private matters, on motion of Mr. Crabb, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the marriage contract between Lieut. Middleton, of the U. S. Navy, and Edwardina, his wife.

Mr. Crabb resumed and concluded the introductory branch of his remarks, commenced yesterday, reading at great length from the printed pamphlet of testimony in the case, and arguing that the wife had been guilty of the grossest improprieties, on repeated and diverse occasions, in the public parlor at the Morris House, in Philadelphia, and elsewhere. "The gentleman who seems to have been most favored is a Mr. Henry McCall. It is in evidence by one of the servants (a waiting maid) in the house, that she has heard endearing conversations between the lady and Mr. McCall in the public parlor, at late at two o'clock at night—that she heard these conversations on more than one occasion—and that on one night, particularly, she heard such kissing, and heard Mrs. Middleton address the gentleman as her dearest angel, and ask him in an expostulating tone how he could treat her so.

Mr. Muhlenberg replied with great force and ability, on the other side of the question—upraiding the cause of the lady with considerable enthusiasm. He stigmatized the evidence which had been read, as the result of a base conspiracy on the part of the family and friends of Mr. Middleton, to ruin the reputation of an innocent woman, and effect a separation between her and her husband. It was apparent, he said, that the witness had lied from beginning to end. In conclusion, he said, that there was one single circumstance in the conduct of the petitioner in this case which ought to damn him forever in the estimation of all honorable men. It was a well known fact, that on the very night when this testimony was taken, and his wife was thus proven to have committed adultery with Mr. Henry McCall, he was to be a party in the city of Philadelphia, and there danced in the same cotillion with the man who had inflicted upon him this grievous injury. A creature so lost to every manly feeling, he had no hesitancy in saying, out to be scouted with scorn and contempt from the Senate.

The question was still further debated, by Messrs. King and Crabb, and eventually postponed until Tuesday next.—The prevailing impression is, that the bill cannot pass.

In the House, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information in regard to that portion of the Pennsylvania canal in your city, proposed to be filled up and converted into a sewer, by the bill which passed the Senate some ten days ago. Mr. Walker tells me that he thinks the communication of the Canal Commissioners will be in favor of the object contemplated by the people of Pittsburgh, and that the bill will finally pass the House.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Associate Judges in Allegheny county, was again taken up, on motion of Mr. McClintock; and after various amendments had been proposed, and one to the effect, that the increased salary should be paid out of the Treasury of Allegheny county, adopted. On motion of Mr. McClintock the House adjourned.

This amendment was evidently intended to defeat the bill, and will unquestionably have that effect, as neither Doctor McClintock, (who introduced the original bill, nor any other member of the delegation would have it in its present shape.

CORDEN.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1850.

All is bustle among the merchants and forwarders, who were never so much hurried as at present, to ship the large purchases of goods for the great South West, and the Southern trade. Every merchant has abundance of customers, well loaded with cash, or good credit at command, and a better satisfied community does not exist, than this of New York. Spring weather is upon us, and vegetation has already made a good deal of progress, and it is not difficult to find leaves of three quarters of an inch long upon early shrubbery.

The second *Hegira* of California emigrants took place yesterday, and seven hundred men have gone to swell the number of seekers after gold, making nearly fourteen hundred for the week. The shipments of provisions for California were never larger than at present, and, take the trade altogether, the California market is now the best one open to the enterprises of commerce.

That portion of New York, defined as "Society," is now in the middle of another of its antics, borrowed from the fashion of London, of having "*Matinee dansant.*" The fashionables, after a rout at night, drag themselves from bed, and assemble at a morning hop, which closes in season to allow the male part of the company to re-make their toilette, and appear on 'change, and dabble in the pork, and other vulgar necessaries of life, by which they exist. Our fashionables, with unfathomable obliquity of vision, are ever wearing some old fashion republished abroad. It is a fact worth remembering, that the most attractive *Salon* in Paris, this day, is that of an American lady, who interdicts all music, dancing, and every thing except conversation. Here the diplomats of Europe have made their head quarters, and instead of exercising their heels, meetings take place, at which is gathered all that can be called the most brilliant capital of Europe.

In stocks there continues to be a good degree of activity, and the old fashioned ones, such as Morris Canal, United States Bank, and Vicksburgh, are looking up. The Morris Canal, thanks to the coal, and iron trade of Pennsylvania, is destined soon to advance very much, and some fine morning will see the stock in the pockets of capitalists, and with par. A large loss has lately been negotiated, on account of the canal, and those engaged upon it are not calculated to let it fail. Col. Rob noon, of Allegheny City, is here of business connected with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. The undoubted securities he offers, united to his tact in such matters, will enable him to raise the means, and successfully prosecute the great work Pittsburgh has in hand.

The most prominent "bear," on Thursday, offered to sell $100,000, of a favorite rail road security, at the sellers option, in one year, at about two per cent. under the market. His offer was accepted, but the "bear" refused to put up ten per cent. as a forfeit, a condition he demanded of the purchaser. The Board of Brokers interfered, and the bear disgorged, and, unless he delivers his bonds at once, will never see his $10,000 again.

The schooner Amaret was purchased on Friday, by Mr. Burrows, on the part of Mr. H. Grinnell, for the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. She lies at the Tobacco Inspection, East River, where she is being strengthened and put in proper condition for such an expedition. She will be ready by the first of May. One or two more will accompany the Amaret, to be commanded by Lieutenants de Haven and Griffin. Mr. Grinnell heads the subscription with $30,000. There is some expectation among the friends of the expedition that Lady Franklin will visit this country before the expedition is started.

The vessel purchased, and her consort, will be rigged as hermaphrodite brigs, and be of like dimensions. One will be called the "Advance," the other the "Rescue." The instructions of the company will be, to search the shores of Wellington's Inlet and Cape Walker, in the hopes of obtaining some traces of Sir John Franklin, in such as copper cannisters, containing notes of his voyage, and the like, which he was directed to occasionally throw overboard.

One of the finest of the Havre packets, the "Argo," of Wm. Whitlock's line, went ashore on the 14th, on Long Island. She was one of the first two large packets built, and was valued at $60,000. She had on board a cargo worth $300,000, which can hardly be saved, as the sea was making a clean sweep over her. No lives were lost.

In markets, no material change. Holders of cotton are not willing to meet the market at the late decline, but the buyers are not anxious to close, but claim an advance of ½ on account of the news from the South. Breadstuffs are not active, and holders ready to close their stocks prior to the receipt of new supplies. Barrelled provisions are in active demand, and some large lots have changed hands on speculation. Mess Pork, $10 37 @ 1044; Prime, $8 94 @ 9; Lard is cheaper; Butter in active request at 18 @ 22c for State and 7 @ 12c for Ohio; Cheese 6½ @ 8c. C.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE has pronounced the following poem to be "the best lyric of the century," this is certainly a high, as well as a deserved compliment. Our readers will with pleasure learn that it is the production of one of our gallant countrymen, Captain George W. Cutter, of Covington, Kentucky, who, they will also doubtless recollect, as having delivered, during the recent Taylor campaign, several eloquent and stirring speeches in this city.

### THE SONG OF STEAM.

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas,
Creeping along, a snail like band,
Or writing the way-ward breze;
When I saw the peasant idly reel,
At the toil which his faintly bore,
As he turned at the tardy wheel,
Or forged at the weary oar:

When I measured the printing courier's speed,
The flight of the carrier dove,
As they bore a law a King decreed,
Or the lines of impatient love;
I could but think how the world would feel
As these were out-stripped afar,
When I should be bound to the rushing keel,
Or chained to the flying car!

Ha! ha! ha! They found me at last;
And they invited me forth at length;
And I rushed to my throne with a thunder blast
And laughed in my iron strength!
Oh! then you saw a wondrous change
On the earth and ocean wide;
Where now my fiery armies range;
Nor wait for wind and tide.

Hurrah! hurrah! the waters o'er
The mountains steep decline;
Time—space have yielded to my power—
The world—the world is mine!
The giant stream of the queenly west,
And the orient floods divine.

The ocean pales where'er I sweep,
To hear my strength rejoice,
And monsters of the briny deep
Cower trembling at my voice.
I carry the wealth and the lord or earth.
The thoughts of the god-like mind,
The wind lags after my going forth,
The lightning is left behind.

In the darksome depths of the fathomless mine,
My tireless arm doth play,
Where the rocks ne'er saw the sun decline,
Or the dawn of the glorious day;
I bring earth's glittering jewels up,
From the hidden caves below,
And I make the fountain's granite cup
With a chrystal gush o'erflow.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel,
In all the shops of trade;
I hammer the ore, and turn the wheel,
Where my arms of strength are made;
I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint,
I carry, I spin, I weave,
And all the doings I put in print
On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscle to weary, nor breast to decay,
No bones to be "laid on the shelf,"
And soon I intend you may "go and play"—
While I manage the world myself.
But harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands
As the tempest scorns the chain.

SENATOR CASS ON THE UNION.—"Let him who will, calculate the value of this Union, if he can, I spurn the useless effort. Its value is in the past, in the present, and in the future; in its promises, its performances, and its hopes; in all it has done, and is doing, and is destined yet, I trust, to do. Its value is in the heart of every true American."

From the Philadelphia North American.

### The Great Central Route.

According to an announcement made for some time past, a meeting was held last evening, in Sansom Street Hall, for the purpose of listening to addresses from Hon. Oliver H. Smith, of Indiana, and Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg and Ohio Railroad. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the election in progress throughout the county, the attendance was not as full as it would otherwise have been, but we were glad to see, among the considerable number present, our most eminent citizens and capitalists.

Across the upper end of the hall, maps were displayed,—all of them marked so as to show, prominently, the lines of improvement in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

At the appointed time, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., arose and delivered an address, which we regret we cannot give even a proper outline of.

He said that he would occupy the attention of the meeting but for a short time, and would then give way to the Hon. Oliver H. Smith, of Indiana, who would describe the Great Central Railroad from Philadelphia to St. Louis, taking Indianapolis as his point of view, which would place the subject in a new light before the citizens of Philadelphia.

He would confine his remarks principally to the illustration of two points: the present condition and prospects of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, of which he is the Chief Engineer, and the importance of putting under contract, as soon as possible, the whole of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On this last point, he was sorry to say, there was a great want of correct information among our citizens.

He wished it to be distinctly understood that he stood there the advocate of a continuous railroad chain. Let others preach, if they will, the value of broken links; he had nothing of the kind to say.

He was a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and when called on within a few days, he had doubled the subscription. He did this because he wanted the whole Western Division put under contract forthwith.

He stood there as an independent Stockholder, intending to speak plainly what he believed to be the truth. Nobody but himself should be held responsible for what he said.

When the idea of stopping the Pennsylvania Rail Road, for a time, at Tyrone Forges was held out, he had protested against it; and when the idea of stopping it at the Loyalsock was held out, he had protested against it. You must not only say that you are going on to Pittsburgh, but you must do it. You must not rest satisfied with giving pledges to Allegheny County, in return for her million of dollars, but you must keep them. He was a Philadelphian, body and soul, and had not a dollar permanently invested in the West. He was jealous of the fair fame of Philadelphia, and he would add his voice to any person who averred that it was better for the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company to repudiate a contract than to borrow any money, uttered a discreditable sentiment. You must finish the work, it will never fulfil your expectations until it is finished. While you are waiting, your rivals are working.

The New York and Erie Rail Road will be done next spring; as also will be the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail Road. Fast steam boats will ply from Cleveland to Dunkirk. There will be a first class steam route all the way from Cincinnati to New York; without a mile of slow travel by horse power, packed in a state coach, like herrings in a barrel, or sleeping on a shelf in a canal packet, as if stretched on a fence rail, and covered with a piece of tape. He would say again: the Northern route will be a first class steam route throughout, while one will be a broken chain, patched up with the miserable expedient of horse power, which is behind the age.

We must finish the whole of the Western Division, and that promptly, so that we may obtain a continuous steam communication with the West. After this year the glory of the Baltimore position he rarely enjoys.

The first crop in the ground should be peas, beets, radishes, potatoes, carrots, cabbage and onion sets. Manure well, and dig or plough deep. Sow extra early and marrowfat peas in rows, the former two feet and the latter three feet apart, and three inches deep. Beets in rows eighteen inches apart, and the seeds about two inches apart and one inch deep. Scatter a few seeds of early scarlet radish over the ground before it is raked; they will be up in a few days, and fit to pull before others have made much progress; twelve of the radishes as soon as ready, hoe the ground well, and thin out the beets next month to four inches apart. Sow a patch of yellow or white summer radish. Sow early butter and Indian lettuce; the first will be ready in May, the other in June. Sow celery in rich, light, warm soil; make the earth fine, and water freely; it is a profitable market crop. Sow onion seeds very thick in shallow drills, to grow sets for next season. The early forcing and Altringham carrots are the best flavored; sow the former in drills eighteen inches apart, and the latter twenty to twenty four inches. They do not take richly manured soils. Sow lettuce in a pot or box for an early crop; place it under glass, or in the hot bed on window, where it will appear quickly, and be ready to plant out about the end of April or towards the middle of May. A few early turnips are advisable; if you do not sow early, you will not have a crop till the fall sowing. Cabbage seed may be sown (so I think) now early York, or heart, and dumbead, and make a second and larger sowing of the latter to plant out in June, for fall and winter use, also remember red Dutch cabbage for pickling; they are beautiful garniture for the table, to many very palatable.

*Fifteen Hundred Passengers for California.—A Novel Scene.*—The rush for California by the steamers is unprecedented. In addition to the 650 who sailed in the Georgia, on Wednesday, from New York, the Commercial says that the steamships Empire City and Cherokee, which leave that port to day for Chagres, will take out full eight hundred more passengers. They had about an equal number on their decks. Thus some 1500 will have gone forth from New York alone this week.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.—A project is on foot for a meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall to respond to the sentiments expressed in the late speech of Mr. Webster.

At a meeting of the colored population, on Tuesday night, one of the orators claimed that the Senator of Massachusetts was proved, by his *soubriquet*, "Black Dan," to belong to their color; and the following ticket for 1852 was proposed:—

PRESIDENT—W. H. Seward, free white man of N. Y.

VICE "—P. Douglass, free black man of Ohio.

Mr. Calhoun was charged with treason. Mr. Seward was warmly eulogized; and Messrs. Clay and Webster were grievously censured.

Mr. Forrest, on *dit* is about to commence an action against the Daily News for an editorial article, in which is asserted his tyranny is the cause of all the present trouble, &c.

The New York Tribune, speaking of Gov. Seward, says:—"His speech was what it should be—it uttered the voice of the great State of N. York and of Freedom."

A building lot, bordering on the harbor of San Francisco, commands $15,000, while a good lot for a residence within half a mile, may be had for $500.

Gold to the amount of $2,250,000 was shipped from San Francisco during the month of December.

On the 12th and 13th of January, there were thirty one vessels arrived at San Francisco.

The population of San Francisco is about 40,000—10,000 of whom live in tents.

The great speech of Mr. Webster appears to have produced a better state of feeling at Washington than has heretofore prevailed, and the conviction is now general, that the slavery question will be compromised in a short time.

Meetings have been held at Panama, by both natives and American citizens, to devise means to put a stop to the collisions, which are continually occurring between the two races on the Isthmus.

There are three companions with whom a man should always keep on good terms—his wife, his stomach, and his conscience.

Jenny Lind Morning Gowns are advertised for sale in New York.

A LARGE CARGO FOR PITTSBURGH.—The St Louis Republican, of the 25th ult, says:—The steamer John Q. Adams reached this city, Saturday morning, from the Upper Mississippi, with a full cargo of pork and lard for Pittsburgh. She had barrels lard, 10 casks hams, or 233 tons in all.

☞ REV. T. C. Teasdale will deliver his parting benediction to the Grant Street Baptist Church, on Sunday next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

On Monday following he will take his departure for Springfield, Ill., where he has been called by the unanimous consent of the Church. May he ever be useful is the prayer of many.

### MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 14th of March, by Rev. A. M. Bryan, Mr. DAVID PARCOAST, of Elizabeth, to Miss JANE GIBBERT, of this city.

With the above notice, was received a plentiful supply of cake to which the Printers did ample justice—They return their sincere wish that the happy couple may enjoy the prosperities and good fortune which this kind remembrance assures them they deserve.


J. D. Williams.....John Hall.

J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., WHOLESALE & RETAIL FAMILY GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and dealers in Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh. mr20

For Sale,

A LOT OF GROUND situate in Wilkins township, near the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, and fronting on the Braddock's Field road—containing SIX ACRES, more or less.

For terms, &c., apply to Alexander K. Miller, Fourth street; or to the subscriber, near the premises.

mr20-2t ABRAHAM HORBACH, Jr.

BAGS—10 doz Tow; 10 do Cotton; in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD

SOCKS—100 doz (Country) on hand and for sale by mr20 J & R FLOYD

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, President. A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods, merchandise in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

mr20-tf [Journal and Post copy]

MELODEON PIANO.

THE subscriber has just received a new and beautiful instrument called "Melodeon Piano," from the factory of March & White, Cincinnati. It has the elegance of exterior of a Piano Forte, and is possessed of a tone at once sweet and powerful. Its great advantage, however, consists in the rapidity of its enunciation, which enables the performer to execute upon it the most brilliant piano music. Altogether, it may be called the best reed instrument ever invented. Call and examine.

HENRY KLEBER, at Woodwell's,
Sole Agent for March & White's manufacture.
P. S.—Also, several new and very fine Melodeons.
mr20 [Journal, Chronicle, and Mercury copy]

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A. A. MASON & CO, 60 Market street, are constantly opening the latest and most fashionable styles of Fancy and Staple Goods, comprising Barege, Silks, Alvertinos, De Laines, &c., &c.

Also—Embroideries, Ribbons, Shawls, Linen Goods, Domestic Goods, &c. mr20

Chambers' Educational Course.

THE SCIENTIFIC SECTION.—The Messrs. Chambers have employed the first Professors in Scotland, in the preparation of these works. They are now offered to the Schools of the United States, under the American revision of D. M. Reese, M. D., L. L. D., late Superintendent of Public Schools, in the City and County of New York.

I. Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge;
II. Clark's Drawing and Perspective;
III. Chambers' Elements of Natural Philosophy;
IV. Reid & Hain's Chemistry and Electricity;
V. Hamilton's Vegetable and Animal Physiology;
VI. Chambers' Elements of Zoology, with plates;
VII. Page's Elements of Geology, illustrated.

It is well known that the original publishers of these works (the Messrs Chambers, of Edinburgh) are about to command the best talents in the preparation of their books, and that it is their practice to deal faithfully with the public. This series will not disappoint the reasonable expectations thus excited. They are elementary works, prepared by authors in every way capable of doing justice to their respective undertakings. I have also been evidently bestowed upon them the necessary time and labor to adapt them to their purpose. We recommend them to teachers and parents with confidence. The first named volume, in the hands of a teacher of the younger classes, might furnish an inexhaustible fund of amusement and instruction. Together, they would constitute a rich treasure to a family of intelligent children, and impart a thirst for knowledge.—Vermont Chronicle.

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THE morning boat leaves the wharf, above the bridge, daily, at 8 o'clock precisely. Time to Baltimore, 32 hours; time to Philadelphia, 40 hours.

The evening boat leaves daily, (except Sunday evenings), at 6 o'clock. Passengers by leaving on the day, and thus avoid night travel.

Secure your tickets at the Office, Monongahela House, St. Charles Hotel.

mr20-1y J. MESKIMEN, Agent

SUGAR, MOLASSES, & RICE—
160 hhds prime N O Sugar;
20 hhds Loaf Sugar;
600 do N O Molasses;
10 do Golden Syrup;
20 tierces Rice; in store and for sale by
J & R FLOYD,
mr20 Round Church Buildings

TEAS—30 hf chests Y H Teas;
10 do Powchong Tea;
5 do Chulan do;
10 do Gunpowder do;
10 kills bbs Y H do;
6 tibs do do do;
10 tibs do Gunpowder do;
8 kills do Imperial do;
In store and for sale by
J & R FLOYD,
mr20 Round Church Buildings

COFFEE—200 bags Rio, on hand and for sale by
J & R FLOYD

SUGAR—25 hhds fair N O, rec'd and for sale by
CHGRANT

BULK HAMS, SHOULDERS & SIDES—20 cks Hams landed per steamer Pilot No 7; and for sale by
J & R FLOYD

SALERATUS—30 bbls Adams', in store and for sale by [mr20] J & R FLOYD

POTASH—12 casks prime, in store and for sale by
J & R FLOYD

BUCKETS—25 doz Beaver, on hand and for sale
J & R FLOYD

TUBS—10 doz Beaver, on hand and for sale by
J & R FLOYD

BROOMS—20 doz in store and for sale by
J & R FLOYD

POTASH—23 casks for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS

TABLE SALT—A superior article, in papers, for sale by [mr20] WICK & McCANDLESS

WINDOW GLASS—12 boxes 8x10;
70 do 7x9;
14 do 6x8; for sale by
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mr20 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

SP. TURPENTINE—18 bbls for sale by
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POTASH—3 casks, prime quality, for sale by
mr14 R E SELLERS

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DRY SALTPETRE—10 kills, superior quality, for sale by
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BURGUNDY PITCH—550 lbs for sale by
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SUPER CARB. SODA—1000 lbs for sale by
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FINE SPONGE—1 case, very superior quality, for sale by R E SELLERS

FRENCH CHALK—175 lbs (for tailors) for sale by
mr20 R E SELLERS

COTTON YARN—600 lbs Nos from 5 to 10, in store and for sale by [mr20] J & R FLOYD

CANDLE WICK—30 bales in store and for sale by
mr20 J & R FLOYD

BATTING—25 bales No 1; 25 do No 2; on hand and for sale by
mr20 J & R FLOYD

ROCK POWDER—70 kegs (in store and magazine) for sale by [mr20] J & R FLOYD

ALEXANDER M. WATSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office, on Fourth street, above Wood. mr19

SAMUEL McKELVY,

MANUFACTURER OF CAST STEEL, and No. 1 and No. 2 American Blister Steel. Also—Steel Taps, always on hand and for sale, either at his "Eagle Steel Works," Office street, Fifth Ward, or at the SUN, root of Wood street, Pittsburgh.

mr19-tf M. McKELVY, Manager.

1850!

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