The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 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 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, 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.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

We recently took occasion to visit this "solemn City of the Dead," and were pleased to observe the great improvements that have been made, through the exertions of the intelligent, enterprising and industrious Superintendent, J. CHRSLETT, Esq. From that gentleman as well as the excellent President, Thomas M. Howe, Esq., we have learned some facts in relation to the Cemetery, which we think will prove interesting and acceptable to most of our readers.

The Cemetery grounds are situated a short distance beyond the U. S. Arsenal, about two and a half miles from Pittsburgh. The enclosure contains 110 acres of land, which was purchased from GEO. A. BAYARD, Esq., in 1845, for the sum of $50,000. About one half the land is covered with primitive forest trees, and the balance is a beautiful bottom and rolling hill side, covered with grass, flowers, and shrubbery. Taken altogether, we doubt whether grounds could be obtained any where in the vicinity of the City, better suited for a burying place. The soil is a very fine gravel, is easily dug, and when exposed to the elements forms a cement almost as firm as solid sandstone.

The first work was done on the grounds on the 6th of September, 1845, about the same time the first interment took place. Since then, up to the 16th of December, there have been 560 interments. It is proper to remark that the remains of a large number of persons were removed from various other burying places, and interred in the Cemetery, which are included in the above statement. In some instances, the remains of whole families have been removed there and interred together.

Six hundred and fifty-six lots have been sold, from which the sum of $51,577 58 has been realized, up to the 21st of October last. Of this sum $22,503 67 have been paid over to Mr. Bayard; $15,843 67 have been expended in improving and beautifying the grounds, paying laborers, &c.; and there is still due, on the sale of lots, $13,530 71. The balance due to Mr. Bayard on the first fastalment, besides interest, is $2496 33; to meet which at any time, the item of dues for lots sold can be rendered available. In payment of the second instalment of $25,000, Mr. Bayard is entitled to receive one half of the sales of lots after the expiration of five years from the date of the purchase, until that sum and interest is paid. The first instalment of $25,000 was secured to Mr. Bayard *by the private guarantee*, in sums of $1000 each, of the required number of the corporators. For the second instalment, he holds the obligation of the corporation merely without recourse to the property.—The grounds are, therefore, entirely unincumbered, and are held in fee by the corporation.

The lots sold in the aggregate, cover an area of 14 acres of the ground. About 70 acres of the entire enclosure, are appropriated for burying purposes—the remaining 40 acres, being set apart for buildings, carriage ways, walks, alleys, shrubbery, &c. &c. According to burying lots, which contain 110 acres, suitable for burying lots, which remain unsold. The lots are 15X20 feet in size, or 300 square feet, and are valued at from $25 to $100 each in price, according to the location.

It is designed to have the grounds enclosed with a high and substantial stone wall; and at present the side fronting on the Allegheny river is thus enclosed. Eventually, when the finances of the Trustees will admit of it, a fine cast iron fence will be substituted for the stone wall, at least upon that part of the enclosure adjoining the public roads.

The main entrance to the Cemetery is from the North-west corner, towards the Arsenal. A magnificent gate-way at this entrance, is now in the progress of construction. The design, which is truly a beautiful one, is the work of Mr. CUTBERT, whose taste in matters of this kind, is well known. The erection of this gate-way will cost $4,000. Our townsman, W. W. WALLACK, Esq., is the contractor.

As soon as the ground is paid for, it is the intention of the trustees to provide a sinking fund, from the proceeds of the sale of lots, with which to beautify and adorn the premises.—We have not the least doubt but that, in the course of a few years, Allegheny Cemetery will equal, in beauty and arrangement, any similar burying place in the United States. The location is certainly not surpassed by any other; and all that is necessary is the exercise of judicious taste and sound judgement, in laying out the ground, planting trees, shrubbery, &c. Upwards of fourteen hundred trees and shrubs of various kinds, mostly of rare and costly varieties, were set out last spring, and a larger number will doubtless be planted next spring.

Allegheny Cemetery is a burying-place of which the citizens of Pittsburgh have every reason to feel proud. The greatest objection we have heard urged against the location, is its distance from the city. But as the city increases in population, extending her borders every year farther and farther, this objection will, at least in part, be removed.—We feel assured that there are no grounds located nearer to the city that combine so many beauties and attractions as the place of which we have been speaking.

We presume that our citizens generally will select lots for burying-places in the Cemetery. They are certainly much cheaper than similar lots in any of the old burying grounds in and about the city. As life is the season to prepare for death, so also, is it the proper time to select a place to deposit the body after the spirit has winged its flight to a purer and holier sphere. "It is appointed that all men shall die." No one can tell when "the grim messenger" will make his solemn visit. When our joys are the fullest, and when hope springs highest in the human breast, our career of life may be brought to a close. Even now, our hearts,

"Like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

The visiter to the Cemetery, if he is possessed of any of those pure and moral feelings which should ever animate the human breast, must have holy and sacred impressions produced upon his mind. Around him, on every side, he will behold the graves of those who may have been the intimate companions of his youth, or the confiding friends of his manhood—those, perhaps, whose hearts were moved at the recital of tales of woe, and who were ever ready to give of their store to alleviate the wants and destitution of their fellow-mortals.

In walking through the Cemetery lately, we came across the grave of such a friend—he was a noble, generous minded man—a kind-hearted and affectionate son and brother—a good citizen and an honest man. We loved him with a brother's love, although no ties of consanguinity linked us together. With such a man—

"It is not all of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

In the House of Representatives on the 18th inst Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, asked leave, in pursuance of notice, to introduce "a bill to authorize the people of the District of Columbia to express their desire as to the continuance of Slavery therein." The first section of the bill enacts "that it shall be lawful for the male inhabitants of the District of Columbia over twenty-one years of age, who have resided therein during one year next preceding the passage of this bill, to assemble on the first Monday of April next, at the court-room in the City Hall of the city of Washington, and at eight o'clock, a. m. of said day, or so soon thereafter as twenty five persons of the above description shall have assembled, to select *viva voce*, three judges and two clerks of said convention."

Mr. Thompkins desired to understand whether, under this bill, the slaves and free negroes, or either of these descriptions of persons, are to be permitted to vote on this question?

Mr. Giddings replied: "I know no distinction between the colors of men. The bill proposes to permit all males, free or slaves, over twenty-one years of age, to cast a vote. However, if the gentleman will move an amendment to exclude both slaveholders and slaves from voting upon the question, I will vote with him—not otherwise. Any exclusion of the slaves alone strikes at the foundation of my principles. My soul shrinks from any such proposition."

Mr. Jacob Thompson moved to lay the bill on the table, and the yeas and nays being demanded, the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 79, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Bayly, Beale, Beding, Barringer, Barrow, Botts, Bowlin, Boyd, Boydon, Brady, Bridges, Brodhead, William G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Cabell, Chapman, Chase, Beverly L. Clarke, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Garnett Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Alexander Evans, Farrin, Ficklin, Flournoy, Foster, Fulton, Gaines, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, Hamlines, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, Isaac E. Holmes, George S. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Iverson, Robt. W. Johnson, Gen. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kennon, Thos. Butler King, La Sere, Leffler, Ligon, Lincoln, Lord, Lumpkin, M'Clernand, M'Kay, M'Lane, Job Mann, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Morris, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Phelps, Pilsbury, Preston, Richardson, Ritchey, Robinson, Sheppard, Truman Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Strong, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, Tompkinson, Trumbo, Venable, Vinton, Wallace, Wick, Wiley, Williams and Woodward.—106.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Bingham, Blanchard, Cauby, Catherwood, Chipman, Clapp, Franklin, Clark, Collamer, Conger, Cranston Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Daniel Duncan, Nathan Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Price, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, McClelland, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Palfrey, Penniman, Peck, Petitit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Rockhill, Julius Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, St. John, Sherrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, Robert Smith, Starkweather, Strohm, Tallmadge, Thurston, Tuck, Turney, Van Dyke, Wentworth, Westbrook, White, Wilmot, and Wilson—79.

☞ Where was Moses Hampton, when this vote was taken? Can any body tell? He dodges again, the cunning fellow! He is exceedingly anxious to go into the good graces of Gen. Taylor, and to accomplish that end, he is willing to betray his constituents, and disgrace and damn himself forever.

An Awful Tragedy—A Citizen of Cleveland Murdered.

Under the above caption, the Cleveland Plaindealer of the 19th inst., contains an account of the murder of a citizen of that city, named David Johnson. He was, says that paper, in the employ of Hillard & Smith buying cattle, and was at the time in Mercer county in this state. He had put up at a tavern in Marion, where he intended to make it his headquarters for a time—had explained to the landlord his business, and as usual the next day had gone into the country around to look for cattle. The landlord knowing that he had considerable money upon his person, sought him when about twelve miles from his tavern and alone in a by place, *shot him*, robbed him, dragged his body some distance and deposited it between two logs and covered the same with brush. Johnson feigned death until the landlord left, when soon after a teamster passing by and made himself heard to say, "put me in your wagon and drive to the tavern as fast as possible." The teamster did so, taking him to the same tavern where he put up. On arriving, the landlord came out to take the horses, when Johnson raised his head and exclaimed, "That is the man who shot me! He has two thousand dollars of my money!" and in ten minutes after, Johnson was dead.

The landlord, overwhelmed at the evidence of his guilt gave himself up, confessed the murder, and is now in jail.

Johnson leaves a devoted wife and an interesting family in that city to mourn his untimely death.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21, 1848.

MR. L. HARPER—*Dear Sir*: You will please accept this Bowl, as a specimen of superior Pressed Flint Glassware, which we are making, and, if convenient, we shall be happy to have a personal visit from you, for the purpose of showing you through our warerooms.

Sincerely,
CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO.

Accompanying the above note, we received a large and very beautifully pressed flint glass fruit bowl, for which we hereby tender our sincere thanks to the generous owners. It is really creditable to our city that such beautiful specimens of glassware can be manufactured here. The glass is clear as crystal; is perfectly smooth, and free from the slightest imperfection. The patern is exceedingly neat, and cannot fail to elicit the admiration of every person who may examine it, as in all respect it looks quite as well as the best cut glass ware. Messrs Curling, Robertson & Co., have on hand a large and valuable stock of glass-ware, of their own manufacture, of every description imaginable, which they are enabled, from their superior facilities, in manufacturing, to dispose of at greatly reduced prices. Their warehouse is at the corner of Wood and Front streets.

☞ We publish to-day, from the North American of Philadelphia, a powerful article in favor of the Steubenville Railroad, to which we direct the attention of our readers. Philadelphians begin to see the importance of the route in question, and we are told that they are disposed to take hold of the matter in earnest. We are glad to hear it.

☞ We are glad that our friend Donelly, of the Eagle Saloon Restaurant is getting along so well. He deserves success, for he keeps one of the neatest houses in the city, as every person who visits him may perceive.

OHIO RAILROADS—THE STEUBENVILLE ROUTE.

From the North American and U. S. Gazette

We noticed, the other day, the proceedings of the late railroad meeting at Pittsburgh, and the act of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company instructing their engineer to prepare for contract the first forty miles of their road, —nearly one-fourth of the whole estimated distance between Pittsburgh and Mansfield, in the heart of Northern Ohio. We spoke of the importance of this intended extension—for an extension it is—to our own great enterprise. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which latter it will soon place in direct connection both with the city of Cincinnati and Lake Erie, (through the Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad); besides opening to it so large a portion of the rich wheat region of Ohio, and promising communications still further west, by means of other projected routes—as with the centre of Indiana, through the Indianapolis and Bellefountain road, upon which some steps have been taken, indicating a commencement of operation. In fact, in whatever aspect we view this new improvement, for which we invoke a rapid and healthy growth, we cannot but view it as destined to exercise a very great and happy influence over the fortunes of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

But, in the meanwhile, it is not one only, but many intended extensions, which the Pennsylvania Railroad may hope to see springing into existence; and there is a prospect, we trust a good one, of another important route being opened from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, on a more Southerly line, by way of Steubenville, Coshecton, Newark and Columbus. The advantages of this road, which are undeniably very great, are strongly set forth in a pamphlet Letter, which we have recently received, addressed by a committee from Steubenville, to THOMAS BAKEWELL, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, "on the subject of connecting Pittsburgh and Philadelphia with Cincinnati and the Great West."

The Steubenville route is, in a manner, a rival of the Pennsylvania and Ohio road the advocates of either contending, of course, that what they deem the superior advantages of the one over the other. The gentlemen of the Steubenville committee, however, advocate their cause in the most liberal spirit, avoiding the mean and petty jealousies which are too often allowed so injure the great interests of internal improvement.

"So far from throwing an impediment in its way," they say, speaking of the Mansfield route. "we would rather lend a helping hand to aid in removing such, if any, as may be found to oppose its onward progress. As citizens of Ohio, we rejoice at the success of every project to open a way by which the rich products of our noble State may find access to an easier and better market. There is room for all. There will be business enough in the present, or in the future, to give employment, profitable employment, to all."

We do not take part in any controversy as to which of these routes would possess superior merits as the *sole* extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We wish to see both built and considered extensions of our road. And whether we regard them as extensions, or as merely local tributaries, it cannot but be denied that each offers its own particular claims and values. They both go through the richest counties of Ohio, but one in a more northerly route, the nearest to Lake Erie, the other to the south, the nearest to Cincinnati; the one opening to the Lake country, the other to the Valley of the Ohio; and both, through various allied railroads that are projected, aiming to place Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in communication with the rich central regions of the old North Western Territory. They are both, to our apprehension, great routes, destined to be the channels of vast current of trade and travel; and Philadelphia has a prodigious interest at stake in the success of both. May they both proceed and prosper.

The Steubenville route from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, designed to pass through Coshocton, Newark, and Columbus, the State capital, to Xenia, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad, now in operation, is estimated at 310 miles long; which, added to the 360 miles between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, makes the railroad distance from the last named city to Cincinnati 670 miles in all. From Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, *via* Mansfield, Bucyrus, and the Cincinnati and Sandusky Railroad, is about 364 miles; or 72 miles, by that route, from Philadelphia to Cincinnati.

We make these estimates of distances, not for the purpose of contrasting the relative advantages or disadvantages of the two Ohio roads, as routes to Cincinnati, (for in that case we ought also to contrast them as routes to the Lakes,) but for the purpose of making a comparison of the three great several routes which are projected to connect the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston and the great commercial metropolis of Ohio, the Queen City of the beautiful River.

Philadelphia will, then—shortly we trust—enjoy two direct railroad connections with Cincinnati, one of 670, the other of 724 miles in length.

The existing route connecting Cincinnati with New York, via Sandusky and Buffalo, is 930 miles:

From Cincinnati to Sandusky, by railroad, 217 miles.

Sandusky to Buffalo, by steamboats,	252	
Albany, by railroad,	315	
New York, by steamboat,	145	
	930	

Of this, the total by railroad is 522 miles, and the total by steamboat 397 miles.

The route from Cincinnati to Boston, via Sandusky, Buffalo, Albany and the Western railroad is 945 miles in all; or 733 by railroad, and 233 by steamboat.

Taking the Steubenville route to Philadelphia as the point of comparison, and rating its distance at 100, the distance from Cincinnati to New York will be 139; to Boston, 147; or a difference of 39 per cent. against the one, and of 47 per cent against the other: the sole offset being, in either case, the extent of steamboat conveyance, forming a portion of the two latter routes. Thus the railroad conveyance from Cincinnati to New York is only 533 miles, or 137 less than to Philadelphia: but that gain of 137 miles of railroad, is to be balanced by nearly four hundred miles of steamboat navigation. The disadvantage of Boston, is 67 miles of railroad more than Philadelphia, and, in addition, the whole 252 miles of steamboat. Allowing to the latter cities whatever may be claimed in favor of the steamboat navigation in their routes, Philadelphia may still estimate her advantage in distance, as at least 25 per cent over New York, and 37 per cent. over Boston. The difference of climate is also known to be greatly in favor of Philadelphia. Every thing, in fact, is naturally in her favor. It only requires a full exercise of energetic spirit on the part of her citizens, to place her on the vantage ground, whence no vigor or nobility of rival enterprise can ever dislodge her.

THE AGED MAN.—A worthy old citizen of Newport, who had the reputation of being the laziest man alive, so lazy, indeed, that he used to weed the garden with a large rocking chair, rocking forward to take hold of the weed, and backward to uproot, and a day of fishing looked daily his own. He used to drive a white-faced mare down to the spot where the fishing might be depended upon for any weight from two to twelve pounds, back his gig down to the water, put out his line, and when the tautog was fairly hooked, start the old mare and pull him out.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. FORTEE, ... Manager and Lessee.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle ..... 50—Single tickets ..... 75c.
Pit ..... 25 | 20 tickets for ..... 36c.
| Private Boxes ..... $1,00.

SATURDAY, December 23, J. V. POR'R'S BENEFIT. will be presented a Drama, called

THERESE.

Carlwin ..... Mr. Oxley | Therese ..... Miss Porter.
Dance ..... Miss Myers and Mr. Goodwin.
Sailor's Hornpipe ..... Master. Wood.

To conclude with

A GLANCE AT PHADELPHIA.

Jakey ..... Mr. J. V. Porter. | Piken ..... Mr. J. Dunn.
Lize ..... Miss Cruise.

☞ Monday night, ARELLO.

☞ Mr. B. WILLIAMS, Irish Comedian, is engaged, and will shortly appear.

Notice—The Gallery will rain closed during the cold weather.

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

GIFT BOOKS AND ANNUALS,
FOR 1849.

The Gem of the Season, 1849. | Book of Beauty, for 1849.
The Opal, " | Garland, "
Gems of Beauty, " | Amaranth, "
Do. (white cf. and case) " | Hiltons Roses, "
Book of Pearls, " | Christmas Blossoms, "
Forget-me-not, " | Man's Gems, "
Do. (white cf. and case) " | Italian Keepsake, "
Friendship's Offering, " | Snow Flake, "
Keepsake of Friendship, " | Gem, "
Excelsior Annual, " | Moss Rose, "
Do. (white cf. and box) " | Lof Friendship, "
The Hyacinth, " | Pearl, "
The Rosary of Illustration of the Bible;
Lady of the Lake, illustr;
Moore's Poetical Works
Lalla Rookh, illustrated;
Poets of Connecticut, gil;
Pictorial Franklin and Nicon;
Perpetual Keepsake;
Willis' Poetical Works;
Lays of Sabbath.

A large assortment of popular juvenile Books, many of which are just from the press; Toy Books and Colored Pictures; Games, &c. &c. Just received by Express, and for sale by ELIT & ENGLISH, dec23 Wood and Market sts.

DIAMOND PROPERTY AUCTION—On Tuesday afternoon, January 2d, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, that valuable three story Brick Storehouse and Lot, sit on the corner of the public square and Diamond alley, present occupied by Mathew Dalzell and others, yields an annual rent of $800; the Lot having a front feet on the Diamond, and extending along Diamond alley 60 feet. Terms at sale. (dec23) N. D. DAVIS, Auct.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—*Friday Morning.*—There was not a loafer in. Two beings appeared before the Mayor—one, a man charged with abusing his wife; the other, the "incorrigible boy" so often noticed in Police Reports, was again up on the information of his mother.

The first examined was brought in by officer Karns, on the information of his wife. Her testimony was: "Last night, I was sitting by the fire, rocking the cradle; my husband was in bed. He says to me: 'Are you coming to bed?' I says to him: 'I'll go when I'm ready.' He then got up and struck me twice on the head and kicked me out of the house."

"How long have you been married to him?"

"Two weeks."

"Whose child were you rocking?"

"Mine, sir—oh, I have been married before."

"Ah, that will account for it."

The Mayor then turned his attention to the miserable husband.

"Well, sir, what have you to say to this charge?"

"Now, I'll just tell you all, if your honor please. Some weeks ago, I visited a very funny woman, who lived a few doors from my house; and this woman, now my wife, went there too. And so the funny woman says to me: 'there's a fine young widow; she'd make an excellent wife.' So, I kept on goin' there; and this woman went too; and I next went to see her a few times—and at last I put the question we read about. About two weeks ago we were married; and since that time—would you believe it—she has done no good at all."

And here the mild eyes of the badly mated man became suffused. He proceeded:

"I've told her, if she'd attend to my house, and to her child, I'd ask nothing more; but she keeps running after the beaux! She keeps company with bad women! I can stand it no longer."

"But tell us about last night—we have had enough bout your courtship, &c."

"Well, sir; last night, I wanted her to come to bed. She said she'd come when it pleased her. So I got up, and told her she must go to bed or go out. I struck her easy with the back of my hand, and put her out! That's all, sir."

"You did'nt hurt me, nor nothing, did you?" responded the wife, looking like a wild cat.

"I didn't give you enough; I know what you are."

"Well, well; let's have no more of this. Your fine is three dollars."

"I'm poor and have no money."

"Well you must go up for five days."

"I'm agreed; but I suppose it'll make no difference whether I am or not. One thing is flat—I'll live with that woman no more. She's not fit to be a decent man's wife."

The wife left for her home. The husband was accompanied to the hill by a very obliging officer.

The Mayor would have nothing to do with the boy; and handed him and his mother both over to the consideration of the Guardians of the Poor.

CHRISTMAS.—We call attention to the card of Hogan & Cantwell. The arrangements for Christmas can't be beat in this city.

Hunker, Fifth street, says he has the largest Cake, with rings in; and the most costly ornamental sweet meats. He exhibits some curious specimens of sugared architecture.

M. P. Morse, at his Literary Depot, 85 Fourth st., has a large and beautiful collection of Annuals, suitable for presents. "Lays of the Western World;" "Pearls of American Poetry," and "The Babes in the Wood," especially, are exceedingly rich and valuable works. The execution excels anything of the kind we have ever seen.

M. A. Miner, on Smithfield street, has for sale an extensive variety of Periodicals, Annuals, and Romances, suitable for presents.

Yeager, on Market street, has the largest collection of Toys and Fancy Articles we have ever examined. Mamas and little misses will certainly not pass him by on Christmas.

THE IRISH FUND.—Many of our citizens contributed handsomly to swell the fund raised to aid the Irish during their struggle with British tyranny. They would, doubtless, like to be made acquainted with the situation of the fund, and we can give them the information, from a letter of Robert Emmitt, Treasurer of the Directory, who declares that no part of it has been disbursed without orders from the Directory, and he has vouchers for all that has been given out. He further adds:—

"The total amount of contributions received by me is, in round numbers, $44,500; besides a subscription for several hundred dollars more, which may or may not be paid—probably never will. The total amount of disbursements, is in round numbers, $10,000, and there are some few outstanding claims of inconsiderable amounts to be yet settled. It is impossible therefore to say what the exact balance may be, but from present appearances, $25,000 is a fair approximation towards it, and this sum is to be invested in Treasury notes and deposited specially in the joint names of at least two members of the Directory."

FLOOD—People who live in low grounds were frightened yesterday morning on seeing the river rising up to their doors. The Monongahela rose very fast on Thursday night and all day yesterday. We do not think the Allegheny rose quite so fast, and the water was backed up.

There was a great loss of property along the shores, particularly in the neighborhood of this city. Many boats broke from their mooring, rafts were lost. Piles of boards upon the wharfs were swept away.

We can give no particulars.

We heard of too or three cases of drowning, but the reports were hardly reliable.

A PITTSBURGHER UNDER A BED.—The Philadelphia Times says: "A young fellow, calling himself Henry Adams, and hailing from Pittsburgh, was caught under a bed at the tavern of P. Knoflock, corner of St. John and Callowhill streets, on Sunday evening. He had entered the house through a window. Committed, yesterday morning, by Mayor Helsterling. The prisoner acknowledged his guilty intentions, and pleaded destitution for an excuse."

Now we insist that he may be dealt with as leniently as our officers deal with Philadelphians who are found sleeping in the Market House. Adams is no doubt some adventurer who left home for the purpose of making a fortune in Philadelphia, and failed. We pity him for his weakness.

BICKLEY'S BIG CAKE.—He's a screamer, and we know it is as good as it looks. Gentlemen, call and see it; for you may get one of the gold rings. Lamond alley. The *Star Bakery* makes a grand Christmas display.

The printers are under particular and peculiar obligations to Mr. Bickley, for a basket of luxuries, furnished to them last evening. It made them happy for at least four hours.

☞ We have suffered not a little on account of the unusually bad weather during the past week. The inconvenience of mud and rain would amount to but little, if sickness did not follow. The physicians are running in every direction. There are a great many cases of influenza; but other diseases, brought on by exposure, prevail.

There are "signs" of Cholera! We mean some persons have been seized with griping, and, in their fright, supposed the Cholera had them. An acquaintance of ours was cruelly hoaxed in this way. He went to his doctor, who prescribed a glass of brandy—which being taken effected the cure.

☞ A man named Morris was arrested on Thursday afternoon and committed by Ald. Parkinson, on information made by an injured young girl of the Fifth Ward. We have not heard whether the case will be one of those that can be tried under Sullivan's law; but if it is, we hope that the fellow, if really guilty, may be made an example of.

FROM CHAGRES.—Advices have been received at New Orleans, that between 6 and 8000 persons, of all classes and conditions, were congregated at Panama, on the western side of the Isthmus, waiting for vessels to take them to San Francisco. Some of them are said to be desperate characters. It was thought that the steamer, expected at Panama, on the 5th of July, would barely touch there, for fear attempts would be made to take possession of her. It is also said that the fever prevails among the emigrants.—*Phila Republic.*

☞ That our young friends who are directing their course towards California may know all—good, bad and indifferent—we publish the above. That they will meet with difficulties on account of the recklessness of some of the characters who will go, none can doubt. Vast numbers of thieves will migrate to that country. We do not apprehend any trouble arising from actual thefts, for it said that there it is easier to gather gold than to steal it, but the class of characters referred to in the above article will raise a "muss" about something on every convenient occasion.

Those who do go, must go prepared for the worst—a few revolvers might prove useful companions; but if their use can be avoided so much the better.

—Since the above was written we have seen a letter dated "San Francisco, Sept. 21st," which contains the following:

"At present, common property is safe enough, lying anywhere unwatched; it is too small game to be taken any notice of. There is now some danger in returning from the mines, as there are those who prefer to take the gold already washed to their hands, than dig and wash for themselves."

It appears then, that some of the hunters will steal. Of course they will, if it is found to be easier to steal than to dig.

A SUDDEN CONVERSION.—The world will be rejoiced to hear that Judge Brackenridge has, *all at once*, become a champion of the right of trial by Jury. His opinion of juries, and especially of *grand juries*, must have undergone a wonderful change.—It is not long since he assailed Judge Patton most furiously, because he could not prevail on him to treat both the grand jury and the traverse jury as so much rusty merchandize, that ought to be laid on the shelf.

In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Matilda Burrell, Benjamin Morgan Brackenridge, and Eliza Brown, he asked Judge Patton, upon an *ex parte* statement of facts, to quash the indictment, and thus insult the grand jury, by whom it had been found, and take the case entirely out of the hands of the traverse jury. But circumstances alter cases.—Judge Brackenridge thought he would transplant a little Florida Law to the soil of Pennsylvania. It wouldn't grow here.

☞ Judge Brackenridge has had another *hearing*, See another infliction on thee community in the columns of yesterday's Journal. It is full of rare passages, but the following struck us as transcending all the rest:—"My father thought he had discovered traces of that venerable and noble institution (trial by Jury) in the account of the manners of the Germans by Tacitus."

The Judge will, probably, at a future period, give his views more at length on the subject, and thus enable the public to determine whether the institution of trial by jury come from Circassia or Swabia.

☞ A question is now going the rounds, and is asked by every one with the most intense anxiety, "Has Judge Brackenridge yet been heard?"

☞ An article on the subject of Jury trials, in reply to Judge Brackenridge's communication in yesterday's Journal, was crowded out of this morning's Post. It will appear on Monday.

☞ We perceive that McKenna, of 114 Wood street, (three doors from Fifth,) intends to submit to public competition, THIS NIGHT, at early gas light, a large and varied assortment of Roman Catholic Works, including Douay Bibles, Testaments, Lives of the Saints, Prayer Books, in German, French and English; together with an extensive variety of miscellaneous Catholic Works. We have viewed this large collection, and can safely say that anything similar to them in style of binding or of typography was never before seen this side of the Allegheny Mountains. We understand they come from the most celebrated Catholic publishers in the United States, the Messrs. Sadlier, of New York. To all who wish to have cheap and good Catholic Books, we emphatically say go and purchase, to-night, at McKenna's.

Married.—On the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Riddle, Mr. ALEXANDER SCOTT to Miss ELLEN SMITH, both of this city.

☞ **Democratic Ward Meetings.**—The Democratic voters of the City of Pittsburgh will assemble at the usual places of meeting, in the several Wards of the said City, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Select and Common Councils, and for such other offices as in the several Wards of the said City are required by law to be elected;—and also for the purpose of choosing the proper number of Delegates for each of the said Wards, to represent the Democrats in the City Convention, to be held at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor of the said City.

The DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS of the Third Ward will meet, in future, at the house of F. Seidenstucker, in Second street. By order of the Com. of Cor.

S. JONES, Chairman.

dec23

☞ **The Third Annual Fancy Dress Ball,** of the City of Pittsburgh, will be given on Monday evening, January 8th, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. A limited number of Tickets only will be sold. No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady. [d23td

☞ **The Rev. E. Leahey,** formerly a Monk of La Trappe, in France, and late of Albany, New York, will, with the permission, preach on next Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, (the Rev. Dr. Herron's) and at 6½ o'clock in the evening, at the First Methodist Protestant Church, Fifth street. The public are respectfully invited to attend. dec23:1t

☞ **White's Band Soiree.**—The second annual Soiree of White's Band, is to take place on Friday, the 19th of January, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. dec22:3t

☞ **A Democratic Meeting.**—The Democratic citizens of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the house of Evan Jinkins, corner of Webster and Grant streets, on Saturday evening next, the 23d inst., for the purpose of nominating Ward officers, to be voted for at the ensuing election. (dec22:2t) MANY.

☞ To compound a medicine entirely of vegetables, which shall operate effectually, is a very great advance, from the obsolete formulas of pharmaceutical science. It is only in modern times that this important desideratum has arrived at perfection. The community have been so long drugged and poisoned by mineral preparations, that vegetable compounds became a matter of actual necessity, and no remedy could expect to become popular without this essential recommendation. The very idea of administering mineral substances internally is absolutely preposterous. Nature never intended any such purpose. Their mode of operation is too violent, and they seldom fail to leave the system in a worse condition than they find it. The Clickener Sugar-coated Vegetable Purgative Pills being compounded not merely of vegetables, but of their extracted juices, is entirely free from this objection. Their operation is perfectly soothing. They penetrate the minutest fibres of the human frame by a gradual process, and never cease to act, until every particle of diseased matter is expelled, and every symptom of disorder removed.

WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent,
89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

[For list of Agents see advertisement.]

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!—The subscribers are just opening a splendid collection of Toys and fine Fancy Goods of every description, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, consisting in part, viz:—Jewelry and Watches; Work, Dressing and Fancy Glass Boxes; Card Cases; Pearl, Shell, Ivory and Velvet Card Baskets; Steel Bead Purses; Crochet Velvet Bags; Music Boxes; Chess Men; Dominoes, &c.; with a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention.

The above Goods we will sell extremely low, previous to the 1st February, 1849, as we intend making some material alterations in our store and business. We invite all to call who want bargains, at 86 Market street, between Fifth and Diamond.

dec23 HOGAN & CANTWELL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT ZERSLION KINZEY'S, 67 *Market street.*—Having just received, per Express, a very large assortment of FANCY GOODS, he invites the attention of purchasers to his very extensive stock of Bead Bags, Bead Purses, Rosewood Writing Desks, Work Boxes, furnished and unfurnished; Backgammon Boards, Jewelry; and in fact every variety of Goods in his line. dec23

CHANGEABLE SILK VISITS, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—W. R. Murphy has on hand a few very handsome changeable Silk Visits, very suitable for Christmas presents, which he is selling at reduced prices. Also, handsome Dress Silks, Satin, superfine new style linen cambric Hdkfs, &c. dec22

TO BOATMEN—A large Cable for sale cheap. Apply SCAIFE & ATKINSON, 1st, near Wood st.

WRITING DESKS AND WORK BOXES—A splendid assortment, suitable for presents For sale very low by C. YEAGER, dec23 103 Market st.

KRINGLE HAS ARRIVED AT No. 15, SMITHFIELD STREET, CANDIES, FANCY BOXES AND FANCY CAKES.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has a large assortment of the above articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, at No. 15 Smithfield street, where he will be happy to wait on his friends who may favor him with a call. Call and see the fine assortment.

JAMES C. ANDERSON,
dec22:1t No. 15 Smithfield st.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

☞ The Eastern line of Telegraph being out, by order prevented the receipt of our usual Eastern news.

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 22.

In the House, the whigs adopted Townsend's proposition after amending it by substituting Swift for Clerk, leaving Leiter to act as Chairman, on purposes of organization.

The Democrats objected to Swift, but would agree to any other whig member.

The Committee of Conference being appointed, an adjournment took place.

Townsdend's proposition will, doubtless be adopted to-morrew.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.

Mr. Clay left Ashland yesterday, for a visit to New Orleans.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22—6 P. M.

The River rose 4 feet to day and is still rising.

The weather is very cold.

Flour.—Moderate sales of flower was made to day at $3,75 per bbl.

Whiskey.—There is a fair demand, with sales at 16c ⅌ gallon.

Groceries.—The market is unchanged eitor as regards prices or demand.

Hogs.—The market is active with sales at $3,81 @3,87 ⅌ 100 lb net.

Books for Christmas and New Years.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED AT M. A. MINER'S:

The Gem, for 1849;
The Hyacinth;
The Forget-me-not;
The Gift of Friendship;
The Fairy Ring