The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1848.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 6 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. Wants is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ S. W. GARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **For Commercial and River News, see next Page.**

☞ **The Latest News, Market Reports, &c. will be found under Telegraphic Head.**

Canvassers Wanted.

We wish to employ, at this office, some three or four active and intelligent young men, to canvass for subscribers to our new weekly Mammoth paper, THE SATURDAY MORNING POST. Constant employment and fair compensation will be given. None but trust-worthy persons need apply.

New Mexico---Slavery.

MR. BENTON, in the Senate, on Wednesday last, presented a petition from the people of New Mexico, assembled in Convention at Santa Fe, asking the organization of a Territorial government in that territory, and that Congress may provide against the introduction of Slavery therein. The petition was signed by Jose Martinez, as President, and J. M Giddings, as Secretary. Mr. Calhoun declared that the petition was insolent in its character, because the country was conquered by the very men whom the petitioners wish to exclude. Messrs. Wescott and Foote thought there might be a possibility that the petition was a hoax, and it would be well for the Senate to look into the matter. They were not opposed to receiving and printing the petition. Mr. Rusk claimed that the territory in question belongs of right to Texas, as her title includes all the land this side of the Rio Grande. Messrs Benton and Clayton said that the petition, in their opinion, was genuine, and the former repelled, with much earnestness, the charge of "insolence" against the petitioners, on the part of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Hale contended that the petition embraced nothing more than what was asserted by the Nicholson letter; but this position was denied by Mr. Foote.

If it should appear that the Convention in question was a regularly called body, in which the people of New Mexico were fairly represented; and the petition to Congress was but the expression of the will of the people of that territory—we think it but right that their wishes should be granted. The citizens of the territory have the right to say what form of Government they shall live under, and to deny them that right, is unjust, if not "insolent." Should a majority of the people of New Mexico, determine that it would be to their interests to have Slavery established there, and would send Mr. Calhoun a petition to that effect, it is altogether likely that he would discover nothing like "insolence" in the movement. If the voice of the people is not respected by Congress, then Republican Liberty is but a mockery and a name.

The following are the yeas and nays on printing the memorial in question:

YEAS.—Messrs Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Butler, Cameron, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Walker—33

NAYS.—Messrs. Berrien, Borland, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Pimpatrick, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Rusk, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—14.

So the memorial was ordered to be printed.

The question being then put upon the reference, it was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Ho! for the Land of Gold.

We are informed that a company of young men in this city are making arrangements to start for the California gold region, about the first of January. We are personally acquainted with a number of the gentlemen, and we know them to be men of intelligence, enterprise and ambition. There are no drones or mere adventurers amongst them.

The gold fever is spreading all over the country. Our exchanges are filled with articles on the subject. We see it stated that the Government is about sending a number of armed vessels to the Coast of California, to protect the gold region—that is, of course, against English and other foreign adventures. This is perfectly right.

The amount of Gold in California, by all accounts, is equal to the whole amount now in circulation through the world. A letter from a gentleman in California states that the extent of the gold region was such as to afford employment for fifty thousand people for fifty years. The Californian newspaper values the ore already discovered, at one thousand millions of dollars.

A letter from a merchant of Boston, engaged in the California trade, dated St. Francisco, Aug. 20, gives a glowing account of the gold region. He states that Ships are left without crews upon the whole length of the coast. In fact, says this writer, you can hardly conceive the present state of affairs in California. A cook, for instance, gets from $100 to $150 a month, and Kanakers $75 per month to go in launches. He concludes: "I have been twice to the mining region, and am satisfied of the fact that the gold is inexhaustible. The whole chain of the Sierra Nevada or Snowy mountains of California seems to abound with the mineral. There has, no doubt, been collected within the last six months, a million and a half of dollars, at $16 per ounce, which is the price allowed for it at the stores. Merchants from Chili and Peru have been purchasing it at $14 the ounce; and now, owing to the scarcity of specie, it can be had at $10 per ounce."

There are now some 60 or 70 vessels up at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for California and Chagres. A New York letter, of Thursday evening, says:

"The Panama, the second steamer of the line to leave Panama 15th February, is full, and the owners of the line are taking passengers for the Oregon, to leave 1st of March. The excitement here is still very great. Fifty vessels up for Chagres or the gold regions."

The New York Sun says:

"Another expedition to the Gold Region is forming on board the ship Apollo, foot of Chambers street, North river, to sail in a few days. We understand that passengers will be found with all requisite supplies out and home, and while at San Francisco, for about two hundred and fifty dollars. This includes every expense for the whole voyage to San Francisco and back to New York, and also the privilege of boarding on the ship while there, if being understood that the ship is to remain near the Gold Mines for several months.

The Debates of Congress.

There is a proposition in contemplation at Washington city, amongst the members of Congress, to have the debates published in full, in some half dozen leading papers, to be paid for out of the National treasury. We think this is a most ridiculous and uncalled-for proposition. Besides taxing the people to an enormous extent, when they will derive no corresponding benefit, such a scheme would have the effect of forming a Congressional partnership with the papers selected, degrading alike to both parties. Private enterprise, in reporting the proceedings of Congress, will meet with the most certain reward.

☞ It is now ascertained to be a fact, that no "whig" in Western Pennsylvania can expect to gain an audience with old Zach, after the 4th of March, unless he first gets into the graces of Moses Hampton. Office hunters should bear this in mind. "Our big brother," of the Dispatch, understands this admirably.

The Tariff Question.

A move has already been made in Congress on this subject. Among the resolutions submitted to the House on Monday, was the following by Mr. ECKERT, of Pa:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a tariff bill based on the principles of the Tariff of 1842.

This resolution was agreed to, under the operation of the previous question, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Barringer, Belcher, Blackman, Blanchard, Boyden, Brady, Buckner, Butler, Canby, Chapman Cocke, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crisfield, Crowell, Crozier, Dickey, Donnell, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Garnett Duncan, Eckert, Edwards, Alexander Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Gaines, Gayle, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Haskell, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Kellogg, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Levin, Lincoln, M'Ilvaine, Marsh, Marvin, Morehead, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Outlaw, Palfrey, Pendleton, Pollock, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Sheppard, Sherrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Stevens, Strohm, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, White, Wilson—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Bayly, Beale, Bedinger, Bingham, Bocock, Bowden, Boyd, Wm. G. S. Brown, C. Brown, A. G. Brown, Burt, Cathcart, Clapp, F. Clark, H. Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cummins, D. Darling, Dickinson, Fenn, Featherston, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Goggin, Green, W. P. Hall, Hammons, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Henley, Hill, Isaac E. Holmes, Inge, Iverson, Jenkins, A. Johnson, J. H. Johnson, B. W. Johnson, J. W. Jones, G. W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Lahm, La Sere, S. Lawrence, Leffler, Ligon, Lord, Lumpkin, Lynde, Maclay, M'Clelland, M'Kay, Job Mann, Meade, Miller, Morris, Morse, Murphy, Nicoll, Peaslee, Peck, Peirce, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Robinson, Rockhill, Savage, Smart, R. Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, Charles H. Stuart, Thomas, J. Thompson, R. A. Thompson, William Thompson, Tompkins, Venable, Wentworth, Wick, Wiley, Williams, Wilmot, Woodward—93.

Hear John Bull.

The British Tory papers, received by the last arrivals, are rejoicing quite as much over the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, as the "Whig" papers of the United States. The London Times, after eulogizing "Old Zack" in the most fulsome manner, speaks as follows of Gen. Cass:

"Gen. Cass, it must not be disguised, would have been a serious infliction, and we are thankful to be spared him. He is a frantic envier and hater of our institutions, empire and race; with sufficient ambition to inspire dangerous designs, and sufficient rashness to lead him to the attempt. When the General represented his government at Paris, he made himself remarkable for the continual bitterness of his tone to this country. He appeared to have imbibed those fabulous and vulgar notions of the British aristocracy, and of British policy, which Cooper has embodied in his novels, and which the lowest portion of the American press industriously propagates with ever increasing exaggeration. Ever since February he has been loudly proclaimed as the man for the crisis, and as the most suitable gift from the United States could offer to the genius of revolution in the Old World. America, it was assumed, must be invoked, and, if not, would at least make an opportunity of interference. Ireland, Canada, Cuba, have become familiar words in certain circles of the Union.

"There can be but little doubt that had Gen. Cass been elected, he would have been propelled, not only by his party, not only by his numerous local supporters, but by his own taste and ambition, to attempt another grand feat of annexation. He would not indeed have carried with him the public opinion of the United States. He would have involved the Union in unprecedented debt, and struck a heavy blow at its trade and manufactures; but he would have run all risks for fame and power, on the gamblers speculation that if he should succeed the Congress and the Union would accept that explation of the crime. It would have been most disastrous to both parties, for such is the pride and constancy of this country, that the quarrel would have been maintained at utmost any dwelling, and, if not, we do, securely by our neighbor, and laboring to be at peace with him, we do not deserve to be dragged into a quarrel."

The spirit and phraseology of this extract, bear a very close resemblance to the sentiments of the "whig" papers in this country. John Bull can now "sleep o' nights" without ever dreaming of the slightest danger to "the British Aristocracy and British policy," which the election of Gen. Cass might have produced. John, too, can maintain his claim to be considered Constable of the High Seas,—to capture, search and detain American vessels, at his pleasure, and who dare to dispute his right!—The American Democracy have been defeated; and Monarchial England rejoices because her tyrannical and oppressive institutions will be placed upon a sure foundation "for at least a few years longer!"

Dead Sea Exploring Expedition.

The U. S. ship Supply arrived at Norfolk, Va., a few days since, bringing passenger Lieut. Lynch, commander of the Dead Sea expedition. A report from Lieut. L., who has gone on to Washington, cannot fail to be highly interesting. In the meantime, the Norfolk Beacon mentions as among the curiosities brought by him for the government the following, calculated to excite a degree of interest which seldom attaches to such things:

A number of specimens of the water of the Dead Sea, the river Jordan, and the pool of Siloah; and fragments of the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was transformed, as a punishment for her disobedience to the command of the Almighty.

In regard to this last, we are informed that the pillar from which it was taken rises nearly 40 feet high, stands exactly in the spot designated by the bible, and that Lieut. Lynch, the commander of the Dead Sea Expedition, expresses the confident opinion that it is the representative of what was Lot's wife. We believe it has not been seen before for many centuries. Josephus records its existence.

There are many other curiosities on board the Supply—as an Egyptian mummy, a pair of the cattle of Arabia, rosaries made of wood from the holy mount, shells from the shores of the Dead Sea, gazelles, &c.

Importations of Coal.

Mr. Botts, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to. We think the information called for will be very interesting to the country:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is required to furnish this House with a statement of the amount of coal imported under the tariff of 1846, and the amount of revenue derived from the same: Also the amount of coal imported annually under the act of 1842, and the amount of revenue derived from the same.

The Next Census.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Cameron introduced the bill of which he had given previous notice, providing for the taking of the seventh census or enumeration of the people of the United States, which was read and referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the presiding officer. The Vice President appointed Mess s. Cameron, Davis, of Massachusetts, Butler, Underwood, and Badger, as said Committee.

Charge to Rome.

Major CASS, son of General Cass, has been nominated by the President, for Charge to Rome—so states the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. We learn, from another source, that his principal competitor was the Hon. John B. Weller, the recent Democratic candidate for Governor, in Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL SUPERSTITION.—Among the superstitions of the Senecas is one remarkable for its singular beauty. When a maiden dies, they imprison a young bird, until it first begins to try its power of song, and then loading it with kisses and caresses, they loose its bonds over her grave, in the belief that it will not close its eyes until it has flown to the spirit-land, and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost.

JOHN TAYLOR, of CAROLINE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, says Gen. Zachary Taylor is a first cousin of the celebrated "John Taylor of Caroline," well known as a writer on government, and for his firm adhesion to Democratic and constitutional principles.

LIVE THEM DOWN.

Toiler, art thou poor and lowly,
Toiling, toiling, day by day;
Journeying painfully and slowly
On thy dark and desert way!
Pause not—though the proud ones frown!
Shrink not, fear not—*live them down!*

Though to Virtue thou shalt not pander,
Though to Virtue thou shalt kneel,
Yet thou shalt escape not slander—
Jibe and lie thy soul must feel—
Jest of writing—curse of clown!—
Heed not either!—*live them down!*

Hate may wield her scourges horrid,
Malice may thy woes deride;
Scorn may load with thorns thy forehead!—
Envy's spear may pierce thy side!
Lo! through Cross shall come the Crown!—
Fear not foeman!—*live them down!*

California—Its Commercial Advantages.

A recent number of that very able work, "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," contains an excellent article on the Commercial advantages of California, from which we make extracts:

WHEN DISCOVERED AND COLONIZED.—Upper California was discovered in 1542, by Cavelio, the Spanish Navigator. In 1578 the northern portion of it was visited by Sir Francis Drake, who called it New Albion. It was first colonized by the Spaniards, in 1768, and formed a province of Mexico until after the revolution in that country.

ITS BOUNDARY AND EXTENT.—"It is bounded by Oregon on the North, the forty-second degree of north latitude being the boundary line of the two territories; on the East by the Rocky mountains, on the South by Sonora and old or Lower California, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean; its extent from North to South being about the same. The strip of country along the Pacific Ocean, about 700 miles in length, and an average of 125 miles in breadth, bounded on the East by the Sierra Nevada, and on the West by the Pacific, is the only fertile portion of this extensive territory."

ITS RIVERS AND NOBLE VALLEY.—"The Sacramento and Joaquin rivers have each a course of from 300 to 400 miles; the first flowing from the North, and the last from the South, and both emptying into the Bay of San Francisco at the same point. They water the large and fertile valley lying between the Sierra Nevada and the coast range of mountains. This noble valley, the first in California, and one of the most magnificent in the world, is about 500 miles long, and 50 wide. It is bounded on the East by the great Snowy Mountains, and on the west by the low range, which in many places dwindles into insignificant hills, and has its northern terminus at the strait of Carquides, on the bay of San Francisco, and its southern near the Colorado river, which is the largest in Upper California, and has a course of about 1,000 miles, emptying itself into the Gulf of California in lat. about 32 deg. North."

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—"The Bay of San Francisco is about 45 miles long at its extreme points if taken in a straight line in a north north west and a south south-east direction, and its greatest width, about twelve miles. From its position and extent, the city and port of the same name must become the depot for all the produce of the great rivers and valleys. It will also become the great naval station of the Pacific, and here also will be the great rendezvous for whalers."

TOWN OF SAN FRANCISCO.—"The town of San Francisco is regularly laid out in lots of fifty varas square, generally six of which form a block. Some, however, are in lots of 100 varas, and are in blocks of six. The streets are from 50 to 100 feet wide. There are large hotels here, besides boarding and public houses, and other important facilities for trade are in progress."

THE CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—"The thermometer ranges at San Francisco from 60 degs. to 75 degs. A peach orchard bloomed in January and the fruit ripened. Culinary vegetables are raised the year round. Wheat succeeds admirably, yielding in quality equal to Genesee or Egyptian. In grapes and wine, this land will, ere long, challenge the world. It is emphatically the land of the vine."

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The following statistics, furnished by the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, embrace the quarter ending December 31, 1847:—Total value of exports for the quarter, $49,597 53, of which $30,553 85 were of the quarter, $49,597 53, of which $30,553 85 were of the produce of California, and were shipped as follows:—to Peru, $21,438 36; Mazatlan, $560; Russian America, $7,255 50; Tahiti, $700; Sandwich Islands, $330. The balance were of the produce of foreign countries, $19,343 68, and shipped as follows: to the United States, $2,160; Sandwich Islands, $12,442 18; Mazatlan, $4,831 50. Total imports for the same period, $63,529 73, of which $6,790 54 came from the United States, $7,701 69 from Oregon, $3,676 44 from Chili.

In selecting the port of San Francisco for a naval establishment upon the Pacific, our government has shown a degree of sagacity worthy of the highest commendation. Without the succor which American ports could extend to our commerce, we have already four-fifths of all the shipping upon the Pacific under our own flag. With the assistance of a secure naval establishment on the western coast, under American laws, our commercial interests must rapidly increase.

It has been shown that about $32,000 of the trade of San Francisco for the three months ending the 31st of December, 1847, was with the Sandwich Islands, and mostly for articles *not* the growth or produce of them. It would be a moderate estimate to allow the same amount of trade with all the other California ports for the same period, and this would be an annual indirect and costly trade of about $250,000. The amount of trade which the Sandwich Islanders have heretofore annually enjoyed from our men-of-war, whalers and merchantmen, is about $450,000, which must soon be transferred to our merchants on the coast of California, and is mostly for beef, pork, flour, poultry, vegetables, &c.

"A recent arrival from Canton has shown the practibility of voyages being made between San Francisco and China in forty five days; and to average period of voyages from San Francisco to the Mexican ports down the coast, and to the Sandwich Islands, is less than twenty days."

☞ There are four distinct branches of the "Taylor Republican party" in Philadelphia, to wit: The Clay branch, or "Eleventh hour men;" the "original Taylorites," headed by Robert Morris, of the Enquirer; the Natives, led on by Peter Skon Smith and Lewis C. Levin; and the "Taylor Democrats," among whom will be found Adam Diller and James Peacock. Men belonging to these various factions are fighting furiously for some half dozen petty offices in that city. Soon old Zach will be heard to exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

WHO TELLS THE TRUTH!—The "Whig" Governors of New York and Pennsylvania agree with the President in considering our Union prosperous and happy. This the "Whig" editors have denied. Who's mistaken, fellow-citizens?—*Balt. Rep.*

☞ When making stump speeches, Gov. Johnston could preach a lengthy discourse respecting the horrible rain which has been entailed upon the country by the Tariff of 1846; but when acting in the capacity of a sworn Chief Magistrate, he feels called upon to utter *the truth*. As Mrs. Stubbs says, whigs is curious critters!

☞ The "dog star rages" in Cleveland. The editors of the Plaindealer and Herald, after fighting with their pens in relation to the telegraph copy of the Message, have permitted their controversy to end in a fisticuff. Shame! Shame!

☞ The Cleveland Plaindealer says: "Porter, proprietor of the Pittsburgh Theatre, proposes to lease the Cleveland Theatre. Hope he may do so. He is said to be a very worthy man."

CHILDHOOD'S POETRY.—"What a beautiful place heaven is!" exclaimed a little boy. "Why do you think so?" asked his father. "Because," said he, alluding to the stars, "*the nails in the floor* are so beautiful."

☞ The Louisville Courier is filled with articles of rejoicing, in consequence of the quick trip made by the Telegraph No. 2, between Cincinnati and this city.

☞ The Harrisburgh Keystone states that the water was to have been drawn off the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, on the 18th inst.

Died.—On Monday morning, the 18th instant, Mrs. CALANTHA RHODES, wife of Mr. Joshua Rhodes, in the 18th year of her age.

The funeral will leave the residence of her father, Mr. J. Miner, on Smithfield street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **New England Supper.**—The Committee of Arrangements for "the New England Supper," beg leave to announce, that they have made arrangements with Mr. Miller, of the St. Charles Hotel, and that the Festival will come off at the St. Charles, on Friday evening next, the 22d inst.

The Supper will be on the table at 9 o'clock precisely. Tickets $1 each; to be had at Luke Loomis' Book Store, Pittsburgh, and at Dr. Bachop's office, Federal st., Allegheny City.

J. WILMARTH,
R. H. BACHOP, } Committee of
R. H. PALMER, } Arrangements

INTERESTING LETTER

FROM THE DEAD SEA EXPLORATION PARTY.

The Union of Wednesday, publishes the following interesting communication:

With the consent of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, I beg leave, though your columns, to redeem a promise I have made.

When the small party, just returned from the Dead Sea, first entered upon its water, its members came, one and all, to the conclusion, that having undertaken what others failed to accomplish, the honor of the American name was at stake, and that it was better to die like them than return unsuccessful.

On the evening of the 6th day, however, on the southern sea, we were prostrated by the hot blasts of a simoon sweeping from the desert of Arabia, which was followed by five days of intense and stifling heat. On the afternoon of the 14th day, on the coast of Moab, to our surprise we were greeted by a deputation of *Christians* from Kerak, the Kejiath Moab of the Bible.

The joy of the people at meeting us was unbounded. They caressed us, brought us water and leban, (sour milk,) all they had, and some of them spent nearly the whole night hunting a wild boar, whereveith to regale us. When told that our forms of worship in America were different from theirs, they replied: "What matters it? Christ died for all! Do you not believe in him?" When told that we did, they said: "Then what are o:ms before God? He looks to the heart! We are brothers!" And brothers they continued to call us to the last.

We could not trace their origin, but concluded that they are either the descendants of one of the last tribes converted to Christianity, who, in the fastnesses of the mountains had escaped the Mohammedan alternative of "the Koran or the sword," or of the crusaders under the Christian Lo.d of Kerak. They numbered about 150 families, and live in the town—the only one now left in the once populous country of Moab. Within these walls, are also the huts of 100 Muslim families, and outside are the black tents of the fierce tribe Kerak Keyeh, numbering 750 fighting men.

The Christians gave us an invitation to visit their town, about 17 miles distant in the mountains; but, while hospitably urging us to go, they did not conceal the peril of the visit; for they confessed that they were outnumbered and overawed, and in an emergency would not dare openly to assist us.

I determined, however, to accept their invitation at all hazards; for it was evident that, unless recruited by a more bracing atmosphere, we must inevitably perish. In this opinion the lamented Mr. Dale concurred with me.

I will not tire you with an account of the visit—of the treachery with which we were threatened, and our return, in battle-array, with the hostile Sheikh as prisoner—but simply express my conviction, that but for the timely information given by the christians, we should never have seen our boats again.

These poor Christians are much tyrannized over by their Muslim neighbors. Their only place of retreat when threatened with violence, is their little cell of a church, which can scarcely hold twenty families. Their account, which in its narration bore the impress of truth, seems confirmed by the circumstance that in the centre of their little church there is a well, which supplies them with water until the provisions are exhausted, or the restless nature of their persecutors takes them elsewhere. The object of all their hopes is to build a church sufficiently large to hold all their wives and children; for, with all their intolerance, the Muslims respect the house of Him whom they call "Isa, the Prophet of the Christians."

The foundation and a part of the walls of a church have been built, but the work is discontinued from the want of means—the sirocco and the locust having swept their harvests for several years. They give me an appeal to their Christian brethren in America, which I promised to deliver. With many apologies for its phraseology, begged me to write it out more fully for them; but I prefer sending it forth in its own simple and touching brevity. I will only add, that little should be given, and that *discreetly*, at different times so as not to excite the cupidity of the Muslims. The Board of Foreign Missions at New York will doubtless receive what may be given, and forward it either to their brethren in Animt or to the Anglican bishop at Jerusalem for distribution. One cent from each humane person in this land of charity will be more than sufficient.

APPEAL.

By God's favor May it, God willing, reach America, and be presented to our Christain brothers, whose happiness may the Almighty God preserve: Amen.

5512. DEDUAH.

We are in Kerak, a few very poor Christains, and are building a church.

We beg your excellency to help us in this undertaking, for we are very weak.

The land has been unproductive and visited by the locusts for the last seven years.

The church is delayed in not being accomplished, for want of funds; for we are a few Christians surrounded by Muslims.

This being all that is necessary to write to you Christain, brothers in America, we need say no more.

The trustees in your bounty.

ABD'ALLAH EN NAHAS, (Sheikh.)
YAKOB EN-NAHAS.

KERAK, 28 Jamad Awak, 1264.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER,.....Manager and Lessee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private boxes	$5.00	Single tickets	75c.
Dress Circle	50c.	2d and 3d Tier	37c.
Pit	25c.	Private Boxes	$1.00.

☞ Second night of Mr. B. B. TAYLOR. TUESDAY, December 19, will be acted PIZARRO.

Rolla.....Mr. B. B. Taylor. | Pizarro.....Mr. Boys.
Elvira.....Mrs. Madison. | Cora.....Miss Porter.
Dance.....Miss Walters and Master Wood.

To conclude with the ANGEL OF THE ATTIC.

Magnus.....Mr. J. Dunn. | Marietta.....Miss Cruise.

☞ To-morrow, Mr. TAYLOR will appear as ORMELLO.

NOTICE—The Gallery will remain closed during the cold weather.

☞ Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

Magnificent Christmas Cake.

C. S. BICKLEY, *No. 39, Diamond alley*, respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is preparing, at the Star Bakery, the most magnificent Christmas Cake ever served up in Pittsburgh. It will weigh 100 lbs., will be made of the best fruit, and will be thoroughly baked. To those who are fond of drawing prizes, he leaves to say, that three rich and beautiful Rings, made of the finest Gold, will be placed inside the Cake. The cake will be disposed of at 50 cents per pound.

☞ On hand, a large stock of Sugar Toys, and Cakes of all kinds. dec19

Charity Soiree,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, will be given at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening, February 9, 1849.

MANAGERS:

Hon. C. SHALER. | ANDREW BURKE, Esq.,
JOHN B. GUTHRIE, | J. J. RODGERS,
JOHN LAYTON, | T. WARD,
W. A. M'MILLEN, | JOHN J. MITCHELL,
E. JONES, | JOHN SCOTT,
WM. B. MITCHELTREE, Jr. | HUGH KELLY,
JOHN DOWNING, | A. MCCOLLISTER,
C. GOUCHMAN, | M. BRENNAN.

☞ Tickets can be had at this office, and from the Managers. dec19

400 BUSHELS NESHANNOCK POTATOES—Rec'd and for sale by (dec19) CUMMINS & SMITH.

LARD—50 kegs No. 1, just received and for sale by dec19 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

BUTTER—2 bbls. Fresh Roll Butter, received this day and for sale by: [dec19] SMITH & SINCLAIR.

DRIED APPLES—20 sacks. Prime, for sale by dec19 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

80 BUSH. FLAXSEED—On consignment and for sale by dec19 ARMSTRONG & CROZER. No. 52 Market st.

23 BBLS. No. 1 LEAF LARD—On consignment by dec19 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

100 BBLS. POTATOES—Very fine, for sale by dec19 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

30 SACKS B. W. FLOUR—Very good; this day rec'd and for sale by dec19 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

12 BBLS. AND 2 KEGS NEW LARD—This day received, on consignment by dec19 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

Mercy Hospital.

THE SMALL BALANCE acknowledged as on hands at the date of the Report of the Board of Visiters, being now spent, the Sisters of Mercy *have not for it support one dollar* belonging to the Institution.

There are now twenty-eight patients in the house. The Sisters beg leave to appeal to the public for aid, to meet the expenses necessary for keeping up the Institution.

Subscriptions and donations will be solicited by the Rev. JAMES O'CONNOR, and will be received by any of the following gentlemen, members of the Visiting and Building Committee:

W. EBBS, | JOHN SNYDER,
HENRY MCCULLOUGH, | C. HIMSEN,
LUKE TAAFFE, | P. MULVANY,
JOHN S. COSGRAVE, | J. C. CUMMINS,
JAMES BLAKELY'S. (dec16-d1w

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—A general meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, will be held at the Apollo Hall, in Fourth street, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the consideration of a special report of the Managers, embracing many subjects of importance to the Institution. By order of the Board.

dec16td THOS. BAKEWELL, Pres't.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—*Monday Morning*.—There were but two cases in this morning, notwithstanding the favorableness of the previous evening. The first was a good looking young man, who, however, has just began to exhibit, in his swollen face, the effects of dissipation. He was taken for drunkenness, but had in his possession a vest, which he was suspected of stealing, though he declared it was his. In order to afford him an opportunity to reform, he was kindly furnished with a room and attendants on the hill. The second and last case was a poor fellow, who complained of having been arrested for attempting to conceal himself from the watchmen. This he thought hard treatment. He trembled in every limb. "Why do you shake so?" "Well, your Honor, you must know as how I'm ashamed of myself; that's the reason I shake, and no other." "Ah, I think you have been drunk." "O, no, I'm ashamed; sure, would n't you be ashamed if you were in my situation?" The watchman, with the commitment in his hand, hurried him off.

THEATRE.—There was an excellent audience last evening to witness the first appearance of Mr. Taylor upon our stage. During the performance he was greeted with enthusiastic applause; the audience seemed to appreciate fully the good points he made, and to his faults they were indulgent. We do say that we were agreeably surprised at his success, for the experiment of appearing in such a character, before such an audience, with such a lack of experience, struck us as being so novel, and at the same time so hazardous, that we feared he would break down entirely. We noticed that he, too, was timid, albeit he is a man of powerful nerves. His voice, and walk upon the boards, gave evidence of a want of confidence in his own powers.

At the close, he was loudly called for, and his appearance before the curtain was greeted with loud applause. He made an appropriate speech.

To-night, Mr. T. will appear as Rolla. We assure his friends, who absented themselves on last evening, fearing a failure, that he will not disappoint their hopes in this character.

CHEAP LECTURES.—We understand that some of the right sort of people are getting up a scheme for affording cheap scientific lectures to our citizens—say 10 cents for adults and 5 cents for children. A Committee met last evening for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. We trust their excellent efforts may be crowned with success, for we see no other way of introducing the "lecture system" into the city. If the people can once be made a lecture-hearing community, we will see a change throughout the city; a change characterized by more intelligence, more equality, more democratic liberty.

THE SABBATH.—We believe there is to be a meeting of the friends of the Sabbath, in Dr. Herron's Church, this evening. We would advise sincere Christians, who really desire to prevent Sabbath breaking in all its forms, to be present; and if need be, oppose the attempts that will doubtless be made to petition Councils to prevent the running of licensed vehicles alone. If private carriages are not to be stopped, then we say give us equal and exact justice, and let all run that may be required by public convenience. We hate canting hypocrisy.

We have not much faith that the efforts of the getters up of these meetings will result in good;—the experience of the past indicates this.

☞ A correspondent inquires whether there is not, in this city, a pair of "Elk Horns," which was intended for the "fastest boat." He says: "The Messenger had them for a few trips; and when the Wisconsin beat her time, she got them." Our correspondent further adds: "Why not give them to the Telegraph No. 2, since all hands concede that she has made the best time?" We know nothing about this matter.

☞ We have nothing more to say in relation to the "Homicide" cases, about which the Journal makes so much ado. We are firm in our opinion, that a man who has lived till his head has grown gray, without reproach, should not, in his old age, be "dragged down," and his family with him, for a single accident, even though that accident may have resulted in the death of a fellow being.

☞ The *Ivory Run boys* had their meeting in the Third Ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning. Both of Mr. Rush's competitors appeared and had their names withdrawn, and the delegates pledged to the support of this gentleman were elected without opposition.

It seems that the best feeling does not prevail among the "Taylor Republicans" of Allegheny city.

☞ There was nothing done of interest in any of the Courts yesterday. In the Common Pleas, the case of School Directors of Elizabeth Township vs. Fife, occupied the whole day. In the District Court, the case of Fosters vs. McKibbin was not taken up; the plaintiff withdrew the plea of not guilty and demurred to the declaration. It will be argued next Saturday. In the case of Nixon's Heirs vs. Irwin, the Jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs, without going out of the box.

A "MUSS."—A man was taken from the "Marble Hall," yesterday afternoon, for being drunk and striking the landlady.

Another.—There was a grand fight in the neighborhood of the same building, in which several persons participated; but no arrests were made.

CORRECTION.—The robbery, noticed in our paper of last Thursday morning, said to have been committed by Mr. Garner, turns out to be untrue. The information was given to us by the person said to have been robbed. We make this correction for the benefit of Mr. Garner and his friends.

RELEASED.—Young Simms was released from prison on Saturday, after giving bail in $1,000. He is said to be very unwell.

☞ The Monongahela wharf is *almost* covered with Pig Metal. We suppose the market will be well supplied.

☞ **Christian Professors!** and all others, remember the Public Meeting to be held *this evening*, at 7 o'clock, on the subject of the SABBATH, in Dr. Herron's Church. NATHL. WEST.
One of the Com. of Arrangements.

☞ CHRISTMAS CHEER.—During this season of festivity and joy, when all are prone to indulge in the good things of life to excess, let us not forget that the pleasures of the table, when enjoyed beyond the bounds of moderation, are at the expense of health.

To those, however, who are led inadvertantly into excess in eating or drinking, and who, in consequence, suffer from headache, sick stomach, lowness of spirits, indigestion, and other complaints, the penalty of over-indulgence, we recommend a trial of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, of the North American College of Health. This medicine will remove all complaints which arise from irregularity of diet; and cleanse the body from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause of the above distressing symptoms, and of every malady incident to man.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations—Remember that the Original and Only Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Remember, also, that Messrs. Feuchtwanger & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Glascoe & Co., at Cincinnati; and J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are our agents for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of that offered by them for sale.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 103 Race street, Philadelphia; and by JOHN THOMPSON, 150 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. dec19

Just Received,

THREE MORE of those so justly celebrated Hamburgh PIANOS, constantly used by List, Thalberg, and other great performers, together with a large assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany, of my own manufacture. The above instruments are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and will be sold low for cash, by F. BLUME,
No. 112 Wood street; 2d door above Fifth.

Also—Just received, a large lot of *Mahogany and Rosewood VENEERS*. For sale at F. BLUME'S,
dec18 No. 112 Wood st., 2d door above Fifth.

READE WASHINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN D. MAHON and READE WASHINGTON, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscriber may be found at his office, on Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant sts., Pittsburgh, at all times when not engaged in Court.

dec15-3m READE WASHINGTON.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

CONG