The Pittsburgh Post.

THURSDAY MORNING:.....MARCH 20.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Cumberl'd Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, Potter County.

GROWTH OF CITIES—PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO.

The growth of Chicago is attributable not alone to its natural advantages, but mainly to the fact that all those advantages have been industriously made known through its newspapers, pamphlets, and every other possible mode of advertising. No city in this country has advertised more, and published more in reference to its advantages of locality, its railroads, its shipping and trade, and its manufactures; and as a consequence, no city in this country has grown so rapidly; and in no one has real property increased so fast. More than 40,000 has been added to its population in five years; and in fifteen years more it will probably contain 200,000 inhabitants.

Chicago has but one natural advantage over most other cities; and that is its favorable facility to secure the trade of Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, and some portions of the State of Iowa. It is surrounded by no mineral, lumber or coal regions, and has no advantages for manufactures over any other locality along the Lake coasts. It has no navigable rivers extending from it in every direction. But what it lacked in natural advantages it has made up by the public spirit and enterprise of its citizens, and by zealous efforts to attract population and capital from abroad. Railroads have been built in every direction, and thus made it the greatest grain port in the world; and as a consequence a distributing point for manufactured goods and general merchandize. By reason, too, of it railroads it has become the great market for the lumber that comes from the upper Lakes, and supplies a large portion of the great state of Illinois. Such are the advantages of Chicago as a great grain and lumber market, and a distributing point for merchandize; and nearly all secured by her enterprise in building railroads. And now we hesitate not to say that Pittsburgh possesses more *natural* advantages for solid growth and wealth, and prosperity than Chicago.

Pittsburgh is at the head land at the starting point of over twenty thousand miles of Western steamboat navigation. It is situated at the junction of two navigable rivers, one coming from New York and the other from Virginia. From the one comes lumber and iron in vast quantities for the supply of the Western demand; from the other, coal and agricultural products of great value. Coal and iron mines abound in all the region around Pittsburgh, and the whole broad and populous West is their market. No city East or West has such advantages for manufacturing cheaply and selling readily all iron fabrics, glass, furniture, agricultural implements, and numerous other manufactures. The iron trade alone of this city is equal in *point* to the grain trade of Chicago; and our coal and lumber trade should equal the lumber trade of Chicago. Then Pittsburgh, too, is a great distributing point of general merchandize, and if all our Western railroads and their connections were completed, as large a region of country would become a market for Pittsburgh as Chicago commands. We hear a good deal of the manufactures of Chicago, yet they are not of one twentieth the value of the manufactures of this city. But the people of the Lake city take care to make known all over the country all that they are doing—all new branches of business started; and every other new fact and population and capital rush to Chicago for investment and employment. If as much public spirit was manifested here, as much advertising done, and our railroads pushed forward to completion as fast as the Chicago roads, Pittsburgh would soon become as attractive a point, and real estate increase in value, and business and improvements go forward as fast as in almost any other city in the Union.

A paper started and devoted expressly to these purposes is largely patronized and becomes profitable at Chicago. A similar one started here, the *Press Our ant*, is but poorly supported as yet, though spoken of favorably abroad as just the thing needed in our wealthy business community. There is certainly a difference in the spirit of the two communities, and that difference must seriously affect their destinies. Had the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road been a Chicago enterprise it would have been leased to the Company that offered three months ago, and completed and in use in five months hence. With us it is likely to fail entirely, and be sold by the Sheriff to a few bondholders. Chicago grants to it railroads every facility for reaching their proper depots. In Pittsburgh the railroads are treated as nuisances, and hardly allowed to enter the city at all. They are refused a transit across the city on streets. They are refused a passage through a tunnel under the hills. And they must wait for years for the privilege of having a freight depot near to the warehouses.

Our difficulty is also traced because it might increase the taxes of a few wealthy owners of out-lots, though it would not increase, but rather diminish the general tax. A High School, such as other cities have, is condemned because it costs nine thousand dollars a year in a city whose prosperity is worth eighteen millions. It is even difficult to keep up here a Merchants' Exchange or Board of Trade, one of the most useful institutions in any commercial or manufacturing city.

Such is not the public spirit of Chicago. It it had been its population would not have increased from 29,000 to 80,000 in six or seven years; and its real estate would not have risen in value from $100 an acre to $1000 per foot in fifteen years.

DEFAULTERS.—Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, at the commencement of the present administration, resolved to stir up the numerous defaulters who owed the government. He found that there was over one hundred and thirty million dollar due from them in all; some of them cases of long standing. Some of the cases were twenty years old; but no time bars a claim of the government.

Up to the present time, over thirty millions of dollars of these claims have been collected and settled; and there remains about a hundred millions yet to collect, and the Secretary has ordered legal proceedings to be instituted in all cases.

Look out, defaulters. Buck up your dime or hide your property as fast as possible. Uncle Sam's government, in the hands of the democracy, demands immediate payment.

SPRING.—We shall stick to our prediction of yesterday, and insist upon it that spring has now fairly commenced. Never was the season more cordially welcomed. So hard a winter was seldom if ever experienced in this vicinity. Eleven weeks of sleighing every body has considered quite too much of a good thing. The gradual thaw, too, is weakening and rotting the ice, and thus lessening the danger of damage to the boats in the final break up.

WE call attention to the advertisement of a store and house for rent on the corner of First and Market streets.

HARPER for April is already out. It is a good number. For sale by Miner & Co. and Gildenfenney & Co.

THE VERNAL EQUINOX.

The 20th of March is the Vernal Equinox; that is, the day of Spring when the day and night are of equal length. The Sun rose at six this morning and sets at six in the evening. The Sun has been on a trip to the South during the winter, and on the twenty-second of December was twenty-three degrees further south of us than now. It stood then over the tropic of Capricorn, but is now on its way back to the north, and has got as far as the Equator, and lies directly over that line to-day. While so far south its slant rays fall thin upon this part of the earth, and hence our winter. By the 21st June it will be 23 degrees north of the equator, and over the tropic of Cancer, and that is mid-summer. But the warmest weather comes later than that date, as the earth becomes more heated by August.

To-day, then, is the dividing point *astronomically* between winter and summer. In this latitude there should be no snow and ice in sight so late as the Vernal Equinox, and generally for the last third of a century there has seldom been. But this winter, the coldest in all that time, is an exception to all rules and calculations. It will take nearly three weeks yet to melt away all the snow and ice, and prepare the ground for tillage.

About the time the Sun crosses the line we usually have a storm, called the equinoctial storm; but it will have to be postponed this year to a later date.

It is only a figure of speech to say that the Sun is farther south in winter than in summer. That luminary maintains its fixed and uniform position in regard to the earth at all seasons, and it is the variation in the position of the earth as it passes in its orbit round the sun that produces our various seasons. In the winter with us the northern pole and hemisphere is inclined from the Sun, receives consequently less of its rays, and we have winter. At the same time the southern hemisphere is inclined towards the Sun, and they have their summer in South America, South Africa and Australia, while we are in the midst of winter. In July next it will be mid winter in Brazil, Australia, and all the southern half of the globe, while mid-summer with us. The twentieth of March is the turning point, when of the north approaching summer, while the people of the southern hemisphere are approaching winter. The twentieth of September is the turning point the other way.

But all this can be much better learned in works on astronomy and geography; still they are fit subjects for a little reflection on "equinoxial day."

PERILS OF STEAMER TRAVEL.—A passenger writing from London to a New York paper gave a thrilling description of his voyage across the Atlantic in the Cunard steamer Arabia, Captain Stone. He says in entering among the Banks of Newfoundland, with the fog so dense that you could not see ahead two lengths of the ship, in the neighborhood of large fields of ice, and where icebergs are frequently met, the Arabia made fourteen miles per hour. The Captain did not take any such precaution as sounding the steam whistles or ringing the ship's bell, but only kept the usual look-out. He says they run through several small fields of ice, and on one occasion passed an immense iceberg at a distance of one hundred yards. The berg lay abreast of the vessel; if it had been directly in her course, she would in all probability have run into it before her speed could have been slackened.

The Philadelphia News gives a little advice to the Native State Convention, which meets on the 20th inst. It says the friends of Fillmore and Donelson will be there and expect that the Presidential question will be left alone. They do not expect an endorsement, nor do they wish any—or else endorsed.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—The American Scientific Association meets at Albany on August 1. A great number of distinguished foreigners are invited and will attend. The different lines of ocean steamers have offered to give free tickets to a large number.

Hon Thomas H Bayley member of Congress from the Accomac District Virginia, will soon go to Cuba last December, has returned to Charleston, where he will wait for the return of warm weather before coming N. H. Bayley is much improved.

THE MAILS are frequently delayed of late which accounts for the late appearance of some of our letters from Harrisburg and Washington.

The License Bill.

A telegraphic despatch from Harr Jarrett's Eastern papers says

The House Committee of Conference on the License Bill inform me that they succeeded in more than one Senate Committee, but that an unsurmountable obstacle to an agreement was, that the three members of the House refused to make the ratio of taxables in the country more than 125, and also refused to raise the minimum of country licenses above $20.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.—The first canoe of opposition to the Pittsburgh plan of improving the Ohio river by means of slackwater navigation, passed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Committee on the subject has reported adversely. The report urges that the Ohio is now safe steamboat navigation at low stages of water, and that any further improvement, should the public see proper to make such, should be made on the present system of open river navigation. The following paragraph we extract from the *Enquirer*:

"We believe the navigation of the Ohio can be improved, and that it should be done under the supervision of United States Engineers, and at the expense of the treasury of the United States. That the improvement of the navigation of the navigable Western waters, common to many States, is a work of necessity, of interest to all, is truth as well as a truism, and that every effort should be used in Congress to accomplish it."

We do not dispute this, nor does anybody among the citizens of Pittsburgh who have proper information. But what is the use of relying upon these truths, when everybody knows that it is impossible to get the national government to do anything on the subject? When the President of a Democratic Congress is opposed, and when Congress is favorable, the President opposes it. Now, it has even happened, when both Congress and the President were favorable, that a small faction in the Senate defeated all action. If the Cincinnati chamber of Commerce relies on the friendship of national favor, it will find it a broken reed.—*Phila. North American.*

From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors, and B. A. Fahnestock & Co.

THE demand for warrants has been very active for the past ten days, and the price has risen one to two cents per acre since our report of the 6th instant.

Persons intending to make large investments in Western lands, delayed purchasing, in the expectation that warrants would fall below one dollar per acre. Being disappointed in this, they are now pressing on the market for their supplies. This demand, added to the large amount of orders soon to be received from the West, for the Spring trade, must, we predict, cause a further advance of from one half to one cent per acre, per day, until the rates of last Fall are reached.

It is understood among those who have closely investigated the subject, that there are over from six to seven millions of acres subject to private entry in Iowa and Minnesota. If the Government should postpone bringing other lands into the market until this quantity shall be subscribed, which is highly probable, dealers may anticipate, in July or August next, a panic among the holders of warrants similar to that which occurred last December, when they fell below ninety cents per acre.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Saturday, March 15th, 1856. }

House met at the usual hour.

Mr. Hunsicker in place, an act to charter the Fallen Timber Plank Road Company.

BILLS REPORTED.

713. Mr. Magee—Supplement to an act entitled an act to establish a uniform standard of bituminous coal and for other purposes, passed March 25, 1847.

Also, an act relating to scire facias on mortgages; reported with an amendment.

749. An act to provide for the erection of a public town house in Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

744. An act relative to the right of trial by jury in certain cases.

The appropriation bill being under consideration, the section allowing Mr. Richards eight thousand dollars for services rendered and money expended on the public works, in the days of Canal Commissioner Lesher. The claim was ably debated at great length by Messrs. Ball, of Erie, Johns, of Fayette, Whallon, of Erie, and Magee, of your city. The vote being taken by a call of the yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS 67—NAYS 27.

Mr. Roberts offers the following new section, that the Court where Mr. Richards' bondsmen should appoint a suitable person to collect the judgment for the same, which was read and passed finally.

On this Mr. Roberts has been very sensible speech in opposition to the section.

Mr. Roberts replied by stating that at a former time when he Mr. Richards had received money, his conduct was such that he had to be impeached, and it was through the kindest feeling that he proposed the section now before the House.

Mr. M'Clintock favored the section, as it brought it within the judgment of the Court.

Mr. M'Combs remarked that it was not the business of the Court to enquire whether the person was a rascal or not, &c. &c. We have but a single act of justice to perform, and for one I considered the section a proper one, &c. &c.

Mr. Magee—Mr. M'Combs must look exceptions, and neglect the essential, stating that he must inform the members and his friend from Philadelphia, who offered the same from the purest and best of motives.

On the engrossment of the proceedings, the Clerk of the Senate being present, was called by the Sergeant at arms to the bar. Mr. Strickler, Clerk of the Senate. The last most distinguished and well trained clerk presented in batch of bills, which were properly referred to the different Committees.

Mr. Wilson then called up the House calendar pending motion, and it was adopted the same on a strain of well selected Irish airs.

Mr. Carr spoke, remarking that he was disposed to vote against the section from the fact that he considered his Richards' bond restored, as I have said from the fact that he did not. Two members to pass his bill. Neither is reduction this section, as to show that the specific appropriation should fail to members. Like a call of the yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS 67—NAYS 27.

Mr. Wright moved to make an explanation in reply. Mr. M'C——'s speech—I need not tell that the gentleman from Lancaster, Mr. Stephan, made all the noise, and had not taken part in the debate of the House. The members at large and all Wright Mr. Phillips then stated that he was glad he had voted in favor of appeals for the small gentlemen, that he did not know the contents of the bill, but supposed that it would not be necessary to have the money, which he had voted for, &c. &c.

The Senate then returned the bill relative to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Daily Whig Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hemphill.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Penrose presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the repeal of the Passenger Railway Company, and asking for the passage of a general law to prevent a consolidated tax, in the case of the present tax of three mills, and four per mill, on tonnage passing over that road. It is now engaged as to which the Commonwealth is entitled to, if not greater than that now enjoyed from the source of revenue. The bill proposes a tax of one dollar per ton on first class freight, and one cent on second class, and three cents per ton on fourth class, and three cents per ton on coal and lumber. The figures exhibited by the friends of the bill are as follows, taken from the last report of the Company for 1855:

Tons ... first class freight at 61 per ton		238,143
" ... second " " 1 " "		74,447
" ... third " " 2 " "		74,447
" ... fourth " " 3 " "		1,000
Total tonnage transported		390,037
Tax paid at present rate		117,000
Increase to property		$46,957

Notwithstanding this increase the advocates of the measure flatter themselves that the company will accept it for these reasons. The increase is made up by taxing to a moderate extent 70,000 tons of freight, which are not now taxed, but may at any time become taxable by the repeal of the present tax, on coal and lumber. The coal interests would be better protected by an equitable moderate taxing than by a mere exemption, and would be more satisfactory to the people. The tax is increased on merchandize but reduced on mineral or agricultural products—the reduction being of importance to the farming interest, and the increase being on articles which can well bear it. The increase of tax for short distances is justified by the argument that many, for instance, which is near market and has the advantage of low freights, can better afford to pay a tax than that which pays the expense of transportation for 300 or 400 miles; that under it the local business of the State canals will be better protected against the monopolizing tendencies of the railroad company, and that the Main Line may thus be made more productive.

Although the proposed law increases the tax on the present business, it is believed that the company will not refuse it, as it will enable them to carry coal, iron and agricultural products a larger proportion of their freight—without an large an increase of tax as under the present law. And if they accept it the Legislature will be saved the constant annoyance of applications for its repeal. The bill appears to meet with general favor as far as opinion has been developed. It has been in substance repeatedly recommended by the Canal Commissioners, and is likely to be generally, if not unanimously received, as more equitable and yet to the Commonwealth more productive than the present adjustment of the tonnage question.

The following new section was offered by the Chairman, Mr. Foster, and passed:

SEC. 42. For the payment of the salary of the officers of the Eastern Penitentiary eight thousand seven hundred dollars. For the salaries of the officers of the Western Penitentiary eight thousand five hundred dollars; provided that the amount of salaries to be paid to said officers shall be fixed by the respective Boards of Inspectors. Also, to the Eastern Penitentiary eight hundred dollars; to the Western Penitentiary two hundred and seventy-five dollars, for gratuities to discharged convicts during 1855, per act of 28th of April, 1829.

SEC. 44. For the House of Refuge, for Western Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny fifteen thousand dollars.

For the Deaf and Dumb twenty thousand dollars.

For the instruction of the blind, seventeen thousand dollars.

House of Refuge Philadelphia, $15,000, being payment in full for amount, appropriated by the act of the twenty-sixth of January 1854, for building purposes. Also the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be applied to the support of the institution.

SEC. 45. That the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania training school, for idiotic and feebleminded children such amount as said institute may be entitled to receive under the provisions of the 6th section of the act incorporating said school passed the 17th day of April 1852.

For the State Lunatic Hospital the sum of $450, and to be drawn by the trustees of said Hospital and applied as follows: For the erection of works to supply the said institution with water and for the better protection of the buildings in case of fire. For the salaries of the officers and support of the hospital. For the repair of the buildings, heating apparatus, etc. For the improvement of the grounds and purchase of new furniture to be accounted for in the usual manner.

These appropriations are all proper and well bestowed. Now the crowning act of all will be the appropriation to the Western Lunatic Hospital in Allegheny city. When this has passed, indeed, may the orgies and revelries of the people feel that they have done justice to a noble and well deserving institute. There could be no more appropriate bequest made than the one asked for, to further the cause of humanity. What is more deserving than such building? and who more deserving than the unfortunate creatures, that justly claim the aid and countenance of the pure in heart. Let members think well of it and I feel confident that the bill will pass by a large majority. There is one fact that is to my mind clear—that the people of this Commonwealth will feel grateful to those who take care of the victims of the poor and needy.

The bill under consideration progressed to third reading, and the House adjourned, leaving the bill, after six o'clock. The bill will go through when up again, which in all probability will be We hearing, as it is agreed to. The father of the House, the "Saint Madame." The father of the House, Col. Biddle, told a member to-day to speak out and not let the House have the benefit of his thoughts.

Truly,

CAVAN

DIED:

On Wednesday, March 19th, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA SAVAGE, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend on FRIDAY at 2 o'clock, P. M. from the residence of her husband, John Savage, W. Liberty.

☞ McLane's Worm Specific—PREPARED by FLEMING BROS.—The following letter is published at the earnest solicitation of the proprietors of the above medicine, and has created more than ordinary interest.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 20, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Gentlemen: In consequence of the great demand for your Worm Specific, I have purchased your entire stock. We have sold a great many bottles of it, and have never had a complaint. We have also administered it in our own family, and have found it to be a safe and speedy remedy. We are willing to risk our reputation on the recommendation which we have given to the public.

Yours, &c.,

WM. M'MILLEN and W. F. PATTON.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Gentlemen: We have sold a great many bottles of your Worm Specific, and have never had a complaint. We have also administered it in our own families, and have found it to be a safe and speedy remedy. We are willing to risk our reputation on the recommendation which we have given to the public.

Yours, &c.,

ELEMING BROS.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Gentlemen: I have sold a great many bottles of your Worm Specific, and have never had a complaint. We have also administered it in our own families, and have found it to be a safe and speedy remedy. We are willing to risk our reputation on the recommendation which we have given to the public.

Yours, &c.,

ELEMING BROS.

☞ Opinions of the Press—For the truth of the following notices of the press, we refer to the proprietors of the above medicine, who will cheerfully show the original notices to any person who may call upon them:

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

We have received from the proprietors of the above medicine a copy of the testimonials in favor of the same, and we must say that we have never seen a more satisfactory collection of evidence in favor of any medicine. The testimonials are from persons of the highest respectability, and we have no doubt that the medicine is all that is represented.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We have received from the proprietors of the above medicine a copy of the testimonials in favor of the same, and we must say that we have never seen a more satisfactory collection of evidence in favor of any medicine. The testimonials are from persons of the highest respectability, and we have no doubt that the medicine is all that is represented.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

We have received from the proprietors of the above medicine a copy of the testimonials in favor of the same, and we must say that we have never seen a more satisfactory collection of evidence in favor of any medicine. The testimonials are from persons of the highest respectability, and we have no doubt that the medicine is all that is represented.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

We have received from the proprietors of the above medicine a copy of the testimonials in favor of the same, and we must say that we have never seen a more satisfactory collection of evidence in favor of any medicine. The testimonials are from persons of the highest respectability, and we have no doubt that the medicine is all that is represented.

From the Pittsburgh Journal.

We have received from the proprietors of the above medicine a copy of the testimonials in favor of the same, and we must say that we have never seen a more satisfactory collection of evidence in favor of any medicine. The testimonials are from persons of the highest respectability, and we have no doubt that the medicine is all that is represented.

From the Pittsburgh Morning Post