Written for the Saturday Morning Post.

Popular Information on Literature.

BY EPHRA.

NUMBER V.

ROBERT BURNS.

Robert Burns was a true poet. Like Shakspeare he was a child of Nature, and the "awful Mother" revealed to him the glories which she hides from the uninspired. He was a true man as well as a true poet. Though he lived in penury and died in poverty; though he was neglected by the rich, and his noble spirit was crushed by the "proud man's contumely," yet he never lost the dignity of his manhood; and the "insolence of condescension," never made him bend the fawning knee and forget that he only who has an honest heart is noble in the sight of God. The harp that Burns played upon was the human heart, and he knew how to make every string articulate the sweetest melody. His notes were wild and plaintive as the nightingale's, but no one compensated him for them while he lived, as he was a poor peasant; it was when the sod covered his remains that the discovery was made that a mighty spirit had departed from the earth. A splendid mausoleum is now reared by his country over the dust of the ploughman of Ayr.

Robert Burns was born on the 25th of January, 1759. But let him tell his own story:

"I was born a very poor man's son. * * * My father's generous master died; the farm proved a ruinous bargain; and to clench the misfortune, we fell into the hands of a factor, who sat for the picture I have drawn of one in my tale of 'The Twa Dogs.' * * We lived very poorly. * * I was a dexterous ploughman for my age. * * My indignation yet boils at the recollection of the scoundrel factor's insolent threatening letters, which used to set us all in tears. This kind of life—the cheerless gloom of a hermit, with the unceasing toil of a galley slave, brought me to my sixteenth year."

This was the early life of our poet. His advantages of education were limited; his knowledge of ancient history was gathered from Salmon's and Guthrie's Geographical Grammars; and the ideas he formed of modern manners, of literature, and criticism, he got from the Spectator. What other information he obtained, he gathered from a few books, mostly odd volumes, which his father contrived to borrow. About his sixteenth year, as he tells us himself, he had "first committed the sin of rhyme," which brought him considerable village fame. He was of very social habits, and found of female society. Allan Cunningham, in his "History of Literature," says:

"His sensibility was deep; his passions overflowing and strong; and he loved—nay, we may say adored, whatever was gentle and beautiful. He had an eloquent word and an inspired song for every fair face that smiled on him; and a witty saying and a fierce lampoon for every rustic who thwarted or contradicted him. He imputed his first inspiration to love: the loveliness and simplicity of a young girl, who reaped in the harvest by his side, drew forth his first song; and his latest was addressed to a haughtier and higher beauty, to whom he had once in vain poured out the richest incense the muse had to offer. In July, 1776, he sent forth a little volume laden with all his hopes to the world. Never was a poet's song received with so much affection, and even rapture. The volume flew from cottage to hall, and from hall to castle; the farmer at his plough, the shepherd with his flock, the country maiden at her wheel, were not less moved than were the well educated, the college bred, the high born and the far descended. His wit, and humor, and morality, and philanthropy, was expressed in the language of humble life, in a language reckoned barbarous by scholars, but which, coming from the lips of inspiration, became classical and elevated. His poetry flashed like sunshine over the land; he lay down to sleep obscure, and awoke eminent. He was invited to Edinburgh, where Blair called him the Lowland Ossian. The inspired peasant was received and entertained as a sort of wonder; he was exhibited at the tables of the great, that they might make merry with him. He was praised, caressed, and feasted, till the taste for things rustic was cloyed, and men desired to see something new; lords and ladies neglected to invite him, and when he met them by chance, saluted him coldly, or passed him with averted eyes. He stayed for a whole year in Edinburgh, and seeing that his hopes of assistance from the great were vain, returned in deep anger and disgust to Nithsdale, where he took a farm and married Jean Armor, and resolved to be prudent and laborious. But all his speculations regarding independence were doomed to be unfortunate; he was neither fortunate as a farmer, or successful as an officer of excise; he felt, as the world now feels, that his country had neglected him, and in the bitterness of disappointed hope, spoke too freely about freedom, the natural dignity of genius, and the fame which talents bring, compared with the rank a king bestows. He was given to understand that his hopes of preferment were blasted, and his continuing in his humble office depended on his silence. He survived this degradation a year or more, but never held up his head again. He died in the summer of 1796, more of a broken heart than of any other illness."

Cunningham's edition of Burns' works, in eight volumes, published in 1824, contains an admirable biography of the poet, and is the best I have met with.

Burns was a republican. He imbibed, from a natural love of liberty and the rights of man, the principles of equality which were promulgated by the French Revolution. He was not opposed to the British constitution, as was charged on him by a spy of the government, but only its abuses. The Board of Excise told him, "That his business was to act—*not to think*; and that whatever might be men or measures, it was for him to be *silent* and *obedient*." Thus was the great, gifted, sensitive heart of Burns trampled upon by the officials of government. He loved his country with patriotic ardor; he loved the whole human family; but that liberality of sentiment was treason, and he was ordered "*not to think!*" How the fire must have flashed in his dark eye when he read the order of the commissioners. But though the sun shone brightly in the clear sky above him; but though the daisies, and gowans, and blue bells, on the bonny banks and braes smiled their sweetest welcome to him; but though the hills and valleys, the brooks and rivers, all the scenery which he loved so much, seemed to put on a holliday apparel to greet their poet—yet the charm was lost. Petty tyranny had broken his heart. Sir Thomas Lucy has been damn'd to everlasting fame by Shakspeare; in like manner the "Dumfries Aristocracy" will be preserved, like flies in amber, throughout all time, by the genius of the poet they persecuted, for the deserved scorn of mankind.

My time will not permit me just now to cull some of the beautiful flowers of Burns' poetry; I shall, however, present my readers with one or two taken at random from the parterre. Let some crusty old bachelor read the following:

"There's nought but care on every han',
In every hour that passes,
What signifies the life o' man,
An' 'twere no for the lasses!
Auld Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes;
Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses."

Sir Philip Sidney said he never could hear the old song of Chevy Chase without being moved as by the sound of a trumpet; and who does not feel the same emotions on hearing "*Bruce's Address*?" It is one of the noblest patriotic effusions in any language. Of this song Carlyle says:

"This dithyrambic was composed on horseback; in riding in the midst of tempests over the wildest Galloway moor in company with a Mr. Syme, who, observing the poet's looks, forbore to speak—judiciously enough, for a man composing '*Bruce's Address*' might be unsafe to trifle with. Doubtless this stern hymn was singing itself, as he formed it, through the soul of Burns; but to the external ear, it should be sung with the throat of the whirlwind. So long as there is warm blood in the heart of Scotchmen or man, it will move in fierce thrills under this war ode, the best, we believe, that was ever written by any pen."

"*Auld Lang Syne*" blooms for eternity; and old age will never forget "*John Anderson, my Jo.*" Who can remember the sweet sad poem of "*Highland Mary*" without a gush of strongest feeling? or who can read the "*Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn*," without dropping a tear of sympathy with Burns?—

"Why did I live to see that day?
A day to me so full of woe!
O! had I met the mortal shaft
Which laid my benefactor low!
The bridegroom may forget the bride
Was made his wedded wife yestr'een;
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child
That smiles so sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
And a' that thou hast done for me.

There are many fine passages in the "*Cotter's Saturday Night*," which are on my tongue, but I refrain from quoting them, to make room for the following admirable poem—a poem, which, while it will forever find an echo in the heart of every lover of humanity, was the cause of sore displeasure towards poor Burns, on the part of the Dumfries Aristocracy, and caused them to cut his acquaintance! Burns did not long survive their insults.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

Is there for honest poverty,
Wha hangs his head and a' that?
The coward slave we pass him by,
And dare be poor for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toils obscure, an' a' that,
The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gowd, for a' that.

What though on homely fare we dine,
Wear hodden grey, and a' that?
Gie fools their silk, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that and a' that,
Their tinsel show an' a' that;
An honest man, though ne'r sae poor,
Is chief of men for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts and stares, and a' that,
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a cuif for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
His riband, star, and a' that;
A man of independent mind,
Can look, and laugh at a' that.

The king can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke an' a' that,
An honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith he manna fa' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
His dignities and a' that!
The pith o' sense, and pride o' worth
Are grander far than a' that.

Then let us pray, that come it may,
As come it shall for a' that;
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth,
Shall bear the gree, and a' that;
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that;
When man to man the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be, and a' that.

☞ **Attention Firemen!**—In accordance with requests addressed to me, as President of the Firemen's Association of this City, from Committees appointed by two several meetings for said purpose, I beg leave to request the Firemen of this city and vicinity to join in the Procession proposed, in honor of the arrival of General TAYLOR, President elect of the United States, and in all suitable manner, to contribute to the public demonstration, welcoming that distinguished citizen amongst us.
Respectfully, &c., E. S. NEAL.
P. S.—Owing to the season, I would suggest that the Firemen parade without their apparatus. [feb16] E. S. N.

☞ **Ten Hour Meeting.**—An adjourned Meeting of the friends of the Ten Hour Law, who are in favor of a REPEAL of the "SPECIAL CONTRACT CLAUSE," will be held in the Room of the President Engine House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.
Col. Black, W. E. Stephenson, James Watson, John S. Hamilton, and others, are expected to address the meeting. feb15:td

☞ **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.
fkb7:d&wtd JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

☞ **Reception of Gen. Taylor.**—The Assistant Marshals for the Reception of Gen. TAYLOR, President elect, will meet at the Mayor's Office, this evening, (Friday,) to make necessary arrangements.
feb16 WM. LARIMER, Jr., Chief Marshal.

☞ **Young Men's Mercantile Library** AND MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—The Fifth Lecture will be given by THOS. J. BIGHAM, Esq., on Tuesday evening, February 20th, 1849, at 7½ o'clock, at APOLLO HALL.
SUBJECT—*The Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania.*
A single Ticket 25 cents, for Gentlemen; no charge for Ladies. For sale at the Bookstores, and at the door.
JACOB WEAVER, Jr., DAVID HOLMES, B. A. SAMPSON, } Committee.
feb15

☞ **Military Notice.**—The different Military Companies of Allegheny County and the Counties adjoining, are respectfully requested to join the Military Procession in honor of Major Gen. Taylor. The commanding officers will please report their companies by name, on or before Saturday next, at the Mayor's Office.
By order, Col. S. W. BLACK, Comm'g.
THOS. A. ROWLEY, Adjutant. [feb14]

☞ Erysipelas is only one among many of the numerous ailments which originate in impurities of the blood; and experience has shown that few, if any, are more difficult to overcome. But the Clickener Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills have grappled successfully with it in every form. Mrs. Jones, of Albany, now upwards of 50 years of age, had been subject to periodical returns of this complaint from her earliest infancy; and latterly, had been so violently affected, as to furnish indications of deranged intellect. Recourse was had, as formerly, to the family physician; but his prescriptions only drove the affection inward, as usual, preparatory to breaking out with renewed violence. The Doctor finally recommended a box of Lees' Pills; but, through some mistake of the Apothecary's Clerk, a box of Clickener's Sugar-coated Purgative Pills was sent in their stead. Having little faith in Pills of any description, and being rather superstitious withal, they concluded that Providence had a hand in the substitution, and after all, it might turn out for the best. They accordingly made use of them.—The result of a very few doses, left no cause to regret their superstitious notions. The patient rapidly recovered, and has had no attack of the Erysipelas since.—The Doctor was highly delighted at the supposed success of his prescription; but was so completely astonished, when he discovered his error, that he resolved, from that time forward, to prescribe nothing else in cases of Erysipelas, but Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Pills.
☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent,
feb14 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
[For list of Agents see advertisement.]

☞ A cough should never be neglected. It may appear trifling and unworthy the attention at first, but it will not remain stationary long: it may progress slow at first, and its augmentation may be scarcely perceptible; yet when it once seizes the lungs, all the other parts of the body will be sympathetically affected, and a confirmed Consumption and premature death will be the inevitable result. A little care would save many a life, and be timely use of a proper remedy might have arrested many a consumption. But many persons have an invincible repugnance to taking any medicine, and rather than use the means towards arresting a disease, simply because the remedy may not be a pleasant one, would suffer and languish for a long time, before they would resort to the aid of medicine.
B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s Cough Balsam has a great advantage in this respect over many other Cough preparations, as its pleasant taste permits it to be used without inconvenience. But its value as a Balsam consists in the speediness of its cure. We have known some of the most desperate coughs, some of which had been running on for a considerable length of time, yield almost immediately to its power.
Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.
nov17 cor Wood and 1st, and Wood and 6th sts

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 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.

☛ We have on hand some dozen articles, from as many different papers, in relation to the attempt of Moorhead and others to break down the Post, for advocating the Rights of Labor, which we shall publish soon.

☛ The letter of our faithful Harrisburgh correspondent, published to-day, will be found exceedingly interesting. We call the attention of the laboring classes to it, especially those who have been so long imposed upon by the promises of whig manufacturers.

A Reminiscence.

Doctor Johnson, in his life of Richard Savage, says of him, that he was "a man of exalted sentiments, extensive views, and curious observations; a man whose remarks on life, might have assisted the statesman, whose ideas of virtue might have enlightened the moralist, whose eloquence might have influenced Senates, and whose delicacy might have polished courts."

The young gentleman, whose name figures as the ostensible editor of the Commercial Journal, and the brilliancy of whose genius is equalled only by the morality and amiability of his conduct, lately informed his intelligent and admiring readers, that there was a very marked resemblance between *himself* and *Richard Savage!!*

Correction and Amende.

The interesting, amiable, exemplary and moral young gentleman, who has discovered such a strong resemblance between himself and *Richard Savage*, and whose name decorates the pages of the Commercial Journal, as its ostensible (we wish we could say *responsible*) editor, does us great injustice, in alleging that we either said or insinuated that he was INCAPABLE of writing the leading articles recently published in the editorial columns of that paper, mendaciously assailing the Post and its editor, and valorously attacking the interests of "factory children," and the "rights of labor."

We never said or insinuated any thing of the kind;—on the contrary, we are firmly convinced, and once for all, we openly and publicly avow and declare that, in our judgment, there is nothing whatever in the articles in question rising to, or in any degree indicating even a *mediocrity of ability*, (if we may use the expression,) that would justify a suspicion of his not being their veritable author. We did not say that he *could not* write the articles in question—we did not even intimate such an idea—for we were well satisfied that there is nothing which a very low state of morality and honorable feeling, and a very high degree of mendacity, malignity and depravity, may be supposed to dictate, which *he* would be *incapable* of writing. We only stated that he *did not* write them; and we attributed, from evidence perfectly satisfactory to ourself, their authorship to a *hireling scribbler*, other than the editor himself,—one whose vanity is unbounded as his *whiskers are luxuriant*, and whose talents are as limited as his *sycophancy is disgusting*. But he has always been afflicted with an "*itching palm*;" and he was just the man for the factory proprietors' money.

This explanation and amende, the editor of the Journal will at once perceive, leaves entirely unquestioned, the peculiarly odious and contemptible character he has so long, so meekly and so deservedly borne at the hands of the entire community in which he lives.

The Testimony—The Witnesses—The Subpœna—The Rules and Regulations, &c., &c.

We have elsewhere in our paper of to-day, by a public and explicit avowal and declaration, endeavored to relieve the mind of the ostensible editor of the Journal from the impression under which he is affected to labor, that we supposed him incapable of writing the leading articles which have recently appeared in the editorial columns of that paper attacking the "Post," "the factory girls," and the "rights of labor." We have there made every explanation and amende, on the subject, that could be reasonably expected. But still we think it possible that it may not prove entirely satisfactory; and we shall therefore devote a few additional lines to a more comprehensive and particular view of the subject.

In the Post of Thursday morning last, in view of an incidental notice of the real or supposed writer of the articles in question, we stated "that we were unwilling to press the inquiry at present, as we would not consent to furnish the enemies of the toiling masses, whose rights we seek to vindicate, with a pretext for drawing off public attention from the true issue they had so imprudently forced upon our notice." And sure enough our intimation seemed to be almost prophetic; for immediately after, we observed that the Journal and the *hireling scribbler* to whom we have referred, received orders from their masters, the factory proprietors, to endeavor by all means, to draw off public notice and attention from themselves, by directing it, if possible, into some or any other channel. They began to feel these factory proprietors, how horribly uncomfortable was their position in the public PILLORY in which we had placed them,—the merited objects of public scorn, contumely and contempt. And, accordingly, the Journal of Saturday last comes out with a thundering article, in which we are denounced as a "falsifier," in which the ostensible editor declares that we "cannot prove that we did not write the leaders in question," and proposing to furnish us with the opportunity of "taking depositions before a magistrate, commencing with the conspirators and their legal advisers, and ending with Mr. Robert M. Riddle (the ostensible editor,) and persons in his employ."

Now, while we are determined not to lose sight of the "true issue" as it is presented, and equally determined to keep the factory proprietors in the pillory to which they have been sentenced by a just and discriminating public judgment; yet, the proposition of the Journal is too tempting to be entirely rejected. We therefore accept the proposition; but we demand and require a full compliance with it in all its "*length and breadth*," a strict performance of all the promises in it "*express and implied.*" No *partial compliance, no part performance*, will be satisfactory to or accepted by us. No picked and drilled witnesses, selected for their *peculiar fitness*, are to be thrust upon us on this occasion. No *one* or *two* of the "factory conspirators" as the representatives of the whole; no *one* or *two* of their "legal advisers," no substitute for the Editor of the Journal; no *one* or *two* of the "persons in his employ." We require the production of the *whole of them*, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned; and we require their production at *one* and the same time, in order that they may be confronted with each other.

With this distinct understanding, then, though we hold the Journal man bound to produce the witnesses, yet to make assurance doubly sure, we have taken out a subpœna for them, and we publish it for the information of all concerned. It is as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA to each and every one of the "Factory Conspirators," and to each and every one of their "Legal advisers," to the "Editor of the Commercial Journal," and to each and every one of "the persons in his employ," GREETING:—We command you, that laying aside all business whatsoever, you and each of you be and appear in your proper persons before R. Morrow, Esq., an Alderman in and for the City of Pittsburgh, at his office, in said City, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, instant, between the hours of 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 10½ o'clock, A. M., to make true answer to all such questions as shall be put you, touching the authorship, and the procuration thereof, of a certain leading article and articles recently published in the Editorial columns of the Commercial Journal, and touching the consideration given or promised, or intended to be given, to the ostensible Editor of the said paper, for the publication therein of the said leading article and articles. And herein fail not, under the penalty, &c.

Dated at Pittsburg, this 19th day of Feb., A. D. 1849.

And in order to facilitate the transaction of business, and to prevent the interference and tampering with each other of the different classes and divisions of witnesses named in the subpœna, the following orders and regulations will be strictly observed and enforced, viz:

First.—The "Factory Conspirators" on entering the office of the said Alderman, shall march in a body to the corner of the said room on the extreme right of the entrance door, and shall keep and retain their said position until dismissed.

Second.—The "Legal advisers" of the said Factory Conspirators, on entering the office of the said Alderman, shall march in a body to the corner of the said room, diagonal to the corner last mentioned, and shall keep and retain their said position until dismissed.

Third.—The "editor of the Commercial Journal," as being unfit, by habits and by character, for the company of any decent man, on entering the office of said alderman, shall march *alone* to the corner of said room on the extreme left of the entrance door, and shall keep and retain his said position until dismissed.

Fourth.—The "persons in the employ" of the said editor of the Commercial Journal, on entering the office of the said alderman, shall march in a body to the corner of the said room diagonal to that last mentioned, and shall keep and retain their said position, until dismissed.

Fifth.—The taking of the said depositions shall be continued from time to time, until the whole shall be completed.

Sixth.—No interruptions shall be permitted by any of the said witnesses during the investigation; nor will any of them be suffered to make any nods, winks, or other signs to any witness on the stand, calculated to prompt or direct the said witness in his testimony, or in any other manner to tamper with the truth.

Seventh.—The public will be permitted, and are hereby invited, to be present on the occasion.

Since writing the foregoing, our attention has been called to the following line in the Journal's article of Saturday last, to which we have referred: "We know not exactly who the CONSPIRATORS are." We sincerely trust this is not meant as a backing out by the editor. But if it is, we protest most positively against it; and pronounce it a wilful and deliberate falsehood. The editor knows full well who the "conspirators" are; and we hold him responsible for their production at the time and place designated. He undertook for them that they should be present, and he shall not escape from his pledge on the lying pretence that he does not *exactly* know them.

"*Not KNOW the Conspirators!*" For shame, for shame, young man! "*Not KNOW*" the men whose patronage sustains you, and whose gold has pressed your hands! For shame, for shame!! *Not to know them*, would argue that your *gratitude* was as rotten and defective as your *character*, and that your *memory* was as short and curtailed as your *integrity*. "*Not know them!*"—why, even the ass knows the hand that feeds him, and the ox knows the voice of the master whose corn he treads. "*Not know them!*" Shame on you for the pretence! Shame on you!!!

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburgh, February 12, 1849.
[WEDNESDAY MORNING.]

MR. HARPER:—

This morning, in Senate, I had the proceedings of the Factory meeting presented, by that sterling democrat, GORDON F. MASON, and they were read in full by the Clerk. They will have a good effect. The Democrats will be right on this, as they are on all subjects that are for the benefit of the working community. The mechanics in our place are blamable for their blind veneration to men that decieve them, whenever an opportunity offers. I am asked how it is that our mechanics and others of the laboring classes, vote with the whigs, when they (the whigs) are all on the alert to depress and injure them!—The *Star Factory* has gained for itself imperishable fame for the humanity and liberal conduct of its proprietors; and the resolution complimentary to them startled whig Senators, and made them look wild! I have been explaining the whole affair to them, and things will go right. Let all mechanics stand together, and for the future live up to their promises, by sustaining at the Ballot Box, those who sustain them. Next fall we will see if they will remember their true friends. The people here think that the conviction of the girls and others is disgraceful to our county. I think with them on this matter; but I try to explain the matter, to shift the odium from our county. You must send on your paper regularly to the members, for it is looked for and much enquired after. I will attend to you, and keep you advised of what is going on, as long as I remain at the Seat of Government. Speak out boldly and lash the *men(!)* that have attempted to injure you and your family, for your praiseworthy effort to do justice to a meritorious class of our people. You must and will be sustained by the democracy, and liberal minded men of the other party.

We would be glad to know the wishes of our people in relation to the division of our county. It will pass the House, if something is not done to thwart the machinations of the [illegible]etatigable gentlemen that are here boring from Washington county.

Most certainly the Commissioners and Jurors, who are at all times to be found in our Court, should speak out in this all important subject. There is nothing important going on in the House. Should any thing take place you will get it in another letter.

The Democrats stand together like men in both branches. They deserve well of their constituents. The likeness I send you of the champion of the "Ten Hour Law," you will please deliver over to the girls, to place in the room where they meet.

The following is the Proviso offered by Lieutenant KLOTZ, of Carbon county, a flaming Democrat, of which I took occasion to speak in my letter of yesterday. You will therefore insert it, so that our friends will know who stand up for them here. It was adopted and then the whole bill was voted down. Here it is:

"Provided that stock holders shall be liable as joint partners for the debts of said company, and that all debts due minors and laborers, not exceeding one month's pay, shall be a lien on said company which lien shall have priority of claim to all other liens of whatever kind."

This is a good Democratic doctrine and what is absolutely necessary to protect the labor of the poor, against swindling corporations. An Act passed the House, which the Senate concurred in, to protect Livery stables, &c. This will suit my kind friend, the Saddle Horse of the Democracy.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

MR. SMYSER, a Whig Senator, presented the following:

Whereas, A portion of the law to which this is a supplement, is calculate to injure and embarrass the manufacturing interests within this Commonwealth, so as to give to foreign manufacturers a decided advantage over our own, the tendency whereof is, either to reduce the wages of operatives employed in the factories named in said Law, or to deprive them entirely of employment by reason of the prostration of these factories.

And Whereas, It is unjust to make invidious distinctions by partial laws, between the persons employed in the workshops of mechanics, in mercantile, commercial or agricultural pursuits, and those employed in the factories named in said law.

And Whereas, The prohibition of the employment of minors under twelve years of age as workers in factories is justifiable only because they should not be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining suitable education in the schools provided by our laws.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authorities of the same, that all of the act to which this is a supplement or amendment, except so much thereof as relates to the prohibition of the employment of minors under twelve years of age as workers in the factories therein named, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The above was offered to-day, since I wrote my letter, by SMYSER of York, A WHIG SENATOR. This, I take it, will show whig love for the *working people!* I got the clerk of the Senate to copy, so that there might be no mistake in it. Will the mechanics now see who their true friends are? Remember this, that every democrat will vote against this infamous Act, attempted to be put on the people. Now that they are in power, they care not for those who helped them. Mechanics and working men who vote for such Representatives, deserve this insult; for at election times they are always gulled by fair promises from the whig aristocrats. The only Salvation for the Law, as you now see, is by the democratic members. Will the people look to this? Publish it in large letters, that the most stupid may understand it—call attention of the factory people, and let them judge for themselves,—and if there is an excuse to be offered by the whig politicians, I would like to hear from them. Come, gentlemen, perform what you promised before the election. This gross attack on your friends certainly was not what you held out. The Governor will be in a fix;—and it is strange if they will again be allowed to fix themselves in power to deceive the innocent. TRUTH.

Highly Interesting from California.

The Washington Union of Wednesday, contains the following very interesting letter, received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Jones. It was forwarded from Mazatlan by our consul, Mr. Parrot, thence across land to Vera Cruz, and transmitted to Pensacola, thence by mail to Washington.

FLAG-SHIP OHIO,
San Francisco, Dec. 22, 1848. }

SIR: My letters from Nos. 33 to 42 inclusive, dispatched from Monterey by Lieut. Lanman, and from this place by the Lexington, will fully inform you of the operations of the squadron since our departure from the Gulf of California. Nothing material has occurred since my last date. Desertions are less frequent, the Ohio having lost but one man since her arrival here; and I think the disposition to desert is not so general; but that may be owing to the inclemency of the season, which, for a while must suspend the digging and washing for gold, except by such person as are most amply supplied with good houses, and *all the necessaries* of life requisite for a winter's campaign in a rigid climate, affording nothing for the use of man but gold. Incredible quantities of gold are even yet daily collected; and scarcely a week elapses without some new discovery of the precious metal more startling than any previous one. It is said that a small party of five or six persons, a few days past, struck up a *pocket*, as they term certain deposites, from which, in two days, they obtained $30,000 of pure gold.

I have been living on shore at San Francisco now two weeks, and have had ample opportunity for examining the subject, and I am more than ever satisfied that the disposal of the gold regions in the territory of California is the best, if not the only practicable disposition that can be made of them in the present disorganized state of society out here.

* * * * * *

The worst forebodings of evil consequent upon the want of certain and energetic administration of justice in this territory are almost daily realized. Within the last three weeks we have certain accounts of fifteen murders. In one instance an entire household of ten persons—a respectable ranchero, his wife, two children, and six servants. The man, whose name was Reed, had been successful in the diggings during the summer, and had returned to his home, near Santa Barbara, with a large amount of gold. His house was surprised by an armed party, and the whole family, as above stated, were barbarously murdered, and the house rifled of its golden treasure. Ten perpetrators of this horrid deed are still at large; of the other five cases, four are highway robberies, committed on persons returning with gold from the mines. In a word, I may say with truth, that both persons and property are insecure in Upper California at this time; and I am sorry to add that, in all cases of outrage and violence, as yet discovered, emigrants from the United States, disbanded volunteers, runaway sailors, and deserters from the army and navy, are believed to be the perpetrators.

The mutinies, attended with murder, to which I alluded to in my letter No. 43, have been fully confirmed, and—not without good reason—has caused much uneasiness to shippers of gold from this coast.

To guard each and every vessel sailing hence with large sums in gold dust, would require every ship of the navy. The best that I can do is to keep the vessels of this squadron at sea as much as possible, plying between the ports most frequented by our mercantile marine. Enclosed is a copy of a circular (No. 6) which I have found it necessary to issue and make public, in the hope that it may have some tendency to prevent a repetition of such acts as have recently occurred on board the English schooner Amilia and the Chilian barque Adelina.

A recent arrival from Callao reports that the Adelina had been taken into that port, and the mutineers, eight in number, promptly executed.

I had received a request from the Governor of Valparaiso, through Mr. Moorhead, our consul at that port, to arrest and safe keep the Adelina, should I be fortunate enough to fall in with her on the Mexican coast, where it was supposed the mutineers might take her.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
THOS. A. C. JONES,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces,
Pacific Ocean.

The Hon. John Y. Mason, Sec'ry of the Navy.

P. S. Since the above letter was written, we have accounts of more murders—one in the town of Sonoma, and another in the vicinity.
December 25, 1848.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE FIELD.—We see it stated that Hiram L. Richmond, Esq., of Meadville, will be an applicant for the office of U. S. District Attorney, under Gen. Taylor's administration. The General will certainly have his hands full in a few days.

DIED:

At her residence, on Montour's Island, near this City on Saturday last, Mrs. AMELIA CRAIG, daughter of the late John Neville, and widow of the late Major Isaac Craig, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Neville B. Craig, corner of Penn and Marbury streets, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

APOLLO HALL.
GRAND CONCERT!—Messrs. ARCHER and FARRELL, will give their first Evening Entertainment, ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19th,
Assisted by
Miss ANNA CRUISE, the celebrated Vocalist;
Mr. JOHN DUNN, the inimitable Buffo;
Mr MURPHY, the pleasing Ballad Singer, and
Mr. J. T. DONNELLY
For particulars, see bills of the day.
☞ Tickets, 50 cents. feb19

MESMERISM,
AT PHILO HALL EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MR. SPENCER will present his wonderful demonstrations in Sympathy, Attraction, Repulsion, Phreno-Magnetism and Clairvoyance. An "ASYLUM FOR INVALIDS" will be opened at the Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 12, where all persons afflicted with diseases can call, and be relieved. No charge for services, unless the patient is benefitted.
Admission, 25 cents.
Class Tickets, $10, which will admit to all the Public Lectures, and to Instructions. feb19

FOR SALE—A Lot and Two Story Brick Building, on Fifth street, opposite the Court House. Also, a House and Lot in Birmingham. Price, $450.00. Apply to JOHN J. MITCHEL,
feb19 No. 108 Fourth st.

SALE OF DAMAGED DRY GOODS CONTINUED AT AUCTION.—On Monday, February 19th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at McKenna's Auction Rooms, the balance of Dry Goods which were damaged by water, at the wharf, a few days since. Among the articles are Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cloth, and Fancy Goods.
feb19 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

LOCAL MATTERS.

New County Meeting.

The attendance in the New Court House on Saturday morning under the call for a meeting of those opposed to the New County, was respectable as to numbers and influence. Some gentlemen from Washington County appeared and made a demand to be heard.

On motion of C. L. Magee, JOHN SHERIFF, Esq., was called to the Chair, and GABRIEL ADAMS and H. CAMPBELL, Esq'rs., were appointed Vice Presidents. *Saml. Palmer* and *James Hamilton* were appointed Secretaries.

The call was read by one of the Secretaries.

Ross Black, Esq., appeared and demanded to know from the Chair, whether the meeting was organized.

After some further business the Chair announced that the meeting was ready for propositions.

Ross Black.—I was at the old Court House this morning. Here is the call. [He pulled out a paper in which the call read old Court House instead of new.] I want to know if the meeting was held there and adjourned up here. I was there this morning, and what did I see? Why, dead hogs and bags.

Thos. Hamilton, Esq.—Is this a meeting of the friends or opponents of the new County project?

The Chair replied that the meeting was called by those who were opposed to the new County.

Mr. Hamilton.—Then I propose that those who are in favor may have the liberty of going to the old Court House.

Ross Black.—Here is the call! "In the old Court House." I was there this morning; saw nothing but hogs and bags—nasty hogs and bags.

After the laughter there was silence for some minutes.

Ross Black.—If this meeting has nothing to say against the new County, I move we adjourn.—[Laughter.]

Mr. McNeal.—Has the Chair decided that the friends of the new County are not to be heard here?

Chair.—There has been no motion before the meeting yet; and we could make no such decision.

Mr. McNeal.—Then I will make a motion. I have two Resolutions which I wish to offer.

Mr. Lorenz.—I move that none but those who are favorble to the objects of this meeting have the privilege of speaking.

Mr. Magraw.—I move Mr. McNeal be heard.—Let us hear what he has to say. We can vote down any proposition he may make if we choose.

Mr. Lorenz.—I withdraw my motion.

The Chair put this motion and it was adopted.

Mr. McNeal.—I will offer two Resolutions, predicated upon opinions expressed by citizens of Allegheny County—farmers and other Tax payers. I have been much among your citizens and think I am not much mistaken as to their views on this subject.

Mr. McN. read the Resolutions, the first of which declared that the farmers and tax payers of Allegheny county were in favor of a judicial separation.—The second declared that the proposed new county would be a great benefit to the citizens who would be put into it from Allegheny.

Mr. McNeal.—I think the conduct of the last meeting in this room upon this county question did not treat us with much courtesy. I must thank the gentleman who made the motion to permit me to be heard for his *honor, chivalry and courtesy!*

Mr. Shannon.—I move those Resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. McNeal.—I hope that motion will not prevail.

The Chair put the motion and the Resolutions was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Shannon.—I move that a committee of five be appointed to draft Resolutions.

Mr. McCurdy.—This new County question has been agitated for thirty-six years! Once it came near passing; the Bill passed the lower House; but was defeated by one in the Senate. Previous to the late election the candidates in Washington were questioned on the subject, and the result was that a Senator and two Representatives were chosen who had expressed themselves favorable to the project. I called a meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth that they might confer on the subject and give expression to an opinion. Some of them said there could be no danger of the passage, for it had been defeated so often, &c. But I replied that they did not estimate properly the powers of the new Senator from Washington, whose determination and zeal would stop short of nothing. We have now news from our friends in Harrisburgh that there is great danger the Bill will pass.

For sixteen years I have resided in that portion of the County which it is now proposed to cut off. I can state without fear of contradiction that three-fourths of them are opposed to the dismemberment of the county. I know that the citizens of Jefferson and Mifflin are to a man opposed to it.

We are informed that a Petition has been sent to Harrisburgh from this portion of Allegheny with 333 names attached. How many of those signers are voters, or how many of those names are genuine, I do not pretend to say. But I do know that there are on it the names of men who never signed it; and who are bitterly hostile to the dismemberment.

An appeal has been made to the tax-payers up there that by the success of the new County project they would avoid their share of the million dollar investment!!

The Philadelphia members have been told that Monongahela would be a Native American county!

Such are some of the means resorted to for the purpose of gaining this end.

Our County of Allegheny is not strong enough now. We have but four Representatives to meet the thirteen from Philadelphia. On local questions we have too little power in the Legislature. This new county Bill will take one Representative from us.

Ross Black.—When a boy and girl run off from their parents ——

Major Willock.—The question on the motion to appoint a Committee!

Ross Black.—I just want to say that when I see a boy and girl running off from their parents I say to them "go away."

The Chair put the motion, and the following Committee was appointed to draft Resolutions: Messrs. Shannon, Magehan, McMillan, McCurdy and Lorenz.

Ross Black.—Then the question arises, shall we be heard?

Major Willock.—I move that Mr. Black be heard—Perhaps after he blows off he'll be quiet.

Ross Black.—Yes, let me blow off.

The Chair put the motion and Ross Black was by unanimous consent permitted to "blow off."

Ross Black.—What can I do here where you are all against me? [Laughter.] I have property in this city; I have an interest in its welfare. Does not the Monongahela *run away* up to our place.—[Laughter.] Now let me blow off. Why didn't you appoint on the Committee just sent out, some friends of the new county; or some disinterested men. The names of the Committee are all on that call. They are all opposed to the new county. You have not acted right. I have no men here to help to beat you down. [Laughter.] What is to come of our poor little Resolutions? I have nothing now to say. [Laughter.]

There was silence here for about a quarter of an hour.

Ross Black.—I move that Mr. Burns address the meeting.

Mr. Burns.—I must be excused.

Ross Black.—I arise to ask one question. Are not the members of this Committe all squatters?—[Laughter.] Is not Mr. Lorenz the gentleman from Germany? Where was Magehan born and where did he get his broughten up. Is McCurdy a native of Allegheny county?

The interrogatories were not replied to an account of the return of the Committee. They reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have learned from the proceedings of the Legislature, that strenuous efforts are now being made to erect a new county to be called Monongahela, out of parts of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That this meeting, composed of the citizens of Allegheny, are opposed to any movement tending to the dismemberment of Allegheny county, because we believe that for all judicial and useful purposes, the area of the county is not too large, and because in the second place, the means and resources of the county, as it now stands, along with its faith and honor, are pledged to the redemption of the existing liabilities.

Resolved, That the proposed movement, if carried out, would detach from us a large portion of the population, territory, and consequently of the revenue of the county—and all its revenue as at present organized, is bound for the debts of the county.

Resolved, That we are fully assured that at least two-thirds of the citizens inhabiting that portion of the county proposed to be stricken off, are zealous in their opposition to the passage of the contemplated law.

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly call upon all the citizens of the county, to take speedy measures to petition the Legislature against the passage of any law calculated to dismember old Allegheny.

Ross Black.—Where is the Chairman of that Committee from? How long have any of them been here? and how long do they intend to stay. [Laughter.] I ask this as a representative of Monongahela county.

Col. Black, (Aside.)—Of Monongahela whiskey, you meant to say.

The Resolutions of the Committee were adopted.

Mr. McCurdy.—I move a Committee of two from each Ward be appointed to draft a remonstrance against the dismemberment of the county.

Ross Black.—I call for the *eyes* and *noes* on that motion. [Laughter.]

Here followed a discussion about Committees. It was at last agreed that the Committee on Resolutions be appointed to draft a remonstrance and that the Chair appoint a Committee of two for each election district to procure signatures.

Ross Black.—I have one more word to say. When any of you come to Monongahela city, you'll be treated better than I have been here. [*Exit.—Laughter from the whole House.*]

A goodly portion of the audience retired with Mr. Black.

Mr. Lorenz.—I move the Chair be instructed to furnish these proceedings to all the papers favorable to the objects of this meeting. This was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Ten Hour Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, an adjourned meeting of the friends of the Ten Hour System was held at the President Engine House, Allegheny city, on Saturday evening last.

The minutes of the last meeting being read, it was on motion,

Resolved, That Messers Gungle and McCarthy be a committee to distribute the petitions for the repeal of the special contract clause.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to procure a suitable place in the city of Pittsburgh for our next meeting, and to give public notice of the same.

Resolved, That all who have got petitions for signature are respectfully requested to hand them to the President at our next meeting.

P. C. Shannon, Esq., briefly and eloquently addressed the meeting in some feeling and eloquent remarks in favor of the Ten Hour Law and the rights of labor.

On motion adjourned to meet at the time and place specified by the committee.

G. A. KURTZ, Chairman.
James Watson, Secretary.

MR. SPENCER'S LECTURES will commence to-night in Philo Hall.

We have seen the little Steubenville girl whom he has cured of paralysis in the arm. We have made enquiries of citizens of Steubenville, and are entirely satisfied, that there is no humbug or collusion in this matter. The arm was paralyzed for *years*; it is now restored in a great measure, and can be used. We saw her lift a large pitcher with the hand. We are told that ten days ago, she could not grasp any thing.

The testimony of two of the best physicians of Steubenville has been adduced, in corroboration of the above statement.

It may be well to state, that no efforts have been spared for the purpose of procuring the best medical aid for the little girl, but until the treatment of Mr. Spencer, all failed in effecting a cure.

☛ A negro named "*Lord Coleman*," was arrested on Wednesday night, at Hopkins' dance house, and committed for "24," during which time, it was ascertained that he was the person who, during Mayor Adams' term, committed a most brutal assault and battery. When about to leave his cell, on Friday morning, he was retaken, and committed to answer at the next term of the Court.

THE TEN HOUR MEETING on Saturday evening was respectable, but not large on account of some misunderstanding about the room. It was not opened until half past 7 o'clock. In the mean time the great mass of those who attended went away, thinking there would be no meeting. Among these were several speakers. The meeting would have been very large had the room been lighted in proper time.

☛ A countryman, who slept in his wagon, in one of the Allegheny yards, on Thursday evening, was found, quite by accident, almost frozen to death. He was taken out, and curatives applied, but still he may lose some of his limbs. A dear night's lodging, he got that time.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—*Wednesday Morning.*—About six persons were brought up, mostly for vagrancy. Had they not been brought in, they would have been frozen to death. A fellow was arrested in passing counterfeit "dimes," but was discharged for want of evidence.

☛ "Rascal Jack" was arrested by the Allegheny Police on Saturday, and fined the delicate little sum of $50 for giving exhibitions without license. He paid for nights.

☛ We call attention to the card of Mr. Archer, who gives a Concert this evening, in Apollo Hall, assisted by Miss Cruise, Messrs Donnelly, Murphy and Ferral. It will be a rich entertainment.

☛ We desire to urge the citizens of Allegheny to attend the exhibitions of Brewer's Panoramas, in Quincy Hall. It will be open this evening.

To the Sick and Afflicted.
IF any one still doubts the efficacy of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT in Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, let them read the following letter from Mr. F. S. Robbins, a merchant of Marion, Dewitt county, Illinois, who says, April 14th, 1848—"My wife has been afflicted with *Asthma* for 35 years, and at times suffered more than death. She has applied to many eminent physicians, and also used many of the patent medicines recommended for that complaint, and received but little relief from anything, until last fall, when she heard of your EXPECTORANT, and being very much afflicted at that time, she with much trouble obtained a bottle of it, and a box of SANATIVE PILLS. After using the medicine a few hours, she was relieved of hard breathing, and though very much emaciated, in a few days was able to be about the house, and since taking three bottles of the EXPECTORANT, enjoys better health than she has done for many years, and continues quite well, except when she takes cold, and then a few doses EXPECTORANT give her entire life. In short it is a 'cure all' with her. All your other medicines have been tried in this section of country with great success.
F. S. ROBBINS."
To Dr. D. JAYNE, 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.
☞ For sale in Pittsburg at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth street, near Wood. feb19:d&w

KAY & CO., *Booksellers, Stationers, and Paper Dealers*, corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Book-binding and Printing done to order. feb19

TO LET—In Allegheny City, a Dwelling House, Stable and Lot 60 feet by 300, now occupied by Henry Glyde, adjoining Geo. Hogg. For terms, enquire at the store of HENRY P. CAIN, corner of Market and Fifth sts., Pittsburgh. (feb19:dtf) ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE.

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Wylie street, near the Court House. The Lot is 24 feet by 121 feet, to an alley. Title indisputable, and very reasonable terms of payment. Enquire of [feb19] THOS. MELLON.

ROOM AND POWER TO LET—A Room, 20 feet by 40, can be had, with a power sufficient for a Turning or Machine Shop, on Liberty street, near the Canal Bridge. Enquire at ROBINSON'S,
[feb19] Post Buildings, corner Fifth st. and Wood.

CALIFORNIA WAGONS.—
1000 sawed Wagon Fellows, (Government sizes;)
500 Hubs; for sale by
feb8 C. A. McANULTY & CO., Canal Basin

CREAM CHEESE—350 boxes Cream Cheese, in store and for sale by (jan29) S. & W. HARBAUGH.