GEMS OF POETRY.

LOVE.

Alas!—how light a cause may move
Dissensions between hearts that love!
Hearts that the world in vain had tried,
And sorrow but more closely tied;
That stood the storm when waves were rough;
Yet in a sunny hour fell off;
Like ships that have gone down at sea,
When heaven was all tranquility. MOORE.

LOVE.

O, woman's love is not as man's—
He turns aside awhile,
To cheer ambition's thorny road.
With woman's sunny smile:
But she embarks her all in love,
Her life is on the throw—
She wins, 'tis bliss supreme!—she fails,—
Unutterable woe! [E. M. SIDNEY.

FRIENDSHIP.

....In youth's unclouded morn,
We gaze on Friendship as a graceful flower,
And win it for our pleasure, or our pride;
But when the stern realities of life
Do clip the wings of fancy, and cold storms
Rack the worn cordage of the heart, it breathes
A healing essence, and a strengthening charm,
Next to the hope of heaven. [MOORNEY.

BEAUTY.

Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good,
A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly,
A flour that dies when first it 'gins to bud,
A brittle glass that's broken presently;
A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,
Lost, broken, faded, dead within an hour.
SHAKESPEARE.

WOMAN.

....What I most prize in woman
Is her affections, nor her intellect!
The intellect is finite, but the affections
Are infinite, and cannot be exhausted.
Compare me with the great men of the earth:
What am I? Why, a pigmy among giants!
But if thou lovest—mark me! I say lovest!
The greatest of thy sex excels me not.
LONGFELLOW.

Extracts from Macaulay's History of England.

Character of William Penn.

The Quakers had a powerful and zealous advocate at court. Though, as a class, they mixed with the world, and shunned politics as a pursuit dangerous to their spiritual interests, one of them, widely distinguished from the rest by birth and fortune, lived in the highest circles, and had constant access to the royal ear. This was the celebrated William Penn. His father had held great naval commands, had been a commissioner of the Admiralty, had sat in Parliament, had received the honor of knighthood, and had been encouraged to expect a peerage. The son had been liberally educated, and been designed for the profession of arms, but had, while still young, injured his prospects and disgusted his friends, by joining what was then generally considered as a gang of crazy heretics. He had been sent sometimes to the Tower and sometimes to Newgate. He had been tried at the Old Bailey for preaching in defiance of the law. After a time, however, he had been reconciled to his family, and had succeeded in obtaining such powerful protection, that, while all the jails of England were filled with his brethren, he was permitted, during many years, to profess his opinion without molestation. Towards the close of the late reign he had obtained, in satisfaction of an old debt to him from the crown, the grant of an immense region in North America. In this tract, then peopled only by Indian hunters, he invited his persecuted friends to settle. His colony was still in its infancy when James mounted the throne.

Between James and Penn there had long been a familiar acquaintance. The Quaker now became a courtier and almost a favorite. He was every day summoned from the gallery into the closet, and sometimes had long audiences while peers were kept waiting in the ante-chambers. It was noised abroad that he had more real power to help and hurt, than many nobles who filled high offices. He was soon surrounded by flatterers and suppliants. His house at Kensington was sometimes thronged, at his hour of rising, by more than two hundred suitors. He paid dear, however, for this seeming prosperity. Even his own sect looked coldly on him, and requited his services with obloquy. He was loudly accused of being a papist, nay, a Jesuit. Some affirmed that he had been educated at St. Omer's, and others that he had been ordained at Rome. These calumnies, indeed, could find credit only with the undiscerning multitude; but with these calumnies were mingled accusations much better founded.

To speak the whole truth concerning Penn is a task which requires some courage, for he is rather a mythical than a historical person. Rival nations and hostile sects have agreed in canonizing him. England is proud of his name. A great commonwealth across the Atlantic regards him with a reverence similar to that which the Athenians felt for Theseus, and the Romans for Quirinus. The respectable society of which he was a member, honors him as an apostle. By pious men of other persuasions he is generally regarded as a bright pattern of Christian virtue. Meanwhile, admirers of a very different sort have sounded his praises. The French philosophers of the eighteenth century pardoned what they regarded as his superstitious fancies, in consideration of his contempt for priests, and of his cosmopolitan benevolence, impartially extended to all races and to all creeds. His name has thus become throughout all civilized countries, a synonym for probity and philanthropy.

Nor is this high reputation altogether unmerited. Penn was without doubt a man of eminent virtues. He had a strong sense of religious duty, and a fervent desire to promote the happiness of mankind. On one or two points of high importance he had notions more correct than were, in his day, common even among men of enlarged minds; and as the proprietor and legislator of a province, which being almost uninhabited when it came into his possession, afforded a clear field for moral experiments, he had the rare good fourtune of being able to carry his theories into practice without any compromise, and yet without any shock to existing institutions. He will always be mentioned with honor as the founder of a colony, who did not, in his dealings with a savage people, abuse the strength derived from civilization, and as a lawgiver, who in an age of persecution, made religious liberty the corner stone of a polity. But his writings and his life furnish abundant proofs that he was not a man of strong sense. He had no skill in reading the characters of others. His confidence in persons less virtuous than himself, led him into great errors and misfortunes. His enthusiasm for one great principle sometimes impelled him to violate other great principles which he ought to have held sacred. Nor was his integrity altogether proof against the temptations to which it was exposed in that splendid and polite, but deeply corrupted society in which he now mingled. The whole court was in a ferment with intrigues of gallantry and intrigues of ambition. The traffic in honors, places and pardons was incessant. It was natural that a man who was known to have free access to majesty, should be frequently importuned to use his influence for purposes which a rigid morality would condemn. The integrity of Penn had stood firm against obloquy and persecution; but now, attacked by royal smiles, by female blandishments, by the insinuating eloquence and delicate flattery of veteran diplomatists and courtiers, his resolution began to give way. Titles and phrases against which he had often borne his testimony, dropped occasionally from his lips and his pen. It would be well if he had been guilty of nothing worse than such compliances with the fashions of the world. Unhappily, it could not be concealed that he bore a chief part in some transactions condemned, not merely by the rigid code of the society to which he belonged, but by the general sense of all honest men. He afterwards solemnly protested that his hands were pure from illicit gain, and that he had never received any gratuity from those he had obliged, though he might easily, while his influence at court lasted, have made a hundred and twenty thousand pounds. To this assertion full credit is due. But bribes may be offered to vanity as well to cupidity; and it is impossible to deny that Penn was cajoled into bearing a part in some unjustifiable transactions of which others enjoyed the profits.

☞ The Erie Observer gives a prominent place to the names of the conspirators who discontinued the Post, because of our advocacy of the ten hour law, and adds: "Pass them round, brethren of the press—give them a notoriety as wide spread as it will be unenviable."

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 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.

Union of Labor and Capital.

We have always been of the opinion that the interests of LABOR and CAPITAL were identical.—Bad men only will attempt to array the one against the other. They only become antagonists when Capital undertakes to oppress labor. In the hands of good men, Capital can be applied to useful and noble purposes. To reduce the hours of labor does not necessarily work an injury to the Capitalists, as some appear to suppose. The business of the Star Factory is flourishing under the ten hour system, and its noble-minded, humane and gentlemanly proprietors, are beloved by every person in their employ. No oppression is attempted on the one side, and there is no danger of a riot on the other. Here is a union of Capital and Labor, which works as harmonious and perfect as a piece of finished machinery! In many of the large establishments in this city, the best possible feeling exists between the employers and the employed. The proprietors use their capital to benefit their hands as well as themselves. This good feeling is carried so far as to induce employer and employed occasionally to tender to each other social dinner and supper parties, as a token of friendship and liberal kindness. It has been our good fortune to be present, as an invited guest, at three of these parties, viz: at Townsend's in Manchester; at Livingston, Roggen & Co's. Novelty Works; and at Knap & Totten's, Fort Pitt Works. We shall never forget the truly beautiful remarks made by Mr. Totten, on the occasion to which we refer. They seemed to go home to the heart of every working man present. A practical mechanic himself, he could not be any thing else than the mechanic's and workingman's friend. By perseverance and honest industry, he has raised himself from a poor boy and a journeyman, to an independant and comfortable position in society. His present wealth has not made him proud, or forgetful of the rights and interests of the workingman.

For the benefit of the cotton cospirators, who are using every effort in their power to injure our business, in consequence of our advocacy of the ten hour system, we copy below from our files a report of the remarks of Mr. Totten, made on the occasion to which we have alluded. It will be seen that long before the ten hour law was passed, he avowed himself to be its warm and decided friend; and he was willing to go even farther, and adopt *eight hours* as a day's labor, at the proper time. We would not be astonished to find the *hired* scribblers of the conspirators against law and labor attack Mr. Totten, as an "enemy to the interests of Pittsburgh!!"

MR. TOTTEN arose, and responded to this sentiment. His remarks were exceedingly appropriate, and delivered with an ease and fluency, which we have seldom seen equalled in a person not habituated to public speaking; and they did honor to his head as well as to his heart. Humor sparkled, and the laugh went round; then again he was serious and instructing; and he closed with thoughtful reflections on the present condition, and future prospects of the workingman; whom it was his aspiration to see elevated to the some platform in society, on which his employer stands. In order that this may be accomplished, he must have leisure to cultivate the intellect which God has given him, and enlarge the sphere of his affections. The records of every man's life, he said, were written in tears and smiles. If we want to please Heaven, we must do all we can to wipe away tears from the other's eyes; and add as many smiles as possible to the sum of human enjoyment. To do this successfully we should begin in our families; with those in our employment; with our companions in the workshop. The circle of happiness will then enlarge itself, until it touches the shore of a brighter world. Mr. T. felt that apprentices were a very neglected class of beings; and the period through which they had to pass was characterized by trials, suffering and degredation. He hoped for an ameliorating change in their condition. But the part of this address which touched the deepest chord in the minds of his auditors, was when he declared himself in favor of legislative action to limit the hours of labor. *He was in favor of the ten hour system.* He believed he was the first employer in Pittsburgh to adopt it, and he was no loser by the movement. But this was not enough. The progress of rights should not stop with the ten hours; for that was more time than society ought to demand in an age of mechanical triumphs from human arms. The intellect had its claims; the social affections had their demands to satisfy; and it is an instinct of our nature to require a period of amusement and recreation. Although, *individually*, he would like to see the time of labor shortened to *eight hours*, yet he thought that to demand it at present would be premature; employers had not sufficiently thought on the subject, for its immediate and simultaneous adoption. But the tendency of things was that way. Society would be vastly the gainer, and no one the loser, if all could agree to the change. These sentiments might be considered too *radical* in some quarters; he thought for himself, and did not care if they were; when his reason approved the dictates of his heart, he never would suppress his thoughts. The signs of the times were auspicious of the universal prevalence of such sentiments as to the claims of labor. He hoped to see isolated interests done away with, and the relationship between employer and employed more closely cemented, that the aggregate amount of good might be more equitably diffused. It was necessary to happiness that labor should be adequately rewarded; but the possession of wealth did not bring happiness with it. When once in his life he had been stript of every dollar by a reverse of fortune, he went to work with cheerfulness to supply the wants of his family; and if the abundance which a kind Providence has since blessed him with, were again swept away, he felt that he could again with a contented mind and enter into the workshop. Let us cherish contentment, do all the good within our sphere of action, and rely upon an overruling Providence, and we shall be happy, whatever may be our condition in life. For himself, and for his absent partner, he thanked the workmen of the Fort Pitt Works for their munificient hospitality, and for bringing around him so many happy countenances, and such an array of female loveliness as graced the festive board with their presence.

POOR INVESTMENT.—It seems to be pretty generally conceded that the worst political investment of our day are the votes given, and the exertions made, to elect WM. F. JOHNSTON Governor of Pennsylvania.

☞ We wish our friend of the Pennsylvanian could be here for a few days, and hear the cotton conspirators curse Gov. Johnston, on account of the position he has taken in relation to the Ten Hour Law. The oppressors of the poor, who spent their money to secure Johnston's election, think they made a "poor investment" indeed! But whiggery salways is bad luck!

A Voice from Ohio.

The Steubenville Daily News contains the following very encouraging article in relation to the conspiracy of the cotton factory proprietors, and their friends, to break down our establishment, for advocating the ten hour law, and the rights of the laborer. The article is from the pen of our excellent young friend THOMAS MCBANE, Esq., the Junior Editor of the News. We commenced our career as an Editor in Steubenville twelve years ago; and we have the pleasure of numbering among our friends and acequaintances, nearly its entire population of all parties. We hope, the *hired* scribblers for the conspirators will carry this article about their persons, and read it every morning at their breakfast tables. We think it will be a powerful "aid to digestion:"

☞ To our friend of the Pittsburgh Post, we would speak a word of encouragement. Be of good cheer. The democracy of eastern Ohio know their old friend, and that he will never prove recreant to principle, nor betray the local interests by which he is surrounded and sustained, in the manner that is charged upon him, by—let us always hope—the mistaken and misguided. No man is more law-abiding than he is, no man would more willingly make personal sacrifices than he to sustain the peace of the law and the community. We have, ourselves, watched his course in this disputed matter and really see no ground for such charges as those with which he has been assailed. True, he sympathized with the unfortunate, felt for them, in their troubles. This is creditable to his manhood. The difference between him and his assailants is simply this: Harper thought the factory girls and hands were right in endeavoring to prevent the violation of a law made for their protection. They however violated law themselves. For this they deserved pity rather than vengence. Much, is to be forgiven in behalf of those who honestly resist what they deem oppression. We shall give room shortly in our columns to Judge Patton's charge in this case, so that the law on this subject may be more generally understood. We wish, however, to see justice done to our friend Harper, by all parties.

We clip the following statement from the Post. On this one fact, we think Mr. Harper finde ample vindication from the attacks he has sustained.

[He here inserts our statement in relation to the personal and successful efforts we made to prevent an attack upon Mr. Kennedy, and a renewal of the riots at the Union factory.]

Slanders by the Wholesale.

The New York Globe is constagtly meddling with the affairs of this State. Here is another slap:

"Pennsylvania is fast becoming *civilized*. In Pittsburgh, they imprison the poor factory girls for resenting being scalded with *hot water*, and in the Quaker City, the authorities lock up the starving news-boys, who had rather work than steal!

Meanwhile, rowdies and rioters desecrate the Sabbath *ad libitum!*

Well, it's a way they have, in those latitudes."

We copy the above for the purpose of calling the attention of the virtuous scribblers of the Journal thereto. It is too bad that the fair name of the Old Keystone State should be slandered in this wise.—The factory conspirators will certainly give the Editor of the Globe a good dose of scalding water, if he ever should set his foot within the Manor of Penn. He is a dangerous and wicked man!—an incendiary!—an encourager of riots! Have a care, sir, have a care. You are a drowned man!

A Voice from Butler County.

The Butler Democratic Herald, one of the most unwavering Republican prints in the west, takes the following notice of the persons who commenced the crusade against this establishment, by crying "STOP MY PAPER," as a *punishment* for our advocacy of the ten hour law the rights of the laboring classes:

The above item is taken, it will be perceived, from the Pittsburgh Morning Post. We do not know much, even by report, of those whose names are mentioned above, with one exception; and we have watched his peculiar course, politically, for the last few years. We mean Mr. J. K. Moorhead. It is, perhaps, enough to say of him, that he is now, and has been, a Whig in principle, since we first heard of him, and that his political predilections have been almost entirely with the Whig party.

The Democracy of Allegheny county have more virtue and consistency, than to permit wrong to triumph over right—they will certainly sustain the editor that advocates and defends the rights and liberties of the laboring classes against the lawless encroachments of grasping monopolists, who have violated the spirit and intention of the wise and humane ten hour law.

For the Morning Post.

The "Penitent."

MR. HARPER—I have just seen a copy of the Journal with a parody on my last communication to the Post. It is certainly smart. The writer of it professes to be a "*Penitent*," who, if he had read the Journal before the 'riot' of the 'spirit' at Allegheny Mill, would not now be a "*convert*." And he says—"Judge Patton's law is good enough for me, &c." But the spice of the letter is, it encloses $120 to the editor of the Journal!

Mr. Harper, I have a fancy that this letter is from one of the proprietors of the factory, who is now "held to law" to answer to serious charges before a Court of Justice. The large sum of money is a part of Riddle's charge for his attack upon the rights of labor. The tone of the letter is aristocratic. Working men never sneer at their calling. Such a letter, if from a workingman, could only have been written by a slave who would lick the feet of his master. My communication may be thrown into ridicule, as I have not the art of language; but my motives will be understood by plain men like myself. I assure you, Mr. Harper, no motives of vanity prompts me; I only strive to make you feel that you have the strong heart of the people with you. They are not all so blind that they cannot see and know their friends.—While Capital, that rolls in coaches and dwells in palaces, claims *protection*, it would deny the right of *protection* to labor. Money must for ever increase in the hands of the rich; but human hands may wear to the stumps, and human sweat wear furrows on the brow; and who dares to ask for a little rest for the human machine, even if it has a soul in it?

Those who talk about "riots," *in the bought up presses*, are knaves. The people are not fools.—The working men know their rights as freemen, and they have ever been the foremost in protecting the legal rights of every citizen. But they have human hearts and sympathies. The girls who broke the windows of Kennedy's factory were sorely provoked. They did wrong, but was not wrong done first to them? They were poor, and poverty should be humble. If they had the two hours they claimed under the law, have cultivated their minds, they might have learnt that the Master taught it is more blessed to bear than to resent injuries.

On the trial of the girls, the working masses sympathised with them; but are they aiders and abettors of "riots" on that account, as you, Mr. Harper, are charged with being, for having the same sympathy? Are they, too, hostile to the interests of Pittsburgh?" What folly! The store or factory was on fire, who would rise in the hour of midnight, to put it out, regardless of the storm, and risk their health and their lives to save the property of the citizens? I answer, the very men who sympathised with the poor girls on their trial in the court house. The advocates of the Ten Hour Law are not "rioters," but men who have hearts in their bosoms.

Go on, Mr. Harper, in the sacred cause of human rights. *The time is come when men think.*

A MECHANIC.

New Paper.

In yesterdays Journal we read a Prospectus for a new Democratic Paper, which is to appear in this city on the First of April. It is to be edited by JOSEPH SNOWDEN, Esq., a gentleman of experience in the management of newspapers; and who possesses considerable ability. It is to be Democratic. That our readers may know something of the aims of the new paper we copy the following from the Journal in relation to it:

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—Joseph Snowden, Esq., formerly well known as the editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury, established by his lamented father, John M. Snowden, has issued the "Prospectus" for a new Democratic Daily Paper.

He must be successful; and, as he belongs to a Conservative Democratic family, we strongly suspect that the friends of riots and rioters will find no advocate in him. We wish it were more apparent than it is, that he detests and abhors that species of demagogueism, which, to catch the gale of popular applause panders to the worst passions and caprices of the popular masses.

Still, while we fear Mr. Snowden may be a little too Democratic for our taste, we have really no fear, that he will ever lead himself or his paper to the subversion of law and order.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburgh, February 9, 1849.

MR. EDITOR:—

With this you will receive Senate Bill, passed to-day in that body, for the purpose of making our county liable for damages done by Riots, &c. See act of Assembly.

The Senate also passed the exemption bill (Johnston's) of $300—that is, that each debtor will be allowed the value of this sum. This will prevent hungry and merciless creditors from plundering poor women and children. So far as it goes, it is good. Every Democrat voted for it save one, Mr. Best—this is worst instead of best. Mr. Darsie, the Speaker voted against the bill. What will the mechanics and other deserving poor men think of this act of Georges?

Capt. Small made one of the most powerful and convincing speeches I ever heard on this subject. He not only fights the battles of his country in Mexico, but manfully battles in the Senate for the rights of the *masses*. He must be remembered in a more substantial way than mere words. The day is not far distant, (after the West gets its term of Governor,) when he will preside over the destinies of this old Commonwealth. Every mechanic, laborer and factory hand, will, I am confident, endorse this—that is, if they return gratitude for services rendered their cause. Senator Mason is another lion of Democracy in that Chamber; and my good old friend, Overfield, from the "Backwoods," is more than a match for the dignatary from the city, Mr. Crabb. This man Crabb declared in his seat to-day, that the principal act of his life was, that he voted against the abolition of imprisonment for debt. So, this is the whig leader in the Senate—judge ye, that sustain such a party. Are the people ready to cater to a party that would rob them and then drive them from their parlors, houseless and hungry.

They will find that, to discontinue a Democratic paper, will not prevent an honest expression of the people on the Ten Hour Bill. Remember that the special clause will be stricken out, and the law made perfect. Your loss of a few soulless subscribers, that live on the miseries of the poor, will be a gain of honest men, that will sustain a paper that will speak the sentiments of the democracy.

It has done good here for the Factory hands. Several honest Whig members of the House informed me that they will vote that ten hours only shall constitute a day's labor.

If you wish, I will give you a letter, and keep you advised daily of what is going on. There is great danger to be apprehended that our county will be divided—that a portion will be stricken off to form a new county. What are our County Commissioners doing, that they do not take immediate action on this important matter. Do they wish our business to be taken from us. I would not give up one foot of Allegheny—even with all its faults in politics. TRUTH.

Great Fire in Warren, Ohio.

We have received from the office of the Trumbull County Democrat, an Extra, giving an account of a terrible fire which occured in Warren on Friday morning. Nearly one half of the business square of Market street is in ruins. The fire originated in the shop of Mr. Westcott & Weeks. The firemen, citizens, and ladies, (God bless them,) worked hard to subdue the flames, but to no purpose.

The sufferers are Messrs. Iddings, Steele & Co., merchants; Bartholemew, merchant; Howard & Fitch, tinners; Westcott & Weeks, merchant tailors; Chamberlin saddler; Jefferson Palm, book merchant; Bliss, hatter; Grange, shoe merchant; Damars & Foote, publishers of the Trumbull County Whig; Cromwell & Brown and Mclain, attorneys. Some merchants in the brick blocks, sustained some loss consequent upon the removal of their good.

Valuable Building Lots.

We call the attention of our friends to the advertisement of Mr. THOMPSON BELL, in this day's paper, for the sale of a large number of very desirable and valuable building lots, in Benavilla, formerly Nunnery Hill, adjoinlg the city of Allegheny. The lots will be sold very low, and the terms of payment made easy.

☞ **Duquesne Greys.**—A meeting of the Company will be held on the 13th inst., at 8½ o'clock, P. M., at the new Armory, in the Hall of the Vigilant Fire Company, on Third street. A full and punctual attendance is requested. [feb13:1t] JOHN HERRON, Capt.

☞ **Notice to the Public.**—The Union Benevolent Society of Journeymen Cordwainers, (Hudson Branch,) of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, state, for the information of all it concerns, especially workmen of superior ability, arriving in these cities, that the following are those Shoe Manufacturers who pay the full wages demanded by their workmen.

The public will easily understand that, in these establishments, work must be done in a superior manner.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS WHO PAY THE WAGES.—S. Keys, No. 8 Fifth st. Thomas Pinard, 5 Market st. Thomas Hinton, Market st. Samuel Dalzell, Wood st. J. Campbell, Smithfield street.

WILLIAM ELLIS, Pres't.
J. B. TODD, Secretary. [feb13:2t*]

☞ **Election.**—An election for President, Managers and officers for the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 5th day of March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.
feb7:3t.wtd

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:tw

Murphy's Vocal Concert, at Apollo Hall, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14th, 1849, assisted by Mr. ARCHER, Mr. FARELL, and Mr. J. T. DONELLY. During the evening, a great variety of Solos, Duetts, Glees, &c., will be sung.

☞ Tickets, which will admit a Gentleman and Lady, 50 cents—to be had at the Hotels and Music Stores. Doors open at a quarter before 7; to commence at half past 7. feb13

For California.

PERSONS wishing to join a Company going the overland route, on pack mules, can do so, by making an application at the office of A. W. BROCKWAY, No. 9, Commercial Row, Liberty street. This Company expect to go through from the frontier in less than sixty days, with perfect safety. Only a limited number will be taken as the Co. do not wish to be retarded by a large body moving together. A meeting will be held at the above place on Wednesday evening, the 14th, at which time and place any information will be given to those wishing to join.

None will be received but men of good character, who can give satisfactory references. feb13:3t.

Valuable House and Lot for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Aaron Whitaker, will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 10th March, 1849, at 12 o'clock, M., that valuable House and Lot in Birmingham, situated on the corner of Denman and Carson streets, and extending in front on Carson street to the Turnpike Road sixty feet, and in depth on Denman street forty-seven feet, on which is erected a Two Story Brick House, with a Cellar under the whole of it—a Stable, a Wash House, and Bake Oven. It is now occupied by Mr. Rummel. The house has been occupied as a Tavern and Store, and would, it is believed, be a very eligible situation for either or both. The Guardian has been offered a rent of $250 for the ensuing year, by a responsible name.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. G. HAWKINS,
feb13:d:d&4tw* Administrator of A. Whitaker.

Lots for Sale in Benvilla.

ADJOINING ALLEGHENY CITY.—Forty or fifty Lots will be sold at a low price, any time before the 1st of April. Mechanics or others, who wish cheap Lots, will find it to their interest to buy now, as it is believed they will increase very much in value during the year. Those wishing small Lots will call on Mr. HETZEL, at the upper Bridge, Allegheny.

A portion of the Ground in Benvilla (formerly Nunnery Hill,) is laid out in squares of from three to five acres, to be sold to those wishing a country residence. This portion of the Ground commands a view of both Rivers, and is a most delightful plan for a summer residence. Enquire of [feb13:d2w] THOMPSON BELL.

UNITED STATES' PATENT OFFICE,
February 7, 1849.

ON THE PETITION OF JORDAN L. MOTT, of the city of New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to said Jordan L. Mott for an improvement in stoves, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 21st of July, 1849: It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Globe and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; Post, Pittsburgh; True Sun, New York; Argus, Albany; Post, Boston; and Gazette, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 1st Monday in July next.

EDMUND BURKE,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. feb13:1awtdw

LOCAL MATTERS.

YOUNG MEN'S M. L. ASSOCIATION.—The hopes of the members of this very excellent Association have been revived since the late election for officers. Efforts are being made to add to its usefulness; and we doubt not they will be entirely successful. The first object aimed at is an extension of the Library. Is it not the duty of the citizens—those who have wealth—to aid this infant Association and place it on a basis that will render it as much "an institution of the city," as the Custom House. The benefits it will confer upon business men can only be appreciated by a reference to the advantages derived from such Associations in other cities. Pittsburgh is woully behind the age in this sort of improvements—but we hope not long to remain so.

We understand the members also propose to convert the room into a kind of "Merchant's Exchange." The commercial transactions of the city will be carefully recorded; the imports and exports by canal, river, &c. will be put up—all for the information of the public. The necessity for such an institution as a "Merchant's Exchange" has long been felt; and we have not yet forgotten the excitements on several occasions caused by the propositions for putting up a costly edifice to be used for the purposes of a Merchant's Exchange. Here the "Young Men" offer all the advantages of such an institution without any other expense than the trouble of attending the daily meetings and making the records of transactions. We hope the plan may be fully entered into. Let the experiment be fully tested.

"THE BRIDE IN THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS: *A Work of Truth.* By. I. N. HOOPS, *of the Second Pennsylvania Régiment.*"

This little work (the first part of which has been furnished to us by the author,) purports to be "An accurately kept journal by the author, during his encampment with the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in their late tour through the Republic of Mexico; also some account of the Battles fought under Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, viz: Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey Chapultepec, at the Gates and through the city of Mexico, together with the siege of Puebla, etc., etc."

The work is "Dedicated to the 'Iron City Rangers,' as a slight but most sincere token of esteem and kindness for munificent acts of kindness to their old chum."

There are but few persons who might not be interested in this little publication. The author is well known here; his natural talent and sprightliness of character are a sure guaranty that the pages of the book will be interesting and instructive.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—We like to give publicity to all sorts of benevolence and philanthropy; and therefore, we notice the donation recently made by Rev. CHARLES AVERY, of Allegheny city. He has given a lot of ground, on Liberty street, in that city, worth perhaps, $2,000, and has put under contract a building worth $10,000, for the benefit of the Colored Wesleyan Methodists. The building is intended to be used for church, college and primary schools. The school will be conducted on the most improved systems. It is the intention of the donor that the highest branches of education shall be taught.

The primary school and lecture rooms will be in the basement story; the room for the higher branches will be on the floor above; and the church on the upper floor.

Mr. Ingram has contracted for the building. The workmanship is to be in the best style.

RECEPTION.—We publish the following, though it was handed in rather too late:

Pittsburgh, 12th February, 1849.

Col. S. W. BLACK—Dear Sir: The Committee on Procession have directed me to request you to take command of the Military, on the day of the arrival of Gen. Taylor, President elect, in our city.

Very respectfully, yours,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Ch'n.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12th, 1849.

Col. M. ROBERTSON, Chairman of Committee, &c. Sir: It will give me great pleasure to take part, either as commanding officer or subaltern, in paying public respect to Gen. Taylor.

Respectfully, S. W. BLACK.

IS THIS TRUE?—"Old Logan" has procured the insertion of the following in a Cincinnati paper:

☞ C. A. Logan and his talented daughter arrived yesterday, from a most successful starring expedition to Columbus and Pittsburgh. The superior acting of Miss Logan was highly appreciated in both cities, and in the latter, the new Burletta of "1949," so popular here, was received with great enthusiasm. A local critic there condemned the piece without seeing it—whereupon Logan published a card, in defending the production, which resulted in making the play more popular than ever. As the run of the piece was cut short here by Logan's engagement in New Orleans, perhaps he will give it again soon. The popularity of 1949 is unmistakeable. We should be pleased to see it again.

Comment is unnecessary.

"TO THE IRON MOULDERS OF THE UNITED STATES."—We have been furnished with an address from the "*Iron Moulder's Mutual Protection Society, of Cincinnati,*" which sets forth that the employers are attempting to reduce the wages, and that they are on a strike against it. Letters have been sent to this city, we understand, by the employers in Cincinnati, urging Pittsburgh mechanics to go there; and this Address is sent forth in order to prevent mechanics abroad from being imposed upon.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Gov. Johnston has appointed SAMUEL M'MILLAN, Esq., Notary Public, in the room of Joseph Kerr, resigned. Had the Governor raked all creation with a fine tooth comb, he could not have found a more competent person, nor a better fellow. We hope Mac. may be enabled to make the office profitable.

☞ There was not a case in the Tombs yesterday morning.

There were none in the Allegheny Tombs yesterday morning, either.

The Police officers say themes are quiet; and they think people are becoming honest.

☞ Workmen are busily engaged in making improvements in the Theatre. The Pit is to be converted into a commodious Parquette; and the second Tier devoted to those who have heretofore patronized the Pit. This will suit the audience and management.

THE RIOT CASE.—The motion in arrest of judgment was yesterday argued by Mr. Sawyer for defendants; and Mr. Shaler for prosecution. The court over-ruled. The girls must run off, go to jail or get a pardon.

BREWER'S PANORAMA.—Another exhibition of these magnificent Paintings will be given to-night. It is only necessary to make the announcement.

TOO LATE.—Col. Black arrived at the place of Meeting on Saturday evening just in time to be too late. He promises to be a little in advance on next Saturday evening.

THE THIRD STREET NUISANCE.—We have another communication from "*Kordosia.*" If the boards be not removed, we will publish it.

☞ There was no fire on Sunday evening; altho' the alarm caused some excitement.

☞ A company from New York bound for California left on the Monongahela yesterday.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between JAS. HERDMAN and WM SPRATT, was dissolved on the 9th inst., by the death of the latter. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, JAS. HERDMAN, at the old stand [No. 93 Wood street,] where persons indebted will please make payment. feb13

TO LET—A large double Brick Dwelling House, in a handsome situation, on Federal street, Allegheny, by Rev. Wm. Anderson—rent $100. Enquire of

THOS. MELLON,
feb13:12t Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

3 BARRELS HICKORY NUTS—Rec'd and for sale by
feb12 CUMMINS & SMITH.

CIDER AND APPLES—In store and for sale by
feb12 CUMMINS & SMITH.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

FOREIGN NEWS!

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

BOSTON, February 12.

The Canard Steamship Niagara, sixteen days out from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 27th of January, has arrived. She brings us fourteen days later news.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

January 27th.

The market is fully supplied at the advanced rates last noted, and sales occurred of fair Upland at 4¼d, fair Mobile at 4¼d, per pound.

BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26th.

Yesterday the market for Corn and Flour wore a more cheerful aspect. Full prices were freely paid for Wheat, Flour and Indian Corn. Flour in bond has gone off to some extent at 25s. 6d., to 26s. 0d., and to-day 26s. per barrel have been paid, for the best Western Canal Flour.

PROVISIONS.

Beef is steady at the former rates quoted. The advices per Europa, from the United States, had the effect to stiffen prices. Subsequently Pork and Bacon had declined 1 to 2 shillings per cwt: Lard may be quoted at the range of 36 to 36 shillings per cwt. Cheese brings full prices, with a steady inquiry, the stock being greatly reduced.

CORN MARKET.

LONDON, January 26.

The Corn market remains firm, though with limited transactions, most of the neighboring continental ports having been closed. Indian Corn, however, has declined.

ROME.

The accounts from Rome, by this arrival, are contradictory. The Protest of the Pope is pronounced by some of the journals of Rome and Tuscany, to have proved a failure. It would appear, however, that this is not true, since it has been deemed necessary as a counterpoise to the influence of the Protest, for the acting government to issue a decree, denouncing as enemies to their country and the laws, all persons who shall suffer themselves to be deterred by the Pope's Protest, from voting for the Constituent Assembly.

IRELAND.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench have overruled the errors alleged in the cases of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners.

The Court was unanimous in its decision. Mr. O'Brien intends carrying an appeal to the House of Lords. Mr. Meagher has resolved to submit to his fate, having no hopes of overturning the verdict.

FRANCE.

M. Berlace de Lemener has been elected Vice President of the Republic.

The preliminary motion upon the question as to a dissolution of the Assembly, was carried by a splendid majority.

The Government is in a state of transition.

Eleven steamers were preparing at Toulon for sea, with orders to sail at a moment's warning.—This preparation, it is rumored, is indicative of a purpose on the part of France, in favor of the Pope. These vessels are capable of carrying 7,000 to 10,000 men. At the latest moment no orders had been received for the sailing of the expedition, and the design, it is thought, in some quarters, has been probably abandoned. An uneasy feeling, however, exists, and it is certain that 400,000 muskets have been ordered, from the manufacturers at St. Etienne. The main cause of apprehension is felt to be in the state of the French finances. It is estimated that there will be a total, by November, 1849, of 715,000,000 francs.

The Red Republicans, perceiving the ground giving way from under them, are making desperate efforts to recover. At Lyons they are making muskets, and