A STATE OF SIEGE.

I was one day hunting along on foot, with a double barrelled smooth bore, one barrel loaded with ball and the other with number two shot, in a rather (for that country.) open wood, when a large boar made his appearance, about sixty yards off, and not seeing any of his comrades, I let fly the ball barrel at him and tumbled him over. He gave a fierce grunt or two as he lay, and a large herd of these boars and sows immediately rushed out from some thick underwood behind, and after looking a few seconds at the fallen beast, made a dash at me; but they were a little too late, for on first catching sight of them, I ran to a tree, cut up it for life, and had only scrambled into some diverging branches, about ten feet from the ground, when the whole heard arrived, squealing and grunting at the foot of the tree. It was the first time I had ever been treed, as the North Americans call it, and I could not help laughing at the ludicrous figure I must have cut, chased up a tree by a drove of pigs; but it soon turned out no laughing matter, for their patience was not, as I expected, soon exhausted, but they settled around the tree, about twenty yards distant, and kept looking up at me with their little twinkling eyes, as much as to say, "we'll have you yet."

Having made up my mind that a regular siege was intended, I began as an old soldier to examine the state and resources of the fortress, and also the chances of relief from without by raising the siege. The defences consisted of four diverging branches that afforded a safe asylum to the garrison, provided it was watchful and did not go to sleep; the arms and ammunition "*de guerre et de bouche*." were a double barrelled gun, a flask nearly full of powder, plenty of copper caps, a few charges of shot, but only two balls; knife, flint and steel, a piece of hard dried tongue, a small flask of spirits and water, and a good bundle of segars. As for relief from without, it was hardly to be expected, although a broad trail ran about half a mile from my perch, and as for a sally, it was quite out of the question, so I did as most persons would do in my situation, make myself as comfortable as possible, took a small sup from the flask, lit a segar, and sat watching the brutes and wandering when they would get tired of watching me. But hour after hour elapsed, and as there seemed no chance of the pigs loosing patiently, of course I began to loose mine; they never stirred, except one would now and then go and take a look at his dead comrade, and then return grunting, as if he had freshened up his thirst for revenge.

All at once it occurred to me that, though I could not spare any lead, but must keep it for contingencies, yet, as powder and caps were in abundance, it would be a good plan to fire off powder alone every few minutes, and follow each shot by a loud shout, which is a general signal for assistance; and, as one barrel was still loaded with shot, I picked out a most outrageously vicious old boar, which was just returning from a visit to his fallen friend, grunting and looking up at me in the tree, and gave him the whole charge, at about twenty yards off, in the middle of his face. This succeeded beyond my expectations, for he turned round and galloped away as hard as he could, making the most horrible noise, and though the remainder, when they heard the shot, charged up to the front of the tree, the outcry of the old boar drew them all from it, and away the whole heard went after him, making such a noise as I never heard before or since. Remaining up the tree for several minutes, until all was quiet, I loaded both barrels very carefully, with ball, slipped down to the ground and ran away in a contrary direction to the one they had taken as fast as my legs could carry me.

—*Byron's Life in Central America.*

PATIENCE.

BY WILLIAM E. CHANNING.

The Sunday was stormy. I heard a little girl speak impatiently because the rain prevented her going to church. Her father said, "can you command the clouds? Can you give orders to air and sun? Can you direct God? Will you go to him and say, "Make it fair, for I wish to go up to the temple?"

Then came to me the sense of shame at any despondence amidst the storm of reaction. In my hope the Lord's day of humanity had come, but how overcast the sky, how dim the light. I was longing to worship in the Sabbath of harmony with a united race on a glorious earth. I was impatient.

And the spirit said, "Art thou not a willful child, to be disheartened because the fate bright morning is shut out by cloud and tempest? Be more than resigned, be cheerful. The only manhood is self-forgetfulness. Offer now in silence the worship of serene trust, of assured faith, of a charity that swears fidelity to manhood, and seals the sign of the cross with the blood of heroes and the tears of martyrs. Live only and always for universal ends, and therein find a perpetual rest. Think of the down-trodden nations, and dare not, before the awful trials of this transition time for millions of your fellows, to feel even momentary dejection at private griefs. Only be firm in defence of justice amidst all allotements and perplexities. Hope is the only acceptable sacrifice till the day of thanksgiving comes with its wave offering. Hope on."

Then rose the voice of the spirit more clearly. "Fear not at all. It is the Sabbath morning.—The time for social reunion has come. Above the storm the sun is shining. Let the nations go up to worship. This very reaction is a process of equilibrium. The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. Let the earth rejoice."

A Beautiful Obituary.

LIPPARD, editor of the *Quaker City*, has lost his little daughter, Mima, and thus he grieves at the bereavement:

It was a morning of unusual brightness, when the army of cherubs around the throne of God received the little innocent, whose death is above recorded, as an addition to their number. An October's sun was gilding the east with magnificence, and sowing the earth with jewels of light; the Orient seemed to be the opening of the gates of heaven to admit a spirit of purity from earth; and the smile of God, the only sun light that there exists, gushed forth in splendor upon our world. Just as the mountain tops were glowing with the warm beams of the god of day, did the messenger from the Palace of the Omnipotent summon Mima Lippard to her father's presence! Fitting time was it for such a transit! And as the spirit of the lovely babe, borne on angels' wings through the shower of sunrays, gazed upon the earth, thus shining in autumnal beauty, how her little heart may have yearned at being thus separated from so beautiful a place as earth, we know not; but we cannot but think, that any such emotions were lost in the infinitude of splendor and magnificence that must have dazzled her eyes, as the everlasting gates of heaven were lifted up, and she found herself a cherub, with a golden harp in her hand; and bowing before the Creator of all things!

While on earth, she had exhibited unusual intelligence for so young a child; and her very face had an expression far beyond her years. But now her thoughtful eyes are glazed in death, her rosy lips are pallid, and her round, dimpled cheeks, bereft of bloom, are shadowed by the ring of the Death-Angel. It is sad, even to the stranger, to think of so gentle and promising a child being so soon blighted; but to the parents' hearts how terrible the thought! Vainly would we follow the bent of our inclination and mingle our tears with the bereaved! The fountain of their grief has been unsealed and the tomb alone can close it!—But how delightful a task it is, to remind them, that while tears bedew their cheeks, the face of their sweet Mima, clothed in seraphic beauty, is irradiated with the smile of God, as she strikes the cords of her golden harp, and raises her lisping accents in unison with that countless throng, which forever makes Heaven's arches ring with the praise of God! Why then weep?

Sanitary Precepts.

The following are from Dr. Brigham's "Utica Asylum Sovenir:"

"We wish we could *impress* upon all, the vast importance of securing sound and abundant sleep; if so, we should feel that we had done an immense good to our fellow beings, not merely in preventing insanity, but other diseases also.

"We fear that the great praise of early rising has had this bad effect, to make some believe that sleep is of but little consequence. Though it may be well to rise with the sun, or when it is light, (not before, however,) yet this is of minor consequence in comparison with retiring early to bed.

"I have always taken care,' said the worthy Dr. Holyoke, after he was above one hundred years of age, 'to have a full proportion of sleep, which, I suppose, has contributed to my longevity.'

"In our opinion the most frequent and immediate cause of insanity, and the one most important to guard against, is *the want of sleep*.

"To procure good sleep, it is important that the mind should not be disturbed for several hours before retiring to rest.

"Drummond thus extols sleep:

'Sleep, silence, child, sweet father of soft rest,
Prince, whose approach peace to all mortals brings,
Indifferent host to shepherds and to kings,
Sole comforter of minds which are oppressed;
Lo, by thy charming rod all breathing things
Lie slumbering, with forgetfulness possest.'"

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Circulation 1200 Daily.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1849

Connected with the Establishment of the Morning Post is one of the largest Job Printing Offices in the city, where all kinds of work is done on the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

The Iron Convention.

The "Great National Convention of Iron Masters" assembled in the Supreme Court room yesterday.—We give a report of yesterday's proceedings. It would be unfair to make any comments yet. That the official proceedings will afford us many themes upon which we may address the public, we do not doubt.

In order that what we say may have some weight, we ask the workingmen, of all political parties and of all conditions in life, to visit this Convention during its sitting. The Hon. A. Stewart in his speech yesterday contended that the object of the friends of the Tariff was to benefit the laboring man and the farmer. We are anxious that the laboring men and farmers may see their benefactors before they disperse.

If any of the Whig papers say that the Convention was largely attended, we will urge those who feel interested in the matter to go and count the noses.

Georgia.

The legislature of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville on the 5th inst. Mr. H. Wofford, (dem) was elected Speaker of the Senate—Wofford, 24; Miller, (whig) 20; Baily, (dem) 2. J. W. Anderson, (dem) was elected Speaker of the House, on the fourth ballot—Anderson, 66; Jenkins, (whig) 59; blank, 1.

Gov. Towns' message occupies seven columns of the "Federal Union." It treats upon the subjects most intimately connected with the State Government. It touches on the subject of slavery and denounces, in strong terms, the attempts to establish the Wilmot Proviso, or to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

More Bank Failures.

In addition to the bank failures previously announced lately, we have the following in the New York Tribune of Saturday:

"The Walter Joy Bank of Buffalo has suspended payment, but its circulation is good, as it is amply secured by State stocks with the Controller. There are also rumors in regard to the Union Bank of Dover. The Pawketuck Bank in Connecticut was reported in trouble, but we hear it is only through the indiscretion of the bank in issuing notes before they had made arrangement with the Suffolk Bank of Boston. This is a new institution, and the matter will be arranged in a few days. There are rumors about the street of some large forgeries of paper having been discovered, but the particulars are kept quiet at present."

We repeat our caution that the public cannot be too careful in taking bank notes, especially those from a distance or of a private character, at present. There has been trouble among the weak ones for some time past, and there is likely to be more.

P. S.—Since the above was in type a dispatch from New York informs us that the Walter Joy Bank of Buffalo has again resumed.

WETTING BRICK.—Few people, says the Madison Banner, except builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them. A wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar, with brick well soaked, is stronger, in every respect, than one sixteen inches thick built dry. The reason of this is that if the bricks are saturated with water they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to crystalization, and, on the contrary, they will unite chemically with the mortar and become as hard as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.

PRESBYTERIANS ON EMANCIPATION.—The Biblica Repertory, contains a long article on the subject of emancipation in Kentucky. In seeking for the causes of the failure of this noble struggle, the Repertory claims that whatever may be true of other churches it cannot be ascribed to lukewarmness amongst Presbyterians. "The Presbyterians," the writer remarks, "Have taken the lead in this struggle. There is not a prominent man in the Synod of Kentucky, who has not been conspicuous for his zeal and efforts in behalf of emancipation. No names in connection with this subject, are more prominent than those of Drs. R. J. Breckenridge, John C. Young, Wm. L. Breckenridge, and of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Frankfort. As far as we know, there is not a single Presbyterian Minister, whose name is found amongst the advocates of slavery."

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—I am much gratified to see, among other names mentioned in connection with the next Speakership of the Senate, that of Major MAXWELL MCCASLIN, of Green County.

Among all the members of that august body, I know of no one that would preside with more dignity, deliberation or firmness, or who would bring a more intimate knowledge of parliamentary rules and decorum, than the Major. His election, too, would be but a just tribute to the sterling Democracy of his county, than which no other has contributed more to secure Democratic victories, or in the hour of triumph has claimed or received less than Green County; and I am fully assured, from his personal popularity there, that in no way would the people of Green feel more honored than in the elevation of Major McCaslin.

I confidently trust that upon a fair examination of the claims and qualifications of the several gentlemen named as candidates for that station, that "little Green" will not be overlooked.

RESERVE.

THE Fowl Breeders of Yankeedom held their convention at Boston on Thursday and Friday last. The Chronotype says:

"Such a crowing has not been heard in these quarters, as the lords of the barn-yard harems set up, on being brought into a sort of amphitheatre under a great tent, with each a favorite wife or two, to look at each other and be looked at, some five or six hundred of them. Hon. Daniel Webster has a fine pair of wild geese in the show. There were majestic cocks and hens that have lately been imported from the Celestial Empire, and the island of Java."

☞ The Charleston Courier of Thursday last announces that the strangers fever has entirely disappeared from that city.

Annexation of Canada.

The Montreal Courier represents that there is a strong and daily increasing feeling in favor of annexation. The Montreal Manifesto, issued a month since, has added fuel to the flame, and according to the Courier, the days of the present "Baldwin Lafontaine Ministry" are numbered, and to prove what it says, and that annexation is really a popular measure, the Courier gives the following:

"Within one month nine journals have openly declared for the Manifesto, and are now defending annexation. They are: Courier, Montreal; Herald, do.; L'Avenir, do.; Moneteur, do.; Argus, Kingston; Independent, Quebec; Independent, Toronto; Mirror, do.; Gazette, Sherbroke. Besides these, there are, perhaps, not less than a score that give annexation articles a place in their columns, do not oppose it, and many of whom will, doubtless, soon declare themselves in favor of that measure. Such a sudden, such an astonishing change, was never before witnessed among the public journals of this colony since the white man first put his foot upon the banks of the St. Lawrence.

"What support have the opponents of annexation now, from the Montreal press? The pensioned Pilot and the wavering Minerve on the one side; and on the other, the epicene loyalty and stale witticisms of the hybridious Transcript, and the crest-fallen thunders of the Gazette, gently dying off into indistinct murmurs. The peal of power sounds not now in this city for either party, as heretofore. Better things now engage the public mind, and the press re-echoes the wishes of its supporters.

"Among the members of the Legislature, one member of the upper House and three of the lower have already openly avowed adhesion to the annexation cause: many more are known to be decidedly favorable, so that, even in the councils of the country, a triumph is not far distant. But, should the trial be postponed or evaded by an appeal to the people, then is our cause certain of victor; already is it known that a majority of the counties of Lower Canada will go for annexation candidates by large votes.

"But, say the opponents of annexation, our cause is safe yet, Upper Canada is for us. This assertion will be found incorrect in the day of trial. The Toronto press and its abettors may try to charm down the movement in the sister Province by the prestige of executive patronage in the transfer of the seat of government. They tell us Montreal is not Canada, and we return their sneer by informing them that an extensive correspondence and numerous other good sources of information enable us to say to the good folks of the new seat of government, that the people of the Upper Province will soon say to them, Toronto is not Upper Canada; and will declare for annexation in language unmistakeable."

We give this statement with some caution, though without doubting that public opinion in Canada under the aggravated treatment of complaints at home, are tending in the direction of annexation.

The Money Market.

The recent bank swindlers, we are glad, are closely watched by the suffering creditors. The cashier of the Susquehanna County Bank is still held under bail on a criminal charge, and as fast as any little available property of the institution comes to light, it is seized upon by virtue of an attachment. As regards the Morris County Bank, an injunction has been granted and its effects put into the hands of Receivers worthy of the fullest confidence, viz—Ira C. Whitehead, W. N. Wood, and Benj. Williamson, Esqs. The Jereseyman supposes the case will be investigated by the Grand Jury to be empannelled next week.

In addition to the bank failures announced in the Ledger yesterday, we now learn through the papers that Walter Joy's Bank at Buffalo, New York, and the Pawtuxet Bank, R. I., have both failed. We repeat our caution—the public cannot be too careful in taking bank notes. There has been trouble among the weak ones for some weeks past, and there is likely to be more. Our advice would be to take none of the small notes from the neighboring States. Compel the banks issuing them to redeem them, and we shall then have the coin to fill their place.

There was a medium amount of business yesterday, and prices were pretty well maintained. Reading shares and bonds were a fraction higher, and closed firm. All the local bank stocks are firm, and the rates are steady. Camden and Amboy R. shares are lower. There is not much change in the rate of money. While the banks continue to do all the good business paper coming within their time, the out door rates cannot get much above 7 per cent for prime paper. That which is not considered undoubted, of course, has to pay more—sometimes as high as 1a1½ per cent per month.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A Gallant Soldier.

At the funeral honors paid to Worth, Duncan and Gates, John Van Buren delivered an oration, in which he related the following anecdote of the former:

While General Scott was under charges by order of General Jackson, and a court of inquiry was investigating his conduct in Florida, a party of gentlemen met in his tent, and after dinner the conversation turned upon the subject of Scott's services.—Worth, indignant at the proceeding, was describing the part which Scott took in the battle of Niagara. He said that Scott's brigade were advancing towards evening, under the cover of a wood, from which they were to deploy into the open field; Scott had already had one horse shot under him, and as the column were deploying, his second horse fell, and he became entangled under it. The column wavered, and Worth, then his youngest aid, rushing to his assistance, dismounted and tendered him his horse, saying, "General, can you mount, the column falters for a leader?" Scott immediately mounted, and riding to the head of the column, cried out, "Advance men! the night's our own," and Worth followed Scott, as his aid, on foot. At this moment a discharge of grape from a single cannon prostrated Scott, the horse which he rode, and his aid, Worth. Scott and Worth were immediately carried to the rear—Scott seriously, and Worth, as it was supposed, mortally wounded. Attention was, of course, first paid to the commanding officer. After some time, a deep groan was heard, apparently from its adjoining tent, and Scott, with that forgetfulness of himself which distinguishes him on such occasions, begged the surgeon to repair to the quarter whence the sound proceeded; he attended, as he said, "to poor Worth, who must be dying." Instead of this, as Worth concluded, "the cry of agony proceeded from the faithful dying charger, who had managed to drag himself upon three legs to the edge of my tent, where he had lain down to die." Pausing for a moment, while there was hardly a dry eye in the company, he added—"I beg your pardon, gentlemen; I find that in defending General Scott, I have been incidentally led to describe my own service."

THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY BANK.—The community at Montrose, who have been swindled by the failure of the Susquehanna Bank, do not take their loss kindly, but evince a disposition to resort to the code Lynch for redress. As soon as it was known the bank had failed, a committee of citizens was appointed to investigate its affairs, and the alleged fraudulent conduct of the cashier, T. P. St. John. This committee reported that the bank had in circulation notes amounting to upwards of $200,000, whereas the said cashier had given the most positive assurance that the whole amount in circulation was only $49,000, and that every dollar should be redeemed within two weeks. The committee say that there never was a more stupendous fraud committed in the whole history of bank swindling. All the available funds found in the bank was under twenty five dollars. The cashier was lodged in jail, and effigies of him and his uncle, the bank's agent, were hung at the jail door. A mob escorted the former to jail, blowing upon tin horns and drumming upon tin pans. That night the bank sign was torn off and nailed to the jail. Such is the indignant feeling of the people, that neither the public authorities nor the sheriff attempted to take down either the effigies or sign.—*Phil. Ledger.*

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS.—This noteable politician has published another letter on political subjects in reply to an invitation to a barbecue. He is very severe on those whigs of Richmond who refused to vote for him, and is down with some severity on the administration of Gen. Taylor. The following is an extract:

"As for the foreign policy of the administration, as far as it has been developed, I am happy to say it is eminently conservative, and such as to command the approbation of the country; but with regard to our domestic affairs, in what have the almost superhuman efforts of the whig party for the last twenty years resulted, at last; simply in the dispensation of patronage to the hungry aspirants for office; and was it only this we have struggled for? for THIS ONLY have we obtained."

MORE SHERIFFS CARRIED OFF.—A couple of officery went over to Jeffersonville yesterday and attached a pair of flat boats of coal for debt. The crews cast their boats loose from the shore, and started over the falls, carrying the executors of the law along with them. Expostulations and threats were all in vain, and the twain were wafted safely over the falls, and when last seen were clambering up the bank at the mouth of Salt river, where the flats had "checked up," and deposited them.—*Lou. Courier.*

☞ An establishment for the manufacture of flax goods has been started in Dayton, Ohio.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The father of young Barnum, who was killed by the Montesquiens—the French Counts—at St. Louis, has instituted a suit against those persons to recover damages for the loss of his son's services, he being at the time of his death a minor. The damages are laid at $5,000.—Under the writ issued all the property of which the Montesquiens were possessed on their arrival at St. Louis, was seized by the Sheriff to abide the event of the suit.

☞ A gentleman residing near Popular Springs, in this district, (says the Howard Md. Gazette) has given us the following statement in reference to the value of guano in producing buckwheat. He sowed 140 pounds of guano along with his buckwheat on three acres of very poor land, in a high position and reaped from it 51 bushels. He would have realized at least 55 bushels, but his turkeys destroyed several bushels.

☞ A fire occurred at Buffalo N. Y., on Wednesday last, which destroyed two entire blocks of buildings, occupied as groceries, shoe stores &c. Loss $25,000 to $30,000, on which there was only a small insurance. There was a fight between two of the fire companies, in which one of the firemen was stabbed in the arm, and a general melee followed.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Henry Achilles Wise, the author of "Los Gringos," accompanies Mr. Schroeder as secretary to the legation of Sweden; that Col. Maguder, of the United States army, has been ordered with his company to California; that Commodore Jones has been ordered home, and Commodore Smith goes out to relieve him.

☞ The following Judges were elected by the Georgia Legislature on the 13th inst. Henry R. Jackson, in the Eastern Circuit, Ebenezer Starnes in Middle, Eli Baxter in Northern, James Jackson in Western, and Hansell in the Southern—this last a Whig.

☞ George Boutwell, the democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected to the House of Representatives from the town of Groton.

☞ The Detroit Free Press of the 12th instant, states that Berry (Dem.) has 4,404 majority over Littlejohn, with six counties to be heard from, which will probably run up his majority to 4,700; that the Senate will probably consist of eighteen democrats to four whigs and the House of Representatives about forty-seven democrats to nineteen whigs.

☞ A boy in a school in New York, in jumping up to get his hat, struck his face against an iron hook, (a sharp one like those of butcher-stalls,) which penetrated his eye and tore it completely from the socket.

Frederica Bremer among the Fourierists.

The Boston Chronotype says: We are allowed to copy the following from a letter recently received from the "North American Phalanx," in New Jersey:

"Miss BREMER paid us a visit last week. She seemed quite pleased, and entered very genially into all that was going on—minced a batch of bread, sewed hominy bags, and would have gone out to dig potatoes, if it had not rained.

"There was an old Swedish officer with her, whom we liked mightily; he came to compile some of the beauties of our republican customs for home use; King, he says, being inclined to anticipate revolutionary tendencies.

"Miss B. charmed all by her musical gifts—The girls cried and laughed like wild creatures, as they are, under the influence of the delicate magic of her notes, as she played the "Sea-king's Bride" and other national airs."

DISPATCHES FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dispatches of great importance have been received in this country, the Boston Traveller says, from the Sandwich Island Government, and forwarded to Washington, to be laid before the Secretary of State. They relate to the recent French piratical outrage at the Islands.

"Comodore Jones and the other U. S. officers at California, are understood to have expressed the utmost indignation at the unprovoked violence of the French Admiral against the defenceless Hawaiians. M. Bifon, the French Cadfil at Hawaii, has the credit of getting up this disgraceful affair. He has been busy for some time with efforts to embroil the Hawaiian government in a quarrel with France, probably to give her a pretext for taking possession of these islands. France, however, by this movement is believed to have violated her solemn convention with England, in which she pledged herself not to take possession of the Islands herself, nor to allow any other nation to do it, under any pretext whatever. By the protest of the British and American consuls, it seems England and America will now have a voice in this business."

☞ The Russellville (Ky.) *Herald* of the 14th inst., says:

We learn that buyers were in our town on Monday last offering $2,12½ per hundred for Pork, delivered at Bowling Green and Clarksville. No great amount was sold.

DIED:

On Friday, 16th inst., of Consumption, Mrs SUSAN wife of J. K NUKELS, aged 30 years, 10 months and 7 days, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. MARY EASTMAN, Flint Hill, Rappahannock Co. Va

☞ **Oysters! Oysters!!**—The subscriber will keep up constantly (at the Monongahela Exchange) from this time, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style. E. C CAMPBELL,
sept18apr Cor of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

THEATRE.

MANAGER.....C. S. PORTER

	ADMISSION
Dress Circle and Parquette	50 cents.
Second Tier	25 "

Third night of the re-engagement of Miss FANNY WALLACK.

THURSDAY, November 22, will be presented DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

To conclude with the BRIGAND CHIEF.

☞ Friday, Benefit of Mr. Moorhouse. Miss Fanny Wallack will appear.

TIME ALTERED—Doors open ½ before 7; Curtain rises ½ past 7

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

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar12

New Books.

PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT, or a Practical View of the Mutual Duties, Relations and Interests of the Medical Profession and the Community; by Worthington Hooker, M. D.

The Works of Michael De Montaigne; comprising his Essays, Letters, &c. By Wm. Hazlitt.

Ninevah and its Remains; by Austen Henry Layard, Esq. D. C. L.

Glimpses of Spain, or Notes of an Unfinished Tour in 1847; by S T Wallis.

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, new edition; illustrated. Just received by
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
nov22 Corner Market and 3d sts.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Nathan Carlisle, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement and payment; and all those indebted will be required to make settlement and payment, at an early day. To facilitate these objects the subscriber will attend daily at the office of said deceased, in said City, from the 3d to the 8th of December next, during business hours.
A. POLLOCK, Adm'r.
nov22:6tw [Gazette copy 6 times w. and ch. Post.]

NEW BOOKS.—*REDBURN: his First Voyage*; by Herman Melville, author of "Typee," "Omoo," &c. with fine engravings.

Sidonia the Sorceress; by Wm. Meinhold.
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
nov22 Corner 3d and Market sts.

RAISINS—50 boxes new Raisins just received and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK,
nov22 No. 144 Liberty street.

HOPS—15 bales N. Y. Hops, 1849, just received and for sale by [nv22] BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 Cincinnati Soap;
50 " Crampton & Co., Pitts. Soap.
In store and for sale by
nov22 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

APPLES—50 bbls. Green Apples just rec'd and for sale by [nov22] BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

FLOUR—100 bbls. S. F. Flour in store and for sale by
nov22 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

BAGS—50 dozen Twilled Bags in store and for sale by
nov22 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

FEATHERS—1000 lbs. prime Kentucky Feathers in store and for sale by
nov22 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

WANTED—A PORTER in a Boot Store. One who can come well recommended can hear of a permanent situation, by applying at the Journal office. nov21

LOCAL MATTERS.

Iron Convention.

This body met in the Supreme Court Room yesterday, and was organized by calling Hon. C. MYERS, of Clarion, to the Chair; and appointing JAMES O. MILLARD, Secretary.

It was agreed that a Stenographic Reporter be employed, at $10 per day. Mr. Templeton was chosen.

It was *Resolved*, That a committee of nine, to be chosen from the delegates from the different States, be appointed to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee:

Judge Dempsey, of Ohio.
Mr. Campbell, of Illinois,
" Wilson, of Virginia,
" Carns, of New York,
" Patterson, of Kentucky,
" King, of Pennsylvania,
" Paxton, "
" J. Campbell, of Ohio,

On motion, it was resolved that Hon. Andrew Stewart be requested to address the convention during the absence of the committee.

Mr. Stewart arose and spoke upon the subject of the Tariff for about an hour.

The committee returned and reported the following officers:

President—JAMES RODGERS, Ohio,

Vice Presidents—Hon. C. MYERS, Pa.
" JOHN TASSEY, of Pittsburgh,
" WM. P. ROBINSON, New Jersey.
" R. M. BINGS, Kentucky,
" EDGAR C. WILSON, Virginia,
" JOHN COLBERTSON, Ohio,
" WM. H. CAMPBELL, Illinois,
" JAMES F. RUDOE, New York,
" JESSE CARUTHERS, Pittsburgh,

Secretaries—*George Moore*, Ohio,
" ——*Bartlett*, Pa.,
" *J. O. Willard*, Ohio,
" *H. Sterling*, Pittsburgh.

The Convention then appointed a Finance Committee, to consist of the following gentlemen:

D. B. Long, of Clarion;
Joseph Dempsy, Ohio;
Wm. Patterson, Kentucky.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Business Committee:

Edwin Post.....New Jersey;
John Campbell.....Ohio;
Jacob Painter.....Pennsylvania;
J. T. Hodge.....New York;
Jesse Caruthers.....Pennsylvania;
J. J. Crary.....do.
Wm. M. Patton.....Kentucky;
M. Bartlett.....Pennsylvania;
J. H. Peebles.....Ohio;
George King.....Pennsylvania;
Wm. Wearts.....Kentucky;
Jesse Hord.....Illinois;
Watson Carr.....Virginia;
Charles Shippen.....Pennsylvania;
A. Dempsey.....Ohio.

Resolved, That the names of the members of the Convention be enrolled by the Secretary.

Adjourned till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order.

Mr. Long, of Clarion, moved that the Delegates present the proceedings of the meetings which appointed them. Carried.

Mr. Long said he was requested to present the proceedings of a meeting held at Richland Furnace, Clarion county. On motion, the proceedings were read.

Mr. Kerr offered the proceedings of a meeting held at St. Charles Furnace, which were read.

Mr. Robinson presented the proceedings of the State Tariff Convention in New Jersey, which were read.

The proceedings of a meeting of the operatives of Beaver Furnace, were read by the Secretary.

The proceedings of a meeting held at Sligo Furnace, Clarion county, were offered and read.

The proceedings of a meeting held at the Big Bend of Shenango, Mercer county, were offered and read.

The proceedings of a meeting held at Madison Furnace, Clarion county, were offered, and not read.

The proceedings of a meeting held in Venango township, Butler county, were offered, and not read.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Primary Meetings be referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Clapp, on motion, was requested to address the Convention. He arose and begged leave to decline.

Col. Paxon, on motion, was requested to address the Convention. He, also, arose and declined.

After some suposse, Mr. Ralph Clapp was called upon and addressed the Convention.

He was followed by Mr. Tassey, whose remarks were cut short by the appearance of the Business Committee. Mr. Post, the chairman made a report.

The Committee on Resolutions appointed at a Convention of citizens of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania engaged principally in the manufacture of iron and the production of agriculture, consisting of the owners of furnaces, the operatives, the mechanics, and laborers thereat, the farmers and others in the vicinity thereof, whose interests are identified with the prosperity and success of these great sources of national prosperity and wealth, held at Pittsburgh, on the 21st day of November 1849, respectfully report:

That they find a most injurious depression of these interests in the several States which they represent, on account of the reduced prices of iron, which is one of the great staples of our states, and in the production of which so large a portion of the people are directly or indirectly engaged.—That your committee believe that this depression does not arise from any over amount of competition at home, but from the fact of the recent revolutions and convulsion of Europe, having generally stopped their own internal improvements, and flooding us with their productions, taking advantage of our present low duties.

That at times of the greatest production of domestic iron, the supply from abroad was never adequate to the home demand. That the iron ore and materials for fuel exist in this country, extending throughout all the states in sufficient amount and abundance to supply home consumption with a superabundance of labor for its conversion.

Your committee find that it is at times when this country is at its maximum of production, that a sudden fall of the article causes a rush of it to this country for a market, which the political or monied convulsions at home had denied it,—supplying the sources of demand which had maintained the iron establishments of those States, cutting them off from the market upon which they had depended, in the direction of the works then in operation, and compelling them to stop. That the injury from such results is less ruinous to the capitalists whose money has been thus employed, than it is to others, from the fact that capital has always capacities for the protection of itself.

That the stoppage of works, which must be ever consequent upon such foreign convulsions, acts directly upon labor, depriving it of employment at the works formerly in operation; and, indirectly, on agricultural products consumed by them, and other various classes in employment, growing out of these combined.

That one of these foreign convulsions is of recent date, and causes the present depression complained of. That it is the duty of every good government to protect its own citizens and people from all injurious foreign influences, from whatever cause arising.—That the influences of foreign trade on our own people are to be controlled and resisted by tariffs of duties, fixed and independent of any and all foreign causes from such convulsions and fluctuations.

That the tariff law of 1846, however productive of these interests it may have been at the time of its passage, or whatever may have been its general security, is inoperative as a protection now, and the principal upon which it is founded, your committee believe must even make it inoperative for protection to these interests—we mean the one of *ad valorem*. Your committee conceive that that the true policy of this country is the very reverse of this—that instead of the duty being made to fall with the market rate where produced, it should be made to rise in proportion to such a fall: thus, keeping an equilibrium at home, and saving our own country and people from those injurious influences afflicting other nations already alluded to. This could be secured in one one or two ways: either by a sliding scale of duties, to rise with the fall, or fall with the raise, of the foreign market, which we particularly prefer, or by a fixed specific duty, to meet the lowest ebb of these foreign fluctuations.

Believing that legislative action is necessary for the promotion of these important interests, now become national from their magnitude, and the large proportion of the people dependent upon them as a means of happiness, in the support of themselves and families, we submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Tariff Law of 1846, though sufficiently protective to the Iron interest and labor of the country, at the time that law was passed, is fitted only for the peculiar state of things then existing in the foreign market, and altogether unfitted for that existing now.

Resolved, That its system of ad valorem duties on Iron, gives protection only where protection is not required, and withholds it where it is.

Resolved, That every principle of sound policy, points to a directly opposite course.

Resolved, That nearly all the value attached to iron, is derivable from labor, and that this country is abundantly able to produce the largest amount its consumption may demand, and that which we do not desire to prohibit importations by heavy duties, we conceive it to be but just to the people, and sound policy on the part of the government, to lay such restrictions on the introductions of foreign labor, as will protect our own from all ruinous and sudden fluctuations, from whatever causes in other countries.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of three persons, shall be appointed, with power to add to their numbers, whose duty it shall be to make a written address to the people of the country, setting forth the necessities of a modification of the tariff of 1846, and who shall collect such facts and statistics, to be submitted to the Congress of the United States, as may further the objects of this Convention, and whose duty it shall be to cause petitions to be as extensively circulated and signed as possible, with a view of presenting them to Congress at as early a period as practicable after the opening of the session.

Resolved, That this Convention highly approves of the following resolution of the State Convention of New Jersey, held on the 14th instant, and adopts the spirit of the same.

Resolved, That it is the solemn and paramount duty of the members of Congress from this State to urge, as the united voice of this Convention, such modifications of the tariff as shall again put our machinery in motion, and afford full and profitable employment to the operatives who are now idle; and a home market for the surplus produce of the farmer.

The Resolutions were adopted as reported.

Mr. Post, from same committee reported two Resolutions, which he said had passed by a large majority—himself among the dissenters.

On motion they were laid on the table for the present. The mover wished to give the members an opportunity of interchanging opinions on the subject before they were called upon to act.

Mr. Hodge offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the tendency of the present *ad valorem* duty is injurious to the interests of the country, by keeping out the highest priced and consequently the best iron, and flooding the country with the lowest priced and poorest qualities.

An inquiry was made of the Chair, whether the committee on Statistics had been appointed.

Mr. Post said he hoped, inasmuch as this committee would have duties of vast importance to perform, that the Chairman would be afforded time to take the matter into full consideration, in order that the right sort of men might be selected.

Mr. Larimer moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to invite the Hon. Charles Shaler to participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

A member moved that Col. McCandless be included in the above.

Another member hoped that the citizens generally might be permitted to unite with the Convention.

Others named Messrs. Forward, Loomis, &c.

One of the Vice Presidents made a speech against the entire Resolution. At length, the original Resolution, offered by General Larimer, was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, said Committee:

General Larimer,
Mr. Long, and
Mr. Clapp.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clk, this morning.

QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER, &c.—Present, Judges Patton, Jones, and Kerr, Nov. 21.

Com. vs. Henry Crawford. Indictment, "Tippling House." Verdict, "Not Guilty;" and prosecutor pay the costs.

Com. vs. same. Indictment, "Keeping Gambling House." Verdict, "Not Guilty;" prosecutor pay the costs.

The Allegheny Riot cases were continued till next term.

Com. vs. Elijah Barker. "Indictment" Assault and Battery." Verdict, "Not Guilty."

Com. vs. Charles Bokoski. Indictment, "Larceny."