The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

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

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, FOR ALLEGHENY CO.

Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic Standing Committee met at the house of Major Frickson on the 10th instant, and unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Allegheny county are requested to hold primary meetings at the usual places on Saturday, the 17th day of March, next, to elect delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the following Wednesday, the 21st of March, at 11 o'clock, to elect delegates to the Fourth of July State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The meetings in the townships to be held between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.; and in the wards and boroughs at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Resolved, That the Democrats, in their primary meetings, are requested to take into consideration the contest now going on between the friends of the "Ten Hours Law" and its opposers. And if they deem it proper, authorize their delegates to take action on it in the County Convention.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Ch'm.
JAMES WATSON, Sec'y.

☞ The Democrats of the Fourth Ward will meet at the new School House, on Saturday evening next.

Gazette and Journal and the Ten Hour Law.

We call the serious attention of the workingmen of this county to the following extracts from articles in the *Gazette* and *Journal*:

"* * * Bill RESTRICTING the hours of labor to TEN, WILL NEVER do this," &c.—*Gazette, of Feb. 14.*

"* * * Let the scale, however, incline to which side it may, one thing is very certain, that neither the preaching of radical newspapers, nor the harangues of demagogues, nor the EMPIRICISM OF TEN HOUR SYSTEMS, can regulate the relations of labor and capital, or produce the slightest influence of a permanent character upon the rates of wages."—*Gazette, March 4.*

"* * * We will furnish him with our files, which contain the PROOFS that 'before the election,' as early at least as the 7th of August, WE DECLARED OUR DISAPPROBATION OF THE TEN HOUR LAW."—*Journal, of February 9.*

OUR HARRISBURGH CORRESPONDENT.—Our friend "Truth" is so candid in his strictures, and is withal so correct—even in his prejudices (for all men are afflicted with prejudices) that we dislike to class his wrongs; but prefer to let him have free scope.—Therefore, we permitted him to come out in yesterday's paper with an insinuation against Judge Longstreth. We did not notice this paragraph until our attention was called to it during the day. We knew nothing of the public or private griefs of "Truth," and can not have any opinion on the subject to which he refers. If Judge L. has acted wrongfully in any matter we are open mouthed to condemn the act. But we have no reason to change the opinion of him we so enthusiastically expressed previous to the October election.

Gen. Cass.

By a private letter received yesterday by one of our prominent citizens, we learn that Gen. Cass may be expected in this city on Thursday or Friday, on his way home. The General will be accompanied by Senators ACHESON, JONES, DODGE and FELCH. It will be seen by the following notice that a meeting will be held this evening, at the House of Maj. Frickson, to make suitable arrangements to receive these distinguished Statesmen. We trust our Democratic fell ow-citizens will turn out on this occasion.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

☞ At the request of a number of Democratic citizens a meeting will be held at the house of Major Frickison, in the Diamond, at half-past 7 o'clock, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Gen. Cass and other distinguished Senators who are expected here on Thursday evening. mar14

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The members of the Board of Trade of this city, met in their rooms last evening, in pursuance of the call published in the papers, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the Portage Railroad.

Thomas Bakewell, Esq., President, called the Board to order.

John Harper, Esq., Secretary, read the letter addressed to the President by certain citizens, urging the necessity for the meeting, and explaining the present condition and requirements of the Railroad.

The President called upon Mr. Miller, Engineer of the Portage Railroad, to make a statement in reference to the work.

Mr. Miller stated that he had furnished Mr. Bigham with the documents on the subject, who would refer to them and make known the facts in the case.

Mr. Bigham arose and read a series of Resolutions which he had prepared for the consideration of the meeting.

After the reading, he proceeded to make some remarks. He said the track was laid in 1832; and what astonished him most, was the fact, that it had been made to answer the purpose for so many years. He proceeded to explain the condition of the Road, and to show, that for years past appropriations for improvement had been urged. The Canal Commissioners in past years had avoided asking the Legislature for appropriations for this object, for the purpose, he thought, of making favorable reports as to the financial condition of the public works of the State. But there is now an imperative necessity for an appropriation of money by the Legislature for the relaying of this Road. Mr. B. proceeded to read extracts from the following *Reports*, viz: of Superintendent Watson, of 1845; of Superintendent Ferguson, of 1846; of Superintendent Power, of 1847; and of some gentleman in 1848. In all of these the appropriation was earnestly urged upon the attention of the Legislature. Mr. Bigham continued his remarks; and concluded by saying that action must be had at this session. What may be done at the next will be too late. The road is now incapable of doing the canal trade.

A discussion of a desultory character sprang up between Messrs. Totten, Miller (Engineer,) Bakewell, Carothers, Sheriff and others.

The Resolutions, after some unimportant amendments, were adopted. They are as follows:

Whereas, It appears evident from the successive Reports of several Superintendents, that the present condition of the Portage Railroad is such, as to offer serious obstruction to the trade of the Pennsylvania canal; thereby injuriously affecting the revenues of the State and the commerce of the city of Pittsburgh; and notwithstanding this subject has been repeatedly brought before former Legislatures by the Canal Board and officers of the Railroad; and the importance and urgent necessity of extensive and permanent improvements have been clearly demonstrated, it has been suffered still further to deteriorate from year to year, in defiance of the dictates of a sound and judicious economy.

And Whereas, There can now be no reasonable doubt that the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Hollidaysburgh will, in the spring of 1850, throw upon the Portage a large additional amount of trade and travel, which, in its present condition, the Road will not be able to vent, without such delays, dangers, and inconveniences, as will have a tendency to divert the business to other channels to the great injury of the State, and of the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trade and citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, do earnestly petition the Legislature not to adjourn until they have made an appropriation of at least $105,000, deemed requisite for putting the Portage Railroad into thorough and efficient repair, so that it shall be capable of passing any amount of trade and travel which can be reasonably expected in the spring of 1850.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature be respectfully requested to press this important subject upon the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives; and to use all proper and honorable means to obtain such appropriation.

The President spoke of the Legislature being near its close, and of the importance of energetic action at once. He thought the people of Philadelphia as well as the people of Pittsburgh, should be urged to work in the matter.

Mr. Taaffe made some suggestions in relation to the bad condition of the Columbia Rail Road.

Mr. Miller confirmed Mr. Taaffe's statement.

The following Resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of Philadelphia be requested to endeavor to obtain such additional Locomotive Engines as may be required on the Columbia Rail Road.

On motion,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the President to the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking for the co-operation of that Board, and the citizens of Philadelphia to obtain the desired legislation.

Wool Prospects—Advance in Prices.

We call the attention of our county readers to the following from the Ohio Patriot:

Whatever relates to the price or improvement of Wool, should be of particular interest to the people of this county, for the census of 1840 showed the but one other county (Harrison) in the State, was engaged more largely in its production than Old Columbiana. Such being the extent of interest which our people have embarked in Wool growing and selling, we gladly copy into our columns the following article which appears in a late number of the "Patriot," an abolition paper, printed in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where the subject is of more vital interest than even here. The paper, which we have named, says:

"We learn from New York that the prices of woolen goods have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent.—and private letters received from the east here say that there is not fine wool enough in all the eastern cities to supply any one of the large manufacturing companies till the next clip comes in. In connection with this, we may state that the agents of the Messrs. Lawrence, in this county, are buying up all the wool they can get, at prices considerably in advance of those paid last summer and fall.

The causes of the low prices of wool is easily explained. The revulsions in Europe last year threw upon the American market large quantities of foreign woolen goods, which were sold at ruinously low rates, for the sake of realizing quick returns.—A necessity which is not likely to occur again, forced the foreign manufacturers to sell them for below actual cost. This drove the American manufacturers temporarily from the market, and as they had no particular necessity for wool, they did not buy, except where opportunity offered for getting it cheap.

"These facts, in detail, we laid before our readers last year, and advised them to hold on to their wool, presuming that when the foreign pressure was removed from the market, prices would go up to the old standard. Our apprehensions are beginning to be realized; prices are going up, and we doubt not that before the next clip comes in, wool will command the prices of 1847.

"Many of our farmers, in order to meet pecuniary obligations, were compelled to sell their wool at the low prices which the speculating manufacturers choose to give; while not a few, believing the allegations of demagogues made for political effect, that the low prices resulted from the tariff of '46, sold their wool under a conviction that it was no use to hold on. Let them settle their account with the politicians.

"The eastern manufacturers cannot do without Washington County wool; let all who have it, hold on to it, until they get a fair price for it."

Democratic Victory!

ISAAC BUCKINGHAM, Esq., Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Alexandria by seven votes over four Whig competitors. This is, indeed, a great victory, since it is the first time almost within the history of that ancient town that a Democrat has succeeded to the Mayoralty, and it is more particularly gratifying since that result has been obtained by an election immediately through the people. Heretofore, or some five years ago, the Councils elected the Mayor, and the people rarely ever had any agency in the matter—generally elected the Council without any reference to the Mayoralty. Mr. Isaac Buckingham is an excellent citizen and a sterling Democrat; and we doubt not that he will make a popular Mayor.

The Gold Mines of Borneo.

The great island of Borneo is as rich, perhaps, in the precious metals as Mexico or Peru, possessing in one convenient spot a population of nearly 100,000 Chinese, who work on the gold mines of their own accord, and for their own benefit. The annual produce of the mines on the west coast, is estimated at $4,744,000. The quantity of gold procured in Sumatra, the supposed Chersonesus of the ancients, is, according to Mr. Marsden, about 30,800 ounces, which, at £4 sterling the ounce, is worth £123,200, equal to 492,000 Spanish dollars. From a calculation recently made, it appears that the number of Chinese employed in the gold mines at Montrada, and other places on the western side of Borneo, amounts to not less than 32,000 working men. This island has long supplied in the form of 'gold dust' in small ingots, returns in barter for a considerable portion of the trafic in opium and piece goods to the small trading vessels amongst the eastern islands; and there is no doubt of the existence of considerable deposites of gold in the interior of that vast island in various localities.

A High School.

We call the attention of our readers to a notice for a meeting of the School Directors of the city, and other citizens, to be held in the New School House on Penn street, to-morrow evening, to consider the propriety of establishing a High School in this city.

Such of our readers who take an interest in the subject of Education we hope will attend. Let those who are opposed to a High School go, as well as those who favor the measure.

The people should hear the arguments on both sides, if there are two sides to a question of public education. The object of the High School is to teach the exact sciences to children fitted to enter the same from the Ward Schools; in other words, to be to mechanics and business men what universities are to professional men.

PITTSBURGH, March 12th, 1849.

L. HARPER, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Please accept the accompanying Hat, as a slight acknowledgment of your services in the GOOD CAUSE, from a *Working Hatter*.

Yours, very respectfully,
FRANCIS KEEVIL,
72, Fourth street.

☞ Accompanying the above note, we received a splendid silk Hat, finished in the most fashionable style of workmanship, for which the generous donor will please accept our heartfelt thanks, and warmest wishes for his success in business and happiness throughout life. For our advocacy of the Ten Hour Law and the Rights of Labor, we are daily and hourly receiving the most tangible proofs of sincere friendship and good will, from the workingmen of Pittsburgh and vicinity; and it will be the greatest desire of our life to secure a continuation of the confidence and esteem of this worthy and respectable class of citizens.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FEMALE.—We learn from the Cumberland (Md.) Mountaineer of Thursday, that Jesse D. Quantrill, who had just served out a long term in the Pennsylvania penitentiary, for forgery, made an attempt, on Tuesday evening last, to murder the wife of Arthur Cowton, Esq., proprietor of the United States hotel, of that place. Quantrill, it seems, was at one time the husband of Mrs. Cowton, but during his imprisonment, she obtained a divorce and married the gentleman who is at present her husband. On his arrival in the cars on Tuesday, he made his way to the U. S. hotel and enquired of a female servant in attendance, for the room of Mrs. Cowton. The servant not knowing who he was, led him direct to her apartment. He entered the room quickly and locked the door after him, and as is supposed, began the assault upon her. Mr. Jas. Stoddance, the bar-keeper, hearing that he was in the house, immediately repaired to the room of Mrs. Cowton, and finding it locked, and also hearing some unusual noise, bursted the door open, and caught him in the act of choaking her to death, after having failed in his attempt with knife and pistol.—She was immediately rescued, without any serious injury, and Quantrill was committed to jail to await trial.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburgh, Thursday Night, March 8.

MR. HARPER:—This day was the most stormy of the session; from the opening of the House until the close, at 6 o'clock, it was a continual clamor—all owing to the re-charter of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia. It was the Senate bill that was under consideration. The great question was, will the "liability clause" (as it is called,) be placed on this bank, or charter it without? The pure Democracy, headed by that good and sterling son of old Westmoreland, Mr. Laird, fought it inch by inch; and I regret to say, the hireling democracy did not do their duty; but voted with the Whigs. The final vote was, yeas 53, nays 39. So, the Bank is now chartered without the Democratic proviso, the only safety for the people—i. e. the "liability." With this, you will receive the yeas and nays, that you may publish them to the world.

* * * * *

The excitement here to-night is not the least abated. Even while I write, there is loud and angry talk going on with members. The travelers must lose sleep. Nothing else will purify the party, but to cut clear of all such alliances. No bargaining with false men. You must remember that even amongst the false there are choice spirits left. So, never despair. October will bring purity, love and fidelity to the ranks of the Democracy. TRUTH.

—The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Ball, Bellis, Bent, Biddle, Bull, Carl, Cornyn, Diehl, Duncan, Elliott, Emery, Eshleman, Henry S. Evans, William Evans, Fisher, Frick, Fuller, Gillespie, Gordon, Grittinger, Grove, Henzsey, Herring, Higgins, Hortz, Hower, Large, Lewis, Little, Hugh M'Kee, John M'Kee, M'Laughlin, Martin, Otto, Pratt, Robb, Roseberry, Rapley, Rutherford, Ryman, Schoonover, Sharp, R. Randle Smith, Snively, Steel, Stubbs, Stutzman, Swartzwelder, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Weirick, Witmer—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Bloom, Courtney, David Evans, Fausold, Hampson, Hastings, Henry, Kirk, Klotz, Laird, Lamberton, Laubach, Long, Luckenbach, M'Calmont, M'Cartney, M'Culloch, M'Kee, Marx, Meek, Miller, Morrison, Myers, Nickleson, Pearce, Porter, Redick, Roberts, Shaffner, Smyth, Souder, Stockwell, Taggart, Walters, Wattles, Wilcox, Williams, Zerbey, Packer, Speaker—39.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Harrisburgh, Friday afternoon, March 9.

MR. HARPER:—This day, like many others, has been entirely devoted to the re-charter of Banks. The Farmers Bank of Bucks passed through at the late hour of 6 o'clock, after a desperate struggle, the yeas and nays being called about fifty times. There is no use in giving them.

The Senate to-day had a stormy session for some time in relation to the new county of Lawrence. A call of the house was ordered, and the doors closed—all out had to stay out, and all in, had the same privilege of remaining *in statu quo*. Finally, the vote was taken, when the county passed by a large vote. The new county men are combined and determined to carry every county asked for. From this, yop will find that we are in a bad fix—solely owing to the indifference of our people at home. Their especial attention was called to this matter in good time; but they heeded not my warnings; they will yet have time to repent good for this. I despise the stupidity of men, holding office, that are fearful of exerting themselves to perform their duty. Letters have been received here from a would-be distinguished (but extinguished) Alderman, reflecting on the Ten Hour Bill and the Homestead Exemption; but states that he is decidedly opposed to surrendering one single inch of our county. When I return, I will give you his name.

The Usury Bill was up for discussion. On taking the vote, it was found that the law will remain as it is—only nine Senators voting for its repeal.

The session is now getting interesting; and should I remain here, you may look out for interesting facts and figures, as the future President (Col. Benton,) would say. Speaking of the Presidency, there is no man in the country that would bring to our cause, just now, more sterling worth, and none more generally beloved for strict adherence to sound radical truths, than the great and good Senator from Missouri.

If wisdom and love of that which is pure, will have any thing to do in our National Convention, I trust for the honor and welfare of the country, that Benton will be our candidate. Every friend of justice would rally round him. My friend, Larimer, and his friends, would vote with us—no small party just at this time. These are my own opinions and I care not for others.

Letters have been received disclosing more frauds on the Canal. The Sergeant at Arms is off again on a tour of search for men.

I must not forget to thank you for your note, stating that I am industrious. I am working for nothing and keep myself. This I have been doing all my life for the Democratic party, and why not continue it? TRUTH.

☞ It may be some satisfaction to the Factory operatives in this County to know their fellow laborers in the east are moving for the needed reforms.—The Pennsylvanian of Saturday publishes the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the "male and female factory operatives of the city and county, held on Wednesday evening."

We copy the following:

Whereas, A sufficient time having elapsed of the present session of the Legislature, to give them no excuse for further delay in their action on the ten hour law, thereby withholding from us a boon, not only promised, but merited. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, male and female, call on the Legislature to amend and repeal the proviso now attached to the bill, and substitute the amendment now upon the file, offered by Captain Small, and as amended by Thomas Forsyth.

☞ We have forwarded to Mr. Swartzwelder, within a week or ten days, the names of some hundreds of the female operatives in the Allegheny Factories. None have refused to sign the memorials. To suppose that any one of them prefers TWELVE hours to TEN is preposterous. We notice this matter on account of having heard that some of the Cotton factors in Harrisburg have circulated the report that the girls in the Allegheny factories are opposed to the ten hour law.

Father Ritchie.

The habits and personal appearance of Father Ritchie, editor of the Union, are thus described by a Washington scribe. He has long ranked as one of the distinguished editors of the American Press

"Mr. Ritchie is seventy years of age, more or less. He admits that he is "agreeable," but does not fancy being questioned closely on this point. He goes into his sanctum and seats himself in his funny chair at 11, A. M., punctually, and very rarely leaves it when Congress is in session, before three in the morning, but for an hour to dine. Indeed he more frequently continues his labors till 4, A. M., bringing the grey dawn around him, than quit ten minutes before three. This is his life from one year's end to another, and for six days in the week. He appears to carry no more flesh on his bones than just enough to prevent them from falling apart; yet though he has led this life of Herculean labor for forty years, he is more rarely sick than the hale man of thirty-five. He still preserves his passion for classics, obtained for twacking Virgil and Homer into unruly boys, and he can yet devour a new poem of merit with as much enthusiasm as one might look for to be displayed by a young lady just learning to be a 'blue.'"

Gold in Pennsylvania.

The Clinton county Democrat, published at Lock Haven, learns from a reliable source, that a gentleman in Sugarvalley, Clinton county, while digging a well, came upon a vein of yellow mineral, which is heavier than lead, and has every appearance of being pure gold. A sample has been sent to Philadelphia for the purpose of testing it. Should this substance prove to be gold, fears are entertained that Clinton county would soon outstrip California in the variety of her population. The Editor says, however, that he is by no means certain that the substance found is gold.

Mr. Polk's Speech at Richmond.

The Inquirer gives the following sketch of the reply of Ex President Polk to the Speaker on the Virginia House of Delegates, last Tuesday, on the occasion of his reception at Richmond by the State authorities:

Mr. Polk, in reply, spoke very warmly and eloquently of the very high compliment in being thus received by the legislature of a State, for which he held the most profound veneration, and from whose apostles he had drawn and gathered up his appreciation of the principles of constitutional liberty. He said he was taken by surprise in the flattering reception extended to him by the representatives of Virginia, and he should regard it as the highest honor of his life. To be so received, having just laid down power, and no longer clothed with the patronage of the government, filled him with gratitude. He had been most laboriously engaged during his administration, and had endeavored, to the best of his ability, to discharge the arduous duties that had devolved upon him as President of the United States. Measures of greater magnitude had been crowded into the four years of his administration than had fallen to any that had preceded; and the benefit of the country alone had guided him in the conduct of affairs. His principles he had learned in the school of the illustrious statesmen of Virginia. He was no longer a *servant* of the people, but had now become a *sovereign*. He spoke of the greatness of the country, and, in connexion with the extension of our territory, of the value of the Union. The Union would be preserved by maintaining the compromises of the constitution. Preserve the Union, and the march of our country in prosperity and greatness would be immeasurable, and surpass the glory of ancient Rome, the mistress of the world. He referred to the vast commerce that would flow from our newly-acquired possessions, making six hundred millions of people commercially tributary to us. He continued to respond at some length, in fine taste and with much force.

From the Jeffersonian, Brookville, Pa., edited by E. R. Brady, Esq.

The Pittsburgh Morning Post.

For some time, we have been silently, yet carefully watching the controversy which has been going on between the Editor of the Pittsburgh Morning Post and one or two of the hireling trumpets of the cotton lords of that city, in relation to the "Ten Hour Law," and the "Factory Riots." We had concluded to remain silent on the subject, but when we saw the attempt made to destroy the private business of an individual, for taking up arms on the side of humanity, and in defence of those whose lot in this world requires them to work for the means of subsistence, we felt that to remain neutral any longer would be an act unworthy of the position which we hold.

On the 20th of February ult., we published the names of four firms who thought proper to withdraw their patronage from the Morning Post, on account of the course pursued by its editor; and we have since learned that powerful exertions were making to decrease the circulation of that paper, and force Mr. Harper to abandon its publication. These exertions were not only carried on secretly, but received the open support of the "Pittsburgh Gazette" and the "Commercial Journal;" presses controlled by men who would resort to any act to procure the almighty dollar, and who are now engaged in advocating the cause of those who

"Would strip the dead,
Or rob the orphan of his crust of bread;
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
Or strip the gilding from an angel's wings!"

But notwithstanding all the bold array of opposition, the Post has obtained the sympathy of the people, and they will support its editor in his independent course in such a manner that he can bid defiance to the aristocracy of the loom and spindle. And in proof of this assertion it is only necessary to place before our readers a resolution passed by the citizens of Old Westmoreland, while assembled in county convention, viz:

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

Nor is this the only place from which the people and the press have spoken in favor of his course—the entire press in Pennsylvania (excepting a few mean, groveling spirits,) have sided with the "Post," and also numerous others in Ohio, New York, &c.

The course pursued by certain editors in the city of Pittsburg, in endeavoring to destroy a paper which was not afraid to sympathise with the unfortunate girls who were incarcerated within the walls of a county jail, (one of whom was only thirteen years old,) is beyond the power of language to condemn; and each one should have the mark of Cain placed upon his brow.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Falcon, which sailed from New York on Thursday last, for Chagres, took out 106 California adventurers. The barques Palmetto, Mousam and Henry Harbeck, sailed from San Francisco, with an aggregate of 191 passengers, and the barque Norumbeag sailed for Galveston, with 96 passengers, who go overland from there to the Gold Region.

AN ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY CONSECRATED.—An occurrence of this kind took place at New Orleans on the 29th ult., Bro. J. C. Larne delivering the oration. The Crescent says: "Never have we witnessed any thing more beautiful than the Odd Fellows' procession yesterday—more solemn and impressive, than the ceremonies attending the consecration of 'Odd Fellows' Rest,' the burial ground which the Order has provided for the last resting place of its members. It immediately adjoins that beautiful 'city of the dead,' Cypress Grove Cemmetery, and is capable of being made equally beautiful."

☞ Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, says the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, was one of the ablest opponents of the effort in favor of negro voting during the session of the Reform Convention in this State. This trait in his character, however pleasing to General Taylor, will not make his appointment any more palatable to the Chester and Montgomery county abolitionists.

☞ **Public Meeting.**—A Public Meeting of the School Directors of the nine Wards of the City, and all other citizens who feel an interest in the subject, will be held in the Fourth Ward School House, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of establishing a Public High School, into which all pupils (who, upon examination, are found qualified,) can be promoted, from all the Public Schools in the City. The object of which will be to place within the reach of every child, the means of a more thorough business education than our public or even private schools afford.

The subject will be laid before the meeting by the following Committee, who were appointed for that purpose by a meeting held at the Board of Trade Rooms, on the 8th instant:

LEMUEL STEPHENS,
WILLIAM J. TOTTEN,
L. R. LIVINGSTON,
THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
W. W. WALLACE

JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

WANTED—A Partner, with $800 capital, to enter into the Wagon-making business, now in full and profitable operation in the city. One to take charge of the wood department, would be preferred.
S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
mar13 Smithfield street.

WANTED—A Place for an honest and industrious poor man, as a porter or drayman. This notice is inserted by a friend, who will guarantee his integrity. Address T. M., through the Post Office. mar14:d

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 Alexander Wright, of the Township of Baldwin, 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 township 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. ALEXANDER WRIGHT.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the above Township, 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 and lodging of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

Wm. Davis, J. Barr, Wm. Sinclair, S. Scott, J. Carson, A. Long, J. Long, Jonathan Long, T. Harrison, J. M'Auley, J. J. Couch, H. Armstrong. mar14:2d

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 Geo. Dougherty, of the 5th Ward, Pittsburg, 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 DOUGHERTY.

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.

Chas. M'Kenna, F. Leyde, J. Mackin, J. Gerwig, J. Roger, P. Donnelly, E. M'Keever, M. Ritchey, J. Gilher, George M'Dermot, B. Kane, P. Mulholland. mar14:2d&w*

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions, passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC—No 12.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to the expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreter.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses, of a certain delegation of Chippewa Indians and their interpreter, in coming to Washington city upon business of their tribe with the government of the United States; and their expenses while engaged in such business in the city, and on their return home, the money to be paid into the hands of the chiefs of said delegation, or to an agent to be appointed by the Secretary of War, at his option, to conduct said Indians on the way home as far as Detroit, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such services out of the money appropriated as aforesaid.

APPROVED February 27, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

AN ACT to establish an additional land office in the State of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the public lands of the United States including in the present Fayette district, in the State of Missouri, as lies within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point on the northern boundary of the State intersected by the line between ranges thirteen and fourteen; thence south along that line until it intersects the line between townships fifty-five and fifty-six; thence west along that line until it intersects the line between ranges twenty-three and twenty-four; thence north along the last mentioned line to the northern boundary of the State; thence east with said boundary line to the beginning, shall be formed into a new land district, to be called the "Chariton District" and for the sale of the public lands within the district hereby constituted a land office shall be established at such most convenient place within the said district as the President of the United States may designate.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That for the office in the land district hereby created, a register and receiver shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall severally give bond and security, according to law, before entering on the duties of their respective offices. They shall receive the same compensation, fees and emoluments, and shall perform similar duties, and possess the same powers with all other registers and receivers of land offices, and shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws of the United States providing for the sale of the public lands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause to be transferred to the land office hereby created all such books, maps, records, field notes, and plats, or transcripts thereof, relating to the surveys and entries of the public lands in this district, as may be necessary for the sale of the public lands, in compliance with the provisions of this act.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED February 26, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 14]

AN ACT to provide for carrying into execution, in part the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into execution, in part, the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, made and concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight; viz: To payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due, under said article, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the sum of three million seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due, under said article, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, the sum of three million five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

APPROVED February 26, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT to extend the provisions of an act approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi, with regard to the five percent. fund and school reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to carry into effect, in the State of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those States, with regard to the five per cent. fund and the school reservations,' approved March third eighteen hundred and forty-seven," be, and the same are hereby extended, so as to enable the State of Alabama to have three years from the passage of this act in which to make the selections of land authorized by the preceding acts to which this is an amendment.

APPROVED, February 26, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No 16.]

AN ACT in addition to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company," approved the third March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, be, and the same hereby, is, extended and continued in full force and effect for a further period of twenty years, commencing with the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-nine: *Provided nevertheless*, That Congress may at any time hereafter modify or repeal the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no suit or action depending in any court whatsoever, in which the said corporation is plaintiff or defendant, shall abate or be discontinued by reason of the expiration of the original character of the said corporation, but the same shall continue and be prosecuted in all respects as if the said character had not expired; and the president and directors who were in office at the time it expired shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act, until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

APPROVED February 26, 1849.

☞ Horace Greeley has written a long address to his constituents on the subjects of Slavery, Postage Reform, and Retrenchment in the expenses of the general government, mingled with not a little Fourierism, red republicanism, socialism, and other odious *isms*.

Married.

By the Rev. Nathaniel West, on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN BAILLIE to Miss BARBARA ANDERSON, all of this city.

☞ **St. Patrick's Day.**—The Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint will be celebrated on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., by a Supper to be given at the house of Sergt. GEORGE DOUGHERTY, Fifth Ward, where the friends of Ireland are respectfully invited to attend. Supper on the table at 8 o'clock. P. J. mar13:5t
(Chronicle please copy and ch. "Post.")

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. PORTER ..... MANAGER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 50 cents.
Family Circle or Second Tier ..... 25 "

☞ Second night of Mr. CHAS. WEBB.
WEDNESDAY, March 14, will be acted
OTHELLO.
Othello ..... Mr. Webb. | Iago ..... Mr. Oxley.
Desdemona ..... Miss Porter. | Amelia ..... Mrs. Madison.
Clog Hornpipe ..... Master Wood.
To conclude with the
SWISS COTTAGE.
Nutz Telk ..... Mr. Dunn. | Lisette ..... Miss Cruise.
☞ In rehearsal, "THE EXILE."
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at half past 7.

UNITED STATES' PATENT OFFICE,
March 10, 1849.

ON THE PETITION OF WILLIAM STEELE, of New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to said William Steele, for an improvement in making brushes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 17th day of August, 1849:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on the 1st Monday in August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Globe, and National Democrat, Washington; Republican & Argus, Baltimore; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; Post, Pittsburgh; Tyne Sun, New York; Post and Times, Boston; Gazette, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 1st Monday in August next. EDMUND BURKE,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. mar14:law3w

☞ EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of John Hague, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims against the said, will present them for settlement. JOHN GRAHAM,
mar12:6t* H. CHILDS, Executors.

LOCAL MATTERS.

AN INCENDIARY DETECT.—Major Harrison performed a part last night quite as creditable to him as any that distinguished his career in Mexico. His officers—Richardson, Reed, Barr, Glenn, & Co.—are also deserving credit.

An incendiary was caught by them. His name, JOHN OAR; is a son of a watchman. He is about seventeen or eighteen years of age, and is a brass founder.

On Monday evening the officers were on the look out for incendiaries; and officer Richardson discovered this young man under very suspicious circumstances. He was tracked to board yards, carpenter shops, &c.

On last evening he discovered him again, and again followed him. He was seen going into Exchange alley. Here the Mayor and his posse congregated. Two took their station at the mouth of the alley; two at the further end; while the Mayor himself entered the Exchange stable and "looked out." He spied Orr attempting to apply the match to a stable opposite. He made two attempts; but both were failures. Orr then crossed over, and pushed open the door of the Exchange stable, (where the Mayor was standing,) and deliberately lighted a match. He was grabbed—but was permitted to escape, as his re-capture was certain. The alarm was given, and the officers closed upon him and took him.

On his person was found a bunch of matches. He was asked if he smoked; he said, no.

He will be examined this morning.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—*Tuesday Morning.*—The attendance was unusually large this morning. A party of black dancers, was taken from Lawson's on the hill. There were six usual males and females. Old Lawson himself was there; so was his wife; and the poor little fiddler too. One copper colored man told such a plausible story about his connection with the transaction that he was discharged. Lawson had a singular statement to make: "I have been whitewashing in Nashville; just got home; some of my colored friends asked me to give a ball; I refused at first but at last consented; Buffalo Mag came there with a flask of whiskey; she and Susan got to quarreling about a fellow that is in the State prison; one wanted him when he came out, and the other wanted him; so they began to fit; and they fit away; I put them out and they yelled murder and watch and every thing; the watch came up and took them, watch then came to my door, and broke it in; when they got in they took our cakes and oranges, and swept the table;" &c. &c. The result of the investigation was, that all had to go up for twenty-four hours each.

There were a number of white folks