New Vapor Engine.

A new invention called the "Combined Vapor Engine," has been exhibited in London. Its object is to produce from steam a greater motive power than is now employed. In low pressure steam engines, the steam, after performing a single operation, passes off from the cylinder to be condensed, which process it is deprived of its heat. The invention turns this heat to account, and makes the steam perform a double operation—generating by a process of condensation, a new motive power. Chloroform is used in the process—being extremely voulatile, it is converted to vapor by the heat of the steam, and is thus used like the steam itself. The experiment is said to have been successful, and the invention is one of great importance.

If this we have no doubt—we see no possibility of using chloroform in any capacity to produce an economical result in mechanical propulsion.—Every body almost, remembers the gas engine of Mr. Brown that made such a fuss in the mechanical world in 1825. Where is it now? "with the things that were." It is not the volatibility of a substance, that is going to make it a good propelling agent—it is its general economy, and so far as we have examined, the subject—and that is not little both practically and theoretically, we know of no substance that can surpass coal and water.—*Scientific American.*

The Mode of Manufacturing Substances for Candles.

The following process has recently been patented in England for the manufacture of candles, which is something of a novelty by the way. The process is to combine resin with tallow or any other fatty or oleaginous substance in the proportion of about from 20 to 30 per cent. of resin in combination. When the composition is melted and well mixed together, there is to be added degrees any discription of strong acid, concentrated sulphuric acid; it is then to be submitted to sufficient heat to evaporate the sulphurous acid gas, which will be accomplished in about from five to eighteen hours; it is afterwards to be submitted to the process of distillation well known for substances of this description, and when cold, is to be subjected to pressure, to separate the solid from the solid parts, which are then formed into candles or other suitable articles for illumination, which are said to endure well and give a very brilliant light.—*Scientific American.*

Soldering Iron.

When the fillings of soft cast iron are melted in a crucible with borax, which has been previously cleined in order to get rid of the water it contains, a hard, shining, black pitch-like soldering substance is obtained, being glass of borax coloured black with iron.

Sal ammoniac having been applied to the internal joining, or between the overlapped edges of tin sheet iron, some of this black solder being powdered is to be laid along a short portion of the joint, and as soon as it is melted over a clear fire, the soldered part is to be placed on the back of an anvil, and beaten with a light hammer and thick hand, as long as the heat permits. More of the powder is then to be laid upon the adjoining part of the joining, until the whole of the seam is soldered.

Another method, which has been published for this purpose, is to melt five ounces of borax in an earthern crucible, and when melted, to add half an ounce of sal ammoniac, and pour the melted matter upon an iron plate. When cold, it will appear like glass, and is to be powdered and mixed with in equal quantity of unslacked lime.

The iron or steel being heated to a red heat a little of the above powder is to be sprinkled on the surface, where it will melt like sealing wax. The iron or steel is then to be again heated, but considerably below the ordinary welding heat, then brought to the anvil, and hammered until the surfaces are perfectly united.—*Scientific American.*

Black Lead in Pennsylvania.

We learn that an enterprising company from Philadelphia have commenced digging for Black Lead or Plumbago, at the old mine on the farm of Edmund Plumy, in Southhampton, Bucks county. This mine was worked some years since by William Rodman, Esq., of Bustleton, and others, and a large quantity of Black Lead taken out, most of which was exported to England, but owing to the low price of the article, the digging was discontinued. At the present time, we are informed the increased demand for Black Lead, and the consequent high price, offer sufficient inducements for working the mine again, which is to be carried on with vigor, some of the best miners in the country having been engaged.

The Black Lead from this mine is of a superior quality, and is reported to be the purest found in this country or Europe.

Diseases in Horses.

WEAKNESS.—Horses are sometimes in a weak and feeble condition, without having any real disease. They should have food of a good quality, moderate exercise, and careful grooming with occasionally a dose of some bitter infusion and plenty of salt.

WENS.—Tumors, at first soft and indolent which grow under the skin, and which have a tendency to become hard, and increase in size indefinitely.—the only sure method of cure is to cut them out.—This may be safely done, care being taken not to wound a blood vessel, or other important part.

WINDGALLS.—These soft and lymphatic swellings, which are generally caused by a sprain or hard driving, may be relieved, and sometimes cured, by astringent washes, or by a mixture of oil and ammonia in equal parts, commonly called volatile liniment.

WORMS.—It is to be presumed that the horse is troubled with worms when he has frequent attacks of colic, when he loses his appetite and strength, without any apparent cause. He should take bitter infusions, as wormwood or tansey, and infusions of Carolina pink. Another excellent vermifuge is soot, from a chimney where wood is burnt given in doses of three or four ounces, mixed with warm milk.

THE FRENCHMAN'S COWS.—We remember to have heard a story told with some humor, by a friend, which we believe has not been in print. The Frenchman is relating, with great energy and appropriate gesture, his first voyage down the Ohio river.

"Vell, Monsieur you see I got on the boat at *Peetsburg*, to ze riviere to Louisville. *'La belle riviere,'* you call him; I tink him dam ugly leetle, vat you call him, eh? bit branch. Riviere vera low, vera low indeed—vera many passengers on ze dam dirty *leetle* boat; great many lady, vera fine lady, indeed. Vell, Monsieur, we leave ze dam *Peetsburg*, vich smoke my eyes tell dem red as if I drink moshe visky, vat you call red eyes—vera appropriate name indeed vera appropriate. As I tell you, Monsieur, ze riviere vera low, and we have not gone vera far, till, *bim!* we come on a sand-bar; ze captain roh on ze top of ze boat and holla, 'back vatare! back vatare!' but ze boat no back vatare; ze captain holla, 'get out ze spar and pull over!' but she no pull over. However, presently, perhaps may be by-and-by, we get off ze bar. Vell, Monsieur, we have not gone more as one day more down ze riviere, ven, *bim!* we come on bar again. Ze captain holla, 'Back vatare! back vatere!' she no back vatare; ze captain holla, 'Pull over! pull over!' she no pull. I get vera, vara tired to look at ze men go round on a big post vid a big stick in him, and I go to a nozzer part of ze boat. Monsieur, we stay dere one, two, tree day in ze dam dirty *leetle* boat, till we have nossin to eat. Ve see on ze shore vera beautiful meadow, wid vera many fine cow—ze lady vish very moshe for some milk, and ze zentlemen say, 'You get in ze leetle boat vid us den we drive ze cow to you and you milk zem.' Vell, ze lady get into ze leele boat vat you call 'ze yoll,' and go vid us to ze meadow. Ze lady—ve ra fine lady indeed—have leetle tin bucket dat h old ze milk. Ze zentlemen go to drive ze cow to ze lady for her to milk, and we drive zem round and round; but ze dam cow no go to ze lady. But presently, perhaps, may be by-and-by, we get zem down vere ze lady stand vid leetle tin bucket to hold ze milk, and vat you tink, Monsieur?" asked the Frenchman "What!" inquired we. "*Eve ry single dam one of zem was a bull!*"—*Nashville American.*

MRS. PARTINGTON.—We learn that that estimable old lady, Mrs. Partington, of the Boston Post, was put out of temper, on her way yesterday, by some graceless rogue. She asked where the society for the relief of *indigenous* females was, and says she was told it was *contagious* to the court house.—*Boston Museum.*

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1849.

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. 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.**

The Panama Railroad.

Messrs. Wm. H. Aspenwell, John L. Stevens and Henry Chancey, of the City of New York, propose to build a Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The Government of New Grenada granted a charter to a French company for the above purpose, some years ago, which was recently transfered, with additional stipulations, to the New York company. The privileges granted by the Government of New Granada, are very large. In addition to extensive grants of land for the purpose mentioned, that government agrees to furnish sappers and miners to assist in constructing the road. The road is to be completed in six years, and as security for their fulfillment of the contract, the company have deposited 600,000 francs with the N. Y. Life and Trust Co. which is to be returned when the Road is completed, (in the meantime drawing six per cent interest,) but to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment. At the end of 20 years from its completion, the Granadian government may take possession of the Road and its appurtenances, on the payment of $5,000,000 to the company; at the end of thirty years, for $4,000,000, or at the end of forty years, for $2,000,000. At the end of forty-nine years it may take possession without payment or condition of any kind, except that it must repay to the Company any excess of value above 25,000,000 francs.

No preference is to be given to citizens or merchandize of any country over those of any other country. The Company agree to transport either passengers or freight without distinction of national character.

The bill passed by Congress is also very liberal. Its principle features we extract:

They shall transport by steam, on said road, across the said isthmus, for a period of twenty years, free of cost, or charge, the mails, all persons in the employ or service of the United States, with their proper or personal baggage, and all supplies and freight of every description belonging to the government of the United States.

The tolls to be charged on goods, wares, and merchandise, which may be transported over said road, from one ocean to the other, belonging to American citizens, or which may be conveyed to the harbors or depots of said railroad in registered or enrolled vessels of the United States, shall not exceed five dollars per ton in weight or measurement; and no more than ten dollars five shall be charged to any American citizen, or to any other person who may arrive in vessels of the United States, for passage over said road.

The said contract shall continue in force for twenty years from the completion of said Railroad during which time the Government of the United States shall pay to the said William H. Aspinwall, John I. Stephens, Henry Chauncy and their associates or their assigns, being citizens of the United States, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, in consideration of the services to be performed by, and the restrictions imposed on them: *provided*, Congress may at its first session after said Railroad shall have been completed and in operation ten years, rescind the said contract by joint resolution, otherwise it shall continue in force.

At least seven-eighths of the stock of said road shall, at all times, be owned by citizens of the United States, and the principal office of the said company shall be in some seaport town of the United States.

A New "Organ" at Washington.

The Boston Republican states that it is rumored that Bullitt, of the New Orleans Picayune, and Mr. Fuller, of the New Mirror, are about to commence the publication of a Taylor paper at Washington.—Bullitt is an out-and-out slaveocrat, and Fuller a full-blooded free trader. Gen. Taylor's troubles have begun already. There appears to be a determination amongst the *original* Zachaytes, to prevent the old Federal National Intelligencer from becoming the "organ" of the new administration. That paper has for many years been the peculiar advocate of all those obnoxious measures which the Taylor party repudiated, in order to elect the old chieftain.—Should the in-coming administration give the cold shoulder to the Intelligencer, it is as clear as the sun at noon-day that the great body of the Federal party will abandon the General as they did John Tyler in 1841; and then where will the "whig" party be? The "National Whig," another Taylor paper, has been revived at Washington, and now *professes* to speak the sentiments of Gen. Taylor by the card! Its editorials smack a good deal of the Madisonian—sort of half whig and half democrat! But the 4th of March will soon be here; and then we shall see sights for certain. The removals, the appointments, and the *dis*-appointments, will afford themes for many a humorous chapter. We pity the poor whigs—we do!

VIRGINIA IRON—The *Valley Star* gives an encouraging account of the present condition of the Iron business in Rockbridge, Allegheny, and Botetourt counties. It enumerates fifteen furnaces and three forges—three of the former being new, and all of them operating with renewed activity. How is it possible that, with facts like these before them, the people of Virginia can lend their support to Free Trade. There is no state in the Union, with perhaps the single exception of Pennsylvania, that has a deeper interest in the protection of domestic industry than Virginia. When will she open her eyes.

☞ The above is copied from the Philadelphia Daily News, an "ultra whig" paper, Edited by Judge Conrad. It is a remarkable fact, that even the presses of the opposite party are compelled to admit that the country is in a prosperous condition under the operations of the *much abused* Tariff of 1846. The Iron interest, especially, is flourishing; and new mills are going into operation almost every day, to supply the f increasing demands of this great and growing Republic. The cry of "MORE PROTECTION—MORE PROTECTION," proceeds from men who are never satisfied unless Congress is constantly legislating money into their already well filled coffers, and squeezing the very life blood out of the great masses for their exclusive benefit. Under the policy of the Democratic party all the great interests of the country—Agricultural, Mechanical, Commercial and Manufacturing—*must* prosper; for all are protected alike—no favoritism is shown to one class of men more than another. The Democracy contend that the blessings and benefits of government, like the glorious beams of the god of day, should fall alike upon every son of Adam, the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

Flogging in the Navy.

The citizens of Auburn, N. Y., held a meeting on the 9th inst., and adopted resolutions strongly condemning both the use of the lash and liquor in the Navy. Gov. Seward, being unable to attend, sent a note to the president, in which he says: "I am in favor of excluding intoxicating drinks from the navy, and the lash from every place. I feel quite assured that if the first could be excluded from the navy, the latter would cease to be required there."

This subject is begining to attract attention in every part of the country. The custom of flogging in the navy is both inhuman and barberous it is revolting to the senses, and disgraceful to the nation. Let it be abolished by law at once. A petition on this subject may be found in the Morning Post Counting Room, and we hope every man who has a spark of humanity in his composition, will call and sign it.

Finances of Ohio.

Gov. Bebb, of Ohio, sent in his last message to the Legislature of that State on the 5th. It is a very brief document. The following is his exhibit of the State finances for the fircal year ending the 15th of November last:

RECEIPTS.

General revenue from taxes, auction duties, foreign insurance companies, &c.	$1,155,502 17
Tolls, rents, &c., from canals and roads	853,971 81
Taxes paid by banks, insurance and bridge companies	45,933 87
Principal of surplus revenue paid by counties	215,355 21
Interest paid by counties on surplus revenue	79,014 68
Canal lands sold	664,61 76
School and trust funds received	51,273 37
Claims collected by Attorney General, and other items	6,189 43
Balance in treasury 15th November, 1847	494,698 54
Total	$2,968,400 85

EXPENDITURES.

Bills drawn for appropriation and paid at the treasury	$238,462 20
School funds paid to counties and districts	292,622 00
Interest paid on foreign and domestic debt	1,074,294 60
Repairs of canals, roads and other public works	472,341 61
Three per cent. fund, and one percent. on the surplus revenue paid to counties	57,347 22
National road bonds paid, creditors, and other small items	2,126 78
Amount paid on account of principal of the State debt	404,754 56
Total payments during the year	2,541,948 97
Balance in treasury, 15th November, 1848	$426,451 88

Legislative Officers.

The following gentlemen have been elected the officers of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the present session. In the Senate they are Whigs, in the House all Democrats:

SENATE.

Speaker.—George Darsie.
Clerk.—Sam. W. Pearson.
Assistant Clerk.—J. M. Sullivan.
Transcribing Clerks.—James T. Desmond and Isaac H. M'Cauley.
Sergeant at Arms.—Israel Gutelius.
Assistant do.—W. S. Millinger.
Doorkeeper.—Solomon Shertz.
Assistant do.—B. H. Godshalk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker.—Gen. Wm. F. Packer.
Clerk.—Wm Jack.
Assistant Clerk.—Wm. S. Picking.
Transcribing Clerk.—Alex'r. S. Brewster, Joseph C. Meolley, Francis Humes.
Sergeant at Arms.—D. M'Cleary.
Doorkeeper.—Emanuel Zeigler.
Messenger.—Lewis Frank.

☞ The Gold Fever seems to be spreading over all the country, and large numbers of vessels are put up at all our principal ports for California. The ship Apollo, which sailed from New York, on Tuesday, took out two printing presses, and everything necessary to a complete newspaper establishment. Two sons of M. Y. Beach were also passengers in her, and several compositors, formerly employed in the *Sun* office.

PHILADELPHIA REPUBLIC.—This daily paper, the organ of the free soilers in Pennsylvania, has been discontinued, because, as Dr. Elder says, the "capital invested was not large enough to sustain the paper." It has been a very ably conducted sheet.

AN ARTFUL DODGER.—The Hon. Daniel Webster has been absent from his place in Washington, during the whole session. He thus avoids committals on the vexed question of slavery or freedom.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer contradicts the report that the Cholera has made its appearance in that city. The city, with the exception of colds, is healthy.

REV. GEORGE S. HOLMES. The Wheeling Argus, of Saturday, says: "The Rev. Geo. S. Holmes, pastor of the 4th street Methodist Episcopal church, of this city, has been dangerously ill since Monday last. Hopes are yet entertained of his recovery."

NUMBER OF BOATS PASSING CAIRO.—The number of boats which passed Cairo (says the Delta of that place,) in the year just expired, 1848, was 4566! This is about one arrival every one and three quarters of an hour. Beat that, you villages up the Ohio and Mississippi, if you can.

THE Pittsburge Post, we learn, is offered for sale. We should judge it is a profitable establishment. *(Wheeling Argus.*

☞ Neighbor Maclane you have been misinformed.

From the Chinese Repository for September.

CHINA.

The Russian bark "Prince Menshikoff," J. Lindenburg, from New Archangel, 220 tons, 28 men and 8 guns, is now in port. The following articles are said to compose her cargo:—1000 fox skins; 4100 seal skins; 225 land otter skins; 250 bear skins; 10 sea otter skins; 10 sea otter tails; 50 lynx skins, and 40 barrels of flour. It is the first Russian vessel that has entered the Chinese waters since the formation of the late treaties; and it is somewhat doubtful whether the Chinese government will allow her to trade.

Destruction of life on the island of Teungming, by the late typhoon, is said to have been very great indeed, almost incredible, amounting to *sixteen thousand souls.* The exact extent and population of the island are not known; it forms, however, a distinct district and has its own magistrate. The whole surface is very little above the level of the sea, and over no inconsiderable part of it the waves rolled furiously. The statement given above, that 1800 persons were lost, is said to have been sent officially by the magistrate to his superiors.

An important accession to commandership for foreign affairs, is, henceforth, it would seem, to form a distinct department in his imperial majesty's government. According to rumor, Keying has been received with great favor at court, and the Emperor is anxious to have him return to Canton and resume the office, the duties of which he has performed with so much satisfaction to his master. Whether Keying will or will not accept this, seems not to be known.

SANDUSKY BANK.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Mirror.

Burying a Bank—Eight of January Celebration.—A funeral procession passed through our streets to-day, headed by a dray, on which was drawn a coffin labelled with bills of the Bank of Sandusky, and a band of music playing the dead march. It also carried a black banner on which was painted "We will bury the rascality." The followers had their pockets turned wrong side out, and tied up with black jcrape. The procession was small and mostly made up of German laborers. It halted in front of the old Bank building, where a large crowd of people gathered. They were addressed in German by Mr. Remley, and in English by Mr. White. Although the spectators appeared to be laborers, unaccustomed to public speaking, their remarks elicited loud applause.

The procession then marched to the bay, where a hole was cut in the ice, and the coffin with appropriate ceremonies, plunged in. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

From the same.

EXHUMED:

The bank coffin buried this morning by the Germans has been raised by the boys and opened. The body was found to consist of Daily Sanduskians, Clarions and others whig papers.

Bank of Missouri.

The St. Louis Union says the net profits of this Bank, exclusive of the branches, from the first of January, 1847, to the first of January, 1349, amounted to $208,209 71, which is an average, for the whole time, of about *seventeen* and *one-third* per cen. per annum.

There is not, probably, another Bank in the United States that can show, for the same period, a larger net profit.

The capital of the Mother Bank is only $600,000. The branches have an aggregate capital of the same amount.

There is no Bank in the Union in a more flourishing condition than the Bank of Missouri.

From a statement of the Cashier of the Branch Bank of Lexington, it appears that its net profits have been as follows:

Profits from the 29th October, 1846, to November 22d, 1848, $36,474 33, which is an average, for the whole time, of 141 per cent. per annum.

Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.

The following telegraphic despatch appears in the Baltimore Sun, dated New Orleans, January 15:

"The Hon. Henry Clay has arrived at Baton Rouge, in the enjoyment of fine health and spirits. He paid a visit to Gen. Taylor. Their interview, it is said, was most friendly and agreeable. They met and shook hands most cordially. The President elect is making his arrangements to depart for Washington about the 1st of next month, and it is said that Mr. Clay will accompany him."

The announcement that Mr. Clay has been on a visit to Gen. Taylor, prior to his departure for Washington, appears to be highly gratifying to the "ultra whigs;" but at the same time it is gall and wormwood to that amphibious class of politicians, known by the name of "Taylor Republicans." A prodigious effort is being made to get Mr. Clay back into the Senate; and if the wishes of those who are urging the matter, should be gratified, we no doubt shall witness a re-enactment of the same drama that was enacted in 1841, immediately after the death of Gen. Harrison, when Banks and Bankrupt Laws were chief subjects of Congressional Legislation.

A REMINISCENCE.—In the year 1841, we think it was, Mr. John C. Calhoun was seen to enter the Senate Chamber very hastily, pack up his books and papers, put on his cloak and hat "in a hurry," and make his exit. The inquiry was, on all sides, what does all this mean?

The reply was, that Mr. Calhoun had, that day, received a letter, informing him that there had been discovered on a lot of land of his, in Georgia, a gold mine, sixty feet wide by forty deep, that was a solid mass of unadulterated ore! Mr. Calhoun was to resign at once, and take care of the gold.—He did'nt do it, however; but, he went down to Georgia; put his hand upon the gold mine, sixty by forty feet, and, like Pat's flea, "it was'nt there."—Mr. Calhoun came back to Washington, hung his hat and cloak up in the Senate, and the same day talked about "*a crisis*"—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.*

The World in a Nutshell.

☞ The Norfolk Board of Health have issued an order that vessels coming to that port from New Orleans will be subjected to the usual quarantine restrictions.

☞ The Golden Valley of California is five hundred miles long and fifty miles broad—about as large as all Ireland.

☞ A valuable gold watch and chain, seven gold rings, and a high priced diamond, besides eight bracelets, were stolen from the Adams House, in Boston, last Thursday evening.

☞ The ladies will be delighted to hear that Louis Napoleon is a bachelor. His cousin, the "Princess Mathilde Demidoff, is to do the honors of the Presidential palace. She will be the lioness of the age in Paris.

☞ The Canal Commissioners of Illinois receive $5000 a year. Those of Pennsylvania $3 a day. The State debt of the former State is $16,821,647 37—in proportion quite as large as that of our own State.

☞ The legislature of Kentucky have fixed upon the first of February as the day for electing a Senator in Congress, to succeed Governor Metcalfe, from the 4th of March next.

☞ A bill was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, changing the name of Latanus Manassus Jefferson Branch Young, to Henry Young. A sensible change that.

☞ Large flocks of wild geese have very frequently, of late, passed over Boston, to the southward. Their migrations are said to be the omen of the beginning of winter. Yes, verily.

☞ During the year 1848, there were 407 buildings erected in New Orleans, of which 112 were of brick. The entire valuations of these is stated to be $1,091,000.

☞ The Vilparaiso Neighbor records forty severe shocks of earthquake at that place, within sixteen months.

☞ Three men employed by the gas company of Albany, were suffocated on Thursday, by foul air, while engaged in excavating a dry well.

☞ The custom-house officers at Chagres were four days deciding whether the steamship Falcon was a national vessel, and finally concluded that she was a merchant steamer.

☞ The benighted people of Chagres were greatly surprised, on the arrival of the Falcon there, at the horde of "Northern barbarians," and wondered what it was all about.

☞ The population of Lancaster, Pa., is now 13,000; in 1840 it was 8,700—an increase 4,300 in nine years.

☞ In Tennessee there are already seven cotton factories at York, and it is said that arrangements are making for erecting others.

N. P. WILLIS.—A New York letter, of Thursday, says:—"Mr. Willis, I am sorry to say, is a martyr to inflamatory rheumatism, and looks like a mere shadow of the gay, handsome debonair, Willis, five or six years ago."

☞ The Kingston Morning Journal of the 18th ult., states that information had been received from Sierra Leone of the liberation of eleven hundred Africans, but they positively refused to come to Jamaica.

☞ The fulfold Gold Mining Company has been formed in Boston, under the presidency of Hiram Cummins, a noted abolition lecturer, for operations in California.

☞ A new history of the United States, in three volumes octavo, from the pen of a distinguished member of the Massachusetts Bar, has been completed and is in the hands of a New York publishing house.

☞ Hon. Edward Stanley, son of Lord Stanley, and is now in this country has returned to the British House of Commons, in the place of the late Lord George Bentick.

☞ Of Prescott's history of the "Conquests of Mexico," the publishers have sold very near 18,000 copies. The author receives $1,50 for each copy sold. His receipts thus far, on that work alone, have been therefore $27,000.

☞ South America is always in trouble. A revolution has now broken out in Bolivia, in favor of General Belzu. The ex-President has fled to Tacna, after a severe conflict, leaving Belzo, Commander-in-Chief, and President of all Bolivia.

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.....35c
Pit.....25c. | Private Boxes.....$1,00

Last night of Mr. MURDOCH.

MONDAY, Jan. 21, will be presented a new Play, written expressly for Mr. Murdoch, called

WALTER RAYMOND, OR THE LOVERS OF ACCOMAC.

Raymond...Mr. Murdoch. | Manteo.....Mr. Prior.
Philip.....Mr. Dunn. | Evelyn.....Miss Priot.
Letty.....Miss Cruise.

To conclude with a Musical Farce, called the

SWISS COTTAGE.

Nutz.....Mr. J. Dunn. | Lisette.....Miss Cruise.

Wednesday, Benefit of Mr. MURDOCH.

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

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

TO LET—One Three Story and one Two Story Dwelling House, finished in modern style, marble mantels in each of the parlors, and bath houses in each; situated on Wylie street, second and third houses from the corner of Washington st.

JOHN F. PERRY,
jan23:1wd* Corner of Liberty and Irwin sts.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE of Nine Cases of Dry Goods, damaged by accident in the sinking of a Steamboat, last week, at Auction, at McKENNA'S.—On Saturday afternoon next, January 27th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood st., three doors from 6th, on account of underwriters, 9 cases of Dry Goods and 13 barrels of Biscuits, slightly wet by accident in the sinking of a steamboat, last week.—Terms: cash, par funds.

jan23 JAMES McKENNA, Auct'r.

German Language.

GEORGE ANDRE (of the Western University,) begs to announce that a few Pupils may participate in the following classes:

LADIES' CLASSES—At Mr. Thompson's Seminary, twice a week, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

GENTLEMEN'S CLASSES—Monday and Thursday afternoons, 5-6 o'clock; Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7-8 o'clock.

TERMS—$6, for 24 lessons of an hour each.

REFERENCE—Penn street, next door to Harris' office.

jan22-1wd&1twd*

1000 LBS. WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE—Received and for sale by
jan23 CUMMINS & SMITH.

125 BARRELS SUPERIOR FLOUR—Rec'd and for sale by (jan23) CUMMINS & SMITH.

400 BUSHELS SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS—Just received and for sale by
jan23 CUMMINS & SMITH.

61 SACKS BARLEY—In store and for sale by
jan23 CUMMINS & SMITH.

5 BARRELS CIDER—Rec'd and for sale by
jan23 CUMMINS & SMITH.

GREEN APPLES—40 bbls. in store and for sale by
jan23 J. D. WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st.

EXTRA BROOMS—50 doz. Corn Brooms; 20 " Hearth and Cloth Brooms. For sale by (jan23) J. D. WILLIAMS.

CORN—9 bags Shelled for sale by
jan23 J. D. WILLIAMS.

DRIED FRUIT—50 bushels Peaches; 40 " Apples; for sale by
jan23 J. D. WILLIAMS.

BUTTER—1 bbl. Roll for sale by
jan23 J. D. WILLIAMS.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.—We are glad that ALLEN BROWN, who distinguished himself in times past, as "our host" of the old "Merchant's Hotel," and more recently of the "Exchange," has again entered public life, as one of the proprietors of the "Merchants Hotel," corner of Smithfield and Third streets. He has associated with him Mr. Wm. C. Connelly, with whom we are not personally acquainted; but who comes before the public well commended.

In relation to this Hotel, under its new proprietorship, we copy the following from the Journal:—

MR. EDITOR: On my arrival at Pittsburgh, on yesterday, I was gratified to hear that ALLEN BROWN, the prince of landlords, had opened the "Merchants Hotel," under the name of "Brown's Hotel;" I, of course, wended my way to his house, and at once found that my old friend was as well provided, as kind and accommodating as ever. His table is (if possible) better, his rooms airy and comfortable, and his jovial laugh and kindness the same.

I have stopped at Brown's house often, and in severe sickness have found him the good Samaritan.

Comfort, quiet, order and all that even the epicure could require, are to be obtained here. And above all, you can find an honest man at the head of the house—one who never permits any imposition to be practised on those who patronize him. Travelling friends, give him a call, and if you ever pass him by again, I am mistaken.

Mr. W. C. Connelly, long associated with Mr. Brown, and well known to the travelling public, is connected with Mr. Brown, and his name is an additional pledge to the public that "Brown's Hotel" cannot be beat.

Jan. 20, 1849. KENTUCKY MERCHANT.

☞ The charge of the Court in the Riot case was published in the Gazette of yesterday morning. It was furnished at the request of the proprietors of the Mills.

The names of the proprietors of the Star Factory do not appear among them. We have just been informed of a little circumstance in regard to this Company which the public should be made acquainted with. They were urged to unite in the recent strike against the weavers—the strike to reduce their wages. "No, when we can't pay our girls a living share of our profits, we'll stop the Mill," was the reply of Messrs. Voegtly, Myers and Hunter.

QUERY.—If all cotton manufacturers were like these gentlemen, would there be fear of mobs?

BELONGS NOWHERE!—Yesterday afternoon we met two of the Allegheny Police officers walking towards the city with a poor crazy boy in custody. We were informed that he had wandered from this side, and the Allegheny Mayor concluded that Pittsburgh should support him, and consequently he was put upon the bridge and sent over. On our return at 5 or 6 o'clock, we met the same lad, on his way back to Allegheny. We were told that he was sent back, because he did not belong to this side!

Where did he belong? No doubt he will be found in one of the watch houses this morning, and in consequence he may find a home on the hill for a few days. Is this the Christianized style of treating the poor and insane.

OUTRAGE.—A man named Richard Slow, was brought before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, charged with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape upon the person of Mrs. Michael Murphy, a respectable lady of the Fifth Ward. The outrage was attempted on Saturday evening. A friend of the woman, who had retired to his bed in an adjoining house, heard her screams and ran into alley, where he discovered the scoundrel, who at once made his escape. He was taken yesterday, and after an investigation was committed for trial.

STEALING BIBLES.—About ten days ago, a large and costly Bible, was stolen from a Penn street house. On Sunday, a negro was caught in the act of stealing a bible from a house on Federal street, Allegheny. We understand that some of the churches have been pilfered of Bibles, prayer books, &c., lately.

There seems to be a "Book Mania" afloat now—not only here, but in the east. But a few weeks ago, many of the lawyers of this city, lost numbers of their most valuable books. In New York and Philadelphia, the reporters notice book larcenies that occur daily.

ATTEMPT AT LARCENY.—On Saturday evening, two men, named *Henry Fitzgerald* and *Charles Thomas*, were caught in the act of pilfering rings from the store of Sands & Reinman, Fifth street. They were arrested, and committed by the Mayor for further hearing. Yesterday morning they were brought out, and after a further investigation, Thomas was committed finally, and Fitzgerald for further hearing.

FUGITIVE.—A man named *Geo. Phillips*, who was some days ago arrested and imprisoned for vagrancy, was yesterday examined by the Mayor, under the information of Wm. Adams, on suspicion of being a fugitive from justice in Indiana. It is supposed he is the person charged with being guilty of a murder in——— county. He was committed for further hearing.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.—An order was instituted in Allegheny city yesterday. A lady from Philadelphia is here attending to the organization.—Another will be instituted in Temperanceville today. If all be true we have heard as to some of the ladies of this village, we think the order may do some good. The ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny do not drink any thing stronger than tea, and therefore we think such institutions unnecessary.

THE MANCHESTER FIGHT.—Mullen was held to bail, yesterday, by Ald. Steele, on the charge of Assault and Battery upon Holley. We are satisfied, from all the accounts, that Mullen was in the defensive. There was a report last evening that Holley had died; we did not credit it, though his case was considered desperate by the physicians.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—*Monday Morning.*—There were nine cases before the Mayor—some very common; others rather gentle in appearance. His Honor, however, did not discriminate; but gave to each his deserts, according to the law.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court commenced its session yesterday. There were one hundred cases in the List. Many were stricken off, having been settled; some were continued; and the Court proceeded with the balance.

LARCENY.—Last evening, about dusk, some bold fellow entered the office of Dr. Simpson, Fourth street, and took therefrom, without leave, an overcoat, a comforter, and some surgical instruments.—He is unknown.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—In Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Sawyer made a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of the Rioters. The argument will probably be heard next Saturday.

THEATRE.—The distinguished American tragedian, Mr. Murdoch, will appear this evening in a new piece called "*Walter Raymond.*" We know nothing about it, but dare say it is a work of high literary merit, else Mr. M. would not encourage it.

"THE POOR COUSIN. *A Novel.* By Miss Pickering." The above is the title of Miss Pickering's last novel, for which we are indebted to our attentive friend M. A. Miner, Smithfield street, where it can be had.

☞ In every city in the Union, so far as we have observed, the Press enters celebrated the Birth Day of Benj. Franklin—except Pittsburgh!

☞ C. A. Logan, better known as "old Logan," is in town, with his daughter. They will shortly appear.

☞ Col. B. B. Taylor made his first appearance in the Cincinnati National Theatre on Friday evening.

☞ Dr. Benning is in Louisville with his "Bracets."

☞ Wine hell, the Yankee, is in Wheeling, raising a tremendous excitement.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

☞ No Telegraph news last night up to the time of going to press.

American Colonization Society.

The Rev. Wm. M. Hall, who recently furnished a communication for the columns of the Post, on the subject of colonization, has laid upon our table a small pamphlet entitled "Republic of Liberia—statistics of the Republic—benefits resulting from Colonization," 5,000 copies of which have been printed for gratuitous distribution, and can be procured at the stores of Johnston & Stockton, and J. D. Williams. We observe by extracts from the minutes of the Presbytery of Ohio, January 9, 1849, published in the pamphlet, that a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. Daniel E. Nevin, and Malcolm Leech, Esq., submitted the following report; which was adopted:

"That in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, by the agency of the Colonization Society, they recognize the progressive developement of a scheme of benevolence which promises inculculable good to the colored race. The beneficial results arising from the continued action of the same agency by which this Republic has been called into existence, are set forth in a lucid and forcible manner by Mr. Hall, in an article published in the Presbyterian Advocate of January 3d, 1849, which well deserves the consideration of all who would form an enlightened and accurate judgment of the subject. Participating in the common desire of good men in this community, to see the colored race placed in a position where they can enjoy the rights and immunities of free men, they do hereby recommend Mr. Hall, and the cause of which he is the agent, to the affectionate regard and liberal patronage of the public."

LANGUAGE OF TREES.—There is a pathos and sentiment about some of the Eastern poets that is truly affecting. A correspondent of the Boston Post writes as follows:

Suppose a tree's long reaching limbs
Should resinet a window dash,
In one of nature's breezy whims
And break it all to smash;
Amid the clatter and dismay,
What think you would the fragments say?
"Ye ministers of grace defend us!"
No, that fiend Charles; they'd say,
"Tree-mend-us!"

The Poet tells us that

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

Now, it strikes us that it would depend very much upon *where* a fellow is feeling. If he were feeling in our pockets, for instance, it would not make us very kind we fancy.—*Times & Keystone*

HUMBLE LOVE—A TENDER LINE.

His brawny arms beclasped her waist,
With love their eyes did burn;
From his warm lips she snatched a taste,
And then he tasted hern.

An "anxious parent," who had taken her first born to a resort where strawberries and cream were supplied, fed liberally, for nauseating a head, inquired of the bloated little urchin, "if he could manage another plate."

"Aint quite sure," he gasped out, "but if you'll shake me a bit, I'll try."

"What carroty-headed, ugly little brat is that, madam; do you know