The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The War and General Taylor.

There is a singular inconsistency on the part of many of the Whigs, in relation to General Taylor, as compared with the President and the present war, which proceeds either from ignorance or some more culpable cause. The war is really one calculated to reflect disgrace upon our country, and therefore to be condemned by every lover of our institutions; and all, who have been instrumental in conducting it to the present crisis, are consequently worthy only of condemnation; or, it is one which, according to the usages of nations, is justifiable; and, therefore, in no way disgraceful in itself. If it be a disgraceful and dishonorable war, we cannot conceive wherein any man, no matter what may be his position in the community, who has sustained it, and consented to the movements which led to it, is justly entitled to any praise whatever, from those who believe it to be a war of this character, and the natural and inevitable conclusion of every honest-minded man must be, that praise of those who have prompted to the taking of the steps which led us into the war, and sustaining it, when thus made, is bestowed for some unworthy purpose—to accomplish some end, the attainment of which were otherwise very questionable.

We have sustained our government, from the first, in taking the steps which were stated by the Whigs to have been the *immediate* cause of the war. We were one of the great mass who sanctioned the acts which are cited as the *proximate* causes which led to it. We were in favor of the admission of Texas into this glorious and mighty Union. We were in favor of extending the area of freedom. And we were not among the number who stopped to enquire whether Texas had got her land titles all recorded, and their metes and bounds, to the fraction of an acre, settled and defined. We knew that the brave sons of that noble little Republic had spent years of toil, and had spilled oceans of blood, in gaining a tardy acknowledgment of Independence, even from our country. We knew that her independence had been acknowledged by two of the most powerful and magnanimous nations of Europe; and we were willing to believe that *she knew* her boundaries. We were among the number who took her to our embraces as a nation, *as she was*. By permitting her to incorporate her "lone star" into our bright galaxy, we of course became bound to cherish, to protect, and to defend her; and in doing this, if we must confront the world, instead of a single neighboring power—deeming the act to be right, we knew that our countrymen were ready to stand by their agreement.

The circumstances under which Texas was admitted into the Union are well known, and need not be repeated. The people of this country voted in favor of that act, in elevating Mr. Polk to the Presidency: and they voted under abundant warnings from the Whigs of the consequences. The act which they sustained was made a pretext for war by Mexico, and our government was thrown upon the defensive. The territory recognized by Texas as her own, must be defended; and therefore our little army was first ordered to the river Neuces, which was then deemed a sufficiently eligible position for defense. After remaining there for some months, without the occurrence of any circumstance of a hostile character,—when full knowledge of that section of the country had been acquired, and a more eligible position for the accomplishment of its purpose in being stationed there, had been discovered, the General in command,—the brave and magnanimous ZACHARY TAYLOR,—promptly wrote to the Head of the War Department, recommending—with the modesty which characterises all his writings and all his acts—in unequivocal terms, the occupation of that position in the new State, which, from observation, and the nature of the service, was deemed by him, most favorable for effecting the object which he had gone there to accomplish. His suggestion was promptly adopted by the War Department; and he received orders to take a position on the left bank of the Rio Grande. From the moment of his encampment there until this time, the circumstances surrounding him are well known. He has nobly sustained the confidence reposed in him by the administration, nobly sustained the honor of his country, and is nobly appreciated by all his democratic countrymen.

Let those, then, who are in soul opposed to the war,—who have condemned every movement which we were told would lead to war,—whose sympathies are with Mexico and for the Mexicans; —those who *were* Federalists in 1812; but who are very modest *Whigs* in 1847;—those who really hate the very name of any act sustained by the democratic masses; and who have seen no cause for rejoicing over our late victories in Mexico;—and whose most tender sensibilities are awakened at the mention of a military man for President; —let all such, beware how they desert the time-honored and care-worn leader of their party, for any *other* man; even though that man has elevated the character of his country, by many acts of patriotism and valor. They should recollect that the contest for the presidency is one conducted on the broad ground of principles, operating over our whole country. They should not forget the history—the tragical history—of a certain 'Coon party, in 1840, and the chorus of a memorable gathering song of that party—

"We'll vote for *Tyler* therefore,
Without a *why* or a wherefore."

It is not exactly any business of ours, but the caution cannot do the parties most deeply concerned, any material injury.

Whig Harmony.

MR. JACK, who, we understand, is a candidate for a seat in the Legislature from this city, in an article in the "Dispatch" of yesterday, says—speaking of the editor of the "American,"—"I will try to prove that the father acted the traitor's part, (in the American revolution,) and that the son is still more degenerated." This is not the most kind and gentle language which might be used, even towards a political opponent; and tho' the editor of the "American" can in no way be held responsible for any act or sentiment of his father, yet Mr. Jack, if he shall only take the trouble to search for proof, will find that many of those with whom both the editor of the American and himself are now acting, hold political doctrines which bear a very close affinity to those afterwards adopted by such as had been looked upon as traitors in 1776.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, received last night, claims the election of Gen. Dromgoole (dem.) over Belling, by a majority of 18 votes.—This spoils the crowing of the opposition. Particulars hereafter.

☞ The *patriotic* Whigs of Massachusetts have refused a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor. The resolutions to that effect were defeated in the Legislature, on the 23d inst., by a vote of 114 to 65. They not only condemn the war, but are unwilling to sustain *any* of those who assisted in producing it. They go "the entire" for Mexico!—This is *consistent*, if not patriotic.

☞ There occurred in January last a most horrid butchery of 2,000 slaves, at a depot called Gallinees, on the coast of Africa. The place was in a strict blockade by British and American cruisers; and the captors of the poor creatures beheaded them all—saying that if they could not sell them, after taking them prisoners in war, they would kill them. Would it not be well for the "*Liberty Party*" to extend the sphere of their sympathies, by sending out money to buy up the poor prisoners, who may be hereafter taken, and set them at liberty, rather than have them murdered in this way. They might thus very materially extend the area of freedom among those claiming their especial sympathies.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce, speaking of the custom house in that city for the week ending April 23d, says—that the amount of free articles as compared with the same time in 1846, was less by $511,422; while the amount of specie was greater by $5,787, and of dutiable goods $762,913. The amount of cash received was greater by $119,352. This is not an indication of serious loss to the government under the operation of the tariff of 1846.

☞ A young merchant of Liberty, Missouri, named Summers, on the 6th inst., tried to destroy himself by blowing up a keg of gunpowder upon which he sat, and to which he had attached a train. His flesh was very much lacerated, owing to the distance to which he was blown, and the house in which he was, very much injured; but he was not killed. He is not expected to survive. The commission of some act which preyed upon his mind led to this.

☞ A letter from Victoria, states that one of the Mexican cavalry companies, which evacuated that place when Gen. Quitman took possession there, was commanded by AGUSTUS ITURBIDE. He is a son of the Emperor of that name, who received his education in Philadelphia; and would no doubt find among the gallant volunteers from that city (and probably among those from Baltimore and Washington,) a number of his old acquaintances.

☞ Dr. Seth Salisbury, well known to the people of Pennsylvania as a distinguished Democrat, has assumed the editorial management of the Harrisburgh Argus. That paper has hitherto been opposed to the re-election of Gov. Shunk, but we are pleased to learn that Dr. S., its present talented editor, is doing battle manfully, for the election of our candidate. This is right. There should be no opposition to Gov. Shunk's election amongst Democrats.

☞ The Galveston News states that Gen. Lamar, on hearing of the critical situation in which Gen. Taylor was likely to be, near Saltillo, attempted to pass through from Lo:e'o to his assistance at the head of 80 or 100 Texans, but was compelled to yield to a very large Mexican force, after losing nearly half of his men. The brave General is therefore a Mexican prisoner.

☞ Mr. Patterson, the engineer of the locomotive "Bushhill," was instantly killed, on the 22d inst., from the bursting of the boiler, between Planes 1 and 2 of the Portage Railroad. The fireman was likewise so badly scalded that his life is despaired of.

OHIO WINE.—Col. Waring, of Columbia, it is said, has lately sold his entire vintage of last year at $1,25 a gallon. Some of the wines which have been made in Ohio, and in Southern Indiana and Illinois, are said to equal the fine Rhenish wines of Germany.

☞ A wire rope has recently been made in England which is 2600 yards long, three inches in circumference, and weighs 7 tons 15 cwts. It is intended for an inclined plane between Blackburn and Bolton. The wire was in bars of iron only ten days before the completion of the rope.

☞ A city paper gives a report of a trial at New Lisbon, in which a verdict of $2,250 was rendered against Dr. Robertson, of Hanover, for mal practice. A full report of that case was published in the Post on the 8th of April, more than three weeks ago!

☞ The Baltimore Republican says—"Information has been received at Washington of the safety of Father Rey, who was supposed to have been killed in Mexico. He found refuge in a pious Mexican family, and is now probably in Matamoras."

☞ The brick layers of St. Louis have recently *struck* for higher wages. They say that "*two dollars a day, and roast beef*" is not enough. They must have $2,50. Our country is fast going to "*ruin*" when mechanics can get $2,50 a day!!!

☞ The Board of Directors of the Western Theological Seminary meet on the 12th May, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church. The Students will be examined on Thursday, the 13th May, at 10 o'clock.

☞ There have been 127 days of sleighing in Pittsfield, Mass., since the fall of the first snow in November last. So says the Journal of Commerce.

RAILROAD IRON.—In the commercial columns of the N. Y. Tribune of Saturday, we find the following:

The Iron Works at Pembroke, Washington co., heretofore engaged in rolling hoops of bar iron, have been fitted up for working railway bars, and they are now turning 80 tons of rails per week, having been in operation about two weeks only. This mill is now owned by Horace Gray & Co., of Boston, who are making rails also on the Mill Dam at Boston, and are said to be putting up another large mill at South Boston, to cover some 43,000 square feet, or an acre of ground. The Boston Advertiser says:

Whoever will take the trouble to ascertain the quantity of Railroad Iron required in the country the present year, and the amount of the manufacture, will see that the demand must be beyond the supply. This will undoubtedly lead to considerations of Railway bars the present and ensuing year. American Iron is said to be worth from $7 to $10 per ton more than the Iron imported from Great Britain.

Experience has shown that the best quality of Iron has been the most economical for Railway uses in England, and there is a difference of from $5 to $10 in the price of the different qualities in the English market. The quotation prices for the export are for common or cheap iron. The manufacturers of Railway Iron in this country get orders readily for all they can turn out at about $7 per ton, above the present cost of importation.—This is owing to the superior quality of the Iron.

Case of Price.

James B. Price, of this city, an upholsterer by trade, joined Capt. Guthrie's company on the 3d of April. He deserted on the 8th, and was arrested on the 12th. An effort was made by his friends to have him released from service, for two reasons: 1st, that he was physically disabled to discharge the duties of a soldier; and 2d, that at the time of his enlistment he was drunk. Capt. Guthrie having fears that he would again desert, had him sent to jail on Friday last. Yesterday, a the instance of some persons whose names we have not learned, Price was brought before Judge Irwin, of the U. S. Court, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, when a full hearing of the whole case took place. Dr. M'Dowell, the physician employed by the Government, testified that he considered Price in no way disabled to discharge the duties of a soldier—on the other hand, Dr. Gazzam testified that in his opinion, Price was inflicted with a disease which rendered him unfit for the duties of the camp. It was also proven that Price was given to intoxication, and was perhaps drunk at the time of enlistment. On the contrary, other witnesses swore that he was sober enough to know what he was doing, &c. A. Wylie, Jr., Esq., appeared for the United States, and C. Darragh, Esq., for Price. Judge Irwin, we are told, delivered a very able opinion, at the close of which he ordered Price to be given over to his Captain and thus the case closed.

☞ The Sausage case was again brought before Alderman Steele, yesterday. The testimony was just as contradictory as the day before; one set of witnesses swore positively that Potterfield was in Herwig's house on a certain night, and there passed a spurious note for sausages, and another lot of witnesses swore just as positive that on the same night he was in the rendezvous. The magistrate being of the opinion that the testimony preponderated in favor of the defendant, dismissed the case and let the prisoner free.

☞ Two individuals were yesterday arraigned before his Honor the Mayor on a charge of passing counterfeit money on the Jefferson County Bank, N. Y. They did not pretend to deny the charge of passing the counterfeits, but stated that they supposed the money was genuine. Having given sufficient proof to satisfy the Mayor that they were not guilty of any unlawful design, they were at once discharged.

The Theatre.

The performances last night were well attended as they have been very generally of late. To-night a highly attractive and popular bill of fare is offered—the "Battle of Buena Vista," with all the distinguished characters, Gen. Taylor, Santa Anna, &c., &c. The "Virginia Girl," will no doubt again attract an overflowing house.

A Thrilling Letter.

The gratitude of the Irish heart towards the American people, on account of the contributions which have been sent to relieve the famishing and destitute of that ill-fated isle, will be read in the following beautiful and thrilling letter, addressed to the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President of the United States.

The "Irish Confederation" is a new association of the "Young Ireland" Party, of which Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, M. P. is the acknowledged leader, and Mr. MEAGHER one of its most eloquent orators:

GENTLEMEN: I received by the last Northern mail the original note and address, of which the accompanying are copies, dated from the "The Irish Confederation Council Rooms," 3d and 8th of April, 1847.

You will oblige me by communicating these documents to the public through the columns of your paper.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
April 23, 1847. G. M. DALLAS.

IRISH CONFEDERATION,
Council Rooms, April 8, 1847.

SIR: We have the honor to forward to you the enclosed address, adopted at a special meeting of the Irish Confederation, held on the 2d of April.

It gives us sincere pleasure to convey to you the grateful sentiments of this body, through this communication, and to assure you of our personal respect.

We have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient faithful servants,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, Chairman.
THOMAS F. MEAGHER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Junior Honorary Secretaries.

Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS,
Vice President U. S. A. Washington.

Address of the Council of the Irish Confederation to Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, *Vice President of the United States of America.*

COUNCIL ROOMS OF THE IRISH CONFEDERATION,
9 D'Olier-st. DUBLIN, April 3, 1847.

SIR: The last American mail conveyed to us the intelligence of the efforts on behalf of Ireland now being made throughout the United States, at the recommendation of the great meeting convened at Washington on the 9th of February, over which you were chosen to preside.

This intelligence lightened our despondency. We saw the greatest of the new nations of the earth moved by a universal impulse, with sympathy for our country—the same men of all creeds and parties cooperating in giving effect to this generous sentiment—men, some of whom have already made for themselves immortal names; and we could not but infer that much of the success of the whole movement might be traced to the heartiness with which the second citizen of the Republic led the ranks of your countrymen to our succor.

We do not feel humbled at receiving the aid of the American people, however it may reflect upon the character of an empire, ostentatious in its pretension to superior power, wealth and civilization, to permit what it calls an integral portion of itself to depend upon the voluntary contributions of a traduced rival for its rescue from famine.

The Irish nation most sincerely desires to stand well with the people of America. Our recollections of America are all of a fraternal kind. When, in the year 1775, a Congress first sat at Philadelphia, and when yet our Senate deliberated in Dublin, your fathers cordially addressed ours, declaring that "the Irish Parliament had done them no wrong," and expressing a hope that friendship and communion of spirit might long continue between the two countries. An eminent father of your Constitution, Franklin, when representing your young commonwealth in France, addressed this nation in a similar spirit of cordiality. Nor did Washington and Jefferson—whose names are by us almost as cherished as by yourselves—refuse to entertain and to express a desire for friendly intercourse between the United States and this Kingdom.

It is unnecessary, sir, to remind you that Mr. Burke and Col. Barre, the most resolute advocates of the American colonists in the British Parliament, were both Irishmen by birth and education; that Gen. Montgomery, the proto-martyr of your history, was a native of Donegal; that Com. Barry, "the father of the United States Navy," was a native of Wexford. These facts we do not recall boastfully. The orator and soldier did but their duty in asserting against England the cause of human freedom by word and deed. We recall their names only to show that from the first dawn of your country's existence it was the lot of our people to have been in some sort her agents at home and her allies abroad. Yet from this ground we raise no claim upon America, other than the natural claim of the children of departed friends for a continuation of the friendship which existed between their fathers.

Although, sir, since the days of Jefferson and Burke, Ireland has lost in power and America has gained, still we hope to be able to reciprocate the many good offices your country formerly, as well as lately, rendered us. We earnestly desire that the current of trade now setting to these shores from yours at the command of charity, shall continue to flow when the occasion of its first direction shall have happily passed away. What future relations important to both countries may arise from this direct commercial intercourse, it would be premature to anticipate.

We cannot sir, avoid this opportunity of commending to you, and through you to our generous American friends, the Irish emigrants who, during the present season, will be landed upon your shores. They have a strong natural bias in favor of America, and all they require is information and experience, to make them a service and a strength to their adopted country.

We lament that the disastrous condition of this island compels Irishmen to abandon their homes. We believe that Ireland, if wisely governed, would be capable of sustaining in plenty its present population.* We are engaged in the prosecution of a policy which, by ensuring a separate legislation to this island, will concentrate within itself the elements of its regeneration, and we trust that the time is not far distant when we shall be freed from the necessity of appealing on behalf of our exiles to the sympathies of other nations, though we shall ever feel a pride in remembering that in our time of need sympathies have not been withheld.

Permit us, in conclusion, on our own behalf, and on that of the Irish nation, to thank you for the distinguished part you took in the meeting of the friends of Ireland at Washington, and, through you, to thank the eminent Senators, Representatives and citizens, who have so enthusiastically carried out the recommendation of that meeting, and have raised those extraordinary contributions throughout the Union for the benefit of Ireland, of which every new mail brings additional intelligence.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, Chairman.
T. F. MEAGHER,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Junior Honorary Secretaries.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—The approaching execution of Reidel, is, it seems, exciting the deep commiseration of those eminent philanthropists, T. J. Fox Alden, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, and the Local Editor of the Commercial Journal, and they are endeavoring to create so much public sympathy in his behalf, as to save him, if possible, from the gallows, because it is so "hard and cruel" a thing to hang a man "in vigorous health," and withal, one who is "callous and impenitent," and who, like most other men in his situation, so long as there is the slightest chance of a reprieve or a pardon, "stoutly asserts his innocence." But no mention is made, in their philanthropic moanings and outpourings, of the murdered victim, beaten to death by her fiendish, brutal husband—no commiseration expressed for her, the helpless wife, mangled and slain by reiterated blows from the hand of her natural and sworn protector. There is great cruelty in hanging the husband; but there was no cruelty in his depriving the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children, of life, in the midst of health and vigor, without warning, without an opportunity, such as he has had, for penitence and preparation for death!—Not a word of sympathy for the murdered woman, but superabundant, overflowing sympathy for the convicted assassin!—Is this right? Is it not a sickly, vicious pseudo philanthropy? Is it not insulting to the community thus to be uttering jeremiads over a convicted felon and his fate, and seeking, indirectly, by creating undeserved public sympathy in his behalf, and directly, by pertinacious appeals to the constituted authorities of the Commonwealth, to avert that just and merited fate? JUSTICE.

An Episode in the Life of Ole Bull.

BY H. C. ANDERSON.

(*Translated by Charles Peckwith.*)

In 1834, the poor Norwegian, Ole Bull, whom at this time no one knew, had wandered as far southward as Bologna. In his fatherland some persons certainly thought that there was *something* in him, but the most part, as is generally the case, predicted that there would be nothing in Ole Bull. He himself felt that he must go out into the world in order to cherish the spark into a flame, or else quench it entirely. Everything at first seemed as if the latter would be the case. He had arrived at Bologna, but his money was expended, and there was no place where there was a prospect of obtaining any—no friend—no countryman stretched forth a helping hand towards him.—he sat alone in a poor attic in one of the small streets. It was already the second day that he had been here, and had scarcely tasted food; the water jug and the violin were the only two things that cherished the young and suffering artist. He began to doubt if he were in possession of that gift with which God had endowed him, and in his despondency breathed into the violin those tones which now seize our hearts in so wonderful a manner; those tones which tell us how deeply he has suffered and felt.

The same evening, a great concert was to be given in the principal theatre. The house was filled to overflowing; the Grand Duke of Tuscany was in the royal box; Madame Malibran and Monsieur De Bowit were to lend their able assistance in the performance of several pieces. The concert was to commence, but matters looked inauspicious—the manager's star was not in the ascendant—M. De Bowit had taken umbrage and refused to play. All was trouble and confusion on the stage; when in this dilemma the wife of Rossini the composer, entered, and in the midst of the manager's distress, related that on the previous evening, as she passed through one of the narrow streets, she had suddenly stopped on hearing the strange tones of an instrument, which certainly resembled those of a violin, but yet seemed to be different. She had asked the landlord of the house who it was that had lived in the attic whence the sounds proceeded, and he had replied that it was a young man from the north of Europe; and that the instrument he played on was certainly a lyre, but she felt assured that it could not be so; it must either be a new sort of instrument, or an artist who knew how to treat his instrument in an unusual manner. At the same time, she said that they ought to send for him, and he might perhaps supply the place of M. De Bowit by playing the pieces that must otherwise be deficient in the evening's entertainment. This advice was acted upon, and a messenger despatched to the street where Ole Bull sat in his attic. To him it was a message from heaven; "now or never" thought he; and though ill and exhausted, he took his violin under his arm, and accompanied the messenger to the theatre. Two minutes after his arrival the manager informed the assembled audience that a young Norwegian, consequently a "young savage," would give a specimen of his skill on the violin, instead of M. De Bowit.

Ole Bull appeared, the theatre was brilliantly illuminated; he perceived the scrutinizing looks of the ladies nearest to him; one of them who watched him very closely through her opera glass, smilingly whispered to her neighbor, with a mocking mien, about the diffident manners of the artist. She looked at his clothes, and in the strong blaze of light they appeared rather worse for wear. The lady made her remarks about them, and her smile pierced his very heart. He had taken no notes with him which he could give the orchestra; he was consequently obliged to play without accompaniment;—but what should he play? "I will give them those fantasias which at this moment cross my mind!" and he played improvisatorial remembrances of his own life, melodies from the mountains of his home, his struggles with the world, and the troubles of his mind; it was as if every thought, every feeling passed through the violin, and revealed itself to the audience. The most astounding acclamations resounded through the house. Ole Bull was called forth again and again; they still desired a new piece, a new improvisation. He then addressed himself to that lady whose mocking smile had met him on his appearance, and asked her for a theme, to vary. She gave him one from "Norma." He then asked two other ladies, who chose one from "Otello" and one from "Moses." "Now," thought he, "if I take all these, unite them with each other, and form one piece, I shall then flatter each of the ladies; and perhaps the composition will produce an effect." He did so. Powerfully as the rod of the magician, the bow glided across the strings, while cold drops of perspiration trickled down his forehead. There was fever in his blood; it was as if the mind would free itself from the body; fire shot from his eyes—he felt himself almost swooning; yet a few bold strokes—they were his last bodily powers.

Flowers and wreaths from the charmed multitude fluttered about him, who, exhausted by mental conflict and hunger, was nearly fainting. He went to his home accompanied by music. Before the house sounded the serenade for the hero of the evening; who, meanwhile, crept up the dark and narrow staircase, higher and higher up, into his poor garret, when he clutched the water jug to refresh himself.

When all was silent, the landlord came to him, brought him food and drink, and gave him a better room. The next day he was informed that the theatre was at his service, and that a concert was to be arranged for him. An invitation from the Duke of Tuscany next followed; and from that moment name and fame were founded for Ole Bull.—*English paper.*

A Press in California!

The Rev. WALTER COLTON, Alcalde of Monterey and Chaplain of the U. S. frigate Congress, has established a paper called the Californian, at Monterey, Upper California. We make a few extracts:

From the Californian.

OUR ALPHABET.—Our type is a Spanish font picked up here in a cloister, and has no W's in it, as there is none in the Spanish alphabet. I have sent to the Sandwich Islands for this letter, in the meantime we must use two V's. Our paper, at present is that used for wrapping cigars; in due time we will have something better. Our object is to establish a press in California, and this we shall, in all probability, be able to accomplish.

WALTER COLTON.

THE PRESS.—We have received the first two numbers of a new paper, just commenced at Yerba Buena. It is issued upon a small but very neat sheet, at six dollars per annum. It is published and owned by S. Brannan, the leader of the Mormons.

Everything continues quiet in and about Monterey. We have reports now and then that the Californians, in small numbers, have been seen in the neighborhood. But they have not, we apprehend, sufficient force to carry any important position connected with Monterey.

It is possible that the Californians in arms at the South, may break up without a battle, and manage to reach here in sufficient numbers to threaten our safety. But this is an event that is hardly to be anticipated. If they break up there will in all probability, be what there was before, a general dispersion.

Our Line of Policy.—The line of policy which the American should pursue here, is one involving as much forbearance as may be compatible with the public safety. We should never forget that California is no longer a territory of Mexico; she is now attached to the United States, and is destined to become a member of that glorious confederacy. All our plans and operations here should have a reference to that important result. Insurrections must be put down, but they should be suppressed with as little injury to the vital energies as possible.

☞ There has been another great freshet in Rock River, Illinois, which carried away a number of fine bridges, besides doing much damage to private property.

☞ REV. J. N. MAFFITT, will deliver a Lecture in South Common Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny, on Friday evening, April 30th at 8 o'clock. Subject: Moral, Religious and Political Aspects of the 19th Century; Napoleon's Dynasty; Texas; Religious Associations of the Age; Millerism, Mormonism, Mesmerism, &c.—The Glory of the Future. Single Tickets 25 cts. Gentleman and Lady's Ticket 37½ cts.; Gentleman and two Ladies 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Drug Store of John Mitchell, and at the Shoe Store of J. Parker, Federal street, Allegheny. Also, at the Methodist Book Store, 4th street, Pittsburgh; and at the door.

a30*

IRISH RELIEF.

Farmers and others bringing produce for the starving poor of Ireland, will please inform *Michael Allen*, Esq., on Water street, who will attend to the same and give storage in his spacious warehouse to all donations offered for the relief of the *poor of Ireland.* By the Committee.

ROBERT H. KERR, Sec'y.
ap29

IRISH RELIEF.

The Committee appointed to explore the different wards of our city, are requested to close their collections the present week, and pay over the money to (ap 29.) M. ALLEN, Ch'n.

VERSAILLES TP. RELIEF MEETING.

The citizens of this township will meet at the Presbyterian (Rev. Jacob's) church, in M'Keesport, on Monday, 3d of May, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of contributing what they can in produce, to relieve the famishing poor of Europe. We would also request the clergy of the different denominations to cooperate and give notice of said meeting. By the Executive Committe.

ROBT. H. KERR, Secretary.

Died,

On Thursday, the 29th inst., MARGARET JANE FERRAL, daughter of William Ferral, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the National House, Liberty street, without further notice. apr30

New Books.

THE three Divine sisters, Faith, Hope, & Charity. The Leaven: or a direction to Heaven. By Rev. Thomas Adams, with an introduction by Rev. W. H. Stowell.

Memoirs of Miss Mary Jane Graham. By Rev. Charles Bridges, M. A. Author of Christian Ministry, &c.

A Concise System of Theology, on the basis of the Shorter Catechism. By the Rev. Alexander Smith Patterson, A. M.

American History: comprising Historical sketches of the Indian tribes: a description of American Antiquities, with an inquiry into their origin, and the origin of the Indian tribes.

History of the United States, with appendix showing its connection with European History. History of the present British Provinces. History of Mexico and Texas, by Marcus Wilson.

The above just received at the Book and Paper store of ELLIOTT & ENGLISH,
ap30 51 Market st.

Auction Sales
BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

ON Monday morning, May 3d, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, a large assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, among which are, Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Ky. Jeans, Super rich style prints, Ginghams, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Checks, Ticking, Cottonade and Summer Cloths, Gambroons, Colored Cambric Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Patent Thread, Sewing Silk, spool Cotton, Mous de laine, Dress Silks, Alpaccas, fancy Vestings.

Also, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fine Shirts, &c. &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., an extensive assortment of new and second hand Furniture, consisting of one pair splendid pier tables, superior 8 day clock and case, mahogany dressing bureaus, fancy and common chairs, bedsteads in great variety, work and wash stands, settees, one very superior mahogany extension dining table, high back rocking chairs, feather beds, mattrasses, looking glasses, engravings, kitchen utensils.

Also, queensware, glassware, groceries, &c. &c.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M., a large collection of valuable Miscellaneous Books. ap30

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy—Consumption can be Cured.—Mrs. Mary Bowers, wife of Henry Bowers, was for a length of time afflicted with a "Pulmonary Complaint," which defied the united skill of several eminent physicians. She hearing of the "Expectorant Remedy," was induced to give it a trial. Her symptoms were those of Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Pulmonary Consumption, viz: a dry hacking cough, pain in the breast and side, impaired appetite and great thirst, hectic fever, and night sweats, with much debility and weakness. She is happy in saying that after using three bottles of the "Expectorant Remedy" she began to have hopes of a speedy recovery; her strength gradually increased until she had used three bottles more, when she felt entirely restored, it now being eight months since, and no symptoms of the complaint appearing.

For sale by W. Jackson, Agent, corner of Wood and Liberty streets.

☞ Let the poor broken down constitution receive the priceless balm of Gilead—known as Vaughn's Medicinal—you will find it in the columns of the paper. Reader, there is in this Mixture a wonderful power—no matter what your complaint may be, try it and satisfy yourself. Call on agent and get a pamphlet.

CHRISTIE'S Galvanic Remedies for all kinds of nervous affections they have been used with entire success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; gout, tic doloreux, bronchitis, vertigo, nervous or sick headache, indigestion, paralysis, palsy, epilepsy, fits, convulsions, cramp, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, general debility, &c. In cases of dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs—they have been found equally successful.

These applications are in the form of Rings and Magnetic Fluid, Bands, Bracelets, Belts, &c.

☞ See advertisement for further particulars on the outside of this sheet.

For sale at the only agency, 57 Market street.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER, ... C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER, ... W. M. FOSTER.

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.

Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 37½ cents.
Pit, 25 " | Gallery, 20 "

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Benefit of the
SABLE HARMONISTS.

Friday Evening, April 30,
Will be presented a new Dramatic Sketch in two acts written for the occasion and called

THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

For programme, incidents, &c., see small bills.

DANCE BY MISS B. LEWIS.

To conclude with
THE VIRGINIA GIRL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number of seats may be secured.

☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

Fine Readymade Clothing at Auction.
BY JAMES M'KENNA.

AT the Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3d door from 5th, this evening, Friday, April 30th, and to-morrow evening, Saturday, May 1st, will be sold, an extensive assortment of Readymade Clothing, being the balance of a City Establishment, as the owner is declining business, the articles are all of the latest fashions and made in the best manner; they can be seen during the day—comprising fine cassimeres, cassinett, and merino pantaloons; frock and dress coats, fancy shirts, &c.

And at the same time, by order of Administrators, 1 Duplex Watch, made by J. Rogers, Charing Cross, London, with a large variety of new and second hand Watches, &c.

ap30 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

THEOLOGICAL and Miscellaneous Books at auction. On Saturday evening next, May 1st, at early gas light, will be sold at the auction rooms, No. 114, Wood street. 3 doors from 5th street, a lot of second hand Books, comprising Theology, History, Novels, Poetry, Ladies Books, &c.

ap30 JAMES M'KENNA, Auc'r.

5 BALES Velvet Bottle Corks; just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap30 corner of First and Wood sts.

30 KEGS Refined Salt Petre; just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap30 corner of First and Wood st.

5 STANDS Burgundy Pitch; just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap30 corner of First and Wood sts.

1 BARREL Fresh Chemical Flowers; just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap29 cor of First and Wood sts.

1 BARREL Jamaica Ginger Root; just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap29 cor of First and Wood sts.

6 BAGS Ginger Root; just rec'd and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap29 cor of First and Wood sts.

Barytes.

FIVE tons Barytes, received and for sale cheap by GEO. BREED, 94 Wood st.
ap29-1w*

Books—Just Received.

SIBORNE'S Waterloo Campaign;
Wraxall's Historical Memoirs;
Wraxall's Posthumous Memoirs;
Littell's Living Age, 11 large vols.;
British Essayists, 8 vols.;
Mackintosh's Ethical Philosophy;
For sale by H. S. BOSWORTH & Co.
ap29 43 Market st.

Medical Books.

WILSON'S Anatomy;
Watson's Practice;
Liston's Surgery;
Druitt's Surgery;
Fox and Harris' Dental Surgery;
Dunglison's Philosophy;
Horner's Special Anatomy;
Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas;
Ramsbotham's Obstetrics;
Esquirol on Insanity; for sale by
H. S. BOSWORTH & Co.,
ap29 43 Market st.

Regimental Orders.

THE persons subject to Militia duty, within the bounds of the Fifth Regiment (formerly the 147th,) 1st Brigade, 15th Division, P. M., are hereby notified to parade by companies at their usual places of holding company parades, on the 1st Monday of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for drill. The several companies are required on this day to elect officers to fill all vacancies that exist—which they will observe. By order of
ap27-d4t* THOMAS HAMILTON, Col.

36 Building Lots, adjoining the 5th Ward of the City, at Auction.

ON Saturday afternoon, May 1st, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, 36 valuable building Lots, very handsomely situated on Fourth street Road or Pennsylvania Avenue, and streets adjacent thereto, embracing desirable situations for private residences or business purposes. A plan of which may be seen at the Auction Rooms, or on application to Mr. James H. Irwin.

Terms, one-fifth cash, or approved endorsed note at four months, the residue in four equal annual payments, with interest. Purchaser to pay expenses of conveyancing.

ap28 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.

Painting.

HOUSE and SIGN PAINTING and GLAZING, of all kinds, Graining Oak, Mahogany, Satin, Rose and Maple. Imitations of all kinds of Marble. Orders left at the shop of the subscriber, on Smithfield street, opposite the Pittsburgh Foundry, or on Federal street, opposite Blackstock's Factory, Allegheny city, will be done at moderate rates, and on the shortest notice.

ap15-6m. JAMES PITFIELD.

DRIED FRUIT—75 Bushels dried Peaches;
75 " " Apples;
In store for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,
ap24 110 Wood st.

R. H. Hawkins,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Grant st., Bakewell's buildings, nearly opposite the new Court House. ap11-3m*

RECEIVING in Store and for sale, 300 bushels Dried Apples, by L. S. WATERMAN,
ap 16 No. 31, Water, and 62 Front st.

2000 Bulk Pork, assorted—also, 4000 lbs. assorted Bacon, just received and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
ap 16 No. 31, Water, and 62 Front sts.

24 BOXES Apples, Romanites, Pippins, &c., just received and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
ap 16 No. 31, Water, and 62 Front street.

50 BBLS. White Beans, in store and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
ap 16 No. 31, Water, and 62 Front st.

25 BBLS. Family Flour, just received and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN,
ap 16 No. 31, Water, and 62, Front st.

Military Goods.

EPAULETTES, Swords, Sashes, Caps, Plumes, Buttons, Lace, and all kinds of Trimmings, for sale by
ap12 W. W. WILSON.

COPPERAS—20 Bbls. on consignment, for sale very low, by J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,
ap15 110 Wood st.

FIGS—50 Drums Smyrna, for sale by
ap15 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

WILLIAM A. HILL & Co.,
BANKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES, AND S