MISS SPRING IS COMING!

BY THEODORE A. GOULD.

Miss Spring is a coming
Again! again!
With her cheering smiles of mirth:
With her warming sun,
And her genial rain,
With her flowers to strew
In the garden and plain:
And her warbling birds
Whose joyous strain
Shall gladden the grateful earth.

Mr. Winter is going,
Herra! hurra!
What a hateful old fellow is he!
There'll be many dry eyes
When he sees his last day:
Why, he hasn't a friend
That would like him to stay!
Ha! ha! we'll be glad
When he totters away—
Good riddance, old Winter, say we.

Miss Spring is a coming.
And well we know
She's a bright and a laughing thing!
And her balmy breath
Will melt the snow:
And the ice-bound stream
In her glance will flow;
And the birds will sing,
And the bright flowers grow—
Then a welcome to beautiful Spring!

Written for the Saturday Morning Post.

THE BET;
OR, AMERICAN FOLLY EXPOSED.

BY MORTIMER.

CHAPTER IV.

The servant, bearing the letter referred to in the last chapter, found the residence of Mr. Thorton, and deposited it in the hand of the servant. George knew that Miss Amelda was commissioned to receive Master Frank's letters during his absence; so he conveyed the letter in question to her. Amelda, not knowing whether the letter should be mailed to Frank or not, opened it, and, after having perused it, summoned George and directed him to carry it to Mr. Dunlavy. Augustus had just arrived from Philadelphia; he read the letter, and after tea, took it to Henry Woodward. The result was a determination on the part of Messrs. Dunlavy and Woodward, to call on Monsieur de Porsigney next morning.

* * * * * * *

Next morning our friend was up and quite meditative at an early hour. He thought how desperately he would be hoaxed if his letter would be mailed for London, or would be unnoticed by Gus Dunlavy. While pondering upon the many dire calamities which might happen his enterprise, the tiny announcement bell belonging to his room was rung. He paused in his perambulations, and said—"Come in."

A servant entered, bearing upon a neat little silver waiter two visiting cards, and presented them to our hero. He took them and read: "Mr. Augustus A. Dunlavy, Esq.," and "Mr. Henry Woodward, Lieut. U. S. A."

The servant was in waiting, and was told to show the gentlemen up.

Again the tiny bell was rung, and again the invitation to enter extended. The door was thrown open, and Messrs. Dunlavy and Woodward presented themselves. Frank was promenading the room when the bell rang, cane in hand, and had turned his face towards the door. There he stood in an extremely graceful but negligent manner; but the moment his visitors entered the door he approached them in the most graceful and bland manner, and said:

"Feel ver much honor, monsieurs. Ah, yes! fell ver much honor, monsieur. Ah—I beg pardon, monsieur—a tousand pardon; so short time, so ver short time, since I see your names,"—looking at the cards—"ah, yes! Dunlavy—Woodward. Take seat, monsieurs—take seat. I feel ver much honor."

"Monsieur de Bonfonti," replied Gus Dunlavy, "we are pleased to see you in our country, and especially in our city. We have a letter from our friend Edwin Barclay, saying to us that you are his very particular friend, and we are sorry to say that our friend Franklin Thorton, to whom the letter is chiefly addressed, sailed on last Saturday for England. We hope, however, Monsieur de Bonfonti, that your visit will prove pleasant, and would now tender our services to make it so. You will please consider both or either of us at your service, when it is your desire to visit any place of amusement or curiosity, in or about the city; and permit me to say, monsieur, your acquaintance with our language will greatly aid you in your enjoyment. We Americans make but poor attempts at holding converse in French."

Thus Gustavus Dunlavy addressed himself to the supposed Col. Louis de Porsigney. He did not feel at liberty to violate his friend Ned Barclay's injunction; therefore he employed the feigned title of this distinguished guest. After an hour's conversation, Messrs. Dunlavy and Woodward took their leave, promising to call in the evening and accompany Monsieur de Bonfonti to the opera.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the bell belonging to Monsieur de Bonfonti's room was again rung, and Messrs. Dunlavy and Woodward announced and admitted. The gentlemen, dressed in a most superb manner, escorted their distinguished French protege to their carriage, and were soon whirled to the theatre. Having procured a choice box, they conducted Monsieur de Bonfonti to it. When they arrived, the singing had commenced; but so much the better for all—it was the desire of all three to be seen. The escorts wished to have it known that they had person of note under their care, and that through them alone access could be had to his acquaintance.

Our hero was the "observed of all observers." A free use was made of that very useful instrument, the opera glass. "I wonder who he is?" was the unanswered and unanswerable question of many.

"He has a foreign appearance. A gentleman of great distinction, that his certain, or you would not find Gus Dunlavy and Hen Woodward coming here with him at this hour," said one.

"What most exquisite mustaches! Oh! did you ever see such whiskers?"

Many such remarks were dropped by both ladies and gentlemen. This was noticed by our friend, and he was satisfied as it regarded his complete success. He noticed his dear mother's glass aimed at him, but he was perfectly easy, and in turn employed his gold, framed glass, and quite cooly singled out his lady as a gazing stock.

Presently the curtains fell; the first part of the performance was concluded, and Monsieur de Bonfonti was conducted to a splendid saloon which was abundantly supplied with every kind of refreshment. Here he met his old and familiar acquaintances, male and female, and enjoyed the pleasure of a formal introduction to even his own little sister Amelda. The company was gathered here and there in little clusters, sipping their ice cream and lemonade with cake and fruit; but still his keen ear detected many remarks that were not intend to reach it. Some ladies were extravagant in their admiration of his personal appearance; some gentlemen condemned, others applauded; so that there existed a great diversity of opinion. During the few moments spent in the refreshment saloon, Monsieur became formally acquainted with many, both old and young, with whom he had been intimate from his babyhood.

Having accomplished enough for one evening, our hero expressed a desire to return to his room. When the bell rung, announcing the resumption of the play, the carriage was summoned, and our trio were soon at the Astor House. Messrs. Dunlavy and Woodward, excusing themselves from proceeding any further, left their protege at the door, and returned to the opera.

When Frank Thorton, alias Monsieur de Bonfonti reached his room, he gave vent to his pent up mirth—"Most capital hit! better than I expected! ha! ha! ha! I am into it, and so is Gus. But how will I get out? that's the question. How will I cap this climax? Well, I don't care if I do make a blunder; I have won the thousand dollars as clear as a whistle. Now for a solitary bottle of champagne, a good cigar, and the news of the day."

Twang went the bell pull—up came *the man at your service*, and received the following orders:

"Servant, one bottle of your best champagne, a few prime cigars, and the evening news."

"Yes, sa."

The champagne and cigars were soon served, and the news laid upon the table. After enjoying a glass of iced champagne, and lighting a cigar, Monsieur sat down to read the news. We will take our place as listeners to his soliloquy—

"The Journal of Commerce—what has it to say that's new and stirring? Ah! my eye catches a notice of the arrival of a person of distinction:

"We are informed that Col. Louis de Porsigney, of the French Army, is in this city, and has taken rooms at the Astor House. The Col., it appears, prefers passing along quietly, and has therefore assumed an alias which we are not at liberty to give. But if we mistake not, he has fallen into hands that will bring him out."

"Good! excellent! *excellentissime*, as a Frenchman would say. No wonder I was so much noticed by all hands at supper. Now the ball is fairly set a rolling. Ah! you lovely Gus, how you will writhe under this practical joke. But I'll put you deep into the costs before all is over."

During the next day, the tiny announcing bell belonging to Monsieur de Bonfonti's parlor, enjoyed but little rest; and ere evening arrived, a whole pack of cards, variously styled and named, were presented to him by the servant, upon the little silver card server.—In one word, he was perfectly lionized.

All who knew anything of him, knew, or thought they knew his real name; yet no one ventured to use it in his hearing.

After tea, Augustus A. Dunlavy was announced and admitted. The compliments usual at the meeting of gentlemen, being over, Monsieur de Bonfonti, pointing to a neat silver card basket which sat on the table, said:

"Pon my word, Monsieur Dunlavy, pon my word I am much embarass. I am so much pleasat you have call. I was neave so much embarass. What will I do wis dese cards—ver many cards, Monsieur Dunlavy, ver many—too much acquaintance. I does not want to offend—*en honnuer*, monsieur, *me conteiller*."

"Am I permitted to look over these cards, monsieur?"

"*Sans doubt*, ah! *prier pardon*, I mean yes, monsier."

Permission being granted, Dunlavy arose and examined the cards, and found that most of them were from the *elite* of the city, and a few from *aspirants*. Resuming his seat, he proceeded to advise Monsieur de Bonfonti to attend to as many as was in his power, pointing out the few which he marked, as unworthy of notice. "And," continued he, "be particular in attending to the invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Grafton to their soiree on to-morrow evening. It will be a splendid affair, monsieur. One of our best families—Live in the greatest style. Oh! to be sure, you must not miss Mrs. Grafton's soiree See all the beauty and fashion of our city there."

"Oh, monsieur! non possible—non possible. I would much pleasir have—ver much fine lady; but monsieur, me no spare ze time." This was spoken with much animation.

"True, monsieur; I suppose you care but little about our plain and homely ways; but you must hold yourself in readiness for a soiree which I purpose giving on Friday evening. I will take no excuse."

"Very much pleasair, Monsieur Dunlavy; it will very much pleasir me afford."

"And on to-morrow evening permit me to call and conduct you to Mrs. Grafton's—will you not?"

"*Certainement*, very much thanks, monsieur, ver much 'bliged."

Having concluded his arrangements, Dunlavy arose and retired to the door, bowed in his most graceful manner, and bid his French friend good evening.

"Ah! you no longer zit! Ver much pleasair to have you come in. *Bon soir*."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LADIES OF HAVANA.—The editor of the St. Louis Union is now sojourning at Havana. Like a true American, he sees but little beauty, except among our fair countrywomen. After alluding to the indolent habits of the Spanish-Cuban ladies, which, however, is to be expected in so warm a clime, he says:

"Why they do not walk, it is hard to tell. Perhaps they are too indolent, or it may be, as some maliciously suggest, that their necks and feet are the only beautiful parts of their persons; consequently they are unwilling to show themselves in any position save that which makes them appear to the most advantage—by exhibiting their few charms and concealing their many defects. Whenever the spirit of Yankee enterprize begins to operate here, the first reformation will be in the mode of riding. Already has innovation so far commenced its work, as to induce a few Spanish ladies to wear bonnets—an article of dress generally abjured by them with almost religious horror, as the badge of 'outside barbarians.'"

☞ The largest packet ship in the World has just been built at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She is called the Empire State. Her tonnage is 1,640 tons, carpenter's measure—being larger than any packet ship now afloat. She is owned by Messrs. D. & A. Kingsland & Co., of New York, and is to be commanded by Capt. J. S. Russell, part owner, under whose supervision she has been constructed. She is intended to ply between New York and Liverpool.

WILSON ECLIPSED.—The Boston Post says Mr. Palfry has made a speech, in which he solemnly protested that before he would consent that slavery should extend one square inch further, he would open his old veins and let his blood out; nay more, he would stain the scaffold or the stake with it!!! "Ah," said Mr. Boyden, a brother whig, "we cannot believe that until we see him suspended between heaven and earth! He is a man of lofty, ardent patriotism, but an *election is soon to take place in Massachusetts!*"

Death of Dr. J. C. Reynolds.

The Lewistown Democrat chronicles the death of Dr. J. C. Reynolds, at that place, on the 24th of February. The brilliant career of Dr. R. in Mexico is well known to the country. He was born in Cecil county, Md., and graduated at Dickinson College at the age of fifteen. He was highly complimented by Gen. Lane in his despatches immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo.

The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 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 FICKESON on the 28th 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.

☞ The Democratic Citizens of the Third Ward will meet at the Cerro Gordo House, on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to choose Delegates to meet in the County Convention, pursuant to the call of the

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

mar16:3t

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*:

"* * * 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 traitorous 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.*

☞ We received last evening, (too late for this morning's paper,) a very interesting letter from our Harrisburg correspondent. It will appear in Monday's Post.

☞ The Saturday Morning Post, issued this day, contains an immense amount of interesting reading matter. The original story, entitled "THE BET," is published in full in its broad pages. The Saturday Post is unquestionably the largest and cheapest paper in the West. Single copies for sale at the counter, with or without wrappers, at 5 cents per copy.

The Ten Hour Question.

Democrats! Workingmen! Remember, That the Ten Hour Question will again come up in the next Democratic County Convention. The Committee of Correspondence have requested you to give an expression of opinion on this important measure, in the primary meetings to-day. Workingmen, now is the time to make your voices heard. Turn out in all your strength to the Ward meetings, and let the enemies of Popular Rights know that you cannot be seduced from the noble stand you have taken on this question. Attempts no doubt will be made to prevent an expression of opinion on the Ten Hour Law, but the honest masses have only to turn out to the meetings to-night, and the apologists of wrong will be driven to the wall. Huzza for the Ten Hour Law! Huzza! Huzza!!

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

We regret that a press of matter, that cannot be postponed, will prevent us from publishing the very interesting proceedings of the High School Meeting, held on Thursday evening. The Report drawn up by Professor Stephens, would alone occupy four columns of our paper. But, unlike most lengthy productions of the kind, it is characterized by vigor and thought, perspicuity and eloquence; in short, it is an unanswerable argument in favor of the immediate establishment of a High School in this city. Therefore, it is with regret that we are unable to lay the Report before our readers previous to the adjourned meeting for Monday evening. We anticipated objections to the establishment of a High School from certain quarters, and we have not been disappointed. The proposition of Hon. Harmar Denny, to engraft the School on the University should not be tolerated. The High School must be a public institution, with no *castes* in it, such as pay scholars and *public* scholars. It ought to be free to all who are fitted in the Ward Schools to enter it, and supported by a general Tax. Thus the children will all be placed on a level, as they should be. Such an institution as projected in the Report of the learned and able Professor, would be a credit to our city, and a spring of untold blessings to the youth who are soon to take our places in all the active pursuits of life. Some one at the meeting suggested the idea that the High School would benefit the children of the rich more than those of the poor. We should have been pleased if some citizen had asked that gentleman, whether the minds of poor children are not as vigorous and as capable of a high development as those nursed and pampered in the lap of luxury? We are grossly mistaken if they are not. The rich will be benefitted by the High School; and so they should be; for their taxation is in proportion to their wealth; and the poor will be benefitted, by having the means within their power of giving to the little ones they love, an education that will fit them for any position in society. One of the speakers intimated that the High School would be an *aristocratic* institution! Had he reflected a moment, it would have occurred to his mind—for the gentleman is open to conviction—that democrats *admit* of an "aristocracy" of Worth and Talent; and can he deny that such an institution as is contemplated in Professor Stephens' Report would not become a nursery to promote vigorously the worth and talent which God has distributed like the rain and sunshine equally upon all; but which, social inequalities prevent the natural development of. Ignorance is the great mother of social and political evils. Knowledge is the only levelling principle that will elevate humanity to one common platform, and establish upon the earth Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Therefore, all the measures which may be adopted to extend the boundaries of Knowledge, and make it free to every child of Adam, are beneficial; and should have the aid and encouragement of every true philanthropist and public spirited citizens.

Ohio Convention Bill Passed.

The Ohio Statesman of Tuesday evening says: "The Senate has just passed, by a vote of yeas 27, nays 6, the bill to allow the people of the State to vote for or against the calling of a Convention to amend the present or to adopt a new constitution. Those voting in opposition to the bill, were Messrs. Claypoole, Conklin, Corwin, Haines, Kendall, and Vinal, all whigs. There is a hope that the bill will pass the House, the whig members fearing the effect of further opposition to this much needed measure.

The "Second Washington."

It is supposed that the disappointment of Mr. Lawrence in failing to obtain the Treasury department, says the New York Evening Post, will be sweetened by the gift of some, almost equally desirable post.—If so, it strikes us that the course of General Taylor will vary a little from the example of Washington, which he has so often declared is to be the pattern of his conduct. Washington made his appointments, not with a view to satisfy the expectations of those who received them, but with a single eye to the public service.

The Great Western Railroad.

Extract of a letter from an active and intelligent friend of the Great Western Railroad, to the editor—dated

STEUBENVILLE, March 14, 1849.

FRIEND HARPER:—Upon my recent return from Philadelphia, I regretted that I had not time to stop in Pittsburgh and see you; but, imperative calls at home prevented.

I see that some one has advised you of the success of our Railroad mission to Philadelphia. We made no efforts to get stock; but merely talked with the business men. Philadelphians, like all other sensible men, see, at a glance at the map, that we have the natural, most direct, and best route for the middle track of the great American Central Railroad, from Philadelphia, via Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to St. Louis, and eventually, under Col. Benton's or some other good plan, to the Pacific. The work goes bravely on. We intend to have the line from here to the Ohio canal, at least, under contract this season. This section will tap the Ohio canal at its nearest and best point; and will pour into Pittsburgh and Philadelphia a great business which they have not had for years. Reliable information informs me, that the five counties of Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Licking, Knox and Franklin, purchase goods in New York city every year to the amount of two millions and a half to three millions of dollars. Their produce, to an equal amount, finds the same market. Here is business to the amount of five to six millions of dollars annually, which naturally belongs to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. And this amount, too, in only five counties through which our lines pass. The directness of our route, and its being the shortest railroad line from Ohio to the east, will at once secure this important business to its natural markets, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. To secure the business which we offer, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia could afford to build this road themselves. But this we do not ask. We know it will be good profitable stock, and intend to secure a good portion ourselves; enough to secure the work going on; the balance needed to finish, we will let you have.

From the encouragement we received in Philadelphia, I now look upon the building of this Road as settled. Immediately after our Convention, on the 26th April, we will proceed to canvass the line, and make up enough stock to put our work under contract from here to the Ohio canal.

We hope to see you, and a large number of your acquaintances here at the Convention.

Yours, &c., A. L. F.

SPRING.

Yesterday was a mild and beautiful day. The air was balmy and delightful; and the sun shone out in all his splendor and glory. The Canary birds in our Editorial sanctum and in the Post Building, sang sweetly and joyously; and seemed to rejoice that the frost spirit has gone to his home. The ladies, (God bless them,) took advantage of the day, and thronged the fashionable thoroughfares from morning till night. They appeared happy as caged birds let loose upon the wing. The merchants, too, were as "busy as bees," and were actively engaged in out-door business.

Alfred B. Street, Esq., one of the best descriptive poets of the age, paints the following beautiful picture:

"The landscape smiles with lovlier look
When summer glad dawns in. The fresh blue sky
Bends like God's blessing o'er; the scented air
Echoes with bird songs, and the emeral grass
Is dapled with quick shadows; the light wing
Of the soft west makes music in the leaves;
The ripples murmur as they dance along;
The thicket by the road side casts its cool
Inlaik breath of shade across the heated dust;
The cattle seek the dark beneath the banks,
Where sport the gnat swarms, glassy in the sun,
Grey, whirling specks, and darts the dragon fly,
A bold green arrow; and the wandering flock
Nibble the short thick sward, that clothes the brink
Down sloping to the waters. Kindly trees,
And happy faces make the honeyed walk
A paradise. Upon the mossy roof
The tame dove coos and bows; beneath the eave
The swallow frames her nest; the social wren
Legislates on the flower bed's policy, and trills through
Its noisy gamut; the humming bird
Shoots, with that flying harp, the honey bee.
'Mid the bright honeysuckle's trumpet bloom.
Sunset wreathes gorgeous shapes within the West,
To the eyes that love the splendor; morning awakes
Light hearts to joyous tasks; and when the deep night
Breathes o'er the earth a sedent solitude,
With stars for watchers or the holy moon,
A sentinel upon the steeps of heaven,
Smooth pillows yield their balm to prayer and trust,
And slumber, that sweet medicine of toil,
She's her soft dews and weaves her golden dreams."

☞ We are indebted to our old friend JOHN BROOM, Esq., President of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, for a copy of the Annual Report of said Company. We have heretofore noticed this Railroad. It is one of the best managed and most profitable Roads in the country.

☞ When the enemies of the Ten Hour Law write us threatening and insulting letters, we will take it as a great favor if they pay their postages.—But men who would work to the grave poor orphan children have not honor enough to pay the postage on a letter. Gentlemen you had better "save your wind to cool your breath."

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.—The new directors and president publish in the New Orleans papers an exposition of its affairs, which they contend have been grossly mismanaged by their predecessors. The tabular statement shows the following result:—Liabilities, $3,884,108 62; assets, $3,580,773 88; amount of deficit, 291,437 54, being 16 per cent. on the capital. This deficit is owing to the heavy losses of the bank, which amount to $304,634 74, while the gains are only $13,197 20, leaving the deficit as above stated.

THE CHOLERA.—Our city was rife yesterday with rumors of there having been several deaths from this disease on board the steamer Hiram Powers, during her trip from New Orleans to this place. We visited the boat, and ascertained from Capt Pierce, that there had been three deaths on board, but none from Asiatic Cholera. The only passenger from New Orleans that died, was an aged woman, and her disease was not cholera. The person who died, was a man who got on the boat at Cairo, very much enfeebled from fever. The other, and the only case which resembled cholera, was a deck passenger, who was quite dissipated. Capt. Pierce said he did not consider it a case of cholera.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, March 13th.*

☞ St. Patrick's Day.—On Saturday evening next, the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, the Right Rev. Bishop O'CONNOR, at the request of the undersigned Committee, has consented to deliver a Discourse on the following subject:—The sufferings of Ireland must not be attributed to Catholicity. Their real causes explained.

The Discourse will be delivered in the Hall at St. Paul's School, at 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission, twenty-five cents. The proceeds to be appropriated to the support of the Orphan Asylum.

JAMES BLAKELY,
THOS. APPLEBE,
JOHN ANDOE,
HEY M'COLLOUGH. } Committee.

mar13:td

☞ 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. M. [mar13:3t

(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 "

☞ Fifth night of Mr. CHAS. WEBB.
☞ Second night of the BATEMAN FAMILY.
SATURDAY, March 17, to commence with the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
Walter.....Mr. Bateman. | Boy.....Miss Bateman.
Gipsy.....Miss Bateman. | Josephine.....Mrs. Bateman.
After which—
THE RENT DAY.
Martin.....Mr. Webb. | Gregory.....Mr. Dunn.
Rachel.....Miss Porter.
To conclude with
BOMBASTES FURIOSO
General Bombastes.....Miss E. Bateman.
King.....Miss K. Bateman.
Fusbos.....Mr. Bateman. | Destifina.....Mrs. Bateman
☞ Monday, Benefit of Mr. WEBB.
☞ Mr. CRISP is engaged, and will shortly appear.
☞ In rehearsal, "THE EXILE."
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at half past 7.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE INCENDIARISM.—John Orr has made a full confession of his guilt. He has implicated other persons, among them Andrew Sims.

At the examination before the Mayor, yesterday morning, ——— proved very clearly that at the time of the arrest of Orr at the Exchange stable, he was in Church. The Mayor very promptly discharged him.

We copy the following from the confession of Orr, as taken down by the Mayor:

"On or about the 25th of February, (Monday) Andrew Sims got in above a hole in the door of the stable of James Dillon off Webster street in the Third Ward, at or about 10 o'clock, and did fire said stable by applying a match. The same night went directly to a carpenter shop, situated on Second and Ross; took out two panes of glass and entered by the window. I opened the door and let Sims in. We both applied matches to the stable.—On our return home he wanted to fire Sheriff Forsythe's stable. I would not consent. After the fire in Leonard's yard, on Friday night, the 14th instant, ——— asked how board piles were set on fire.—Sims answered: "I know very well."

Andrew Sims denied the whole statement; and through Messrs. McClure and Palmer, his Counsel, asked to have till 4 o'clock, P. M., to find witnesses who would prove where he was during the fires.—The further investigation was postponed till 4 o'clock, and Sims was sent below.

At the time designated the prisoner was brought up and witnesses were examined on both sides.—Two young men named Little and Marthens testified that on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at about 10 o'clock they saw Sims on Webster street, in company with Orr; that he came from the place where the stable was burned; the fire broke out a few moments afterwards.

A. J. Moon, a watchman, stated that on the night of the Webster street fire, he saw Sims on ——— street; he spoke to a cow I had on the way to the watch house.

Another man named Kennedy testified that about four weeks ago, on Sunday, he saw Sims and Orr together on Penn street, Fifth Ward.

For defence, Mr. Lowe, door keeper of the Smithfield Methodist Church was sworn, who stated that on the evening of the fire in Webster street, Sims passed him in the Church, remained till it was dismissed; saw him on his knees; went home with him; left him at the gate with Joseph Barker. This was after the fire in Webster street, but before the burning of Binsley's shop.

Mr. Barker testified that when Mr. Lowe left Sims at the gate he (Sims) went directly into the house.

Mr. Carothers testified that he was in the house when Sims came; he did not go out again that night.

No other witnesses were examined. Sims was committed for further hearing till Monday.

It is a little singular that men can be so much mistaken—for the witnesses on one side are entirely wrong in this case.

THE FIREMEN.—We have paid but little attention to the controversy about the firemen and their conduct at the fire in Leonard's Board Yard.—We understand, however, that they have been denounced for bad conduct committed by some persons. We have several communications on hand from different companies, in defence of themselves and fellow-firemen. We deem it unnecessary to publish them. We do not think that the respectable and energetic workers at engines should feel agrieved because bad conduct receives condemnation; for that there is blame to be attached somewhere, no one denies. We know, and every citizen knows, that the vast majority of the Pittsburgh firemen are well meaning, and devoted to the safety of the city. But few take delight in wrong doing. But that there are a few who do acts of a disgraceful character, must be admitted. It may be said that these do not belong to the companies; but are persons who take hold of the ropes when alarms are raised. If so, let the members see to it, that their companies may not be disgraced by the petty outrages of evil disposed persons.

The firemen have it in their power to remedy the whole evil. If they have not, some regulation should be made by the city authorities that would effect a reform.

FORGERY!—We a few days ago heard something of the operations of a party of accomplished villains who recently arrived in this city from below. There were five or six of them engaged in the enterprise. One of the most respectable firms in the city —Tassey & Best, was diddled to the extent of $2,000. Attempts were made upon the credulity of Myers, Hunter & Co., Bagaley & Smith, and several others. It appears that the chief of the gang deposited $2,000 with Swasey & Co., Cincinnati, upon which they got a draft! They then forged copies, one of which they presented to Tassey & Best, who telegraphed to Swasey & Co., enquiring whether it was good. Receiving an affirmative answer, they gave goods, which were shipped to Cincinnati.

Mr. Best happening to go to Cincinnati, discovered that they had been swindled, and sent back a despatch stating that the draft was a forgery, that the goods were gone, and all was lost.

The aforesaid chief still remains in this city, staying at one of the best Hotels. He is secure in some way, (we do not know how,) and has no fear of the law. He is the same person who perpetrated a heavy swindling operation a few years ago in Michigan.

Since the above was written we have been informed that Dowes (the chief alluded to) has left.—He took the Brownsville packet.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Mr. WM. S. HAVEN, one of the most efficient School Directors in the city, suggested at the meeting on Thursday evening, that the Directors should meet and make some arrangement about introducing a uniformity of books into the Schools of the city. At present, each ward has its own kind of books; and all are different. This causes serious inconvenience; and great expense to those parents who change residences on the first of April, being compelled to throw away old and purchase new books. Mr. Haven's suggestion is a good one.

☞ Mr. Spencer arrived in town on Thursday evening from Washington.

The Reporter of that city says he was humbugged by a young man. And suppose he was, does that prove that all who were on the stage were humbugging the audience? If the Editor of the Reporter thinks so, he is the worst humbugged man in the beautiful town in which he resides.

☞ The horse attached to Prof. Magill's carriage, made off with it from Federal Street, on Thursday afternoon, and broke it into several pieces. After attempting to run down a few children he was arrested in his career.

☞ An article noticing the embarkation of the "Pittsburgh and California Mining Company," was omitted by accident. A small matter, however; they got off safely, amidst tremendous cheering.

MESMERISM IN ALLEGHENY.—We understand Mr. Spencer will deliver a course of Lectures in Quincy Hall, Allegheny city, commencing on Monday evening next.

☞ The Allegheny trade is now quite brisk. Groceries and Produce are being shipped to the regions above in large lots.

GREENWOOD.—We understand Mr. McKain is building another packet to run regularly to Greenwood during the summer.

☞ A horse was drowned in the mud opposite the Court House on Thursday!!

☞ Mr. Webb and the Bateman family appear this evening.

☞ There were nine cases in the Tombs yesterday morning.

☞ We were very much edified by many of the addresses delivered at the High School meeting on Thursday evening. The subject which elicited remarks from the Solons of the gathering was Education. A *new* theme! The meeting was called to devise a plan for establishing a High School. But a few persons discovered the necessity of introducing the subject of Education to the attention of the audience.

One allowed that "Education was a fine thing." Another said it was important to the rising generation, for how could small beer dealers calculate if they had no knowledge of figures. These thoughts seemed to astonish those who sat back as silent listeners—for they had never heard such sayings before. So curious was the effect upon the nerves of the auditors made by these announcements that considerable feeling was manifested towards the close of the evenings deliberations. But what puzzled the brains of the advocates of Education was how the end might be accomplished without the means. The taxes were now too high, Although education was important, ignorance with all its attendant vices, was preferable, if a half mill is to be added to the already exorbitant demands of the collectors.

We will attend the next meeting certainly.

ADMITTED.—On motion of Wilson McCandless, Esq., *James K. Kennedy*, was yesterday admitted to practise in the various Courts of this county.

On motion of Judge Shaler, *John R. Large* and Joseph *Weaver* were admitted to the practice in the various Courts of this county.

☞ The Canal Packets are now afloat. We call attention to the advertisements of the Lines.

☞ Eagle Boys, Attention.—A special Meeting of the Eagle Engine and Hose Company will be held this (Saturday) evening, the 17th inst., as business of vital importance to the Company is to be considered. You are all expected to be present. By order.

WM. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

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BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty:

To pay invalid pensions, forty thousand dollars;

To pay the pensions of widows, orphans of officers, seamen and mariners, fifty thousand dollars;

To pay the pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, three thousand dollars.

APPROVED March 2, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

AN ACT declaratory of the act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That by the act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Iowa into the Union," approved December twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and forty-six, the United States assented to the application for the support of common schools, as made in the second section of the tenth article of the constitution of said State, of the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within the State of Iowa, and of the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State by the act of the fourth of September, eighteen hundred and forty one; said land to be selected in legal subdivisions of not less than three hundred and twenty acres.

APPROVED March 2, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 20.]

AN ACT to allow subsistence to certain Arkansas and other volunteers, who have been prisoners of war in Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the army of the United States be, and they are hereby, required to pay, in money, to each volunteer of the Arkansas regiment, and to each volunteer of any other corps that has been in the military service of the United States, who has been a prisoner of war in Mexico, the sum of forty cents a day, in lieu of subsistence, during the whole time of his imprisonment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits provided by the first section of this act extend to the legal representatives of said volunteer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the same evidence as is now required to establish the fact of ordinary service, shall be sufficient to establish the fact of imprisonment, and to authorize and require said accounting officers to make the payment provided by the first section of this act, upon application of said volunteer, his authorized agent, or legal representatives.

APPROVED March 2, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 21.]

AN ACT concerning the pay department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pay department of the army shall consist of a Paymaster General, who shall have the rank of colonel, and the same pay and allowances as are at present provided by law, and the same tenure of office as the heads of other disbursing departments of the army; two deputy Paymasters General, with the same rank, pay, and allowances as are now provided by law for such officers, and the same tenure of office as officers of like grade in other disbursing departments of the army; and twenty-five paymasters, with the same rank, pay, and allowances as are now provided by law for such officers, and the same tenure of office as officers of like grade in other disbursing departments of the army. That it shall be the duty of all disbursing officers of the pay department to renew their bonds, or furnish additional security, at least one in four years, or as much oftener as the President may direct. That the officers of the pay department, provided for by the first section of this act, shall consist of the Paymaster General now in commission, the fifteen paymasters who were in service under the act of June, at the commencement of the war with Mexico, and ten paymasters to be selected from the additional paymasters now in service, and the thirteen paymasters authorized by the acts of seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

APPROVED March 2, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No 22.]

AN ACT to continue the light at Sand's Point, on Long Island.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the fourth section of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act authorizing the erection of certain light-houses, and for their purposes," as requires the light at Sand's Point, on Long Island, to be discontinued, be, and it is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED March 2, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 23.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act for authenticating certain records," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act entitled "An act for authenticating certain records," approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it may and shall be lawful for the keepers or persons having the custody of laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents of any foreign government or its agents, relating to the title to lands claimed by or under the United States, on the application of the head of one of the departments, the Solicitor of the Treasury, or the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to authenticate the same under his hand and seal, and certify the same to be correct and true copies of such laws, judgments, orders, decrees, journals, correspondence, or other public documents; and when the same shall be certified by an American minister or consul under his hand and seal of office, or by a judge of one of the United States courts under his hand and seal, to be true copies of the originals, the same shall be sealed up by him and returned to the Solicitor of the Treas