Written for the Saturday Morning Post.

EDGAR STANLEY;

OR,

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.

BY AN AMATEUR.

[CONTINUED.]

PART VIII.

Early next morning, George Endley was in Mr. Bentley's counting room, awaiting the arrival of his friend. When Mr. Bentley came, they entered the private department. There and then, George made known to the old gentleman that his daughter had rejected him. This excited him very much, for it was his firm purpose that his daughter should marry George Endley—not so much on his account as his father's.

But Mr. Endley did not desire any further intercourse with Lucretia. He knew that she was honest, and that her decision was unalterable; and when Mr. Bentley insisted upon him renewing his attentions, promising his interference, he simply replied:

"I cannot. Your daughter informed me that she was engaged, and I do not wish to interfere with her affections." At the same time, he insinated that it was to Edgar Stanley.

This statement, with what Mr. Bentley had seen, proved sufficient, and his rage was boundless. In the midst of his anger, he urged George to continue his visits, declaring vehemently that he would soon rid his bourse of beggars and penniless students.

To this, George Endly only replied that he would be happy to comply with his request, and would, if he could without doing violence to Miss Lucretia's feelings.

"Ah!" said he, "I received a letter this morning, from father. He sends his love to you and your daughter, and he sent me this order which I now present with his compliments. If you can spare the amount it would be a very great obligement to me."

Mr. Bentley took the order, and read it:

"Five hundred. Oh, yes! Come to the desk, and I will fill a check for a thousand, as I want five hundred myself to-day."

With these remarks, he left the private room, and proceeded to the desk—George in close pursuit. Mr. Bentley proceeded to the desk, behind the counter; George passed to the door. After the check was filled up, Mr. Bentley called George and handed it to him. There being several present, he remarked:

"Mr. Endley, as you are going to Bank, I wish you would present this paper, and bring me the proceeds."

Endly took it and stepped out. Immediately after, him, and in great haste, Mr. Bentley made his exit.

After about an hour's absence, Mr. Endly returned—found Mr. Bentley absent. He counted down five hundred dollars to the clerk, James Thomson, remarking "it was d——d hard to get this," and walked away.

Mr. Bentley had repaired to his residence, to arrange matters there. Lucretia was sitting in a back parlor, reading, when her father entered. A glance was sufficient to show her that he was enraged, and she was not slow in guessing the cause. Indeed she had not much time to guess, for, after making one or two rapid passes across the room, he halted immediately before her and commenced:

"Well, my young lady, it seems that you have seen proper to dismiss, rather unceremoniously, the son of my well-tried friend. I design him for my son-in-law and your husband. I authorized him to tell you so, and you told him that you were engaged; and how dare you make an engagement without my sanction? Your engagement is not worth that"—(snapping his finger;) "you are a minor. But to whom are you engaged? To that upstart, Stanley?"

His rage became so great that he could not longer speak, he resumed his promenading.

"Yes, that low-bred puppy, who has nothing to recommend him but a few rubs against the college walls, and a smooth hypocritical face. Engaged to that dirty little ragged pauper, who used to skulk about my stable and kitchen. What! is that puppy to be my son-in-law? Is that your choice for a husband? Well, I tell you it shall not be."

This was pronounced vehemently, emphatically, made doubly so by a passionate stamp of the foot.

"I'll put a stop to this immediately, now—and, my young miss, never let me hear of this young man again. If I see him about my house, I will shoot him. Now what have you to say?"

A deep pause ensued. Lucretia knew that silence was the best policy midst such a storm. In truth, she was so much frightened that she could not speak.

After waiting a few minutes, Mr. Bentley's passion was much lowered by the meek and submissive spirit of his daughter.

"I am wrong; my feelings have led me astray," in an altered tone, he resumed, after seating him self beside Lucretia. "Come, Lucy; I was angry, very angry, and I am sorry, very sorry. But you will admit that you took a wrong step this time; and it is always right to repent of our errors—the Scriptures teach us, indeed, that it is our duty. You will marry George Endly, will you not? He was at me to-day about the matter. He told me of what transpired between you on last evening. He acted manfully. He does not wish to interfere with your engagements, but he loves you, and will die, I am sure, if he loses you. Now let me tell him that all is right. May I, my pretty one?"

At this stage, Lucretia thought it high time to speak her mind upon this subject, feeling, as all daughters ought to feel, that she was as deeply concerned as her parent.

"Father," she replied, "I love you, and am ready to obey you at all times and in all things; but when you order me to love George Endly, you command me to do an impossibility; and to marry a man that I do not love, I cannot—such conduct would expose me to shame and misery. Father, would you sacrifice your daughter, your only child, to the love which you entertain for an old comrade? Take my fortune—give it to George Endly, and he will be satisfied; for I am persuaded that it is not in consequence of any affection he has for me, that he desires my hand, but a love for money. Give him money as you are wont to do, that he may continue his sinful practices, and he will not trouble me. Father, I have good evidence that George Endly is dishonest—that he is a gambler. Now, would you place your daughter under the care of such a man? I ask, would you do it? For my part, I will not connect myself with such a man were he as rich as Crœsus."

"Well, truly, upon my word, this is outrageous Dishonest! a gambler! Did Hugh Bentley ever imagine that he would raise a child to call a son of David Endly, dishonest and a gambler! Umph! Well, well, I will not insist—I never insist; but I will assert—yes, that's my privilege—I will now assert that you shall not be connected with that base-born cub, were he as wise as Solomon. And, mark my words, if you do, Lucretia, you will be as poor as he is, that very moment."

With these remarks, Mr. Bentley turned upon his heel and left the house. When he arrived at his store, he found George Endly awaiting him in the private counting room. After a few moment's silence, Mr. Bentley proceeded to state the result of his interview with Lucretia:

"George, you know that I have encouraged you in your suit. Your father and I have long since determined thus to join our fortunes. Yet it appears that my daughter is unwilling to comply with our desires. But of all the young men with whom I have any acquaintance, I know of none to whom I would more cheerfully give my daughter's hand in marriage, than yourself. But Lucretia entertains what I am persuaded are very wrong notions, in regard to the object of your attentions. She thinks you are more desirous to secure her fortune than her hand; and, George—I know not how to mention it, but it is best to know all—she accuses you of dishonesty and gambling. Now, George, my son, you know the care with which I have educated my daughter—how tenderly and affectionately I love her; and my only desire is to secure her happiness throughout life; and I know that she canot be happy with one who does not love her, and who is devoted to gambling."

At this calm declaration George hung his head despite his boldness and knavery; but the blinded parent did not notice this manifestation of guilt, and continued:

"I am firmly pursuaded that my Lucretia has been misinformed—perhaps, though she did not say who was her informant, but perhaps, I say, by that contemptible Stanley. Yes, I look upon it as the next thing to an impossibility for my old and well-tried friend, Endly, to have such a son. Yes, it is false; your contenance tells me that it is a falsehood."

Mr. Bentley arose to his desk, took a pen, and wrote for a few moments, then turned around to George and said:

"George, I am under the imperative necessity of going down the river to C——. I must be off in a few minutes; there is the boat now. Take this to Lucretia. Farewell!"

Mr. Bentley hurried out, not having a moment to spare.

"Good-bye, old fellow," said George, after he was out of hearing, "but you don't catch me taking this note to Criss. I have played that game long enough, and have found out that she is not half so easily managed as you are. But you have the beans."

He left the room, gave the note to the clerk, and went about his business.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Fortune Tellers in America.

Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that more than 100 professors of the art of fortune-telling flourish in our midst, many of whom have grown rich in the practice of their mysterious trade. Some of those worthies dwell in out of the way cellars—others in splendid palaces, sumptuously furnished, and replete with elegance and comfort. All of them are so arranged, however, that an air of mystery pervades every apartment. We know of one, situated in a fashionable street, where curtains of damask—mirrors, which form lofty ceiling sweep the ground—ottomans, of the most curious and costly fashion—ornaments, to the perfection of which luxury and taste have contributed their happiest combinations—have been employed to render it attractive. To this temple of folly none but the *elite* are admitted—but the simple maiden of the workshop may consult the Oracle at a cheaper rate elsewhere. Men—full grown, athletic men—men who would make excellent blacksmiths and cobblers, are frequently the dispensers of fortune's favors, but "lovely woman" is most generally the presiding priestess of these mysterious establishments. Sitting in her chair of state, surrounded by crossbones, skulls, and all the paraphernalia of the art, the priestess receives her visitors, and after performing a series of gyrations and manipulations, assumes the attitude of the Pythoness and delivers her oracular sayings. To some she administers large doses of flattery, promising, if an artless, unsuspecting maiden, a husband of great personal attractions and boundless wealth; if a credulous gentleman, success in all his endeavors. At other times she employs the more powerful weapon, terror, until the neophyte is driven to the verge of despondency. The effect of this treatment upon the susceptible mind of a young and innocent female may readily be conceived.—She leaves the domicile of the soothsayer with her imagination dazzled and bewildered, her passions inflamed, and frequently unfitted again to pursue the ordinary duties of life. Looking forward to the realization of the prophetic words she has listened to, she often despises the plain and simple duties of her station, and lives in the pursuit of a phantom. If, however, this were all the misery caused by these unhallowed temples, we should not, perhaps, feel called upon even to allude to them—the evil might in time cure itself. But we hear dim rumors of more iniquitous proceedings. Fortune-telling, it is said, isonly the ostensible purpose of some of these houses.—*Ex. paper.*

Plank Road to Pittsburgh.

The project of constructing a Plank Road between this place and the city of Pittsburgh is at the present time eliciting a good share of public attention. Our neighbors of the Patriot and Reporter have both given their opinions on the subject, and seem to prefer a Rail Road as an improved means of communicating with Pittsburgh. We fully and cordially agree with them in this matter. A plank road might suit those residing along and near its line nearly as well as would a railroad; but the latter would be incalculably more advantagous to Washington. The one would afford some convenience to our Farmers for the transportation of their produce to Pittsburgh market; but the other would be *more* convenient, whilst it would greatly extend the wealth and business of the population of our Borough. Let a railroad be constructed, and it would receive a vast amount of travel, besides the heavy transportation of produce from two-thirds of our country.

Now, we are not sure that there is enterprise enough among us to effect this object; but if an improvement is undertaken, at all, let it be done in the right way. This is not the age for half way matters, and the more imperfect anything is done the deeper will be the regrets in after years. Ours is a full grown community, surrounded by very superior advantages, and if those who are *able*, are equally *willing*, the work of constructing a railroad would be nothing more than child's play.—If we believed differently, we would be in favor of a plank road; yet, with our present opinions on the subject, we think that such an improvement would forever destroy the prospect of getting a better one. But, by all means let a railroad be attempted, and then, should it prove to be an impracticable project, we may settle upon the *plank*. The effort can do no harm.—*Wash. Examiner.*

Give and Receive.

When we hear a man fret about the unkindness of the world—the lack of sympathy, and the false friendship abounding we are always prepared for one who does nothing to receive the good will and kindness of others. Does such a character ever bestow a smile, speak a kind word, or deny himself to benefit a fellow creature? To receive the good will of others, we must bestow our favors.—If we would be smiled upon, we must not forever wear a frown. If we would see the tears of affection in others' eyes, we must not possess hearts too cold and dead to weep. No tender-hearted man—no affectionate, pleasant and agreeable person is left long to mourn over the bad passions of others. He receives in abundance those favors which he bestows.

> There never was a human heart,
> However weak and low,
> That would not generous love impart,
> A sympathy bestow—
> If we ourselves would manifest
> Those holy feelings in our breast.

GRACE ON SIGHT BILLS.—The Judiciary Committee of the House have reported a bill declaring that every draft, bill of exchange, or other negociable paper hereafter drawn, or made payable at sight, shall be deemed and taken to be due and payable on presentment thereof, without grace.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 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 authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

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

THE MORNING POST.

To the Pure and Incorruptible Democracy of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—A combined and systematic effort has been commenced, by certain manufacturers and their friends, to form a conspiracy, to induce a portion of the patrons of this establishment to withdraw therefrom their support, under the false and ridiculous plea that we are hostile to the interests of Pittsburgh. This conspiracy has been set on foot by a few men who have done more to prostrate the Democratic party of this State and County, than the combined efforts of all the whigs from the Ohio to the Delaware.

And what sin have we committed, that the terrible vengeance of these men shall fall upon our devoted head? We will tell you, fellow citizens.—We have dared, in this community, to uphold and defend the rights of the laboring classes, and opposed the unholy and unjust attempts of capitalists to crush and destroy the souls and bodies of men, women and children.

> "The head and front of our offending
> Hath this extent—no more."

Last winter, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law, making 10 hours a day's labor. Every Philanthropist and Christian—every good citizen, who has at heart, the interests of the working classes, especially the females and youths of the state, declared that the law was just and proper. We were in favor of the law, and from our heart desired to see its humane provisions carried out to the fullest extent. We were deeply grieved when we discovered there was a disposition on the part of the proprietors of certain cotton factories, to violate the true spirit and intent of the law, by running their mills 12 or 14 hours each day. The history of the riots that occurred in Allegheny, in the contest between factory proprietors who wished to evade *the spirit of the law*, and the operatives who were standing out for their legal rights, is well known to the public. Our sympathies were on the side of the poor, the weak and the oppressed; but we never have, and never shall, advocate mobs and riots. We believe that the *right* will ultimately triumph, in every conflict—for GOD IS WITH THE RIGHT.

Again: An effort was more recently made by the proprietors of a number of the Rolling Mills in this vicinity, *to reduce the wages* of those in their employ. A committee of the Puddlers and Boilers waited upon us, and gave a plain unvarnished statement of the facts. We felt it to be our duty to take a bold and determined stand against this unjust movement, especially when we believed there was not even the color of an excuse for such a monstrous work of oppression. We knew that the demand for Iron of all kinds was never better than at the present time; and we were apprised of the fact that the raw material, instead of increasing had reduced in price. Indeed, the Iron business was never in a more prosperous condition than at the time when this attempt was made to reduce the wages of the hands. We say, we deemed it to be our duty to expose this reduction scheme, more especially because the men who meditated the act, were vociferous in their protestations of love for the working men—*before the election!* Yes, fellow citizens, the proprietors of these Rolling Mills, during the last summer, talked loudly about the *high wages* and *good times* which would bless and comfort the working men, to induce them to assist in elevating a "Whig" to the Presidency!

Columns of "words! words! words!" have appeared in the Journal newspaper of this city, to induce the belief that we are hostile to the interests of Pittsburgh. The crafty hands of the monopolists are seen in every line of these tirades of malignant falsehoods and infamous libels. The interests of Pittsburgh are as dear to our heart as they can possibly be to any of its citizens. Here we expect to spend all the days allotted to us in this life. But it appears to be the opinion of those who are conspiring against us, that the "interests of Pittsburgh" can only be promoted by grinding the life-blood out of the working classes—by compelling them to labor 12 or 14 hours a day, and by reducing their wages to such a point, as to scarcely allow them sufficient support to keep body and soul together! Merciful Heaven! is there any justice in all this?

FELLOW DEMOCRATS! You have read our paper—you have observed our course;—now, we ask you, are we wrong or are we right? If you think we are wrong, you are at liberty to join the conspirators to put down our establishment! But if you think we are right, we call upon you as friends and brethren to stick to us in the present crisis, and see us safely through the conflict. We know you will do it: We almost see your honest souls repel with indignation the thought that a few monied men, in this community, shall put down a democratic newspaper for advocating the rights and interests of the industrious classes!

Bar Meeting.

At the assembling of the Courts, on Monday morning, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, the death of William Boyd, Esq., a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, having been announced by Thos. J. Bigham, Esq., in the District Court, and A. H. Miller, Esq., in the Court of Common Pleas. On their motions the Courts respectively adjourned, to attend a meeting of the Members of the Bar, to convene immediately to the Court room of the District Court.

This meeting was organized, on motion of the Hon. Chas. Shaler, by calling Hon. A. W. Loomis to the Chair, and appointing John A. Wills, Secretary.

The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting by Wm. B. McClure, Esq.:

Resolved, That we have heard with much sorrow, of the decease of our young friend, William Boyd, Esq.—a member of this Bar.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for his character, virtues, and his rising reputation as a lawyer, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and attend his funeral in a body—and that the several Courts of this county be requested to enter these proceedings on the records of their respective Courts.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to present a copy of these resolutions, as an expresion of the condolence of the Bar to the mother and family of the deceased, and that they cause the proceedings of this meeting to be published in the newspapers of this city.

Which, after several testimonials to the talents, integrity and rising reputation of the deceased, as a lawyer, from the gentleman moving the resolutions—from Hon. Chas Shaler, T. J. Bigham, and others, were unanimously adopted.

The chair filled the blank in the third resolution by appointing T. J. Bigham, Alex. H. Miller and Geo. S. Seldon, Esqrs. that committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

A. W. LOOMIS, Pres't.

John A. Wills, Sec'y.

Good out of Evil.

If ever human labor and machinery were antagonists, they have now ceased to be. The genius of Boulton and Watt and Arkwright has given to machinery the victory over bones and muscles, and the toilworn worker admits the power of his adversary and his own weakness. The triumphs of machine labor have but commenced. Every new patent develops its protean power, and its influence is every where seen and felt. But are the decendants of Adam at present all benefited by the soulless man with bones of iron and thews of steel, needing neither clothing, food, nor sleep, that has come to do all the work? The degraded condition of the people of England is a satisfactory argument for the negative of the question. But for this reason, should machinery be cast aside, and mankind go back to the primitive modes of labor? No; for if God did not intend the labor of machinery to be a benefit to his people He would have withheld the knowledge of it from them Revolutions, and all the great changes which have taken place to benefit the political, moral and social conditions of our race, have had their birth in tribulation and suffering. Nothing great was ever born without throes and convulsions. This is the experience of history, and every observing man must confess its truth. With this key in our possession we can unlock the mystery. We can see that God is preparing us for a higher and nobler destiny upon earth th an to be forever hewers of wood and drawers of water. The crisis is approaching when the humblest can say to the highest without the fear of a disdainful repulse, "am not I a man and a brother!" Let us not be misunderstood. We do not mean to convey the idea, that the time will ever come, when man will eat his bread in idleness. The Great Mechanic of the Universe is never idle, and he does not intend his children to be. But there is other work for them to perform beside the labor of bones and muscles. Every man has been endowed with noble and god-like faculties and affections, and as these faculties and affections were given to every man, it was intended that every man should have leisure to cultivate and improve them. The beautiful Camelia that we admire so much in the green-house was originally a common shrub. By cultivation it has been made to delight and regale the senses. And by cultivating the affections and faculties of the soul the neglected, storm-beaten, flower-less, seemingly worthless, human shrub will be made to develope glorious flowers and fruits here upon earth, yielding seed for a still more glorious developement hereafter. This is no poetic rhapsody, but simple truth that strikes the understanding of every thoughtful man. It was the mission of Christianity to make it known: it is the mission of True Democracy to aid in restoring humanity to its lost birthright. But what can a man or woman do towards this restoration, who has to labor twelve hours out of every day to obtain a mere animal subsistance? What chance has that poor worker to acquire knowledge, to cultivate his intellectual faculties, to enlarge his moral and social affections, to unite himself with his brother man, with God, with the universe? What chance has that toil-worn woman to develope the feminine graces, to become lovely in mind as in body, to make her influence felt like a sweet aroma at her home and without the sphere of her acquaintance; to fit herself to be a mother to the American citizen, and give him, from a perfect mould, beauty and manliness of form and intellectual vigor, and to guide his first thoughts upward and onward? We say, what chance has this man and woman to become perfect in their nature, while they remain in physical servitude almost unendurable? None whatever! But, thank God! "there is a good time coming!" The Baalams of the earth cannot drive the ass much longer. The dumb submissive animal has spoken! There is an angel in the path! While crowned heads, and feudal lords, and tyrants, and taskmasters one year ago were boasting of their might and majesty, they suddenly heard a shout of defiance from downtrodden Human Nature, and the abused, insulted peoples arose in *their* majesty and might, and prostrated them it is to be hoped forever. Antiquated institutions have lost their hold upon the public mind; Human Nature sleeps no longer; her mission has commenced; and she has girded herself for the enterprise. In Europe she works as yet by Force; here she must work by LAW. Her course is onward, and he who puts forth his hand to stop her will be crushed beneath her chariot-wheels! She came as a rushing mighty wind, and she came with her glad tidings of great joy to the weary and the heavy-laden child of toil. She has begun her work right gloriously, and her mission will not be accomplished until man is restored to the inheritance which he lost by his transgression; until the school master has more than the warrior's honor; until the visions of poets, prophets, patriots and philanthropists are realized; until the wilderness and the solitary places shall be made glad for us, and the desert has rejoiced, and blossomed as the rose.

Overland Route to California.

We are indebted to Mr. Winchester, Third street, for the following description of the Route overland to the Great Salt Lake, the facts in which he gleaned from conversations with Mr. Whipple, the agent of the Mormons, who passed through this city a few days ago having in his possession specimens of the California gold.

Mr. Whipple recommends emigrants to start from St. Josephs, on the Missouri; to travel up the north or east side to Fort Henry; thence on the government road, (the streams of which are bridged) to Fort Childs, a distance of 200 miles. At this point the new road intersects the old California and Oregon Trail, and so on to Fort Laramie, South Pass and Fort Hall. Mr. Whipple says that the advantages of this route may be easily perceived from the fact, that it saves some distance by land; and much detention which usually occurs on the Independence Route, in consequence of the small streams being so difficult to ford so early in the season.—There is a tolerably good wagon road the whole way to the mountains; the trail is plain, and the traveler, with ordinary care, need never miss it.—There need be no fears of the Indians, as parties of five or six have passed unmolested; though there may be danger of theft, which the emigrants must be careful to prevent. On this route the Mormons have established two ferries for the accommodation of the emigrants; one on the Platt, 100 miles beyond Fort Laramie; the other on the Green River, some distance beyond the South Pass.

With regard to the fit out and the method of traveling, Mr. W. says that for various reasons, he prefers St. Josephs for the starting piont, it being a new place, and a rival of Independence.

The St. Josephs merchants are making extensive preparations for emigrants, and are liberal in their prices. Emigrants have generally been in the habit of loading too heavily. As an evidence of this, there may be seen by the way, rolls of carpet, boxes of soap, cooking stoves, &c., which are laid aside in order to lighten. He knows by experience, that 2000 lbs. is as much as four mules can take and endure the journey. For some reasons he prefers oxen to mules or horse. The Indians care little about the former, and seldom steal them. The consequence is that they can be turned loose to graze during the night. He contends that the great bulk of the provisions for the out fit should consist of bread stuffs, sugar and coffee. Fresh meat or game can be obtained on the way till you get past the Rocky Mountains.

Mules in St. Josephs, some three weeks since, were selling at from $30 to $35 per head, but there may have been some advance since. A gentleman of his acquaintance, Mr. M. Goodyear, had brought from California, 600 of them, which he had for sale in that place.

The colony of Mormons near the Salt Lake have several thousand mules, horses and oxen for sale, and were worth, when Mr. W. left, (13th of Oct'r,) $25 per head. In consequence of the large emigration of their own people, which they expect this season, they could not sell a very large quantity of provisions till after harvest. To go to this settlement, you must leave the California trail at Fort Bridges, and there pass to the south. The distance out of the way is about sixty miles.

We have some additional information which we will publish to-morrow.

☞ The "Whigs" are cursing Gov. Johnson—the monopolists of the party, we mean—because he is opposed to the repeal of the Ten Hour Law. They supposed that he advocated the law on the stump last fall, for the purpose of obtaining votes, and that he had no idea that he would adhere to his professions after being elected. That is a good joke, surely!

☞ A desperate attempt is now being made, to have the Ten Hour Law—*The Poor Man's Law*—of this State, repealed; and we presume every man who will dare to oppose this wicked scheme, will be denounced in the monopolist's organ, in a three column article, as an enemy to the "interests of Pittsburgh," and an "advocate of riots!!!"

Western Railroad Convention.

We subjoin the call for the great Western Railroad Convention, to be holden at Steubenville, Ohio, and beg leave to call the earnest attention of our citizens to the subject. We consider this one of the greatest projects of the age in which we live. We trust that Pittsburgh will send a large delegation to the Steubenville Convention:

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT STEUBENVILLE.—It having been suggested, by the friends of the Great Central Railroad, leading from Pittsburgh through Steubenville, and Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis, that a Convention be holden at Steubenville, for the purpose of uniting and concentrating our efforts in a manner commensurate with the importance of this great work.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the wishes of the friends of this work, as expressed through the newspapers of Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh, a meeting of delegates from those cities as well as from Florence, Burgettstown and Noblestown, Pa., Cadiz, Cochocton, Mount Vernon, Newark, and Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., as well as from all intermediate points, will be holden in the town of Steubenville, on THURSDAY the 26TH DAY OF APRIL, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take such measures in addition to those in progress, as may be deemed necessary, for the efficient prosecution and early completion of this great and important work, the entire route of which has been surveyed, and sections of which are already constructed and under contract. It is hoped that there will be an attendance of delegates and others interested, proportioned to the importance of the work.

JAMES WILSON,

President of the Board of Corporators, of the Steubenville and Indiana R. R.

[Editors of newspapers, at the points named, are respectfully requested to copy the above notice, and to draw the attention of their readers to it, in their editorial columns.]

Negro Suffrage.

On Wednesday last in the State Senate, Mr. KING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred the memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the petitions of divers citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of measures to amend the Constitution of the State so as to secure to all its citizens the right of suffrage, without regard to complexion reported—"That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners. They therefore submit the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

Mr. JOHNSON immediately moved that the subject be re-committed to the Committee, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. This motion, after a lengthy discussion, was negatived by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Cunningham, Ives, Johnson, (of Erie,) Mason, Savery, Small, Smyser, Darsie, (Speaker)—10.

Nays—Messrs. Best, Boas, Crabb, Forsyth, Frick, Hugus, King, Konigmacher, Lawrence, Levis, Matthias, M'Caslin, Potteiger, Richards, Sadler, Sterrett, Stine—18.

Another brief discussion then followed, and the resolution which accompanied the report of the committee was at length adopted. [We copy these facts from the correspondence of the *Philadelphia Daily Sun.*]

For the Morning Post.

Canal Commissioner.

MR. HARPER—You will confer a favor on a Democratic subscriber, by publishing the following notice from the Jersey Shore Republican, in relation to JOHN A. GAMBLE, Esq., of Lycoming county.—Mr. G. will be strongly urged by the Democracy of Northern Pennsylvania for the nomination for Canal Commissioner—and in addition to the subjoined notice, articles earnestly sustaining his claims, have appeared in the Pottsville Emporium, Hollidaysburg Standard, Clinton Democrat, Centre Democrat, Wilkesbarre Farmer, Columbia Democrat, and other standard Democratic prints. It will perhaps be conceded that the North has a just right to the next Commissioner, and I have no hesitation in concurring in the opinion so strongly expressed in the following notice, that Mr. GAMBLE is the best and foremost candidate presented by his section of the State.

[We are compelled to omit the article from the Jersey Shore Republican, for want of room.—*Ed. Post.*]

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS *of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, for the year 1848, with accompanying documents.*

We have been furnished with a copy of this Report. As usual with such documents, it possesses great interest.

The Inspectors congratulate the public upon the "gratifying results growing out of the administration of the Prison;" which have this year been still more favorable in its sanitary, financial and moral aspects, than any which preceded it. They say, the results of the "separate system," in this Prison, have tended to increased confidence in its advantages.

From the Report of the Warden, we make an extract:—

We have now in confinement one hundred and fifteen convicts—one hundred and fourteen males, and only *one* female. We have received fifty-five within the year, and discharged fifty-two. We have had another year of almost uninterrupted good conduct among the prisoners. Punishments have been of rare occurrence in the prison.

The whole number of prisoners received since the opening of the prison, July 1st, 1826, to the 1st of January, 1849, is twelve hundred and eighty-six—ten hundred and forty-nine white males, and twenty-two females—one hundred and seventy-eight colored males, and thirty-seven females. No females have been received within this year.

From the Clerk's account of the pecuniary condition of the Prison, we make the following extract:

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.	
To Subsistence	$8,241 54
To Stock	827 51
	$9,069 05
Cr.	
By Weaving	$9,069 05
" Shoemaking	5,403 00
" Merchandize	798 67
" Tailoring	328 75
	$9,069 05

The Report of the Physician is more than usually interesting. The amount of sickness has been diminished. Four prisoners have died. One is now under treatment for diseased lungs. There were a few cases of dysentery during the summer months. But one new case of insanity has been developed during the year; and this one exhibited symptoms of violent mania. He is a man of feeble intellect—very greatly addicted to self-abuse before entrance into the prison—and had suffered under two or three attacks, more violent and of longer duration than the one alluded to since his reception. This information is derived by letter from his family, and his own declaration since his recovery from the attack. He has for some months been at work, and enjoys as good health of mind and body as upon his first reception into the prison.

The Physician next enlarges somewhat upon the excellencies of the "separate system." He says to those who have had doubts on the subject, that the experiment of this year proves them to be wholly groundless. He notices an attack that is made upon the "separate system," by a gentleman of Boston. A table showing the color, sex, duration of imprisonment, state of health, on reception and discharge, is given. We quote the following:—

"The table, carefully prepared from the records, shows that, with *but one exception*, every prisoner discharged during the year, left the prison in *good or an improved state of health.*

I will mention another interesting fact, showing the good health enjoyed in the "shoe department," during the year. There have between sixty and seventy convicts in this department during the whole year—the average is about forty-eight or fifty. Of this number, only *four have failed, from indisposition, to perform their full task of work. Throughout the year, every other than the one referred to, have performed their regularly allotted task.*

[A notice of the Report of the Moral Instructor will appear to-morrow.]

DISTRICT COURT—February 5.—We publish below the opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge LOWRIE, in the case of A. W. & J. H. FOSTER vs. CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN.

The plaintiffs are publishers of the "Daily Dispatch," and bring this action against the defendant, the Postmaster of Pittsburgh, for refusing to give them the advertising of the uncalled for letters, alleging that their paper has the largest circulation of any in the place, &c. The defendant demurs generally.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The purpose of advertising uncalled-for letters, is to give notice to persons to whom they are addressed, that they may come and get them, and the regulation is for their benefit. If it should result in any benefit to the publishers of newspapers, this is incidental merely, and is not at all within the design of the act. It is provided that the advertisements shall be inserted in the newspaper having the largest circulation; but this is for the benefit of the receivers of letters, that they may more certainly have notice of them; and in no sense as a patronage of newspaper publishers, by the general government, or as a rule for the distinction of such patronage. The repeal of the law, requiring advertisements, would be no injury to newspaper publishers, though it certainly would be to the public. The receivers of letters might possibly be injured by a breach of the act, and might, therefore, have a remedy. But, surely, none but those intended to be benefitted by the act can claim any benefit from it. It was not passed to cure any grievance of theirs, and they cannot be aggrieved by its infraction. The duty enjoined is no duty owed to them. They might make profit by its performance; but, they sustain no loss by its non-performance. Every man is bound to have the deeds of his land recorded; but this is not a duty owed to the recorder of deeds, and he can sustain no action for its omission. The cause of action is claimed to arise from the statute by implication; but there can be no implication of a right of action, on a statute, on any person, where there is no implication of a benefit intended him by the statute.

And so is the law laid down in the very decisions which one would expect to hear cited in such cases:—"Where an act prohibits or commands the doing of a thing for the advantage of any person, *such* person, if injured by disobedience to that law, is entitled to an action, though the statute does not give one."—19 Vin. Ab. 518. 523. 6 Mod. 26. ibid, 53. 1 Salk. 19. Or, "Where an act prohibits or enjoins any thing, *the party grieved* by a breach of it, shall have his action upon the statute."—2 Inst. 55, 486. 10 Co. 75. b. 3. Bulst. 115.

But here is an official duty depending entirely on a statute. In the first instance, I infer, the postmaster is left to the largest legal discretion in his decision, and may act upon presumptions and reputation, as to the fact. But in case of question or dispute, then he shall receive evidence and decide the fact. When the fact is decided, the next duty is plain. Until the fact is decided, the right to the advertising exists in no one. The postmaster alone has the power to hear and decide that question. He can have no supervisor over him. In the performance of that duty he acts as judge, and is responsible to no state authority for the manner or result of his judgment. Even if done corruptly and maliciously, no common law injury arises.—It is a breach of an official statutary duty by an officer of the general government, involving no invasion of common right, and is therefore a duty not enforceable here.

The plantiffs declare for a breach of duty in refusing them the advertising; but they show no right to it. They cannot show it, but by the decision of the postmaster, that their paper has the largest circulation. They do not aver that he has decided this fact. If he refused to decide it, *this* is the breach of duty which be has committed, and *hence* is the injury, if any. But the declaration is not for this. He may be compelled to perform this duty, and then, the one consequent upon it; but not by this court, nor in this form of proceeding.

It may be, that the plaintiffs are entitled to have it decided, that they have the largest circulation, and therefore, that they are entitled to the advertising. But this decision leaves that question to the judgment of the defendant's proper official superiors. And I do not think that the State Courts ought to have any jurisdiction over officers of the United States, to enforce such a duty. It might be found difficult to obey so many masters. A direct *mandamus* to perform this duty, we could not issue; and this is very like to an indirect one. If the statue had imposed a penalty for this breach of duty, we could have had no jurisdiction—17 Johns. R. 4. So also is the law, if the remedy were by indictment.

Judgement for defendant in the demurrer.

☞ Both Courts adjourned yesterday morning, in consequence of the announcement of the death of Wm. Boyd, an esteemed and talented young Member of the Bar. In the District Court the remarks of T. J. BIGHAM, Esq., Wm. B. MCCLURE, Esq., and Judge SHALER, were very appropriate; and from our own knowledge of the merits of the deceased, we can sincerely say that the encomiums passed upon him were not strong. Mr. Boyd was an ornament to the profession, and one who seemed to devote himself to the study of Law (as Judge S. remarked) more to gratify an honorable ambition than for the purpose of accumulating wealth.

The proceedings of the "Bar Meeting," will be found elsewhere.

FEMALE DEPRAVITY.—On Monday morning, one of the night Police left a note for the Mayor, stating that a little white girl was living with some negroes in a house on Webster street. During the day the officers sought her and brought her down. She stated that a few months ago she had been sentenced to the House of Refuge, and on the way to Philadelphia had escaped from the officers having her in charge. She wandered (according to her own tale) in the woods for several days, and subsisted upon berries, &c. At length she reached the canal and got on board a boat bound for this city. She had been with her mother until last week, when she wandered from home and took lodgings with the negroes. Her mother took her from the Mayor's office.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday evening an alarm was raised by a fire which broke out in Mr. Shepherd's carpenter shop, on Quarry, near Washington street. The shop and four frame dwellings were burned; five or six families were thrown out of homes. The fire originated by an incendiary, it is thought. Several other houses were injured.

☞ The name of the boy who was arrested by Reed on Saturday, for stealing varnish, veneers, &c., was Hinton, and not Most, as he reported. The stolen articles were all found yesterday.

☞ Two of the cloaks found by the Police upon the negro theives, were yesterday identified. One was the property of Mr. Carothers, of Allegheny, who at the same time that it was stolen, lost several other articles of clothing.

☞ The remains of young Boyd were deposited in the cemetery yesterday. The funeral was very large. The members of the Bar very generally attended.

☞ There were five deaths in Allegheny city on Saturday—five that were published. How many that were not published we do not know.

CORRECTION.—Some of our compositors have persisted in setting officer *Rice* instead of officer Reed, in Police items. We will talk to them about it.

☞ George Darsie is opposing the Homestead Exemption Bill. Just like him.

☞ James McKenna, Auctioneer, will sell, a large lot of merchandize, by order of Myers Barker, at No. 114 Wood street, this day, at 2 o'clock.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1849.

SENATE.

Mr. Mangum offered a Resolution similar to that offered by Mr. Stephens, in the House, relative to the treaty with Mexico.

After debate the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Rush submitted a Resolution directing the President to payment of the secret session funds so far as regards a certain sum in connection with the late Mexican Treaty.

The 14th inst. was set apart for the counting of the Electoral votes.

Mr. Jeff. Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill in favor of Mr. Pacheco, for the loss of a fugitive slave.

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Harbors, reported the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill which was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Several Bills were laid over under the Rules.

United States Steamship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

The United States has now been out twenty-five days from Liverpool, and no tidings have been received as to her whereabouts.

Her cargo is valued at over $1,000,000. She has probably broke some of her works.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 6 P. M.

The steamer United States was telegraphed this afternoon. Her news was anticipated by the Canada. The Sarah Sands is due with 7 days later.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

Feb. 5.

The market to-day was dull. I could learn of no transactions with reporting up to this hour.

Money Market. The market is unchanged.

Cotton. Prices declined ⅛ ᵃ ¼ ℔.

The Weather. It has been snowing all day—it is still snowing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

Flour. The market is stagnant, with less demand; prices are a shade lower. Sales to-day did not exceed 1600 bbls.

Provisions. Fair business at former prices. The endency is downward.

Cotton. The show to-day checked operations. Brices are nominally as last quoted.

Money. The Stock market is dull, and prices tend downward. Sales of Treasury Notes at $107¼; Ohio 7's are dull.

Grain. The market is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

February 5, 1849—6 P. M.

Flour. There is a demand for shipment but dealers will not give the present figures. We note sales of common brands at 5,12@5,5,37. Sales of extra at 5,50@5,75.

Grain. The market is unchanged both as regards prices and demand.

Provisions. Sales of Pork to a moderate extent, including Mess at 13,50. Sales of Prime at 12,50.

Whiskey. Sales moderate at 23c in hhds.; 25c in bbls.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

Flour. The market is stagnant at 3,50.

Whiskey. The demand is active, and prices have advanced, with sales at 15½c.

Lard. Sales of 400 bbls. at 5½c.

Groceries. There is an active demand for Sugar; sales at 4¾ for fair; good demand for Molasses, and prices looking up, with sales at 25½.

Snow is two inches deep.

DIED:

On Monday, the 5th February, 1849, REBECCA, wife of John McCartney, in her twenty-sixth year.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Young Men's Mercantile Library AND MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The Fourth Lecture will be given by Prof. L. STEVENS, on Thursday evening, Feb'y 8th, 1849, at 7 o'clock, at APOLLO HALL.

SUBJECT—*Combustion.*

The Lecture will be illustrated by the brilliant combustion of various substances in Oxygen Gas. The combustion of the Metals by the Oxy-Hydrogen Blowpipe, will be shown. Spontaneous combustion will be illustrated by striking and beautiful experiments.

A single Ticket, admitting a Gentleman and accompanying Ladies, 25 cents—for sale at the Book-stores and at the door. The Lecture will commence shortly after 7.

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
DAVID HOLMES, — Committee.
feb6 B. A. SAMPSON,

☞ Thanks.—WM. G. MCCARTNEY begs leave to return his thanks to the Neptune and Duquesne Fire Companies, for their active exertions in checking the progress of the flames at the fire of Sunday night. feb6

☞ A Card.—The Duquesne Fire Company beg leave to return their thanks to Messrs. Geo. Boggs and Wm. G. M'Cartney, for refreshments at the fire on Sunday night. Also, to the Niagara, for a supply of water. feb6

WM. C. M'CARTHY, Capt. D. F. Co.

☞ Niagara Soiree.—The fourth annual Soiree of the NIAGARA FIRE COMPANY, will be given at the La Fayette Assembly Rooms, on *Friday evening*, February 9th, 1849.

MANAGERS:

H. Gilland, Hope.	Capt. Jno. Herron, Niagara.
J. G. Young, La Fayette.	Jas. M. Christy, Esq., "
J. M'Calister, Washington.	J. C. Blair, Esq., "
A. Kephart, Uncle Sam.	Dan'l. M'Affee, Esq., "
J. Spratley, Wm. Penn.	Jas. Blakely, Esq., "
W. Blakeny, President.	J. A. Parkinson, Esq., "
D. N. Lee, Eagle.	J. S. Hamilton, Esq., "
M. M'Stein, Allegheny.	Jas. M'Clean, Jr., "
J. M'Affee, Duquesne.	D. K. Dalzell, "
J. Elliott, Neptune.	Jas. T. Shannon, "
D. Petrie, Vigilant.	L. E. M'Feely, "
J. M'Guire, Good Intent.	W. G. M'Cartney, "

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Capt. Wm. Frazer. R. P. Glass, Jr. Joseph Kaye.

jan5:td*

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private boxes $5,00	Single tickets ......75c.
Dress Circle ......50c.	2d and 3d Tier ......25c.
Pit ......25c.	Private Boxes $1,00

BENEFIT OF MR. KAMES.

TUESDAY, February 6, will be acted a Comedy, in five Acts, called

THE RIVALS.

Sir Ant'ny ...Mr. Archer.	Capt. Absolute Mr. Kames.
Acres ......Mr. Dunn.	Miss Lydia ...Miss Cruise.

Mrs. Malaprop ...... Mrs. Madison.

After which, a Classical Scena, called the

GRECIAN STATUE.

To conclude with the

WANDERING MINSTREL.

Jim Baggs .... Mr. Dunn.

☞ Wednesday, Mr. BLISS, the celebrated Tyrolese Singer, will appear.

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

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

Brewer's Panoramas

OF THE MAMMOTH CAVE, NIAGARA FALLS, and Egyptian, Ohio and Mississippi Scenery, now Exhibiting at PHILO HALL, commencing on Wednesday evening, January 31st.

Among the Views, it comprises the following:—

The Falls of Niagara, comprising a full view. View of the City of Mexico, from the Convent of San Cosmo. Panoramic View of the Falls of the Ohio, from the Indiana side. City of Louisville. The Mammoth Cave—Hotel and Cottages for visitors and transient boarders. View of Ashland. View of the Hermitage. Together with a day's journey through the Prairies.

Admittance, 25 cents. jan31:1w

James W. Woodwell,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

No. 83 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of Furniture, suitable for Steamboats, Hotels, and Private Dwellings, constantly on hand, and made to order.

The present Stock on hand cannot be exceeded by any manufactory in the Western country. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call, as I am determined my prices shall please. Part of the Stock consists in—

Tete a Tete;	Buffet Etaqele;
Louis XIV. Chairs;	Queen Elizabeth Chairs;
Tea Poyse;	Fruit Tables;
Toilet Tables;	Louis XV. Commoder.

French Mahogany Bedsteads; Piano Stools;
50 Sofas, with plush and hair cloth covers;
50 Mahogany Rocking Chairs;
40 dozen Parlor do.
30 " Fancy do.
25 Centre Tables;
20 pair Divans; 4 pair Pier Tables;
15 marble top Dressing Bureaus;
8 Wardrobes; 8 Secretaries and Book Cases;
20 marble top Wash Stands;
4 pair Ottomans;
8 pair Fancy Work Stands.

A vrey large assortment of common Chairs and other Furniture, too numerous to mention.

☞ Steam Boats furnished on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. feb6

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the Resolutions of a Meeting of the Allegheny Agricultural Society at Perrysville, on Saturday, 3d inst., there will be an AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION *held at the new Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 21st of March, 1849, at 10 o'clock, p. m.*, for the purpose of establishing a County Agricultural Society. All who feel interested are respectfully invited to attend.

SAMUEL McCASLIN, Presi't

THOS. S. HART, Correspon'g Sec'y. [feb6]

Lease of Water Power.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Collector of Tolls on the Pennsylvania Canal, in Allegheny City, until Saturday, the 10th of March next, for a lease of the surplus Water around the two Locks at Tarentum, for a term not exceeding fifty years—the State not to guarantee any ground upon which to erect works. Bidders will propose an annual rent for the term desired.

JOHN MITCHELL,
feb6:wtd Supervisor.