"is a small amount, which your father and I were storing up for your use when you would go to College; now take it, use it to the best advantage, and God will help you through." This unexpected gift removed one difficulty from the way; but how to leave his mother and his amiable schoolmate, he knew not. He loved his mother, and he loved Lucretia Bentley. The latter passion he found identifying itself with his being; he loved Lucretia, but he never dreamed of winning her; the frowning countenance of her father destroyed the idea whenever it arose in his mind. In imagination, he saw Lucretia arriving at womanhood, and passing from the circle of his acquaintance, to become an entire stranger.

The feelings of Edgar were wrought to that pitch, by his reflections upon his brother-in-law's conduct, and the probable fate of his passion for Lucretia Bentley, that to leave became imperatively necessary. He could not live under the same roof with a man of such grovelling ideas, and he could not bear the idea of seeing Lucretia snatched from his society and placed in that circle which he dared not enter. His mother urged his departure, from two reasons: She saw her son's fondness for Miss Bentley, and she well knew if it ripened, and reached that degree of love which would cause him to aspire to her hand, her father would scorn him, and drive him, like a menial, from his house; and she thought a separation was requisite for her son's peace;—and she had the same feelings with Edgar towards the sordid disposition of her son-in-law. So it was concluded that Edgar should go to some academy away from home. Edgar well knew that the money placed in his hands, was the fruit of much toil and self denial; and how to spend it to the best advantage in securing the object for which it was saved, caused some considerable calculation. Finally, he determined seeking a place under the care of Rev. Mr. G——, who lived in a small village, some twenty-five or thirty miles distant. Mr. G—— was an industrious clergyman, having—which is rather uncommon—a superabundant competence of this world's goods; and for the sake of pleasure, more than profit, he conducted a small seminary, for the purpose of giving instruction to a few indigent young men of pious habits.

Arrangements were soon made for Edgar's departure. But he could not leave without bidding adieu to his school companion; so with a palpitating heart, he crossed the fields to Mr. Bentley's, and entered the house, as he was wont to do, by the most humble way, and sat down, awaiting the moment when he could get a view of the object of his search. At last she came tripping along, as one in playful haste. When her eye lit upon Edgar, she exclaimed:

"Oh, Edgar! I was just over at your house. I was passing by, and stopped a moment; and what do you think they told me? Ah! you naughty fellow! why are you going to run off? Who will assist me in my rambling through the woods, and over the meadows? Who will solve those hard sums for me? I tell you, Edgar, you shall not go! Why, how can you leave us? how can you leave your dear old mother?"

This was quite an unexpected, although a playful sally, to Edgar, and it almost overthrew his determination. But after a moment's reflection, all was again firm in his mind, and he replied:

"Yes, Lucretia, I am going away; my feelings, and I imagine, my duty, requires me to leave the place and company in which I have spent so many happy days. If you knew my circumstances, you would say that I am right. I am poor, Lucretia, and I must exert myself. I am desirous of becoming a scholar; yes, I thirst for knowledge, and most willingly would I stay here, if my stay could be comfortable or profitable; but it cannot be; my brother-in-law and I do not agree, and I must go. I came to bid you an affectionate adieu. We may meet again, and we may not; but whether we ever meet again or not, the remembrance of the many happy moments which we have spent together, will always be refreshing to my mind. So fare thee well!"

"You are in earnest, Edgar; I detain you not; so farewell, and remember me," was Lucretia's only rejoinder; and these companions parted, each with sorry heart.

PART II.

Early the next morning, Edgar was on his way to the seminary of Mr. G——. All know how the mind will wander, when we travel a road that is rather dull; and oftentimes we are at a loss to tell how such and such thoughts are aroused in the mind. So it was with Edgar Stanley, at this time. While he was toiling on, his mind was busily engaged; at one time, he was rambling over hill and dale with Lucretia—at another, he was solving a difficult sum for her; but for the most part, he found himself paraphrasing her last words to him. And now it was, that he found how deeply he loved her. "What a fool I am," he soliloquized, "to love the daughter of that rich nabob. If it was to save my neck from the gallows, he would not consent to our marriage. So here is an end to the matter—plump, it goes into the sea of forgetfulness." And then, as if to cheer his noble resolution, he commenced a song; but alas! for human nature, it was the song she sung so sweetly. "Well, I cannot forget her, but I'll make my hand worthy of hers; yes, I'll remove the difference between us, to her proud father's satisfaction." This was Edgar's last and most likely resolution.

At sunset, Edgar reached the point of his destination, put up at the village inn, and sent a note, forthwith, to Mr. G——, soliciting a place in his seminary. To this, Edgar received a kind invitation to repair immediately to Mr. G——'s residence. But our hero did not wish to thrust himself upon a stranger, hungry and dusty. After he supped and cleansed himself, he set out for the house of Mr. G., and was received with much kindness. Arrangements were made, satisfactory in every respect, and Edgar felt happy. Every opportunity which he could desire was afforded to him, for acquiring information, and he did not trample upon his privileges. He enjoyed free access to his preceptor's library, which was stored with standard works, both literary and scientific. So rich was the feast, and so great the harvest, that six months passed away almost imperceptibly. At the end of this period, he was called home to see his mother die. This announcement aroused our student, and caused him to drop, for a while, the instruments of mental culture. His mother died a few days after his arrival. He found that the kindest and most attentive person to his mother during her short illness, was Lucretia Bentley. This increased his love for her, and his determination to surmount every difficulty in the way to a formal declaration of his attachment. After the burial of his mother, he again bid adieu to Lucretia, and parted forever from his sister, for his brother in-law soon after moved to the far west.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

☞ At St. Jago all vessels now arriving from New York are subjected to a probation of five weeks, and from within one hundred and fifty miles of New York seven days.

☞ The papers say the prisoners in jail at Cumberland, Md., have organized themselves into a debating society. One of the bye-laws provides a penalty for quitting the building without leave.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 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 respectfully asked in their favors before 4 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 600 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.

☞ We have on hand several communications, on various subjects of interest, which shall receive attention at an early day.

Armijo's Tariff System.

In his Reconnoissance in New Mexico, Major EMORY gives the following account of the method adopted by Armijo, the Mexican General, to raise revenue.

"He collected fifty or sixty thousand dollars annually, principally, indeed, entirely, on goods imported overland from the United States. *His charge was $500 the wagon load, without regard to the contents of the wagon or value of the goods*, and hence the duty was very unjust and unequal."

It is evident, from this extract, that Armijo had derived his ideas of political economy from the whigs of the United States. The rule adopted by him in raising revenue was precisely the same as advocated by the leaders of the whig party throughout the country, and called by them the *specific system of duties*. Armijo compelled the owner of every wagon load of goods to pay $500 duty, it mattered not whether the goods were costly and valuable, or cheap and indifferent. Like Armijo, the whigs are in favor of laying the same duty upon all articles of the same name, it matters not what may have been the original cost of such articles. For instance, all cloths, whether the original cost was $1,00 or $10,00 per yard, would have the same specific duty placed on them by the whigs. All boots and shoes, whether costing 50 cents or $5,00 the pair, would be listed in like manner. The plain, inevitable effect of this system is, that the poorest man in community, who purchases a coarse piece of cloth or a cheap pair of shoes, would have to pay the same duty upon them, to support Government, as the wealthy nabob, who wears fine English broadcloth and French boots. But the whole object of whig legislation, since the organization of our Government, has been, to "make the rich richer and the poor poorer." The effort now being made in Congress to repeal the present just and equitable revenue law, which imposes duties with reference to the cost and value of every article, (the *ad valorem* system,) and substitute, in its stead the unjust, iniquitous and fraudulent *specific duty system* is about as bare-faced an attempt to swindle the industrious classes of the country as could well be imagined.

All special legislation is unjust and tyrannical. Government was instituted, not for the benefit of a few individuals, but for every human being. The farmer who toils at his plough, the blacksmith who sweats at his anvil, the laborer who makes our canals, have *equal claims* upon the Government for "protection," as the man who erects a manufacturing establishment. We are the friend of the manufacturing interests of the country—we sincerely wish to see them flourishing, and be a source of profit to their proprietors, but we are opposed to that system of legislation, which would grant to them bounties, and build them up by legal enactments, at the expense of other great interests in the country, equally as meritorious and equally as necessary.

The Erie Railroad.

We learn from Harrisburgh that Gov. JOHNSTON has allowed the bill in regard to the Erie Railroad to become a law. So much for having a whig Governor, already. Now let us hear what the Gazette, the Journal, and the American, will have to say, about the matter. Those papers *profess* to be the peculiar friends of Pennsylvania interests; and if Gov. Shunk, or any other democratic executive had been as delinquent as Gov. Johnston, our ears would have been stunned with the thunders and denunciations of these whig editors.

This Erie Railroad project was got up for the benefit of New York and Boston. We shall now find the produce and business of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, passing along the shores of Lake Erie, through the corner of Pennsylvania, to the markets of New York, and Massachusetts. And it is in no man's power to stop it! Our whig Governor has opened that channel, and thereby has done violence to the interests of Pennsylvania.

We find in the last Erie Observer the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of that place, which protest warmly against the repeal of the charter of the Erie Railroad Company, and employ harsh and uncalled-for language in speaking of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. We would suggest that another meeting should be called immediately, and a vote of thanks and a public dinner tendered to the whig Governor of Pennsylvania for the interest he takes in the welfare of New York and Massachusetts.

☞ Some malicious wag has been hoaxing the Wheeling Argus, in relation to the Pittsburgh City Scrip. The statement in that paper, of the 26th instant, contains too many ridiculous falsehoods to deserve a serious notice. We are sorry that Mr. Maclane has suffered himself to be imposed upon in relation to this matter; and we can assure him that the stories about the "scrip fast depreciating in value," are without foundation. Our Brokers, Merchants, and citizens, generally, receive those issues as usual, without the least difficulty. The true secret of this Wheeling outbreak against Pittsburgh, may be discovered in the concluding paragraph of the Argus, as follows:

When our goodly city issued shinplasters, *they gained no credit among ourselves*—but those of Pittsburgh and Allegheny now form a great part of our circulating medium.

Ah, ha! there you have it! Because the people of Wheeling have no confidence in the solvency of that great city of theirs at "the head of navigation," they seek to place Pittsburgh in the same unenviable position. Mighty place, that Wheeling!

☞ Our highly esteemed friend Mr. J. R. MURRAY, of the firm of Murphy & Lee, left Pittsburgh yesterday for California. He was engaged in the wool business here, and was doing very well; but like many others he had been reading about the "Golden Fleece" in California, and the prize was too tempting for him to withstand. May health and happiness attend him, and may he return home a wiser, better and wealthier man.

The Western Star.

This paper, the organ of the Democracy of Beaver county, comes to us clothed in a new and beautiful dress, clean and bright as the "shining morning face" of a school boy. It is an able and dignified paper, and wields much influence in Beaver county. Mr. CONN, the junior Editor, is one of the best practical printers in the West.

Ohio Contested Seats.

We learn from Columbus that the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the House have reported in favor of Messrs. Pugh and Pearce, from Hamilton county, having their seats. Thus has the Constitution been vindicated, and the lawless Whigs effectually put down. Every friend of law and order will rejoice.

Monongahela Navigation Company.

"*Ninth Annual Report of the President and Managers of the Monongahela Navigation Company; Presented January, 1849.*"

We have read this little document, with a view of culling from it anything that may be of interest to the general reader:—

No casualty has occured, to create any unusual draw upon the resources of the Company. The amount expended for ordinary repairs, constitutes a very trifling item in the expense account. The additional Lock, at Dam No. 1, has been completed. The report very highly compliments Messrs. Alston and Hannays, the contractors, for their skill in this work. No interruption to trade has occurred during the past year. The fears of ice upon the pools have been dissipated. The amount of tolls received during the past year, as shown by the Report of the Treasurer, is $66,623,93, being an excess of $2-362,03 over the receipts of the preceding year. The nett income arising from the works during the past year, after the payment of expenses and repairs, amounts to $44,224. We give below an abstract of the Report of the Treasurer:—

"It will be perceived by reference to the annexed Report of the Treasurer, that the entire cost of the works is as follows, viz:—

Construction, including lock houses and lots	494,279 28
Damages paid	10,795 80
Additional Lock at Dam No 1, about	50,000 00
Making a total investment of capital of	$555,075 08
The whole number of shares of stock subscribed amounts to 5212 at $50	260,600
Of which there remains unpaid	13,000
Amount paid in	$247,500

The toll now levied upon coal is greatly below that charged upon any improvement in the Union; and a comparative statement of the prices charged upon other improvements, is given to prove this.

The Report says:

Notwithstanding, however, the occasional murmurs of a portion of the coal diggers of the upper end of our improvement, we are most happy to be enabled to state, that with the increase of the local trade and the development of the great agricultural and mineral resources of the valley, the work has been advancing steadily in popularity with the dwellers along the river, and has already sufficiently refuted the calumnies of the interested, and lived down the predictions of its enemies.

It is expected that the improvement of the Youghiogheny, will add to the revenues of the Company. The immense region of country which this improvement will open up to the Pittsburgh and south-western market, is not surpassed in fertility of soil or mineral resources by any other in the State. The coal of that river has always been distinguished for its excellence, and is found all along its banks, existing in a strata of from five to eleven feet in thickness. Passing, as it necessarily will, through two locks, and paying toll upon some seventeen miles of our improvement, it will pay tribute to our work to an extent that will insure from it a most valuable addition to our revenue.

We copy the conclusion of the Report:

There is another source, however, to which it is thought this company may look with great confidence, for a further addition to its revenues, and that as from the perspective extension of the work towards the head of the Monongahela itself. It is known to the stockholders, that by an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Board were authorized to open books of subscription in the several counties along the river, for the special purpose of extending the improvement to the Virginia State line, and with a provision that the proceeds of the new locks should constitute a separate fund for the exclusive benefit of the subscribers, until the old works should be relieved from the debt incurred in their construction. In conformity with this act, books were opened under the direction of the Board, in the months of May and June, but without meeting with any degree of encouragement; the failure did not, however, arise so much from any want of interest on the part of the people, as from a scarcity of money, which generally exists in agricultural districts. Great and laudable anxiety, however, was manifested among the people residing above Brownsville, for the commencement of the work, and it was suggested that an application would probably be made to the Legislature to authorize a corporate subscription on the part of the county of Greene, with the expectation that the capitalists of Pittsburgh would furnish any balance that might be required. It is apparent, that while the prolongation of the work to the Virginia line would afford an outlet to the entire county of Greene and a large portion of Fayette, and thus increase the revenues of our work, it would add very materially, at the same time, to the rapidly augmenting trade of Pittsburgh, and therefore, presents the highest claims upon the consideration of her citizens. But the advantages would not stop there. If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company shall proceed with their improvement, in the direction which seems to have been finally agreed upon, a further extension of our work will bring it into direct connection with that important avenue of commerce, and enable us to draw off a side stream of trade and travel in the direction of Pittsburgh, which would render any further extension of that road, if not unnecessary, at least altogether improbable. There is merely, therefore, to encourage the hope that the means will be provided within a reasonable time, for the construction of so important an adjunct to the existing works of the Company.

Upon the whole, we think that there is abundant reason to congratulate the stockholders upon the general condition and prospects of the Company, without reference to any of the changes or chances of a distant future. The mineral treasures within our reach, swollen as they will be inevitably, by the rich tribute of the Youghiogheny valley, are almost boundless in their extent, and may be considered in themselves as more than adequate to supply any demand which can be made upon them; and yet it is almost impossible for the human imagination to assign limits to the demand which is sure to be created by the wants of the Mississippi valley in an article so essential to the comfort of its inhabitants. It must, in the nature of things, be as limitless as the wants of that mighty region, which is destined to be the home of so many millions of freemen, and will, in the industry it will stimulate, and the wealth it will insure to the dwellers upon the Monongahela, reflect a lasting honor upon the wisdom which projected, and the enterprise which achieved, through great difficulties and trials, a scheme of such extended usefulness as that of the Slack water of the Monongahela river.

The Last of Braddock's Men.

The Lancaster, O., *Gazette* notices the death of SAMUEL JENKINS, a colored man aged *one hundred and fifteen years*, who was a slave of Capt. BROADWATER, in Fairfax county, Va., and drove his master's camp wagon over the Alleghanies, in the memorable campaign of Gen. Braddock. He remained a slave until about forty years ago, when his freedom was purchased and he came to Ohio and settled near Lancaster, retaining his mental faculties well, through his bodily powers had given way. The *Gazette* adds:

He was held as a slave until about forty years ago, when upon the death of his master, he was purchased by a gentleman, who brought him to the State of Ohio, and thus relieved him from bondage. Soon after his liberation, he settled in Lancaster, where he continued to reside until his death. Although his bodily frame had given way he retained his mental faculties to the last.

It is thought that he was the last man living, either white or colored, who served in Braddock's expedition in 1755, against the French and Indians, and which terminated on the banks of the Monongahela, twelve miles above Pittsburgh, so fatally to the British General, and so much to the military reputation of Gen. Washington, then a young man.

State of Society in the Gold Regon.

Mr. Teneyck, American Commissioner at the Sandwick Islands, writes home to his friends at Watertown, New York, under the date of August 6th:

"I have visited the diggings, some forty miles along what is called the American Fork of the Sacramento; almost every yard is occupied, and all are getting out quantities of ore. I have about $5 worth of gold dust, which I washed out myself in the course of two or three hours. I shall keep it, of course, as a memento of what I myself have done in gold digging. The effect of discovery will be bad for the morals of the country, and ruin all its prospects as a farming or agricultural country. I would not again go through what I have, to see the country, and I would *not settle down to live in it for, all the gold in the mines.* The mode of life is horrible, and a more dissipated and immortal set of people I never yet saw. People are flocking in here from all parts of the coast, and as soon as the news reaches foreign ports, the worst of their population will emigrate heither. I pity any decent white man who may live in this region six months hence."

Mammoth Concern.

Hunt's Merchants Magazine notices Simmons' clothing establishment in Boston, as follows, by which it will be that this is truly a mammoth concern:

A MODEL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—There is in Boston one of the largest clothing establishments for the manufacture of clothes in the United States. We allude to the W. Simmons' "Oak Hall Rotunda," as it is used by its enterprising proprietor. Some idea of its extent may be gathered from the fact, that he sells to the amount of half a million per annum, and that he are employed in the manufactory, 25 fashion cutters and trimmers, 2 book keepers, 1 cashiend assistant, 1 paymaster, 5 runners, 2 express 30 salesmen, and 3,000 operatives constantly ply the needle.

The Boston Post furnishes the following description of this mammoth concern:

Mr. George W. Simmons, of Oak Hall, has marked the season by rearing a most important improvement in his vast establishment. He has added a spacious and lofty nda in the rear of the large sales-room on Anreet. This rotunda is also for a clothes mart; an well worthy of a description, and should be vid as an object of interest by those who are ass in observing how the trade of Boston in the cthing branch is rapidly increasing. The dimenss of the rotunda are 50 feet by 57, giving an aref 2,350 feet on the basement floor, and the deprom the centre of the splendid variegated sky-light the floor is 65 feet. The light is 50 feet by, and the stained glass is of the most beautiful pattern. The main saloon, open from the first raisdoor to the stucco work ceiling, and filled with a od of light from above and on every side, is in f ctuided into two apartments, by means of a galy f oak, with an elegant iron balustrade. The lery is reached by a short flight of stairs, which bichoff into a pair, turning to the right and lefon the west side. Above the basement portion e lrm is eliptic. On the first floor there are twelnic counters, with room on each side for nine ales en to wait on customers at ease—making eigeetin all at the counters—and around the counts ardrsives for 8,000 articles of clothing. In the itore are four small rooms, or lighted closets, fo asrted made up clothing.—Between the counts a ll the well-room railing is a broad promenadie, fom hich may be seen not only all parts of the stundthut the two sales rooms which project into Ans feet. This view is obtained by means of two twoe-feet doors, which afford access to the rotuda fra the Ann street rooms—In the second or gallryor, are no less than twelve rooms for assorted parents, regularly classified, completely lighted with ample windows. Here, too, is Mr. Simmons' own apartment, on the western side of the gallery, hic commands a view of the whole establishment, reimbling a gay bazaar with two long streets. At tnight the light is supplied 24 gas burners in hadd globes. The walls from the gallery to the dne ce ornamented by beautiful pilasters of the Grintan order. The basement apartment is devoit to woolens and piece goods, and an immense finceset up by Mr. White, for warming the estatbment in winter. Here, then, we have the Oak Hl for Eighteen Hundred and Forty Nine," the most extensive establishment for the sale of clothing in the United States, namely, a rotunda of three tes, coaining the pin, two long avenues, alive with sleamen, projecting from the rotunda to Ann stree and five large stores and salesrooms up stairs in se ol building. There are on hand in this immeie magazine of wearing apparel 40,000 garments, ad stck enough for 60,000 more; and the entire arrangement, regarded as a whole, is much more like a vast clothing fair than a retail store.

Chinese Etiquette.

The Chinese are so punctilious that their code of etiquette outves the most ceremonious courts in Europe. As soon asn guest alights from his sedan chair, he is met by the host, who bows his head, bends his body and his knees, joins both hands in front, and will them knocks his chest. When he atches to every polite, he takes his guest's hand with bisiant knocks it upon his chest. This is their mode o shaking hands. Now follows a polite contest e to precedence, which, after various knocklings, bowings, and genuflections, terminates by the lest and guest entering the louse together. At the sitting apartment another ceremony takes place, equally protracted and iksome. The point to be determined is where each shall sit, and who shall be seated first. Etiquette extends even to a decision on the size of a chair, by which invariably the rank or importance of a guest is ce rmined. The host now motions to a large chair, and attempts to take a smaller on himself. Good breeding compells the guest, in turn, to ofuse this compliment; and, after a varying cover of politeness, the point is amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the politest. Tea is then served, in either by both parties sitting down simultaneously on the same lench, or upon two chairs of equal dimensions. The fatigue of this courtesy may be easily conceived as the same routine is performed on the arrival of each guest. As soon as the guests are assembled, tea is handed round in covered cups, which are placed in silver stands in the form of a boat. These are fitted and beautifully chased. The cups on the occasion to which I refer are of that antique porcelain so exceedingly valued, which is as thin as paper, pure white, perfectly transparent, and is ornamented with obscure figures, whose dark outlines are only perceptible when the vessel is filled with tea. The mode of making tea in China is similar to that in which coffee is made in Turkey. The tea is put into a cup, boiling water poured over it, and instantly covered, to prevent the escape of the aroma, with a lid, which is used as a spoon to sip the tea.—They never use sugar or milk with tea in China.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

German Marriages.

The Edinburg Review says: That nothing short of actual violence should enable a wife or a husband to escape from a domestic tyrant, a domestic enemy, or a domestic disgrace, seems revolting. And yet if we go further, it is not easy to stop short of divorce *pour incompatibilité*; and certainly the domestic state of those parts of Germany in which such a ground of divorce is sanctioned, is not attractive. Marriage there takes neither the man nor the woman out of the matrimonial market. Every household is in danger of being broken up, by the intrigues of a second man who wises to appropriate the wife, or of some woman who thinks that she should like to marry the husband. This, indeed, may be inferred from their novels, the best indications of the social state of modern nations; and it gives to their writers a great advantage. Our novels have only one termination; and though the path may wind, the reader sees it always before him. A German novel, in short now begins where an English one ends. The plot is not how the marriage is to be effected, but how it is to be got rid of; and this may be accomplished in so many hundred ways that the most fertile writer need not repeat himself, nor can the most experienced reader see his way.

The World in a Nutshell.

☞ They have sent a boy to jail in Philadelphia for begging checks at the doors of theatres.

☞ Mr. Ashbury, a gold miner from North Carolina, has found several new beds of gold in Georgia.

☞ The Chestertown (Md.) News states ex-Governor Grayson and his two sons passed through that place on Wednesday last, en route for the "gold diggings."

☞ "Pat that right back where you took it from!" as the girl said when her lover snatched a kiss.

☞ James F. Babcock has been nominated by the whigs as a candidate for Congress from the 2d district of Connecticut.

☞ It is said that the lamented Col. Dix partook in Wheeling, of an oyster supper at a late hour on the night before the day on which he came to his sudden death.

☞ The Hartford Whig mentions the existence of a copper-mine of great extent in Bristol, Connecticut, in which 200 operatives are employed.

☞ Kentucky has sent this season to Cincinnati, over 120,000 hogs, which realized to the owners, $790,000!

☞ It is stated that Messrs Howland & Aspinwall, of New York, have already sent to England for proposals for the iron for the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

☞ The New Brunswick California Company has completed its stock of thirty thousand dollars, purchased the Isabella, a fine bark of 250 tons, and is preparing to sail on the 1st of February.

☞ J. W. Woodland, formerly a commission merchant of high standing in New Orleans, was put on trial before the United States Circuit Court in that city, on the 15th inst., on a charge of forging soldiers' warrants.

☞ "What are you going to give me for a Christmas present?" remarked a gay dame to us the other day. We meekly replied that we had nothing to offer but our humble self. "The smallest favors gratefully received," was the merry response.

☞ "Has your son Timothy failed?" enquired Gubbens of Stubbens, the other day. "Oh, not at all; he has only assigned over his property, and fallen back to take a better position!" was the reply.

☞ Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-handed goods that sold at prime cost.

LOCAL MATTERS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT—Judge Lowrie on the Bench. Gen. John Neel vs. Archibald Neel and others.

The defendants claimed the possession of a tract of land, for which this suit was brough, because of advances made by one of them to perfect the title.

The plaintiff said that he inherited it from his father, and to him it was assigned by a family settlement, in 1810. He also showed a deed from Peter Mulenberg, the father, or grand-father of our late lumented candidate for governor, who was government supervisor, in 1801, for the collection of the excise upon whiskey stills—then a person of great aversion to the people of Western Pennsylvania.

He further claimed that, under a judgment of Mr. Shultz, a merchant of Baltimore, from whom his brother James had bought goods, and for which he had become bail, that this land belonged to him, because it had been sold together with his own property, for the payment of this debt, and having paid it and shown a deed from Mr. Shultz, the creditor, he was entitled to the land.

The defendant, his brother Archibald, alleged that he had large claims against the plaintiff besides this money advanced by him through Mr. Selden. To which the other side said that the pile of notes and bonds on their part was much larger.

The court and counsel labored for three days, before the true state of the case was developed, and then it resolved itself into the simple question, as to the amount defendants had advanced on account of Selden purchase.

This was answered by a claim for coal that defendants had excavated from the pits on the land in controversy, which proved to be far beyond the amount demanded.

Judge Lowrie said, in his charge to the jury, that this was the most troublesome and vexatious case that had ever came before him, either at the bar, or since he has been upon the bench.

Independent of the fact that these gentlemen were brothers, there was a mixture of titles which required great industry and a keen discrimination to comprehend. He thought it all ought to have been settled by their neighbors in the country. Brothers, aged and respectable as they were, ought not to go to law if they could help it.

The verdict was rendered, on Saturday morning in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Forward and Mr. McCandless for plaintiff.

Mr. Shaler and Mr. Woods for defendant.

THEATRE—MR. LOGAN.—When we like a man on account of any good quality he may be gifted with, we find it difficult to make up our mind to condemn his faults. Yet we must speak in terms of dispraise of Logan's taste in one respect. He has brought out here a new "burletta," called "Pittsburgh One Hundred Years Hence." It is full of hits at the apparent tendencies of the present times; and is sufficient to keep the audience in a roar during the representation. We say this much in favor. Now we object to the filth that has been put into it, either by the author or the actors; but we think it proper to pounce upon the person who is responsible for its faults, and that one is "Old Logan." The Theatre has got very low when such glaring obscenity is boldly put upon the stage, with none to condemn. To be sure a half dozen persons hissed heartily on Saturday evening, but the mass shouted and were pleased. This may be said to be an evidence of bad taste off the stage, for which the stage should not be responsible; but we suggest whether the representation of such scenes has not had a great deal to do in vitiating the minds of those who applaud every little bit of vulgarity that they see and hear.

We are satisfied that none of these improprieties are exhibited with the consent of the gentlemanly manager, Mr. Porter. He has a correct taste, and has labored hard to elevate the Drama by cultivating a taste for the pure in thought and style.

We believe it to be our duty to denounce such performances as we have noted; and we do say, with all our love for dramatic exhibitions, that it would be better the stage was carried away from the city and kept away forever, than that the minds of the young should be polluted by scenes that would degrade a brothel.

☞ The last number of the Police Gazette pays more than usual attention to Pittsburgh and Allegheny "localities."

It has a long article on the subject of the riot trial; in which there is a good deal of truth and correct reasoning, but several errors. But no matter; the affair is all over now, and the little girls are ready for sentence, when the "vindicated majesty of the law" requires their imprisonment.

The Zimmerly case is next noticed; and in relation to the insanity of the prisoner, the editor simply says, "We shall see."

Governor Johnston is roundly rated for his pardon of the Allegheny Police officers.

The last Presentment of the Grand Jury is denounced bitterly. The Foreman, Mr. GEY, is credited with its authorship, and is sarcastically called a Solomon.

The same paper has about a dozen editorials and communications in relation to J. H. Gibon, the Mesmerizer, who flourished in this city a few years ago. The Gazette is down on him, one would suppose.

MOVING PANORAMAS.—The proprietor of the Panoramas of the Mammoth Cave, Niagara, &c., &c., has arrived, and will exhibit his paintings in a few days. To give our readers an idea of the beauty of these specimens of art, we copy what the editor of the Nashville *Union* says of them:

"To those of our friends who have neglected to visit these paintings heretofore, we would say, you have missed a rare intellectual enjoyment indeed, and should not fail to use the opportunity now offered you. All who have seen them, join in pronouncing the exhibition as one of the most splendid and instructive of its kind ever gotten up in the United States. The many and complimentary notices of the press, wherever they have been exhibited—the praise bestowed by poet, scholar and artist—all attest their superiority as a work of genius and art. The views of the Mammoth Cave alone—executed upon an extensive scale, and comprising many of the most wonderful and romantic scenes that ever leaped from darkness at the magic touch of the painter's wand"—are well worth the time and expense bestowed upon all. We sincerely hope, therefore, that our citizens will show themselves able to appreciate the artistic genius thus developed for their amusement and gratification."

THE MANCHESTER AFFAIR.—Mullen was bound over to stand a trial for "assault and battery with intent to kill," by Alderman Hays, of Allegheny, on Saturday last.

Since, we have learned that Holley has become worse, and on yesterday he was at the point of death. It is hoped that he may recover, but at present writing the word is that he cannot. Mullen will then be tried for a higher offence, but cannot be convicted, for all reports agree that he was in the act of self-defence when the gash was given.

—Since the above was in type, we have been informed that Holley died yesterday afternoon. Previous to his death he sent for Mullen, who visited him. They exchanged forgiveness.

☞ Dr. Cooper escaped from jail on Saturday, and in a few hours was recommitted for his only offence, drunkenness. The man, or brute, who gave (or sold) him the liquor, should be forced to serve his 30 days in prison, as he is, in truth, the greatest offender.

SHOOTING.—On Saturday night, a party of young folks made an assault upon a drinking house at the Point; the owner chose to defend himself vigorously, and in doing so fired a gun, the shot taking effect in the wrist of a member of the crowd, named Morris. He got what he deserved, perhaps.

☞ It seems that there was a fire on Sunday. A chimney, on Second street near Wood, was burned out; and this caused the alarm.

☞ JOHN BROUGH, Esq., President of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Monongahela House. He is on his way to Boston to purchase new iron for the track.

☞ The keeper of the "Adam and Eve" house was committed to jail by officer Randolph, of Allegheny, last week, and released on bail on Saturday.

TIME.—There was quite an excitement in the city yesterday in consequence of a supposed discovery that Pittsburgh had got "ahead of her time." Several of the regulators telegraphed to Philadelphia, to know what truth there was in the matter, and got news which satisfied them that such was the fact. They forthwith set their watches and clocks back about half an hour.

We understand that they made a blunder in forgetting the longitude! In this case, we were right; and we advise our friends to let their watches alone.

☞ The Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, by Drs. Cutter and Cutcheon, at Apollo Hall, are well worth the time and cost required for them.—We freely recommend our citizens—young folks particularly—to attend.

DIED:

Yesterday evening, at 4 o'clock, in Manchester, Mr. ALEXANDER HOLLEY, late a member of the Lafayette Fire Company.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, also the Firemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father, below Townsend, Car & Co.'s Coach and Wagon Shop, this day, at half past 2 o'clock.

On Sabbath evening, the 28th inst., at 61 o'clock, JOHN C. HAMBY, in the 25th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his residence on Washington street, between Wylie street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOIREE, the following Committees were appointed:—

FLOOR MANAGERS—Col. S. W. Black, Maj. John B. Guthrie, John J. Roggen, Esq., E. Jones, Esq., Andrew Burke, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION—Hon. C. Darragh, Wm. B. McClure, Esq., John Layton, Wm. Mitcheltree, Jr., Hugh Kelly, A. McCallister, M. Brennon, O. Geoghigan.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, 31st inst., at the office of the Morning Post, at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Chairman.
JOHN LAYTON, Secretary. jan30)

☞ **Vigilant Soiree.**—The members of the Vigilant Fire Company will open their new Assembly Rooms, Third street, on Wednesday evening, January 31st, 1849. Tickets limited to sixty.

MANAGERS:

Walter Bateman,	Wm. W. Alexander,
John Young,	Charles Cochran,
Daniel Petrie,	John Kennedy.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Capt. D. Campbell, R. B. Roberts, Esq.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. POWERS, ... 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

☞ Mr. MURDOCH will appear.
☞ Mr. and Miss LOGAN will appear.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, will be presented
VENICE PRESERVED.

Pierre.....Mr. Murdoch. | Jaffier.....Mr. Oxley.
Belvidera.....Miss Logan.
Highland Fling.....Master Wood.

To conclude with the
1949, OR PITTSBURGH 100 YEARS HENCE.

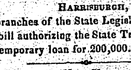
Aminadab Slocum (having slept 100 years).Mr. Logan.
Pink Patter.....Miss Cruise.

Wednesday, Benefit of Miss Logan.

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

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

Chickering's Pianos.



JOHN H. MELLOR, (*sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos for Western Pennsylvania,*) No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh, has received, and now open for sale, the following elegant assortment of Piano-Fortes, direct from the manufacturer, and for sale at Mr. Chickering's (Boston) prices, viz:

One superb Rosewood, seven octave, carved in the most elegant and rich style of Louis XIV—new scale.
One Rosewood, carved, seven octave—new scale.
One do. 6½ octave—new scale.
One do. 6 octave, carved moulding—new scale.
Two do. 6 do. round corners; " " "
Two do. 6 do. square " " "

The above are from the manufactory of J. Chickering, Boston, and of the latest styles of furniture, and with his new and approved scale.

Also, on hand, and for sale low—
Three Rosewood Pianos, 6 octaves; from the manufactory of H. Worcester, New York, formerly of the firm of Stodart, Worcester & Dunham.
Two Rosewood, 6 octave Pianos; from the manufactory of Gale & Co., N. Y.
One Rosewood, 6½ octave; manufactured by Bacon & Raven, New York.
One Mahogany 6 octave Piano; made in Baltimore, and left by the owner for sale, either for cash or in exchange for such goods as will suit a country store.—Price $300. jan30.

Allegheny County, ss:

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT of said County.

In the matter of the account of Walter H. Lowrie, acting Executor of Marion Pride, late of the city of Pitsburgh, dec'd. No. 3, Dec'r T., 1848.

And now, to wit, on motion of C. Shaler, Esq., on behalf of Trustee, the Court appoint Reude Washington Auditor. From the Record.

DANL. M'CURDY, Clk.

The Auditor will proceed to discharge the duties of the foregoing appointment at