dience. But after all the praise bestowed upon him, Edgar felt ill at ease; he saw his adored Lucretia in company with George Endly, and he imagined much. Neither could he muster sufficient fortitude to make any advance to his old companion. He remembered the treatment which he had received from her father. This caused his spirits to droop—for he pretended not to deny to himself that he was straining every nerve to make his hand worthy of Miss Bentley, in the estimation of her proud father; and to see her leaning, apparently with fondness, upon the arm of another, while he dared not approach, was too much for him to bear.

Down in spirits, he wandered to his lodgings, caring little, and thinking less about his victory. "Thus," thought he, "she has forgotten me. She has accepted another. But why need I talk thus? I never made a declaration of my love. And what am I? Why dare I aspire to her hand? I am poor and dependent. Ah! yes, that curses me. She is rich. Why need I dream? Would the lofty-minded Bentley condescend to receive, as the loger of his daughter, a poor scholar—an orphan—the son of a common tenant. I'll go mad with my love."

Such were Edgar's musings, as he walked homeward; but the scene now presenting itself dispelled his gloom, and broke up his train of thought. At his boarding house, a large congregation of students and friends had met, with a band of music, to congratulate him upon his unequalled success; among the number, was his reverend benefactor, who stoutly maintained that he was proud of his adopted son.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Commerce—An Eloquent Extract.

Mr. Charles King's recent Historical Discourse before the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, concludes with the following eloquent and classically beautiful tribute to the commercial profession, as one of the most powerful of the agents of civilization:

"If what has been said this evening shall tend in any manner, to revive interests in the Chamber of Commerce, I shall derive the highest gratification from being, in some humble degree, associated with a profession which is the civilizer, the refiner, and the liberator of the world. The Genius of Commerce is indeed, well symbolized on the Seal of this Corporation, by the God Mercury, with his winged cap and his soul-compelling caduceus. The old Greek Mythology, full as it is of hidden wisdom and typical of higher things, has in some of the attributes ascribed to Mercury, well foreshadowed the nature and conquests of Commerce, for it too, as is fabled of the youthful Hermes, robs Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Vulcan of his forges, and even Jupiter of his sceptre. It is Commerce which covers with its ships the subject sea, which sweeps over the globe for materials to adorn beauty, which seals in its scabbard the red sword of war, and cultivates peace and the arts of peace; which lights the fires of the mechanic arts, and last and greatest of all, teaches men no longer to bow down before the idols of his own creation on earth or in the skies, but, looking erect to heaven, to walk among his fellow-men as an equal, while walking humbly and devoutly before the true and no longer conjectural or unknown God.

"It was the distinguishing feature of the merchants who formed this association, and of their immediate successors, that they filled the most interesting portion of our history, when commerce was rising from its cradle and taking its first steps in that grand progress, which is already the marvel of the world; and which is yet advancing.

"At such an epoch every movement was important. Events at other seasons the most trivial were now momentous, casting forward shadows of dark and solemn import. Nor were the men of that day limited in their reward to that which the eye of faith alone could discern; for many were the instances where the individual pioneers lived to enjoy in real fruition the harvest earned by their industry and forecast.

"A young German was found among the number, pursuing within the solitude and depths of the primeval forests of New York, the trapping of the beaver in those its remote and then almost inaccessible waters.

"That individual lived to be pushed before the advancing wave of civilization inward and inward, and yet farther inward, through the great range of inland seas to the utmost extremity of Lake Superior, and thence onward to the Rocky Mountains, and still borne on by the waves, surrounting them till he was checked only in his progress by the shores of the Pacific.

"This humble German boy, thus urged on from ocean to ocean, stands (and his memory will long endure) as a type of American progress. The field of his earlier achievements—the Seneca Lake; then a solitude and a waste, is now gemmed with gardens and temples of science and religion; and in this city, his final abode, resting place and sepulchre, are provided the means, through the munificence of that young trapper, of building, furnishing and maintaining a public library, on a magnificent scale, free to all, and which will bear to all time the name of JOHN JACOB ASTOR."

Facts in Physiology.

A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the elastation of the cartilages. The human brain is the 28th of the body; but in the horse only the 400th. Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. About the age of 30, the lean man generally becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner. Richter enumerates 600 distinct species of deseases in the eye. The pulse of children is 180 in a minute, at puberty it is 80, and at 60 it is only 60. Dr. Lettom ascribed health and wealth to water, happiness to small beer, and disease and crimes to spirits.

Elephants live 200, 300, and even 400 years—Bats in India are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip of their wings. Sheep, in wild pastures, practice self-defence, by an array, in which rams stand foremost, in concert with ewes and lambs in the centre of a hollow square. Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge loaded with 300 pounds 15 miles a day. One pair of pigs will increase in six years 119,160, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would be but 64. A single house fly produces in one season 20,080,327 eggs. The flea, grasshopper, and locusts jump two hundred times their own length; equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

Anecdote of Dr. Beecher.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, as he was going home one night, carrying a volume of an encyclopedia under his arm, saw a small animal standing in his path. The doctor knew that it was a skunk, but very imprudently hurled the book at him. Whereupon the skunk opened his battery with a return fire so well directed that the doctor was glad to retreat. When he arrived home his friends could scarcely come near him. His clothes were so infected that he was obliged to bury them. Some time after this one of Dr. Beecher's enemies published a pamphlet speaking very abusively of him. "Why don't you publish a book and put him down at once?" said one of his advisers. "I have learned better," said the doctor "some years ago I issued a whole quarto volume against a skunk, and I got the worst of it. I never mean to try the experiment again."

Young Men Beware!

Mr. Potter, of Yale College, in a temperance address lately at New Haven, says:—

"My heart bleeds as I remember the fate of three of my early companions who started in life with myself. One of them possessed one of the finest mathematical minds I ever knew. He would take the ledger, and go up with three columns at a time with perfect ease. He was the first man in America that beat the Automaton Chess Player, and he told me that he had every move in his head before he entered the room. That man fills a drunkard's grave. Another, who was an excellent accountant, and could command almost any salary, met the same melancholy fate. Another, possessing the same brilliant capacities has gone down—not to the grave, perhaps, but he has sunk clear out of sight amid the mire and filth of intemperance.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 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 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 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 SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

"Sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The recent Southern Convention, held in the City of Washington, was about as foolish and uncalled for an assemblage of men as ever collected together in the United States. If any good has grown out of its delibrations, we have been unable to discover it. The ostensible object of this convention was to form a league or combination of Southern interests, to oppose the efforts of the North to prevent the spread of Slavery over soil already free. It is evident that the convention was neither harmonious nor unanimous in its deliberations, from the fact that the address put forth was barely adopted by a meagre majority. As to the cause of difference, we of course are unadvised; as the Convention sat with closed doors—nor do we care. The inevitable consequence resulting from this Southern movement will be, to force the people of the North to become more unyielding and determined in opposition to the South and southern interests and influences. These extremes of opinion only produce violence, and disturb the harmony of our beloved Union. Much as we despise the ultra fanatics of the North, we have an equal abhorence for the fanatics and hot-spurs of the South.

As to the question of Slavery in the new territories, we consider it as settled long since. New Mexico, and California became the property of the United States, in consequence of the late war. Slavery did not exist there previous to the adoption of the Treaty of Guadaloupe; and as a matter of course the political relations of the people continued until changed by positive Congressional enactments. The Slave who sets his foot upon the soil of New Mexico or California becomes, *ex instanti*, a free man,—as much so as if he comes into Ohio or Pennsylvania. For all practical purposes, therefore, the "Wilmot Proviso," as it is called, is now in operation. We have always considered that measure as unnecessary and uncalled for,—calculated to excite the South, and disturb the peace and harmony of the Union. If the subject of Slavery is kept out of Congress, the South is satisfied—she is willing to leave the question where the Constitution leaves it. Our Southern brethren do not expect to see Slavery introduced into New Mexico or California; but they are opposed to every thing that appears like an invasion of their constitutional rights.

We say to the North, hands off—Slavery will never spead over another foot of free soil. Its boundaries have been fixed—they cannot be altered. If we ever had the least apprehension that Slavery would be introduced into our new territories, the tide of population now flowing into the gold regions of California, from the North, would forever remove them from our mind.

We say to the South,—the warm-hearted, chivalrous South,—keep cool, and don't allow yourselves to become excited or alarmed unnecessarily. We love you as brethren, belonging to the same great family of the Union. There is no occasion for your Southern Conventions—not the least. The North will not disturb you in the enjoyment of your Constitutional rights—rest assured of that. Keep cool, then—keep cool.

Election of Judges.

The *Lancaster Examiner*, a whig paper, in noticing the introduction of the resolution in the House of Representatives, proposing such an amendment of the Constitution as will allow the people to elect their Judges, says:

We are glad that this measure has at last been properly brought before that body, and we feel confident that no one will be found in the Legislature, who will assume the position that the people are either incapable or unworthy of the trust of electing their own Judges, by opposing the measure.

It is a new thing to find a Whig paper advocating the election of Judges by the people. Only a year or two since, such a proposition was denounced by the Whigs as "ultra," "Agrarian," "Radical," and "Infidel." But as soon as a measure becomes popular, the Whigs are certain to adopt it as their own, notwithstanding they may have assailed it without limits previously. The Gazette, of this city, and other Whig papers, are now advocating the National Reform doctrines of the Democrats. We shall doubtless find the Gazette shortly advocating the election of Judges by the people. We should like to hear the Deacon's opinion on the subject.

Steubenville Moving.

We learn from a Steubenville friend, now in this city, that the citizens of that place are moving forward with increased determination, in behalf of the great *Western* Railroad from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. He informs us that the time suggested in the Post for the assembling of a convention in Steubenville, meets with the hearty approval of the citizens of that place, and that measures are being taken by the Railroad Committee, to carry out the suggestion to the fullest extent. The Daily News prefaces the article from the Post thus:

"We copy the following from the Pittsburgh Post, of the 24th, and are happy to learn that our Railroad Committee have taken the proper steps towards carrying out the suggestion here made by our neighbors, in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati."

In another article, the News says:

"Our friends may rely upon it, that the prospects of our road are growing cheerful. The people are getting alive on the subject abroad."

The following is from the Steubenville Daily Herald:

THE RAILROAD.—We copy an article in this morning's Herald, from the Pittsburgh Post, relative to our railroad project, to which we invite public attention. There is much credit due that paper by our citizens, for the active interest taken by its editor in furthering this enterprise."

Ohio U. S. Senator.

As yet, no election for U. S. Senator has been held in Ohio, owing to the difficulties in the Legislature. Now, however, as the rightful members from Hamilton county have been admitted to their seats, doubtless, business will go on without interruption. We presume Senator ALLEN will be a candidate for re-election, and we see no good reason why the democratic members of the Legislature should not unite upon him with the most perfect unanimity.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Madison *Banner*, that this Company have just purchased twelve hundred tons heavy rails of sixty pounds to the yard, to be laid down in place of the flat bar between Columbus and Edenburg. They have also made a conditional purchase of three thousand tons more, to be laid down between Edenburg and Indianapolis. When this is done, the entire line from Madison to Indianapolis, will be laid with the best and most approved T rail. The road will be one of the best in the United States. This improvement will add much to the speed and saefty of the road, and the comfort of passengers.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Philogical Institute, December 8th, 1848, the 21st Anniversary. By HENRY C. MOORHEAD.

We present our acknowledgements to some unknown friend for a copy of the above Address. The name of the author is familiar to most of our citizens, as he once filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney for this county. He is now a resident of New Port, Perry county.

We have pored over the passages of the pamphlet, not hastily, as is often our custom, but with considerable attention, for we expected to find much that was new and true in its pages, and were not disappointed. He chose a prolific theme—COURAGE; and he handled his subject with the skill of an experienced mind worker. He had evidently imbibed that progressive spirit which characterizes the young men of this age, and which is sweeping away old forms and antiquated absurdities. The subject is new, but understood only by those whose minds have been trained to thinking—to *courageous* thinking.

We wish that this Address could be generally read by our people. We commenced by making extracts for "copy," but when we reached the end, we found that we had almost the entire of the little work marked out. It is all good; it is grand to say the least.

The difference between moral and physical courage is faithfully depicted; it is the difference between the courage of a dog and that of a true man. The aim of the speaker seems to be to prove that he who has the courage to do right even though disgrace may be his meed, is the true hero. We give an extract touching this point:—

But let us shift the scene, and suppose that the outward circumstances which surround a man are opposed to his inward sense of right; suppose that the path of duty leads him not to popularity, but to disgrace; suppose him to be endeavoring to stem the current of popular error, and in danger of being overwhelmed by it; suppose that the shouts of applause which he has so well loved to hear are turned into hisses and execrations; suppose that he sees around him enemies exulting with joy, and friends hanging their heads in shame and confusion; suppose his conduct condemned, his motives impugned, and a pitiless storm of contempt and indignation descending upon his unbeltered head; suppose him to bear those extremities alone, without one friendly hand to aid, or one kind voice to cheer him, and suppose that whilst these evils are present and certain, the hope of justice is distant and precarious, and his only sure reward is a sense of duty performed, and of principle maintained. The man who does not flinch under *these* circumstances, but remains firm at the post of duty, *he* is the true hero; and this is the kind of courage which I would have you admire and cultivate.

It is related by Prince Eugene, that "when, in one of his campaigns, he was on the point of capturing a city his plans were defeated by the false delicacy of a Lieutenant Colonel, whom he had directed to enter as a courier with some others; and who, being unable to endure a caning, from an overseer of the works of the place, ordered him to be fired upon and thus gave the alarm to the garrison. This," he adds, "was indeed insisting very unreasonably on a point of honor; had we succeeded he would rather have been envied than reproached for it." This example illustrates one of the leading distinctions between moral and physical courage.—This Lieutenant Colonel may have been as brave as a lion; a man who could be in the front of the battle and foremost in mounting the breach: but he was unable to look beyond the present moment, and endure a little temporary disgrace for the sake of accomplishing important results. This is, indeed, the ordinary test of moral courage. It is usually distinguished from physical courage by requiring an exertion of intellect. It looks forward and calculates consequences. It forbears and retires, "and bides its time." It is not the courage of a weak man, or an ignorant man, nor a man of impulse; but peculiarly belongs to the man of sound judgment, of a cultivated intellect, and of regulated passions.

Conservatism gets a "side wipe?" in the following:

In this propensity to adhere to established systems, and to follow popular opinion, of which I have been speaking, it is that the want of moral courage most frequently shows itself. In an army of ten thousand men you perhaps will not find a single coward on the day of battle: but in the same army, civil and professional men, how many will you find courageous enough to support an unpopular opinion? The brave, in the field of action will be found as scarce almost as the cowards in the other. The courage which always swims with the current is a vulgar quality; it is that which dares to stem the torrent that deserves your admiration. A celebrated poet caps the climax of his description of courage by representing his "fearing but the name of fear." Now it is to be observed that this eulogy itself contains an imputation of moral cowardice, since it implies that he *did* fear the *name* of fear." The true hero will rise above even that, and perform his duty in spite of all imputations. Yet such is the dread of unjust censure that it is often the severest trial of a General's courage to order a retreat; of a Statesman's to condemn an unwise policy, or a Physician's to withhold a pernicious remedy; of a Judges to reverse an unjust decision; of a Sectarian's to abandon an unrigeteous creed.

Mr. Moorhead argues forcibly against the "right of instruction." We do not say that we agree with him, but we confess there is something more than empty sophistry in what he says. We regret we have not space for all his remarks upon this vastly important subject. We content ourselves with the annexed extract; and urge all our readers who desire to "hear him out," to get a copy of the Address itself:

It would seem to be incredible, that any reasonable man should have read the Debates in the Federal Convention, as reported by Mr. Madison, without having his mind forever set at rest on this subject. He will there find that the principle upon which this right is claimed—that the representative should always reflect the immediate will of his constituents—is one of the very things which the framers of the Constitution were most anxious to avoid. Such a government would, in effect, be a pure Democracy; but that most assuredly is not the government they meant to establish. It is related of Philip of Macedon, that on a certain occasion, when engaged in a debauch, he unjustly sentenced one of his subjects to death. His victim immediately cried out, "I appeal!" "To whom do you appeal," said the astonished monarch. "I appeal," was the answer, "from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober." Now this precisely illustrates what the framers of the Federal Constitution intended should be done. They intended that when the people were drunk with excitement, and rashly bent upon some unjust or impolitic measure, they should be a body of sober, wise and virtuous men, occupying an independent position, and possessing power enough to restrain their headlong frenzy. Hence the long term of office which they conferred on the Senators.—But if the Right of Instruction be allowed to prevail, their precautions were entirely vain; and the policy of the government will be directed by the first wild impulse instead of the "sober second thought" of the people.

For the Morning Post.

Mr. Harper—The inquiry now is, who will be the nominee of the democratic party for Canal Commissioner? Permit me to offer to the consideration of the convention, which will meet in July next, the name of Capt. JOHN BIRMINGHAM, of Allegheny County, who, I believe, would be *the man*, of all others, for that important station.

Capt. Birmingham has been a faithful and consistent democrat, from boyhood up, without much to encourage him except the satisfaction of knowing that the wholesome principles of the party prevail throughout our country, and that he assisted in establishing and perpetuating those principles, by his votes and influence. He has maintained a standing in the ranks of the democracy to which few have any claim; indeed, I know of no one who has stood up and battled for the party so long and so faithfully, and who is at the same time so competent to fill any station in the gift of the people of this commonwealth, who has not been brought forward and supported for high stations. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the party will faithfully examine the claims of all those who have been spoken of in connexion with this nomination, and in so doing I am almost certain that Capt. Birmingham, if not the successful candidate, will at least stand fair in the list.

JACKSON.

LONDON.—The Editor of the Protestant Churchman, now in Europe, in writing to his paper from London in December, has the following item:

London is brilliantly illuminated by the newly invented charcoal light, kindled on the top of a pillar in one of the Parks at West End. The application of this to light-houses promises to be of the greatest benefit. Thus far the success of the experiments here has been complete, and warrants the highest anticipations of its extended usefulness.

The Democrats of France.

While the press of our country, as a general thing, is led into gross misrepresentation and calumny of the truest Democrats in France, by the base slanders of a hireling press in England, it is satisfaction indeed, to find so just an appreciation of the motives and doctrines of Lamartine and his co-laborers as evinced in the following article, taken from the N. O. Crescent, one of the best papers in the country:

"Lamartine and Blanc and Rollin were not the men for the time—they wanted to do what angels could not do with the present race of men. They desired that all should be upright, industrious, frugal, just, benevolent and wise; and they expected to make men so through forms of government and laws! It was a high, holy, magnificent design, but unfortunately it was not adapted to the time, nor the men of the time. The age is *utilitarian*—the political economists have brought selfishness to a science—and the utilitarian predominates over all; even those who see its ruinous effects in the permanent degradation of the larger portion of the species, and who confess that society is diseased and is sinking to decay, have not the knowledge, the will, or the power, to suggest the remedy. The want, the great want, is the means of securing a fair distribution of the bounties of nature and the proceeds of industry to all. This is the equality and fraternity desired and desirable. But how is it to be done? That is the question which the revolution attempted to solve, and in the solution of which its leaders failed, because they did not calculate the strength of the selfish, utilitarian spirit predominant in the world, and attempted to oppose that spirit, which was stronger than themselves and their revolution, national guards, standing army, ouvries and all. They began the wrong way. To produce the equality and fraternity desired, the reformer will have to prove to each that his own individual interest will be promoted by a system which will ensure the social equality of all; when this is done the work will be effected, and not before, unless some radical change takes place in human nature, which, we fear, is not likely soon to occur."

The Grandeur and Decay of the Old World.

We cannot deny that Ninevah once existed, nor gainsay the magnificence of Babylon, Susa and Ecbalana; we have visited the astonishing ruins of Persepolis; we are aware that the warehouses of Cocchia were once filled with the sumptuous stuffs of India, with shawls of Cashmere, silks of Sarica; we have wandered upon the shores of Asia Minor, and traced out places where hundreds of cities once stood, in which opulence and luxuries were accumulated by industry and enjoyed by the nicest taste; we climbed the mountains of Lebanon, and surveying the Phœnician coast, have called to our memories manufactories of Sidon, the fleets of Tyre, and dockyards of Arad; we have stood upon the remnants of Palmyra, struck with the countless multitude of superb columns, with the fragments of cornices, capitals, entablatures, and pilasters that met our view, all of most exquisite workmanship in white marble; we have entered Jerusalem and admired the splendor of Jehovah's temple; we have viewed Balbeck, where a no less famous temple once stood, but dedicated to idolatrous worship; we have wandered thro' the deserts of Arabia, and visited the cities from which the Phœnicians and Jews procured the diamonds of Golconda, the gold of Ophir, the incense of Hydramant, the ivory of Africa, the frank incense and the myrrh; we have crossed the Suez, and been struck with astonishment at the stupendous works of the ancient Egyptians, we have ascended the land above the cataracts, and found traces of former civilization; we have stood upon the African shores of the Mediterranean sea, and pondered on the greatness of Carthage; we have crossed over to Europe, and paid a tribute of admiration to the superlative productions of Greece, and have gazed upon the majestic monuments of ancient Rome.

We have thus convinced ourselves of the wonderful activity, industry, and progress in civilization of the ancient nations, and at the same time observed the deplorable change that has taken place. This naturally leads us to inqure into the causes which have brought desolation upon so many of the grand and beautiful works of men. We cannot but ask, how has it happened that so many splendid cities have sunk into the dust?—Why have temples of the gods become the resort of the owl; and the habitations of princes the dens of animals of prey? Why should flocks and heards now have their folds in the market places, where a tumultuous throng of buyers and sellers were wont to gather at the closing of the year. Why dost the silence of the grave now reign, where the bustle of commercial cities was once herd? Why do barbarian tribes now roam where civilized nations were once accustomed to discharge their social and religious duties? And why do those regions which the illustrious minds of antiquity inhabited, and who changed their into enchanting gardens, and adorned them with admirable works, now bear a similitude to the trunk that but barely testifies of the majestic oak, which the lightning's stroke has scattered into a thousand pieces?

Nutmeg Tree.

The Nutmeg tree flourishes in Singapore, near the equator. It is raised from the nut in nurseries where it remains until the fifth year, when it puts forth its blossoms, and yields fruit. It is then set out permanently.

The trees are set 30 feet apart, in diamond order,—a male tree in the centre. They begin to bear in the 8th year, increasing for many years, and they pay a large profit. There is no nutmeg season.—Every day in the year shows buds, blossoms, and fruit, in every stage of growth to maturity.

The ripe fruit is singularly brilliant. The shell is glossy and thick, and the mace it exposes when it bursts, is of bright scarlet, making the tree one of the most beautiful objects of the vegetable world.

BRANCH MINT.—The Common Council last night authorized the special committee having this matter in charge, to visit the seat of government at Washington, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of establishing a mint in this city, and to negotiate with the authorities in relation to the same. This course was rendered necessary by certain information received by the committee from the representatives from this city. From what we have been able to ascertain, there can be but little doubt that if the proper measures are adopted, the bill will become a law at the present session. As the passage of this bill is demanded alike by the commercial portion of New York and the interests of our citizens, no consideration of pecuniary expense should deter the city authorities from prosecuting it with vigor.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—The Boston Signal gives a narrative where the strength of a mother's love, in defiance of misery and cold, was illustrated in a manner horrible to a degree. The watch in there perambulations found a woman who gave her name as Ann Gunnison, in a half frozen and destitute state, about to lie down and die in the public streets. They took her to the watch house and placed her in a back room, and in the morning when they went to let her out, it was discovered that she had with her a *dead child!* Dr. Ayer was called, who gave it as his opinion that the child was six months old, *and had been dead several weeks!*

MRS. KEMBLE BUTLER.—It is announced that Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler will commence in Boston this week, and subsequently in New York, a series of Shaksperean readings, similar to those in which she was engaged in London when summoned to this country by the proceedings lately instituted against her by her husband.

A MEMORABLE DAY'S WORK.—The following is a statement of merchandize received at the Custom House, the 24th of January, 1849:

Free goods	$27,071 00
Specie	3,120 00
Dutiable	151,530 00
Cash received	148,031 51

A FORTUNE.—Mr. Webster, says the Boston Post, receives as a fee *one-third* of the head tax that Massachusetts has to refund to importers of emigrants by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court against the constitutionality of such tax by a State. If this be so, Mr. Webster will pocket another fortune.

TO STOP BEES FROM FIGHTING.—I'm a peace man, and a teetotaller, and will make known the best use to which spirits can be applied. Put a little alcohol, or almost any kind of spirits, on the bottom boards around and under the hive of belligerent bees, and it will allay their fury like a charm. Having heard of this remedy, I was induced to try it, and I found it a "fixed fact."

☞ Those bees must behave different from humans, while under the influence of alcohol.—Rum makes our b'hoys as pugnacious as Satan.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE MANCHESTER TRAGEDY.—A post mortem examination was made upon the body of young HOLLEY, on Monday evening, by Dr. Dickson and six other physicians. They found that the knife had penetrated about two inches into the lungs; but this wound was partially healed. The wound that caused the death, was the one in the abdomen; one of the intestines was entirely divided by the knife.

The unfortunate deceased was buried yesterday. The funeral was large.

INCREASE OF DAY POLICE.—A memorial was presented to the Councils, by the Mayor, asking for an addition of two to the Day Police. It was referred; and we are informed that the prayer will be granted. We think the addition necessary.

MAYORS OFFICE—*Tuesday Morning.*—There were several cases of drunkenness before the Mayor. One was an old man, who was found in an omnibus, on Second street. Beside him, was his daughter, who said she was with him for the purpose of protecting him. She followed him to the Tombs; and from there to the hill.

☞ Pittsburgh BILL, a notorious scamp, was escorted to the Cincinnati watch house, by officer PYE, on Thursday evening. A "jimmey" was found in his pockets, a sure passport to the county jail. Ten days on bread and water was his sentence.

☞ Two colored men, who had made their escape from here, a short time since, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, and several other articles, were detected in Pittsburgh by Marshall Scott. They are now confined in jail, and will undergo an examination before the Mayor on Monday morning, in this city.—*Cin. Com.*

DOWN ON IT.—Three of the papers came out yesterday morning against the increasing obscenity of the Theatrical exhibitions. We are informed that others will join in the crusade against this pollution. If the audience would take the matter in hands the Theatre might be made a place where respectable ladies could sit for an evening without having their feelings outraged by the loathsome exhibitions of professional blackguards.

☞ A petition was presented to Councils on Monday evening praying for a market house in the Sixth Ward. It was referred to an appropriate committee.

☞ The names of the office expectants generally may be found appended to the reception call published in the papers of yesterday morning.

☞ That was a glorious snow storm we had yesterday.

To the Public.

Several editors have condemned passages in the new peice called 1949.

I am not responsible for the quality of the dramatic literature of plays in which I assume characters, but I am quite ready to defend the author of this piece against any charge of offence against taste or propriety.

The manuscript of 1949 is now lying in the box office, and all who take any interest in the affair are invited to examine. If one word be found in it, that the most impure imagination can torture from its obvious innocent sense, the discoverer shall see the play instantly committed to the flames.

The writing of the burlesque employed the leisure hours of one of the most distinguished men of the West; but as the author's name is not announced, no advantage is sought to be gained on that account.

If the critics will more carefully hear the play throughout, they will discern that the English language is here used in its most excellent sense, and in its most simple purity.

The following is a passage from this abused play:

THE MODEL EDITOR.—An editor should possess a liberal education and extensive knowledge of the world. He should be a *gentleman* in taste, feelings, and habits. His mind should be stored with the lore of antiquity, and with the learning of the modern schools. The annals of the world should be as familiar to him as the history of his own country. His comprehensive intellect should grasp all great questions which arise in politics, literature, and philosophy. He should be a connoisseur in Poetry, Painting, Music and the Drama; and of these, his cultivated taste should enable him to discern the beauties, and to detect the faults. Knowing that perfection can never be attained by mortals, he should extol and encourage all *approaches* to excellence in the arts. By gently pointing out error, he feels he has gone far to amend it, and he applies the lash of censure to nothing but vice. No man attempts to bribe him, for, like Cæsar's wife, he is above suspicion. Personal abuse or vituperative recrimination finds no place in his columns. His arm is stretched forth to succor the distressed, and shield the defenceless. Conscious of the power of the vast engine he controls, his forbearance emulates the magnanimity of Jove, and he hurls his thunderbolts only at the heads of the guilty.

Twenty years of my life have been spent in efforts to elevate the Theatre, and I believe it is acknowledged by all who know me that no man in my profession has done more than myself to purge the Drama of its dross, and bring it up to the highest standard of moral excellence.

C. A. LOGAN.

jan31

☞ **Notice.**—An adjourned meeting of the Keystone State Mining and Trading Company will meet this (Wednesday) evening, January 31, at the Exchange House, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

jan31 CALIFORNIA.

☞ 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. Mitchelmore, Jr., Hugh Kelly, A. McCallister, M. Brennan, G. Geoghigan.

The managers are requested 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. POSTER, ... Manager and Lessee

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Private boxes ..... $5.00.—Single tickets, ... 75c.
Dress Circle ..... 50c. | 2d and 3d Tier 75c
Pit ..... 25c. | Private Boxes $1.00

☞ Benefit of Miss LOGAN, on which occasion Mr. MURDOCH will appear.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, will be acted the
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude ..... Mr. Murdoch. | Col. Damas ..... Mr. Logan.
Pauline ..... Miss Logan.
To conclude with
PAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ray Gomez ..... Mr. Prior. | Charles 2d ..... Miss Cruise.
Marquis ..... Mr. Roys. | Duchess ..... Miss Logan.

☞ To-morrow, Mr. MURDOCH, Mr. and Miss LOGAN will appear.

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

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

Queensware, China and Glass,
BRITANNIA TEASETS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, &c.
SELLING OFF CHEAP
AT HODKINSON'S,
WOOD STREET, THREE DOORS BELOW FIFTH STREET.

THE subscriber invites his numerous friends and customers, and the public generally, to his large and beautiful assortment of China, Queensware and Glass—Girandoles, Lamps, Britannia Tea Ware, Castors, French and English Mantel Ornaments, &c., &c.—all of which he offers at unusually low prices, previous to moving lower down on Wood street, two doors below Fourth, in March next. (jan31) M. HODKINSON.

Lecture on the Lungs.
Causes of and Remedies for Consumption and other Diseases of the Lungs.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of the course of Drs. CUTTER and CUTTER, will be given this evening, Wednesday, January 31, at Apollo Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at Kay & Co's Book-store, and at the door.

SUBJECT—*The Lungs.* Their structure and situation will be illustrated by the use of the Skeleton, and Manikins. Their use, and the conditions upon which health and disease depend, will be explained. The effects of compression of the chest, and the importance of ventilating sleeping rooms, school houses, lecture rooms, and churches, will be the subject of practical remark.

jan31:1t*

Clinton Paper Mill.

THE CLINTON PAPER MILL, situated at Steubenville, Ohio, having been enlarged and improved, and at a very great expense added new and the most improved kind of machinery, is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Writing, Printing, Wrapping and Cotton Yarn Papers, Flat or Ruled, &c., equal to any in the Eastern or Western country.

The undersigned having the Agency of the above Mill, will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the different kinds of Paper, and will have any size made to order at short notice. S. C. HILL,
37 Wood street.

12 BBLS. PACKED BUTTER—For sale by
jan31 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

200 BBLS. SUPERFINE FLOUR—Ewing's brand, for sale by (j31) ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

FOREIGN NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA!!

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prospect of a Renewal of the War—Civil War in Spain—Improvement in Commerce and Finances.

The steamer Canada arrived last night, after a long and boisterous voyage. She sailed on the 13th inst.

FRANCE.

The President is employed in giving grand receptions to men of eminence, of every shade of political opinion.

Some disturbances have occurred at Botigualles, a short distance from Paris, but order was soon restored.

The funds had declined a little, owing to the uncertainty which prevailed relative to the Chamber of Deputies. It is not known whether it will submit without a struggle, to its dissolution.

SPAIN.

The civil war still continues in Spain. The city of Calcenda has been blockaded by the Carlists.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes has been opened at Lisbon by the Queen, who delivered a speech from the throne.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial Army continues successful in its operations in Hungary. A report was in circulation that the city of Kornow had surrendered to the Austrian troops, without resistance, owing to treachery within its walls.

GERMANY.

Frankfort, the seat of the German Parliament, still continued the focus of intrigue. The public attention of Germany was principally occupied by the progress of affairs in Hungary.

DENMARK.

The King has issued a Proclamation, protesting against the violation of the essential requisites of the armistice with Prussia, by the latter power, in collecting of duties in the Duchies.

Everything indicates that preparations are making for a renewal of the war as soon as the winter is over.

ITALY.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, announce that the Pope, wishing to avoid the necessity of a Foreign interference, would proceed to Vechio, to try the effect of a personal appeal to his refractory subjects. If this should not prove successful, he would allow things to take their own course. He still remains at Goeta.

Private letters from Milan, speak of active preparations for war made by the Austrians in the spring. Field Marshal Redetzey, would take the field, with 70,000 men, and 90 pieces of cannon, and announces that he will march on Turin, at first orders of the Emperor. He says he is only awaiting the entire pacification of Hungary, before he developes the plan of campaign. Unless Charles Albert negotiates with the Austrians, therefore, a renewal of the war is inevitable.

Efforts were making by the Austrians to excite the lower classes of the Italians against the rich.

The Sicilian question continues to be the subject of negotiation between the Neapolitan government and the English and French Legislatures.

It is not the general opinion that the Corn market is at a decline of 6½c. per bl. The sales to-day were 3500 bls. of the various kinds at the falling figures. New Orleans at 5,25@5,31 per bl.; Western at 5,50; Genesse at 5,62 per bl.

Grain—The demand for Wheat is moderate, and the transactions are small, with sales of prime Red at 1,20 per bushel; prime White at 1,10; sales of 3,000 bushels of Western at 1,08c. per bushel. In other Grains, I notice sales of Rye at 65c. per bushel. The foreign news has depressed the Corn market; holders are offering at a decline of 2 c. per bushel. We note sales of 2,500 bushels at 55½@56 c. per bushel. Sales of 3,500 bushels of Oats at 30@32c. per bushel.

Provisions. There is a good demand for Provisions with sales of 1000 bbls of mess at 12,62½@12,75—sales of prime at 12,37@12,50, a decline.

Lard. Sales to a moderate extent at prices, 6½@6¾.

Whiskey. Sales at 24c per gal.

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