The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1849.

☞ For Commercial and River News, see next Page.

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

☞ Col. Benton arrived here on yesterday afternoon, and took lodgings at the Monongahela House. He will leave this morning.

Russia and Turkey.

From a general survey of the nations of the Old World every observing mind must be convinced that the period is at hand when there will be more need for swords than reaping-hooks. The designs of Russia upon Turkey have produced no inconsiderable alarm in England. The London Times, in adverting to the crafty movements of the Emperor Nicholas, declares that "Europe is reposing on a volcano." The amicable relations which have heretofore existed between England and Russia no longer exist; and the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning, has intimated to the Ottoman Porte that in case of a rupture with the Russians they may expect the assistance of his government.

The designs of Russia upon the Turkish Empire have long been known to the world. In A. D. 988 Vladimir the Great, Grand Duke of Russia, was baptized by Greek missionaries from Constantinople; he married the sister of the Greek emperor, and introduced Christianity into his dominions. From that time until the present, through all the vicissitudes of war and conquest, the religion of the Greek Church has prevailed. Consequently, since the subjugation of the Greeks by the Turks, the Czars (or Cæsars) of Russia have claimed a sort of legal right to the empire of Constantine, by virtue of the union of Anna, daughter of Basil II. with Vladimir. In the will of Peter the Great, it is said, his successors are directed, when the proper time shall arrive, to assert that right, and to remove the Imperial City from the Baltic to the Bosphorus. Above the tomb of Alexander are now hung the keys of Paris and Adrianople, and it is the ambition of Nicholas to have suspended over his tomb the keys of Constantinople, and thus make the Mediterranean the southern boundary of his empire. When Napoleon was an exile in St. Helena he said that in fifty years Europe would be either republican or Cossack; and the period is at hand when the prophecy is about being fulfilled. Two great forces are at work antagonistically, the pen and the sword; if the pen triumphs the sword of even the fierce Cossack will be beaten into the pruning hook; but we fear before that time takes place it will have performed many a sanguinary task. The pen is the pioneer of Democratic Liberty: the sword opens the way for Tyranny to trample upon all that Humanity holds dear.

The present distracted state of Europe is an advantage to the crafty designs of Nicholas. With recruits from seventy millions of subjects, most of them no better civilized than were the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns, his progress will be irresistible, unless the whole strength of England is thrown in the path of his progress. That England will endeavor to preserve the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire we cannot for a moment doubt; for it is her interest to do so, in order to retain her own Asiatic dominions. At the present time the Turkish navy consists of forty ships, and her army amounts to 300,000 men, and such a force is not to be despised even by the greatest military Power of Europe. With England as an ally it would be capable of frustrating the ambitious views of the haughty Czar and prevent him from wearing the iron crown of Constantine. The time is surely approaching when the crescent will disappear from the domes of St. Sophia, and the cross once more take its place. It is to be hoped, however, that the change will not be the result of military violence, but be effected by the gentle influence of true Christianity, operating on the hearts and guiding the reason of men. The steam-ship, the rail-road, the magnetic telegraph, the printing press, the Bible and the sentiment of Democratic Liberty, are going onward conquering and to conquer; and their destiny is to revolutionize society, and bring about in due time that era of prophecy when there will be "peace on earth and good will among men."

"Law and Order."

The Difference.—Some persons are punished for violations of law and order, while others are granted an impunity to commit acts of the most destructive and demoralizing character.

Here is the proof:

Last July some girls and a few men and boys gathered in the neighborhood of a certain factory in Allegheny city, and after some calm remonstrances against running the mill contrary to "the spirit of the Ten Hour Law" they proceeded to acts of outrage. That is: They threw eggs, mud, and pebbles; made threats; broke open gates and doors and threw down fences. Informations were made against them. They were arrested, indicted and convicted. The law which made their conduct punishable was old and almost obsolete.

We published yesterday a law against the issue of shinplasters by individuals, or corporations; a law against the circulation of small notes of every description. It has been violated by three corporations: The county and the two cities. The law never interfered to punish the violators; its ministers winked at the infractions. We are now experiencing the result.

The Factory rioters were convicted because their conduct was calculated to injure the business of the county, by rendering capital insecure. [This was the *ostensible* cause. The real cause was, the hope entertained by some that the Ten Hour Law might be defeated.]

And now we ask the candid citizen to answer, who has done the most injury to the city—the rioters or the Whig and Conservative Councilmen and Commissioners?

Who talks of prosecutions against these? Some men do talk of pushing the law against them, but they are laughed at. *Laws were not made for the rich.*

The riot was a sudden outburst of passion, for which there was great provocation. The perpetrators were young, uneducated, thoughtless, and for the time, reckless. They were suffering the pangs of poverty, and the future was dark to their vision. They thought they were sustaining a law made for their protection.

Now, what has been the conduct of the Councils and Commissioners? They knew of the law passed in 1838. Deliberately and wilfully they violated it. They have done more to injure the business and reputation of this great commercial and manufacturing district than would fifty factory riots. The poor are being robbed of the reward of their toil. Confidence has been in a great measure impaired.

The girls were convicted—while the perpetrators of the shinplaster outrage go free.

☞ The York and Cumberland Valley Railroad, to run from York to Harrisburg, is to be put under contract immediately, and the work will be pushed to completion with all the energy and despatch in the power of the company.

Post Office for California.—A portable post office of wood, the Washington Whig says, has been constructed, containing pidgeon holes for letters, and places for books, &c., to be conveyed to California. It is not probably more than ten feet in length and four in height. This office is to be set up wherever it may be convenient, and shifted where circumstances may direct.

☞ It is thought by farmers in Michigan that the opening of Spring finds the wheat in a poorer condition than it has been for many years.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

Harrisburg, April 1849.

Mr. Editor:—I herewith send you the inclosed petition, "numerously signed by a respectable portion of the Tax Payers of the city." (Such is the language of Mr. Smyser,) against the High School. How very "respectably signed," by men that care not whose child cries, if their own can but laugh. These are the men that wish to cramp the energies of the people, liberal in them. Men owning whole squares of buildings, would blight the prospects of the rising generation. The child of the poor man that pays a tax, is as much entitled to the respect and "generous confidence" of these worthy Whig Patriots, as the children of the college dignitaries. Colleges are endowed by sums appropriated by the Legislature, which sums come from the tax payers of the State, and the darling, hopeful sons of these *charitable*, and if you please, liberal, spirited citizens, would cut off the poor man's child, without a share of that which was intended for them. Education is the right of all, and to make a virtuous people, all should be educated. And it is an insult to this community, that a petition of this character should ever be signed. But thanks to an intelligent Legislature it was not entertained. The bill passed without a dissenting vote, and had any member doubted the necessity of the High School, this petition would have satisfied any thinking man that it should pass, and that immediately. Therefore let such arrogance at all times be thus rebuked, for ignorance will not further be tolerated, even from a "*respectable portion*" *of the tax Payers*,

TRUTH.

To the Hon. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of the undersigned would respectfully remonstrate against any change being made in the School Law of this city, and regard the project of a High School—schools called the "Inns of Court,"—and other of similar character as altogether visionary and calculated to impose unnecessary burden upon the tax payers of said city, and your petitioners would respectfully pray, &c.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1849.

H. Smyser,	G. Serlio,
E. Simpson,	Wm. Robinson, Jr.,
F. Lorenz,	James Gray, (4th street.)
Hilary Brunot,	John Holmes,
Wm. Eichbaum,	Lewis Hutcheson,
Chas. Rowan,	B. A. Fahnestock,
G. Armor,	Harmar Denny,
John Willock,	Caleb Lee,
James Woods,	D. H. Stone,
E. Phillips,	Geo. Miltenberger.

Rail Road Meeting.

The meeting last evening in the Board of Trade Rooms was quite large, and proved to be exceedingly interesting. In addition to the eloquent gentlemen from Ohio, who were present and addressed the meeting, the great Missourian, Col. Benton, was present by invitation, and made an enthusiastic speech, on the subject of the proposed Rail Road to the Pacific. His remarks were received with thunders of applause, and when he sat down, a vote of thanks was adopted.

Solomon W. Roberts, Engineer of the Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R. Company, read a Report, which we hope to be able to publish to-morrow. Mr. Larwell, of Wooster, followed; Mr. Wellman, of Massillon, came next. After the speech of Col. Benton, Mr. Carter, of Starke, addressed the meeting. The Ohio gentlemen were exceedingly severe upon the Pittsburghers. They said boldly that the citizens of this city had broken faith—that they had brought on a Rail Road crisis in Ohio and now refused to aid in the enterprise.

Col. Robinson, President of the Company, made a short statement as to the condition of the affairs of the Company in this city, and made a strong appeal to the citizens to come forward and subscribe.

Mr. Bakewell submitted a set of Resolutions, which were adopted. They recommended the issues of bonds by the cities; the appointment of a committee of five to solicit individual subscriptions; also, a committee of three to draft an address to the people. Messrs. Moorhead, Edwards, Carothers, and two other gentlemen, were appointed to receive subscriptions; Messrs M'Candless, Darsie and Bigham, to draft an address.

A. W. Foster, Esq., and R. H. Kerr opposed the Resolution recommending the subscription by the City.

Mr. Moorhead acted as Chairman; Messrs. Edwards and Carothers, Vice Presidents; Messrs. Sampson and Miller, Secretaries.

Third Ward School Meeting.

In pursuance of a call, the citizens of the Third Ward met at the Public School House, on Monday evening, April 23, 1849. The Hon. G. Adams was called to the chair, and L. Harper, Esq., and Thos. M. Marshall were appointed Secretaries.

Thos. Hamilton, Esq., stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the propriety of changing the location of the Public School House.

Andrew McMasters, Esq., presented the following preamble and resolutions, for the consideration of the meeting:

We, the citizens of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, in Ward meeting assembled, taking into consideration that our public school house is situated at the extreme boundary of the ward, that it is fast decaying in consequence of its unfavorable location, that *now* it is found inconvenient and dangerous, from its attitude above the grade of the alley in the vicinity, that it *will* be almost impossible of access when the grades of the alleys are perfected, that opportunities for the securing a spacious lot for the erection of a suitable building are fast disappearing before the rapid strides of improvement in our ward. Therefore,

Resolved, That the School Directors of the Ward are requested hereby instructed to take immediate measures for the securing of a suitable location, for the erection of spacious and convenient buildings, for the use of the public schools of the Ward.

Resolved, That it is the desire and wish of this meeting, that the Directors of our Schools in the choice of a location for the contemplated buildings, be more governed by considerations of health, comfort and convenience to the children attending our schools, than by a desire to economize the public money, at the expense of the health, the happiness, or comfort of the children.

These resolutions gave rise to much discussion, and as there appeared to be much discussion amongst those present, it was thought advisable not to take a vote on the subject until there would be a larger meeting of the citizens of the Ward.

The following resolution was then submitted by L. Harper:

Resolved, That, to ascertain the voice of the citizens of the Third Ward in relation to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a new school house, the citizens of the Ward be authorized, at their election on the first Tuesday of May next, to vote directly on the subject. Those who are in favor of the purchase of a lot and the erection of a school house, will have the words "for a new school house," printed on their ballots, and those who are opposed to the measure, will have the words "against a new school house," on their ballots. And if a majority of the citizens of the Ward shall decide in favor of a new location, then the School Directors of the Ward are authorized to select a location and erect a building thereon.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare business for the next meeting, viz: Messrs. McCurdy, Harper and Marshall.

After which, the meeting adjourned, to convene at the same place, on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Franklin County.—At a meeting of Democratic citizens held at Chambersburg on the 10th, William Heyser, Esq., was appointed President, and H. M. Sibbett, Esq., Secretary. On motion, J. Nill, Esq., F. Smith, Esq., and Samuel Sibbett, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Pittsburgh convention, with authority to choose the senatorial delegate from their number.

☞ There were new potatoes in the Charleston market on Saturday last.

☞ The gold fever has reached Honduras, and among those sailed is the son of the British Consul.

☞ Father Mathew has not arrived by the Europa. He probably took passage in the ship New World, for New York.

Extract from an Able Letter.

The Democratic citizens of Lancaster, Pa., having invited the Hon. James Buchanan, in a pressing letter, to accept of a public dinner, he replied by a letter, in his own able manner, from which we take the following extract:

"To my fellow citizens of Lancaster county I am personally, professionally, and politically indebted for as much kindness and support as they have ever bestowed upon any other individual.—Seven times have I been before them as a candidate for office, and seven times have they honored me with a large majority of their suffrages.—Whilst I deeply regret that at present the majority honestly differ from me in political opinion, yet this circumstance can never cancel the obligations for past favors recorded on a grateful heart.

"You state truly that many and trying have been the scenes through which Republic has passed—exciting and momentous the issues decided by the Federal government, during the long period of more than twenty-seven years since I first took my seat in December, 1821, as your Representative in Congress. Since that time the country has advanced, rapidly and steadily, in prosperity and power, under the guidance of Democratic principles, with but a few brief interruptions.

"The impartial historians who shall carefully trace events to their causes will find, that whenever these principles are departed from in the administration of the Government, whether State or National, disastrous consequences have followed, whilst a steady adherence to them has uniformly promoted the welfare of the country. For my own part, after long experience, it is my solemn and deliberate conviction that their prevalence is necessary, not only to the harmony of the States, but to the perpetuity of the Union."

Whilst the Democracy has ever built upon its ancient foundations, it has not remained stationary in the development of its principles, when all the world around it has been in progress. On the contrary, recognizing the right of the people to control their Government, it has ever advocated the extension of their power over their own agents and everywhere with the happiest results. This may be called progressive Democracy; but it is in fact the great conservative safeguard of our liberty property, and union. Universal suffrage combined with universal education, can alone, under the blessings of Providence, correct the tendency of power to steal from the many to the few, and successfully resist the encroachments of capital upon the rights of labor—encroachments which have been made in all countries and under all Governments of which we have any historical record.

Under these deep convictions, I shall ever adhere to the Democratic creed, and as a private citizen shall always cordially support Democratic men and measures. This unquestionable right, however, shall be exercised by me with kind personal feelings towards political opponents. To worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to form and express his political opinions, are inherent rights of every American citizen; and to assail and persecute any man or any party for the exercise of these sacred rights would be to violate the precepts of Christian charity, the spirit of our institutions, and the dictates of true policy.

It would ill become me to state the part I have taken in the many exciting and momentous political questions to which you refer, that have agitated the country during the period of my public service. My greatest honor and highest reward, next to the approbation of my own conscience, are that I have been sustained throughout my past career by the intelligent, faithful, and glorious Democracy of my native State. I might add, that I have enjoyed the confidence of every Democratic administration of the Federal Government since I first took my seat in Congress, commencing with that of Mr. Monroe—from all of which I have received voluntary offers of high and honorable appointments. The administration of James K. Polk, in which I bore a part, I am content to leave to the imparial historian.

In returning amongst you, it shall be my pride and my pleasure, as a private citizen, to sustain the Democracy of this renowned old country, whether in prosperity or adversity, and to promote by all honorable means the harmony of the party. In union alone there is strength."

☞ The steamer Ne Plus Ultra returned yesterday from the Missouri river, where she had taken some California emigrants. She landed them at Kansas. From her officers we learned that a pretty general opinion prevails in the Valleys of Indian and Kansas or going as high up as Council Bluffs, owing to the great numbers that have crowded into St. Joseph, Independence, and other neighboring points, causing everything to be at exorbitant prices.—*St. Louis Un.*

For California.—The steamer Enterprise arrived yesterday from Zanesville, Ohio, bringing one hundred and ninety five California emigrants, thirty three wagons, and eighteen mules. She will proceed to Independence.

The steamer Pike No. 9, brought around from Louisville, a good many California emigrants, and their effects.

The emigrants on the Enterprize are principally from Zanesville, the rest from points on the Muskingum river.—*St. Louis Union.*

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ..... C. S. PORTER
Acting and Stage Manager ..... C. W. CRISP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette	50 cents.
Family Circle or Second Tier	25 "

☞ Third appearance of the talented actress Mrs. FARREN.

☞ Triumphant Success of LUCRETIA BORGIA!

☞ Mrs. FARREN as the DUKE'S PAGE.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24TH,

LUCRETIA BORGIA.—The Duke D'Este, Mr. Farren; Genuino, Mr. Prior; Gubetta, Mr. Oxley; Lucretia Borgia, Mrs. Farren

DANCE.—By Master Wood.

To conclude with the elegant Petite Comedy of THE BARRACK ROOM.—Col. Ferrier, Mr. Prior; Barnard, Mr. Farren, Mrs. Farren.

☞ To-morrow evening, Ellen Wareham; *or, Love and Duty.* Also, the new and splendid sketch of *The Child of Adoption.*

☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at half past 7.

J. H. LAWMAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium,
NO. 68 *FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDINGS*
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ap24 PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders Under Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c. mar31

Awnings, Awnings.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Awnings, Tarpaulins, Fire Screens, Tents, &c., at the shortest notice. Sail Loft over Spence & Roberts' Block Makers Shop, Front street, near Ferry.

ap24:1m* JOSEPH JANEWAY.

MAY MAGAZINES REC'D AT M. A. MINER'S.—Godey's Lady's Magazine, for May.
National Magazine, for May.
Graham's
Memoirs of my Youth; by A. De Lamartine
Life and Letters of Caroline Fry.
The Waverly Novels, by Sir Walter Scott; complete in five volumes.
Bowdler's Family Shakspeare, from the sixth London edition.
Outlines of a New System of Physiognomy; illustrated; by J. W. Redfield, M. D
Littell's Living Age, No. 238.
Our stock now comprises the largest and most complete assortment in the West.

☞ Smithfield street, third door above 2d. ap24

HOGAN & CANTWELL, 69 Market street, and No. 7 Diamond, have on hand and are opening a large and varied assortment of China Vases, Card Baskets, Cut Glass and Fancy Cologne Bottles, Alabaster Jewel Boxes, China Figures, &c.; 4 doz. celebrated Bay Water, from the Isle St. Thomas; 6 dozen celebrated Florida Water; 24 doz. Cologne Water, various brands; 12 doz. Shaving Compound; 6 doz. Ox Marrow, for the hair; 6 doz. Roussell's Handkerchief Perfumes; 6 doz. Chinese Floating Soap—with splendid assortment of Soaps, and other Perfumery. *For sale Low for Cash.* ap24

FOR SALE—Several Building Lots of 24 feet front by 130 deep to an alley, desirably located in Allegheny, on and near Ohio lane. Price from $200 to $300.—Scrip will be taken at par for any of these Lots, or of payment of one-eighth in hand, in Scrip, if desired—balance in seven yearly payments.

S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
ap24 Smithfield street.

CASTOR OIL—17 barrels, per North River, for sale by
ap24 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

BRICK—140,000, in Birmingham, for sale by
ap24 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

SWEET CIDER—150 bbls. in store and for sale by
ap24 JAMES PATTON, Jr.,
No. 17 Liberty st.

BACON HAMS—5 casks just rec'd and for sale by
ap24 JAS. PATTON, Jr., No. 17 Liberty st.

MOLASSES—50 bbls. rec'd and for sale by
ap24 JAS. PATTON, Jr., No. 17 Liberty st.

MESS AND PRIME PORK—18 bbls. Mess; 15 do. Prime, rec'd and for sale by
ap24 JAS. PATTON, Jr., No. 17 Liberty st.

CORN BROOMS—30 doz. fancy Brooms, rec'd and for sale by JAS. PATTON, Jr.,
ap23 No 17 Liberty st.

TOW AND COTTON BAGS—20 doz. Tow, 30 do. Cotton, rec'd and for sale by.

SCRIP WANTED—In exchange for Window Glass, assorted sizes, and Young Hyson and Black Teas, at
ap24 WM. DYER'S, No. 153 Liberty st.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

(Public—No. 37.)
CONCLUDED.

For interest to be paid as annuity on two hundred thousand dollars, per resolution of the Senate of twenty-seventh May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve thousand dollars,

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eight hundred and thirty-six, five thousand dollars;

For missions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matters, medicines, and pay of physicians, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred dollars;

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two thousand dollars;

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, one hundred barrels of salt and five hundred fish barrels, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand one hundred dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred dnd thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron an steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, six hundred dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two huadred and twenty dollars;

For two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

TO THE OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of the second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars;

For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, twenty thousand dollars;

For two smith's establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, two thousand dollars;

For pay of two millers, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine one thousand two hundred dollars.

TO THE PLANKESHAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

TO THE PAWNEES.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars;

TO TOE POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third august, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For education, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty two, five hundred dollars.

TO THE WINNEBAGOES.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, eighteen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ten thousand dollars;

For fifty barrels salt, and three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, six hundred dollars;

For one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, seventy thousand dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars;

For laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, three hundred and sixty five dollars;

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, five hundred dollars;

For six agriculturalists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implments, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, four hundred dollars;

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty five thousand dollars;

For interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

WEAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

MENOMONIES.

For fulfilling treaty with the Menomonies, ratified at the present session of Congress, viz:

For payment to the chiefs to enable them to arrange and settle the affairs of their tribe, preparatory to their removal to their new country, per first clause of fourth article of treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, thirty thousand dollars;

For payment to the mixed blood, and in such proportions to each as the chiefs in council, and a commissioner to be appointed by the President, shall designate, per second clause of same article and treaty, forty thousand dollars;

For payment for expenses of removal per third clause of same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars;

For payment for subsistence for one year after removal, per fourth clause of same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars;

For the establishment of a manual labor school, the erection of a grist and saw mill, and other necessary improvements, per fifth clause of same article and treaty, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the payment of improvements on the lands ceded, per eighth clause of same article and treaty, five thousand dollars;

For the services and expenses of a commissioner to distribute the half breed fund, per second clause of same article and treaty, two thousand dollars;

For expenses of a delegation of Indians to explore their new country, per sixth article same treaty, four thousand dollars.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

For payment to the emigrant New York Indians who went west in the year eighteen hundred and forty six their proportion of the annuities due the Senecas and the Six Nations of New York for that year, to be reimbursed to the United States when recovered from Samuel H. Bunoh, late sub-Indian agent and his sureties, four hundred and seventy eight dollars and sixty five cents;

For compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas in addition to former appropriations for this object, three thousand dollars;

For surveying the northern and western boundary lines of the country now owned by the Creek Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.

Approved March 3, 1849.

For Greenwood Gardens.

THE new and fast running steamer, THOS. SCOTT, leaves the Greenwood Wharf Boat, at the Point, every half hour during the day, landing at the Garden gate. A fine collection of the choicest Greenhouse Plants are for sale in the garden. Ice Creams and other refreshments furnished in the Saloons. Boquets put up at the shortest notice.

Orders for Boquets, left at the Wharf Boat, will receive prompt attention. ap21

LOCAL MATTERS.

Quarter Sessions—*April 23*—Present Judge Kerr and Jones.

Several "tippling house" cases were taken up and disposed of. There is no other business for this Court.

Court of Pleas—*April 23*—Present Judge Patton

This Court met in the United States Court Room (up stairs.) The jurors were called, and the civil list commenced.

District Court—*April 23*—Judge Hepburn presided in the District Court Room, while Judge Lowrie presided in the Supreme Court Room. The jury is devided. This is the way to get through the list, which has become too long for single sessions.

Mayor's Office.—*Monday Morning*—But one case in, and he brought by Mitchel. This officer seemed to think he had had considerable trouble with him, and marched him up to the hill in quick time.

☞ Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, passed through this city on Saturday. Some smart fellow divested him of a watch during the trip up. He made information before the Mayor.

☞ We are glad to learn that the stock of the Western Insurance Company is being very rapidly subscribed. More than one half the whole amount was taken yesterday. The books will be continued open at the Monongahela House, during this morning, and we would urge the early attention of those who overlooked it yesterday—to what promises to be a very desirable investment.

The books will most probably be closed to day.

The American Joe Miller.—This is the title of one of the most humorous works we have seen—illustrated with one hundred engravings. Work & Holmes, Third st., opposite the Post Office, have it.

"*Memoirs of my Youth*," an interesting book, and the last work of Lamartine, can be had at Work & Holmes'.

Going it, or everybody is going to see it!—That woolly horse of Col. Fremont, at 290 Broadway, is pathetizing the city. The beholder stands mute with astonishment. It sails for Europe the very first opportunity.—*New York True Sun.*

☞ May not this "woolly horse" be the same one that exhibited his proportions here, and walked off without paying his bills?

☞ Hunker's Ice Cream Saloon was opened yesterday. It is very tastfully furnished. We rather think it will be the *first* saloon of the city during this summer. We call the attention of ladies to Hunker's card.

☞ The fare to Beaver is now only five cents. It is expected that next week the lines will pay passengers for traveling with them.

☞ It seems Col. B. B. Taylor is the author of the new play called *Tecumseh*, which has lately been produced in Cincinnati.

☞ The recent snow storm extended in all directions—east, south, west and north. The papers say the early fruit has been destroyed.

Theatre.—Mrs. Farren appears again to-night. Her engagement has thus far been very successful.

☞ Dempster, the vocalist, is giving concerts in the towns of Maryland.

☞ The Eddy Family were in Akron last week.

☞ G. W. BIDDLE, Dentist—Removed to a new three story Brick, on Smithfield st, one door below Sixth street. TEETH INSERTED, from one to a whole sett, by Atmospheric Pressure, with a beautiful representation of the Natural Gum, restoring the Face to its original shape. TEETH EXTRACTED, with little or no pain. DECAYED TEETH permanently saved by PLUGGING, preventing the Tooth-ache. ap21:1y

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

Mercantile Encampment, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar23—1y

☞ Economy.—If you wish to save your money and buy a superfine HAT or CAP, call at FLEMING'S HAT STORE, where you will find a complete assortment of the latest Fashions, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. FLEMING,
mar23:y] 130 Wood st., corner of Virgin alley.

Ice Cream Saloon Open!

P. H. HUNKER, *Fifth street*, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that his SALOON will be open this morning, (Monday, April 23d,) where he will be prepared to furnish an excellent quality of VANILLA and LEMON ICE CREAM. Parties and private families furnished with Ice Creams, Cakes, &c., at the shortest notice. ap23:3t

For Sale.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY, situated in the City of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, viz:—The LOT of 60 feet front on Third street, by 180 feet to an alley, and on which there is a large Two Story BRICK HOUSE, containing several rooms or apartments, which has been mostly occupied as a Tavern these last seven or eight years, and is now occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. Crane. There is also a large Stable on the same Lot.

Also, part of a Lot of Ground, adjoining the above described property, somewhere about 27 feet front on Third street by 180 feet to an alley, on which there is a Two Story House, containing 2 rooms on the first floor, 3 rooms on the second floor; also, a garret and a kitchen. This House was formerly occupied as the Post Office, and now occupied as a Bakery. There is also a Stable on the same Lot of Ground.

Both of the above Houses front on Third street, near Market street, and nearly opposite the Court House. I will sell both these Lots and Houses together, or each House and Lot separately. Terms:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid at time of sale, and the other half payable one year after the sale, with the usual interest—the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage on the same property. Title indisputable, without any encumbrance. A warranted deed given. Possession given at the last of April after it would be sold. For further information, enquire of the undersigned, by letter or otherwise. SAMUEL McCLAIN,
Pittsburgh, April 23, '49—3m No. 93 Wood st.

Arrival of New Spring & Summer Goods!
FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 23 MARKET STREET, SECOND DOOR BELOW SECOND STREET.
C. WERNEBURG,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received a very large supply of the choicest SPRING and SUMMER GOODS ever seen in Pittsburgh, selected by himself in the East, consisting of English, French and Belgian Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cashmerets, &c. of all shades and colors, and of the latest and most desirable patterns, which will be made up to order in a superior style, and at very moderate prices.

He has also on hand a very large stock of Ready-made Clothing, which he will sell very low. ap23:1y

Owners, Notice to Holders of Scrip.

FOR SALE, and payment received in the SCRIP issues of the City of Pittsburgh:—

All that valuable property known as the OLD BASIN LOT, situate on Grant street, opposite the Court House, and bounded by Grant street, Fifth street, Diamond alley and Cherry alley.

This property has been divided into TWENTY-FOUR highly eligible Building Lots, which will be sold to the highest and best bidder, at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 5th, 1849, in front of the Court House.

Terms—One-third in cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. By order of the City Councils.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
ap22:dtd Ch'n Committee on City Property.

4 CASKS CHEESE—Just received and for sale by
ap23 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

Extract of Coffee!

AN ARTICLE which is rapidly coming into use as a wholesome, nourishing and delicious beverage, being more pleasant and palatable than common Coffee, and far cheaper, as a small paper, costing only ten cents, will go as far as four pounds of Coffee. Manufactured by JOHN S. MILLER, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold at Wholesale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
ap21 Corner of 1st and Wood, and Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

Notice.

MY old customers, strangers visiting the city, and others wishing to provide themselves with a handsome DRESS COAT, PANTS, VEST, or any other article in the line, can do so, by leaving their orders with JAMES M'GUIRE, Tailor,
ap21 Third street, St. Charles Building.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alex. Stewart, of Allegheny City, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. SARAH ANN STEWART,
ap21:6td Administratrix.

To the Public—County Scrip.

THE Commissioners of Allegheny County avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to inform the holders of County Scrip, that the Board have under consideration the adoption of measures for the prompt redemption of every dollar of Scrip issued heretofore in anticipation of claims against said County, and the Commissioners now give assurance that, in the course of a few days, the resolves of the Board for the speedy and full redemption of the County Scrip now in circulation, will be published, to relieve the anxiety of the public mind on this subject.

The credit of Allegheny County cannot suffer by a momentary interruption of a circulating medium, based upon the undoubted solvency of the richest and most patriotic population of the State. By order of the Board.

ap21 JAMES GORMLEY, Clerk.

Private Boarding.

SIX or eight young Gentlemen wishing to obtain Private Boarding, may find accommodation by timely application to the subscriber, on St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.
ap15:4wd A. WESTERVELT

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Washington, April 23, 1849.

It is said that no important appointments will be made until the return of Mr. Ewing.

It is rumored that Col. Doniphan has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Philadelphia, April 23, P. M.

Mr. Eli Moore Marshall of New York, is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of $20,000.

Philadelphia, April 23.

Mr. Cooper, the celebrated actor, died at Bristol, Pa., on Saturday.

Baltimore, April 23.

Col. Polk, naval officer, is laying at the point of death.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 23, P. M.

Flour..Western in demand and an advance of six cents ⅌ B, for lower grades.
Grain is firm and unchanged.
Lead..Dull at 4¼.
Provisions..Quiet.
Cotton..In consequence