The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 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 6 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **For Commercial and River News, see next Page.**

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

The Cotton Conspirators—Once More.

The crusade of the Cotton Conspirators against the *Post* will certainly be an expensive one to them; —but no matter for that—they have long purses; and if they can put down a Democratic paper, for advocating the rights of the toiling masses, they will achieve a triumph worth to them all their gold! The mendacious Editor of the Journal and his colleague, the attorney with the "luxuriant whiskers" —fit tools for the conspirators against the Rights of Labor—may attempt to overwhelm us with a whirlwind of words, and throw dust in the eyes of the public, but they will find themselves discomfited in the end. The "still small voice" of Truth is more potent than the whirlwind. We stand on the platform of Humanity—a platform from which we are neither to be seduced nor driven; and with the consciousness of a righteous cause we defy every assault of the enemy.

The Knight of the "luxuriant whiskers," with professional adroitness, attempts to raise a new issue, which is shallow as his principles and his morality. We stated who the conspirators were that we placed in the PILLORY, for attempting to silence a Democratic newspaper. Their names are as well known to the public, as are the names of their feed attorneys. Now, what will our friends think of the new move on the chess-board? Messrs. Moorhead, McCormick, Kennedy, Painter, and company, are attempted to be kept in the back ground, while the wonderfully cunning gentlemen now thrust forward, to shield the real conspirators, by the merit of *their* character, such citizens as Nathaniel Homes, William Bell and Rev. Charles Avery! It is a pitiable device worthy of the young man whose name graces the Commercial Journal, and his accomplished chum of the "luxuriant whiskers!"

To our friends abroad we may mention, that Charles Avery is a gentleman of fortune, retired from business, who owns a share in a cotton factory, whom we have never yet alluded to; and who is the last man on God's earth who would violate the humane laws of the state, or order scalding water to be dashed in the faces of little helpless girls. William Bell is a merchant known to every one;—he is the man who never said "no" in his life;—he has nothing to do, we are informed, with the management of the factory in which he holds an interest. We were not aware, until told by the attorney of the conspirators, that Nathaniel Holmes held an investment in the cotton factory. Mr. Holmes is a Banker and Broker, of proverbial integrity. His property may be in bank notes, bank stock, or factory stock, and he holds his means there for the emoluments which capital brings in every branch of business; and he has nothing, as far as we can learn, to do with the management or direction of any factory in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

How contemptible, then, is this effort to drag these gentlemen into a controversy, in which no one of them would take a part, for the purpose of making them apparently the associates of the *real* conspirators; and by the purity of *their* character attract the eye of the public from the spotted tyrants who hide behind them!

As we have said before, we will make no new issue, to suffer the *enemies of the* TEN HOUR LAW to creep out from their "*pillory*." They shall stand before the gaze of the public, until they confess their sins, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. They have hireling scribblers, feed attorneys, and willing editors to whitewash their reputation, and villainously blacken and traduce a Democratic Editor, for daring to expose the cheat. Daily appeals are made to our patrons, among the commercial classes of the community, to withdraw from us their support, under the insane belief, that if the *Morning Post* could be silenced, workingmen would be powerless in the hands of such capitalists as might choose to play the tyrant over them. What consummate folly! Charles X attempted to muzzle the honest press of Paris, and how did he succeed? Louis Philippe, backed by his fortifications, and soldiery and gold, and forgetful of precedents, attempted the same game, and the consequence is known to every one. If Moorhead and his colleagues, with all their wealth, could purchase all the types and talent of Pittsburgh, to put us down, for being the advocate (humble though we be,) of popular rights, their effort would prove as unavailing as that of Canute to stop by his royal mandate the tides of the ocean!

☞ It seems to be a part of the game of those who have commenced the crusade against us, for our advocacy of the rights of labor, to create an impression at home and abroad that we are hostile to the men who own the cotton factories. Now, we emphatically disclaim any such hostility. We have assailed their acts, and in so far as they have identified themselves with movements calculated to oppress labor, we have denounced them for their conduct. But we have gone—will go—no further.

In proof of this, we point to our course towards the proprietors of the Star Factory. These gentlemen are our political opponents; our intimacy with them has been but limited. Yet, we applaud them for their noble conduct in yielding to the requirements of the law, and to the demands of public justice.

The proprietors of other mills may be entitled to respect for many good qualities; but these, were we acquainted with them, shall not shield them from blame for their rascally attempt to evade the law of the State. Swedenborg tells us of a class of spirits in Heaven, who, by perseverance in wrong doing, become so confirmed in falsea." They rigidly believe what is false, and reject all truth. We have charity enough to presume that there are in this world a class of human beings who correspond to the spirits described by the Swedish Seer. The factory proprietors are that class, no doubt. They may be very honest in the belief that they have a divine *right* to the life's blood of the fifteen hundred operatives who belong to the various mills of Allegheny; that they have a *right* to claim all their labor, and are only bound to mete out to them, in return, a minimum support. If this is their feeling, we pity them for the delusion; but we will not shrink from the duty we owe to this community, to rouse them into wakefulness, that they may once again see what truth and justice are like.

FILIAL DUTY: A Sermon delivered in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, by GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D."

We are obliged to the publishers for a copy of this sermon which has been gotten up in a very neat style. The admirers of Dr. Upfold, will read the sermon with interest.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular restoring the right of drawback on foreign merchandise exported from the United States to Chihuahua, in Mexico. The trade by the overland route is large, and of decided value to the West.

The California Movement.

When the authorities of the two nations were negotiating at Guadaloupe for the Treaty which gave to our country the immense tracts of lands on the Pacific, little did they dream that in but a few short months such swarms of emigrants would be moving in that direction. It is estimated that at this time the population of San Francisco cannot be less than 10,000. The prediction has been hazarded that in one year from this time 50,000 souls will be there.—The papers daily give us evidence that every city and town in this Union is pouring forth its full share of ardent young men whose destiny it will be to aid in building up the new Commonwealths in the Pacific. They have a destiny still higher than the mere creation of wealth and organization of new States. It will be their duty, directed by the hand of God, to spread the institutions of civilization over portions of the globe heretofore impervious to truth.

It will be the mission of the Californian States to prove the practicability of institutions and social usages which are here regarded as chimerical. The virtuous and intelligent young men who are now whening their way thither will not content themselves with the mere hoarding of dust. Their aspirations are nobler. They will hardly be willing to permit the establishment of institutions there which have been the cause of their depression here.

We will hear of "Model Commonwealths" before the lapse of many years. They may not resemble the Commonwealths that have been depicted by enthusiasts as the most fitted for mortal man; but that the States of Upper California will exhibit to the world the fact that the mass of mankind are destined to a higher sphere of existence than any now allotted them, none can doubt.

Within a few weeks many of our personal friends have started, and others are busily preparing for this "new found land." Some say, "I intend to hunt gold and when I get enough I may come back and enjoy it." Others say that they intend to remain there for the balance of their lives. We saw one young fellow with a box of seeds, which gave evidence that he intended to *plant himself* upon the soil of California. We cannot discourage emigration thither. Every item of news that comes invites all who have hope and perseverance. That all who live and enjoy ordinary health will "do well" as the world phrases it, we feel confident. The dangers from no government will be but temporary.—The men who will arrive there during the summer and fall will need no armed force to keep order.—We believe there will be as much justice there without law as here with it. The vagabonds who have congregated about the gold diggings will be overwhelmed by the superior strength of those whose interest requires good government.

We say, therefore, to all who are afflicted with the fever, and whose circumstances do not positively prevent, go. A bright future will be yours.

The Star Factory.

The honorable course pursued by Messrs. Myers, Hunter & Veoghty, the humane and high-minded proprietors of the Star Factory, is calling forth spontaneous praise from all good men, not only in Pittsburgh, but throughout the country. Their names are already known in every city, village and hamlet, from Maine to the Sabine, and are associated with every thing that is great, noble, manly and benevolent. Why is this? We will tell you, reader. Those gentlemen promptly and willingly agreed to abide by the TEN HOUR LAW—the Laborer's "Protection" Law—and indignantly refused to join with Moorhead, Kennedy, Painter, &c., to violate that glorious law, and trample in the dust with iron heels, the poor, the weak and the destitute, for whose benefit the law was passed. We wish the proprietors of the Star Factory may meet with unbounded success, for they richly deserve it. And, we would say to our friends, without respect to party, throughout the West, who purchase Cotton goods in Pittsburgh, be sure and call upon Hunter, Myers & Veoghty, when you next visit this city. They are gentlemen with whom you can deal with pleasure. They obey the laws of the State, and do not dash scalding water in the faces of poor little helpless girls. Purchase from them by all means, and by so doing, you will put the seal of your disapprobation upon the unprincipled conspirators against Law and Labor.

The Spring Business.

The winter is favorable; and we anticipate a glorious spring—such as one as poets seldom depict with all their fancy. That vegetation will flourish, unharmed by frosts, we cannot doubt.

But to Commercial men, the coming spring also promises a rich return for their adventures. Circumstances are combining to bring a change for the better. Though the past four years have been all that was desired by men of moderate expectations, we think it certain, that the spring and summer of 1849 will show an improvement upon the past. Money will be easier; and confidence will prevail.

The only fear is, that trade will be overdone. Business men should keep before them the history of past revulsions, and trace their history till the causes are discovered—which will be found in desperate risks. The greedy speculator may succeed at times—but bankruptcy overtakes him in the end. How true this is; and what a warning it should be to young men now entering the lists to compete with all the world for wealth.

The Democracy of Westmoreland.

It is with more than ordinary satisfaction we give place to the following communication detailing the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention of Westmoreland. Not that the compliment paid to our poor efforts in behalf of the oppressed seem to be appreciated; but because the Democrats of our sister county take the right view of the question at issue between us and the men of wealth in this county.

While we secure such backing as this, we bid defiance to those who have presumed to destroy our business. We feel a giant's strength, and shall continue, while we have power, to expose the insidious efforts of the money power to enslave the masses of the people, and plant the seeds which shall bring forth the bitter fruits now reaped by the millions of starving and perishing people of Europe.

To our Westmoreland friends we say that we find no words adequate to an expression of the gratitude we feel for the rich encomium they have passed up on us. We will surely endeavor to meet their approbation in the future.

GREENSBURGH, Feb. 20th 1849.

L. HARPER, Esq.—The Democratic County Convention met to day for the purpose of electing delegates to the 4th of July State Convention.

The Convention was organized by appointing HENRY McBAINE Esq., of Loyalhanna township, chairman, and Wm. H. Hacke of Greensburgh and Wm. McLaughlin of Allegheny township, Secretaries.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to the selection of Delegates.

Whereupon, John Snodgrass was elected Senatorial Delegate, and Maj. Joseph Jack, Col. Joseph Guffey and Hon. H. D. Foster as Representative delegates.

ALEX McKINNEY Esq. offered a set of Resolutions which were unanimously adopted. None of the resolutions were more enthusiastically received than the one approving of your course in relation to the Ten Hour Law. The honest, genuine, *unbought*, Democracy of this county, as well as of the whole state are up in defence of this measure and the press that has the courage to advocate it. When counties like old Westmoreland, in county Convention sustain you, what have you to fear from *interested*, presses, and the enemies of the 10 hour law. We say *nothing!*

The following is a copy of the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we admire the stand taken by Lecky Harper Esq., of the "*Pittsburgh Morning Post*" in regard to the "Ten Hour Law" and the so called factory riots; and conceive the attempt to break him and his establishment to be strongly Anti-Republican, and worthy of the stern disapproval of the whole community." Yours in heart,

A. B. R.

A NEW WORK.—We understand a new work is shortly to be put to press by Dr. Gormley, entitled "*Larimer and his Marshals.*" It will be run to a tenth edition before a year.

Wealth and Progress of the West.

Some idea of the rapid strides making by the Western States in wealth and importance, can be formed from the following statistics of our sister State, Ohio, given by the Cincinnati Atlas. It will be seen that pleasure carriages, watches and pianos, form a conspicuous part in the articles of luxury, but we rather think that Michigan would be ahead of the Buckeyes in this article, in proportion to our population:

The annual exhibits of the condition of Ohio made by the State officers: especially the Auditor, present a very satisfactory view of its progress.—By comparing them together, we see the changes which have taken place from year to year, in the production and finances of the State. In the year 1846, Ohio changed her policy, by which the valuation and taxation of the State were made. Previous to that time, property was apprised, without reference to the value, and taxed very unequally. The object of the present law is to value property at its true cash value, and tax all property equally. There may be, and are some exceptions to the rule; but, generally the principle is carried out.—In valuing property at the cash value, houses and lands are necessarily valued in general, at less than what they would sell for on time; but at an *average cash value*, not very far from the worth.

As this system has been in force only three years, we can compare for only three years. The following are the aggregate valuation of three years:

	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.
1846	$324,565,004	$80,018,000
1847	336,798,730	84,965,430
1848	330,905,272	90,072,719

The aggregate are as follows:

	Aggregate Value.	Annual Increase
1846	$404,444,004	
1847	410,763,160	$6,319,156
1848	421,067,991	10,309,831

The total increase in the valuation of two years is $16,653,887, which makes eight millions three hundred thousand dollars per annum. In ten years the increase would be eighty millions, which is double the total value of the State forty years ago.

The present assessed value of property gives *two hundred dollars* to each living soul—*one thousand* to each family. Considering that the great mass of people are farmers, living on the soil, and that property is, in the main, very equally distributed, this result shows a condition of uncommon comfort—of active industry and increasing prosperity.

The articles, specially enumerated, afford some curious results. Take these—which may be deemed articles of luxury—for example:

	No. of Pleasure Carriages.	No. of Watches.	No. of Pianos.
1846	43,435	61,538	1,640
1847	46,759	59,641	1,824
1848	50,904	60,329	1,936

The increase of pleasure carriages is at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the increase of pianos 9 per cent. At this rate the number of carriages and pianos will be double in less than ten years—a much more rapid increase than that of the general property. This fact illustrates one of the great law of Political Economy, and one of the most remarkable principles of history. When a people in their growth, and acquisition, have supplied their necessities, and their common comforts and conveniences, then the surplus profits will go largely into luxuries, and the luxury of the nation then increase in much greater ratio than its general wealth. This is true of all nations—and without some change in the economy of human society must continue to be so. To resist this tendency without interfering with the free agency of man, is now the great problem in the distribution of wealth in Ohio, the tendency has, as yet, done no mischief; for it has taken all its previous existence to supply wants, necessities and comforts.—Being also very largely an Agricultural State, this tendency will be much slower in producing evil results, than in any of the Atlantic States, where the demoralization resulting from foreign trade is already extensively felt in the increase of paupers and convicts.

The Riots Trial.

George Lippard, Editor of the Quaker City thus discourses on the subject of the trial of the factory girls:

PITTSBURG is rich in historical memories. Where the City stands at the present hour, Fort Du Quesne stood nearly a hundred years ago. And there was a time when Fort Du Quesne and the surrounding forests exhibited an enlivening sight. Six hundred men lay dead upon Braddock's field; Washington was a fugitive with the mangled form of Braddock in his care; the savages were scalping the wounded, splintering the hearts of their prisoners at the stake, and—perchance—dashing the brains of little children against the posts of the ravine. History is never tired of telling the horrors which followed the defeat of Braddock. The savages had a merry time of it, drinking, scalping, burning—gorging themselves with ruin and blood. But the memories of Fort Du Quesne are faded now. Pittsburg can lay claim to a complete savage-ism, a stultified barbarity, which the red cut-throats of Fort Du Quesne never knew. Pittsburgh of the present hour—of the year of Grace 1849—stands out in bold relief from the annals of barbarism. She is no longer the Smoky City, but henceforth she will be known as the Blot City—the blot of Pennsylvania, and of the very name of Pennsylvania.

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But we call upon the Man who keeps a Slave Pen in Baltimore, to go to Church next Sunday, and publicly thank God that he is not a Pittsburg Factory Owner. Hereafter we shall look upon shambles red with the blood of the negro, as something better—more Christian—than the law of Pennsylvania, as "dug up" in Pittsburg, and hailed with steam-engine hosannas by Pittsburg Slaveholders. Let the Slaveholdersman from Pittsburg ever dare to talk in Washington about the evils of Black Slavery, or the blessings of Free Soil. Your Pittsburg law, gentlemen, can give the shambles of Jeffry's nine points of the game, and beat them too, in every detail of absurd barbarity.

One word to the Governor of this State. To W. F. Johnson, not as a Politician, not as a Whig, a Taylor Man or Democrat—but as a Man. For the honor of Pennsylvania, Governor, release these girls from jail. Do not let them rot in prison, like that poor wretch Thomas Love. For the honor of Humanity oppose your executive Mercy to this Pittsburgh Law, which has been dug up from the grave of a hundred years, in order to help the Factory Owners of Pittsburg to evade all law, and trample upon the commonest sympathies of our nature. Do it, Governor, and do it before you eat or drink or sleep. If you do not——but no, no. We cannot slander you so basely, as to dream of a denial from *you*.

Birds.

The following excellent remarks on the subject of destroying birds, originally appeared in the Boston Patriot:

"We are of opinion, that the labors of the scientific ornithologists are of far more practical utility than the casual observer supposes; and that even in the business of legislation, a regard to his researches might prevent many errors, which may much effect the public welfare. Legislation on the subject of birds has been marked by some essential errors, which have led to real evil. By it woodcocks, snipes, larks, and robbins, are protected at a certain season of the year, whilst war to the knife is declared against crows, blackbirds, owls, blue jays, and hawks; these last are treated as a sort of pirates, subject to a suspension at the yard-arm, with the least possible ceremony. It so happens that the character of these very birds has been singularly mistaken, for while the ordinance of legislation has been thus systematically levelled at them, they, on the principle which man would do extremely well to imitate, have been returning good for evil; they have been diligently engaged in exterminating all sorts of vermin, whilst never were the vilest vermin half so ill treated by the human race. The crow, for example, who is generally regarded as a most suspicious character, has had great injustic done him.

In the spring, when the ground is moist, he lives in a state of most triumphant luxury on grubs; he eats the young corn, it is true, but it is a necessary of life to which he never resorts except when his supply of animal food is shortened. After the corn is tolerably grown, he has nothing more to do with it; and in any stage he destroyes five hundred pernicious grubs and insects, for every blade of grass which he pillages from man. In the Southern States he is regularly permitted to accompany the plowman, and collect the grubs from the newly opened furrow; his life is thus secured by the safest of all tenures—that of the interests of man in permiting him to live.

The World in a Nutshell.

SELLING HIMSELF TO SWINDLE.—A colored man named John T. Wheaton, formerly of Middletown, Md., attempted to swindle at New Orleans by making a contract with a man named Blinn, by whom he was to be sold as a slave for $600, which sum was to be equally divided, after which Wheaton was to effect his escape. The trick, however, was detected and the two put in jail.

THE MARYLAND GOLD MINE.—The Alexandria Gazette, in reference to the discovery of gold on the farm of Samuel Ellicott, in Montgomery county, Md., says:

"The discoverer, Mr. Duley, has lately, we learn, made further important developments, going to show that the ore exists in large masses, of which we have seen specimens. We are informed the owner has consented to dispose of his farm, in order that the mine may be worked. From all we have seen and heard, there is nearer home a field for some of the capital and enterprise now so strongly flowing towards California."

EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA.—There have left the United States for California within the last ten weeks, about 9,000 persons, viz: from New York about 5,000, from Boston about 1300, from Philadelphia 166, from Baltimore 261, from New Orleans about 500, from other ports about 1500. A large proportion of them are men of good character and firm health. A better set of emigrants never settled a new country.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., JAIL EMPTY.—The Gazette states that there is not now a prisoner confined in the jail of that county, and has not been for several months past. The only one the jailor has in his care is an unfortunate man, who, being insane, is placed there for his comfort and safe-keeping.

GOLD IN NEW JERSEY.—The Rahway Republican announces the discovery of gold in that vicinity. It was found by Mr. David Melick, on his farm, at about two feet below the surface, while digging a hole in a springy piece of ground, at the foot of a hill, near his residence.

☞ The cholera sticks most tenaciously to New Orleans. There were 11 admissions of cholera to the hospital on the 9th inst. and 4 deaths.

☞ The Cherokee Advocate, of the 22d ult., announces that their long absent and anxiously looked for chief, John Ross, and family, are again in the nation.

☞ About sixty thousand letters had been delivered at Philadelphia up to Friday evening, through the post office and private despatch posts, since the commencement of the Valentine season.

☞ The steamer Scourge, taken out from New Orleans by Vespasian Ellis, was still under seizure in Venezuela at last accounts.

☞ The amount of taxes collected in New York, from the 7th to the 15th Feb. inst, (the time allowed each year for that purpose,) was $913,910 02.

☞ The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton is spoken of in connection with the Presidency of the Miama University.

☞ There has seldom if ever been more real distress in New York, it is stated, than there is at the present time.

☞ The two shores of the St. Lawrence are connected by ice, opposite Quebec, for the first time since Jan. 31st, 1844.

☞ The markets at Newburn, N. C., have abounded in fresh Shad for a month.

☞ The Cholera continues at Nashville—one death on the 9th inst, and four on the 10th.

☞ In Venezuela a proclamation of peace is soon expected.

☞ The Telegraph between New York city and Erie commenced working for the first time on Friday.

Romantic Generosity.

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, there resided in London an old sergeant of artillery. This person, in the course of his duties, by some means or other, had been brought into frequent contact with Sir Francis Burdett, who had conceived a high opinion of the sergeant. One morning Sir Francis chanced to meet his humble friend in the street, and, observing him to be looking more anxious than usual, kindly said to him, "Well, N——, what are you about? You are looking duller than usual; nas anything happened?" "Nothing worth your particular, your honor," was the reply, "only my wife has got a son this morning, and—and—Sir Francis, now that I think of it, and you have no objections, I should like to name him after you." "Surely, surely," said the amiable old gentleman; and remember, N——, when he grows up, to put me in mind of this—perhaps I may able to do something for the boy." The ceremony of baptism over, at which Sir Francis and the surrounding forests exhibited an enlivening sight. Six hundred men lay dead upon Braddock's field; Washington was a fugitive with the mangled form of Braddock in his care; the savages were scalping the wounded, splintering the hearts of their prisoners at the stake, and—perchance—dashing the brains of little children against the posts of the ravine. History is never tired of telling the horrors which followed the defeat of Braddock. The savages had a merry time of it, drinking, scalping, burning—gorging themselves with ruin and blood. But the memories of Fort Du Quesne are faded now. Pittsburg can lay claim to a complete savage-ism, a stultified barbarity, which the red cut-throats of Fort Du Quesne never knew. Pittsburgh of the present hour—of the year of Grace 1849—stands out in bold relief from the annals of barbarism. She is no longer the Smoky City, but henceforth she will be known as the Blot City—the blot of Pennsylvania, and of the very name of Pennsylvania.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

MESMERISM.—Mr. Spencer is getting steam up again, as the crude saying goes; for his audience are increasing in numbers nightly; and the excitement in the city is almost equal in intensity to what it was last winter during his visit here.

On Tuesday evening, the experiments were wonderful to sceptics and believers. We notice that the Gazette even has yielded to a belief in the mysterious agency called Mesmerism.

Mr. S. has several patients who are very attentive to his treatment, and have full faith in his powers. Of course, we cannot say that he has effected any cures yet.

We hope all who wish to be astonished and amused, will visit Mr. S. during his stay. It is worth the price of admission to see the "subjects" eating raw potatoes.

A HOAX.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Col. Black received a dispatch from Washington, Pa., signed "M. Robertson," stating that Gen. Taylor might be expected in Pittsburgh about 5 or 6 o'clock. There was great excitement for a few hours; but the thought soon flashed across the pates of some citizens that the thing might be a hoax and so it turned out to be. The fellow who sent the despatch should be hunted up and then hunted down.

☞ The Chronicle denounces with much severity, the conduct of certain young men who attend concerts and other places of amusement, for the purpose of making their presence felt by knocking upon the floor, talking loud, and other acts of characteristic vulgarity. The police should lead such folks out, and in quick time.

If Madam Rumor is not to be credited, the Pittsburgh Police need not leave home in search of rascality.—[Steubenville Herald.

Right sharp for the Herald is this observation.

☞ Since the General is not coming this way, our services in that Committee will not be required. Fleeson will notice this, that owners of salt barrels may rest at ease.

THE RIVER.—Yesterday was moderate, and gave hopes to steamboatmen that they would soon be able to start. Preparations are being made for the breaking up.

☞ Capt. Charles Naylor passed through Washington a few days ago. So, then, it appears that the story of his being in a mad house was unfounded.

☞ The Household Furniture and Kitchen Utensils of a private family, will be sold at M'Kenna's auction, this day, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of the President Engine Company give a Ball on the 7th of March.

☞ Winchell is in Cincinnati, putting broad grins upon the citizens.

☞ The Theatre opens on Monday.

DIED:

On Wednesday morning, 21st instant, Mr. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his residence, in Lawrenceville, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ This morning, at 10 o'clock, commences the second of six days' sales of forty-nine cases and packages fancy and staple foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at Bennett's Auction Rooms. We understand that a large crowd of personages attended yesterday's sale. The various lots were knocked off quick. The bidding was very animated, with great competition; and, as usual in such sales, we thought some and indeed a great many of the articles sold exceedingly low. We don't remember ever seeing a public sale so well attended by the ladies.

☞ **Attention Irish Greens.**—You will meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Oregon House, for parade. feb22 ROBERT PORTER, Capt.

☞ **The First Annual Soiree** of the PRESIDENT FIRE COMPANY, will be held at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, March 7th, 1849. feb22:td

☞ **For California.**—The Iron City Rangers meet this evening, the 22d, in the Union Hall, corner of Smithfield street and Fifth street; entrance on Fifth.

A few good second-hand Rifles and Pistols wanted, at the office of A. W. BROCKWAY, No. 9 Commercial Row, Liberty street. feb22:1t

☞ **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. feb19:d&wtd JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

☞ **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.*

Tickets 25 cents, for Gentlemen; no charge for Ladies. For sale at the Bookstores, and at the door.

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
DAVID HOGANS,
B. A. SAMPSON,
} Committee.

feb15

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
Pittsburgh, February 6th, 1849.

☞ An Election for President, Managers, and officers of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, 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.

jan25:tw+ JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

MESMERISM,

AT FOUR HALL, EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK. MR. SPENCER will present his wonderful demonstrations in Sympathy, Attraction, Repulsion, Pirene-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 be treated and 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

New and Important Works on California.

WHAT I SAW IN CALIFORNIA—Being the Journal of a Tour, by Edwin Bryant. New edition, with an Appendix, containing accounts of the Gold Mines, various routes, outfits, &c., &c.

NOTES OF TRAVELS IN CALIFORNIA—Comprising the prominent Geographical, Agricultural, Geological and Mineralogical features of the Country.—Also, the routes from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, including parts of the Arkansas, Del Norte and Gila rivers, from the official reports of Col. Fremont and Major Emory.

CALIFORNIA—Its History, Population, Climate, Soil, Productions and Harbors, from Sir George Simpson Overland Journey Round the World. With an account of the Revolution in California and conquest of that country by the United States. By John J. Hughes, A. B. Also, Col. Mason's Report, and other documents on the Gold Region.

The above this day received and for sale by

KAY & CO.,
feb22 Corner of Wood and 3d sts.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Robert Armstrong, of the 3d ward, Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

R. Curling, T. J. Duncan, William Gilmore, Thomas Hamilton, William Paul, James Mackeral, Robert M. Young, Wm. Simms, Walter Landergan, Wm. McKee, John Hughes, John Brickle. feb22:3td

TO the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of George Sneck, of the 1st Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

GEORGE SNECK.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Ward do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

M. Wilkinson, M. P. Morse, James Stevens, H. V. Huffman, J. P. Marbo, J. B. Sawyer, D. G. Blythe, John Secrin, William Robertson, John Beesely, F. Smithson, J. Myers. feb22:3td

PICK POCKETS.—We learn from the Louisville and Western papers, generally, that there is an immense concourse of pick-pockets and thieves following Gen. Taylor on his way to Washington. The Louisville Courier of Monday last says:

"Yesterday, it appears, the pick-pockets were out in full force. We heard of no less than *sixteen persons who had their pockets picked.* The immense concourse of persons at the river and in and around the Galt house gave the thieves and pick-pockets a rare chance, of which they availed themselves with avidity."

The sums stolen varied from $30 to $500, whilst a party of thieves entered and robbed the extensive hardware establishment of Messrs. J. B. Semple & Brothers, of about $1,500 of goods.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

SENATE.

The Bill to change the location of the Land Office at Chippewa District, Wisconsin, was passed.

The General Appropriation Bill was considered.

Mr. Bell advocated his amendment to admit Oregon, California and New Mexico, as States, or a consolidated State.

HOUSE.

The Bill regulating mileage by the shortest mail route, and restricting appropriations for books, was passed.

The Bill providing a Geologist for California, was laid on the table.

The Bill abolishing the franking privilege, was so amended as to reduce postage.

BROWNSVILLE, February 21—5 P. M.

Gen. Taylor arrived here at 3 o'clock, and was escorted out of town by a large number of citizens. He rode in an open carriage, and looked very well. He addressed the crowd from the balcony of Washman's hotel, in these words:

"My friends: I am happy to behold the prosperity of your city, and hope you may continue so as long as the Monongahela runs."

He then re-seated himself in the stage, and was driven off amid the most enthusiastic shouts.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

Gen. Taylor is expected in Uniontown to night. Mr. Clay meets him at Cumberland.

UNIONTOWN, Feb. 21, 8 P. M.

Gen. Taylor arrived here at 7 o'clock, P. M., and was escorted to the Clinton House by a large concourse of people, where he was received by an eloquent speech from E. P. Olephant, to which he briefly replied. He leaves in the morning for Washington city.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.

It has been raining all afternoon—a regular northeaster. The storm will probably reach your city to-morrow, when you may expect a break up.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 12 M.

Flour..Market firm with good eastern and home demand.

Wheat..Sales of Prime White at $1,15.

Provisions..There is no change to note in provisions, excepting rather more activity in Ohio packed meats, and the market is firm. Sales of Western Mess Pork at 11,50; Prime 10,25; Mess Beef, Western, at 13,00.

Cotton—The market is quiet without any change in prices.

Groceries..Market unchanged. Sales of 1000 bags Laguyra.

Coffee..At 6¼. Sugars have a downward tendency. Molasses are without change.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21, 6 P. M.

Cotton..The market is quiet but steady.

Flour..There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market is, if any thing, duller with sales of Western brands at 5,56@5,68 ⅌ bl.

Whiskey..Sales in bbls at 23½ ⅌ gall.

Provisions..The sale of Provisions are only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

Money Market..Sale of Treasury notes at 1,09½.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21—6 P. M.

Cotton..The market is quiet, and the tendency is downward; Uplands have declined ½.

Flour..There is no marked change since yesterday; but the market is, if anything, duller.

Rye Flour..Sales at 3,12 per bbl.