The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Circulation 1200 Daily.

PITTSBURGH,
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 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 most reasonable terms.*

Meeting of Congress—President's Message.

Congress assembles this day, Monday, Dec. 3, 1849. Owing to parties being nearly balanced, it is believed that there will be some trouble in organizing, electing a Speaker, Clerk, &c. Should such be the case, our readers may not look for the President's Message as early as usual. At all events, we have made arrangements to publish the Message, at length, in a few hours after it is received by Telegraph in this city.

New Rates for Advertising.

We publish, below, the new rates of advertising, agreed upon by the publishers of the various Daily papers in this city. These prices go into effect immediately, but are not applicable, of course, to existing contracts.

This measure on the part of the city newspaper publishers has become absolutely necessary, on account of the advanced scale of prices adopted by the journeymen printers. The old prices for advertising were agreed upon at a time when the expense of publishing a newspaper was much lighter than at present. Besides the heavy expenditures of telegraphic despatches, nearly all the labor on the morning papers has to be performed after night, which makes the bills for fuel, gas, &c., &c., very heavy. The journeymen will henceforth receive a fair equivalent for their labor; and the slight advance in the publishers' prices has been made solely for the purpose of meeting the increased expenditure for labor. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the new rates for advertising will meet with no opposition from the business community.

In regard to the price of subscription to the Daily papers, no action was had by the publishers at their meeting. Each publisher is left to act for himself in that matter. Although we have given on an average as much reading matter as either the *Gazette* or *Journal*, the subscription to the *Post* has been $2 lower than either of those papers. Henceforth, however, the subscription to the Post will be $6,00 per annum, unless paid *strictly* in advance, in which case $5,00 will be received, as heretofore. Advance payment will be better for both parties.

The publishers whose names are appended to the following have pledged their honor to each other not to depart from the scale of prices therein mentioned.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,
AGREED UPON
BY THE PITTSBURGH PRESS.

TEN LINES BONPAREIL, OR LESS:

One square, one insertion	$0 50
each additional insertion	25
one week	1 75
two weeks	3 00
three weeks	4 00
one month	5 00
two months	7 00
three months	9 00
five months	10 00
six months	12 00
one year	18 00
Standing Card, six lines or less, per annum	10 00

CHANGEABLE AT PLEASURE:

One square, per annum, (exclusive of the paper,)	25 00

For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rates, half price.

Publishers not accountable for legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Announcing candidates for office to be charged the same as other advertisements.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.

The privileges of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their regular business, and all other advertisements not pertaining to their regular business as agreed for, to be paid extra.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township and other public meetings, and such like, to be charged half price, payable STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.

Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied, to be paid for.

Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Feats, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of not less than ten cents per line.

Bishops or Fist Notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions, $200 each.

Legal and Medical Advertisements to be charged, at full prices.

Real Estate Agent and Auctioneers' Advertisements not to be classed under yearly rates, but to be allowed a discount of thirty-three and one-third per cent. from the amount of bills.

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.

One square, three insertions	$1 50
Do. each additional insertion	0 37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.

One square, (10 lines,) one insertion	$0 50
Do. each additional insertion	0 25

All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

WHITE & CO., Gazette.
L. HARPER, Post.
ROBT. M. RIDDLE, Journal.
JAMES P. BARR & Co., Chronicle.
FOSTER & BROTHER, Dispatch.
dec 1, 1849. JOS. SNOWDEN, Mercury.

Rumored Failure.

The St. Louis Era, of Thursday evening, November 22, says: "A report was in circulation this morning that the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company had failed. How the news was received, or by whom, we are unadvised; but one thing we do know, brokers refuse to take its certificates, a vast amount of which are in circulation in this community, and in the country above. The public should be on its guard in meddling with it until the facts of the case can be ascertained."

Hon. R. J. Walker.

At this critical period, while the workingmen and farmers of Pennsylvania are resisting with all their power, the commercial restrictions which the monopolists demand, it is curious to observe the various tricks which the *Protectionists* are resorting to for the purpose of making capital for their party. The latest is the assertion that the Hon. R. J. Walker has declared himself favorable to an increase of duties on iron and coal. Of course, there is not one word of truth in the statement. Mr. Walker is neither knave nor fool.

It seems that Mr. R. has been on a visit to the home of his childhood. A letter from Pottsville, to the editor of the Pennsylvanian, shows the position of Mr. R., on the Tariff question. We give an extract:

"During the evening he spent here, Mr. Walker was waited upon by a large number of gentlemen, without distinction of party, who were anxious to have him spend some time in the coal region; which invitation, owing to previous engagements, he was obliged to decline. Some of our whig friends took occasion to broach the subject of the tariff, the prostration of the coal trade, &c., which they attributed to the ruinous effects of the tariff of 1846. Mr. Walker listened very attentively until they were done speaking, and then heaped upon them a few facts from his mental store house, which not only effectually silenced the whole party, but was sufficient to convince the most sceptical that the tariff of 1842 was an exploded idea."

☞ We are pleased to observe by the last number of the Bedford *Gazette*, that it is the intention of Gen. Bowman, to bring out that spirited and popular paper in an entire new dress, early in the spring. The *Gazette* has always ranked amongst the soundest and ablest of the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania, and although its worthy editor has occasionally been assailed by the *federalists* and *guerrillas*, sans ainsi, yet he has always come out of the "fiery furnace" like refined gold, purer and brighter than ever! A long and prosperous life to the Gazette, say we.

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

Condition of the Operatives.

As we have before noticed, the Hon. ANDREW STEWART confessed, in the Iron Convention, that the Cotton interest of this country was amply *protected*.

In the face of this we are told that the manufacturers of Allegheny are sinking money; and that the Twelve Hour System must be adopted, or the mills must close. It is well that in this neighborhood there is something besides the "Tariff of '46" to which the depression can be attributed.

But what have the monopolists to say in explanation of the depression which exists in Lowell. American girls are leaving the mills—so the papers say—and the "masters" are filling them up with "pauper" girls as they arrive on our shores. And, further, we copy the following item from the N. Y. *Herald*:

"In the little manufacturing town of Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, with a population of not more than twenty thousand, there are, according to reliable accounts, some *two thousand paupers*, who are supported at the public expense, to the amount of several thousand dollars a year."

There, now, what say you to that? There is a picture of a "protected" town. *Two thousand paupers* supported at public expense.

But it seems capitalists lose nothing. They are going on building mills and cities. From an exchange paper, we glean some facts under this head which may be important:

"The quantity of cotton, as appears by annual returns published in New York, taken for consumption the year preceding the passage of the act of 1846, was 389,000 bales against 518,039 bales in 1848. Here is an increase of 32 per cent. equal to 200,000,000 yards or more, in three years. And it is said by manufacturers, that profits from 1843 to 1848 were greater than at any former period.

"Since 1845 more spindles have been put in operation, not only in the northern but in the planting states, than in any similar space of time. Prior to 1845, the cotton states depended almost wholly on New England for supplies. In 1849, the returns show a consumption of 1,110,000 bales, making, with the quantity returned for the northern states, 628,039 bales.

"The most gigantic enterprises on foot, and which indicate opinions of intelligent men as to prospects for manufacturing are Lawrence and Hadley. The former has more water power than Lowell, and the latter is said by engineers who have surveyed the premises, to have from four to five times as much water power as Lowell.

"Investments in these two places are destined, it is thought, to turn out, and within a few years show goods that will make the manufacturing feeling green. The sums invested in and appropriated to the prosecution of these two promising enterprises, already approaches the amount of capital employed in other manufacturing establishments, and there seems no reason to think the amount will be doubled within a few years."

And now let us look to the South, and see what has sprung up there within a few years. From the New York *Express* we copy the following paragraph:

"The South, we see, is taking a remarkable bound forward in manufacturing and other enterprises. Delaware has already a greater number of manufacturing establishments, in proportion to her population, than any other State of the Union. Maryland has invested over $45,000,000 in manufactures, canals and railroads, and is still enlarging her interests. Virginia has over forty cotton factories, and about $60,000,000 invested in her railroads, canals and manufactures. South Carolina has about forty-five cotton factories in course of construction or in successful operation. Florida has invested over $4,000,000 in railroads and manufactures. Georgia has more than seventy cotton factories. Alabama over twenty, and Missouri money invested in mines, factories, &c. Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern states which we have not enumerated, are likewise proceeding with spirit in the great work of internal improvements. The increase of domestic competition, in all the departments of industry, has produced a radical change in the interests of the manufacturers."

If the above facts—which are facts—do not convince every intelligent reader that protective tariffs *protect capital* and *not labor*, then will we plead insanity; for so sure as we can reason from statistics spread before us, we believe after a study of the above, that the laborer finds no security in partial laws, however good may be the object of those who enact them. Capital and Labor should be wedded together. Their interests are *really* the same. But they are placed in conflict by the avarice of a class that has been warmed into life and power by legislation. May we see better times.

Boston Printers and their Strike.

A large and spirited meeting of the Printers of Boston took place at Faneuil Hall, on Saturday night. Resolutions were adopted condemning the course of the Advertiser and Traveler, which, with certain book and job printers, still stand out against the increased prices. The subjoined resolutions were also agreed to:

Resolved, That in view of the existing state of the business of the world, it is by combinations alone that labor can make head against rapacious capitalists; that to oppose such combination by what is technically termed a "strike," when all other efforts fail, is both honorable and expedient.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a union of the Workingmen of Massachusetts is necessary to carry out these reforms so vital to the interests of the producing classes; and that we view in the demonstrations here to-night an earnest that a "good time is coming."

Resolved, That the Workingmen of this City and Commonwealth discard for the future all political association; that they will henceforth act free and independent of all party organizations, come from what quarters they may; and that this assemblage recommend to all the trades of the city, to all Workingmen, the propriety of meeting as soon as possible, at some proper place, to take into consideration the means necessary to secure to them their rights, politically, morally and socially.

Mr. S. W. Wilder stated some of the statistics of the trade in Boston. He said that there were—

On Daily Newspapers 156 journeymen employed, at an average per week (of seven days) of $9,25, with 19 apprentices employed at low rates. On Weekly and Semi-Weekly papers, 77 journeymen, working for the average emolument of $6,25 per week of 6 days. In Book and Job Offices, 248 journeymen, at an average rate of $5,75 per week of 6 days. In the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Newspaper Offices, and in the Book and Job Offices there are 88 women and 147 apprentices; the former being paid at the rate of $3 per week.

The Daily Advertiser, since the strike, had published a statement of the amount paid to compositors in that office for a year past, and it averaged less than $11 per week to each man employed; and what was that as a remuneration for 13 hours' labor every day for seven days a week. But there was a deduction to be made even upon this sum; for it was impossible that men could stand such incessant toil, and consequently had to employ substitutes.

Hon. James Buchanan.

The Democrats of New Orleans are making the most extensive arrangements to receive the Hon. James Buchanan with *eclat* on his contemplated visit to that city. A correspondent of the New Orleans *Courier* holds the following language in regard to Mr. B. and his intended visit:

"No man is more worthy the gratitude and esteem of the democracy than James Buchanan. He brought the State Department back to its original purity, in the days of Jefferson and Madison, conducted the affairs of government to the satisfaction of every American, labored, zealously labored, for the good of his country; and Democrats can proudly proclaim it, he never permitted himself to fall into *Claytonish* errors and quarrels merely about the "style" of a document, instead of the principle which it advanced. But he should be doubly dear to every Democrat, as having done all which it has yet been in his power to do, to advance and diffuse the benign influence of Democracy."

THE IRON CONVENTION.

It is gratifying to us that the independent press of the Union take the correct view of the protective system. We are not aware that there is a single nonparty paper in the country, of any ability or character, that is not bitterly hostile to the outrage which the protectionists would practise upon the farmers and mechanics of this country.

To show the spirit of the neutral press we copy from the *Journal of Commerce* (a paper which, by the way, did good service for Gen. Taylor, at the last Presidential election) the annexed article in relation to the Iron Convention which assembled in this city. We ask all classes of people to give it a careful reading. We beg our merchants who have a deep and abiding interest in the general prosperity of the country, to examine the article carefully.

"VOTE YOURSELVES A FORTUNE."—By an outline of the proceedings of a convention of Iron Masters, at Pittsburgh, Pa., it will be seen that they have resolved that $10 a ton on pig iron, $20 on bar, and in the same proportion for other qualities, are necessary "to protect the American market." As the average price of pig iron in England for the 6 months ending 1st September last was less than $15 per ton, and of bar iron less than $30, it follows that a duty of more than 66⅔ per cent. on the foreign or dutiable value, is necessary "to protect the American market." In addition to this, about 15 per cent. must be added for the various charges of importation; so that the actual protection asked by these modest Pennsylvania iron men, is more than 80 per cent. upon the dutiable value. In regard to a large part of the country, our manufacturers enjoy a still further protection, equal to the expense of carrying imported iron from the sea-board into the interior. This expense to Pittsburgh is estimated at $8 a ton, and for half that distance $4. If then the iron-masters could have their way, they would vote themselves a protection, of one kind and another, equal to 88 per cent.

It is estimated that 700,000 tons of American iron are produced per annum. Unless the iron masters design that the proposed duties shall be prohibitory, the price of this whole mass of domestic iron must be equal to the dutiable value of the foreign, (averaging say $30 a ton,) with $20 added for duty, and $15 for costs of importation; making an average of $65 per ton. Now, let us see what will be the effect upon consumers. Twenty dollars a ton, multiplied by the number of tons of American iron supposed to be made, gives a quotient of $14,000,000. This is the tribute which the farmers and other consumers of iron are expected to pay *annually to the iron makers*. The duty on the *imported* iron, goes into the Treasury; but the corresponding tax, or embracement of price, on the domestic article, goes to the iron-makers.

If any gentleman undertakes to say that the price of iron will not be enhanced to an extent equal to 66⅔ p. c. on the dutiable value, we will not split hairs about it, but will deduct $4,000,000 on account of such abatement. This will leave $10,000,000 per annum to be paid by the consumers to the iron makers; a sum which the latter no doubt deem entirely reasonable and proper. But if the consumers think so and act accordingly, they must be the most stupid creatures for miles around. Let it ever be remembered that no citizen has no more right to protection than another, and that when protection is granted, it is not for the sake of revenue, but for the sake of enhancing the earnings of the many, it is hoped, to enable them to live less or because perpetuated by law. No duty can be said to be laid for revenue, which is in effect prohibitory, or which, it is known, will produce a less revenue than a lower duty would.

The advantageous of cheap iron to the country can scarcely be conceived. Not only does it enter largely into our rail roads, steam-boats, ships, houses, telegraph lines, machinery, &c., but every farmer, every family, in the whole country, requires more or less of it continually. It is a necessary of life, almost as much as bread or the common air. We exempt tea and coffee from duty because they are in almost general use, and have become necessary to the comfort of the masses. But they are scarcely less necessary than iron, and perhaps not more generally used. Give us cheap iron, and the country can be expected to prosper; but burden it with taxes, and you make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It is now evident that the Protectionists intend to make a general onset upon the present tariff at the approaching session of Congress. When the duties are enormously high, they urge the importance of *stability*; but when a moderate Tariff exists, stability loses its charms, and they clamor for a change. We trust that no change will be made, except to adopt a sliding scale in the case of iron, agreeably to the plans which we presented the other day. Other things are well enough, and it is best to let well enough alone.

In addition to the above from the Journal of Commerce, we call attention to the following letter published in the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading whig paper in Ohio. Of course the writer is a whig and an intelligent one too. But he has given some study to the subject of Protection, and being from an agricultural state, he foresees the step wrong which a high tariff would inflict upon the farmers, merchants, and working men of his state.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1849.

At the Astor House I met several business politicians from Massachusetts. Of course you know all about the great meeting of *iron men* at Pittsburgh, about which the almanac have talked so much. The whole conversation was about iron, and the *ruinous effects* of the tariff of '46 upon its manufacture. The amount of their conversation seemed to me to be this. The men of capital and business tact and talents, with good locations and good ores, can make pig iron for $12 per ton, which in these distressing times brings from $20 to $23 per ton and a net profit of $8 or $10. But the men, who work poor ore, have no facilities of getting it to market, and do their business on borrowed capital, with high rates of interest, and a want of business talent and tact, which they can neither buy nor borrow at any price, and that, for "want of stock," whenever iron bears no more than a fair honest price. These men, however, seemed sanguine of getting an alteration in the present tarriff in their favor. If nothing more, they hope to get specific instead of advalorem duties which would enable the shrewd iron masters to get more protection and make more than $8 or $10 per ton, and the brainless ones to do a *"fair business,"* and live. I told them to set their hearts at rest, and be content with "well enough," for the immense Railroad interest growing up all over the country—united with the immense farming interest of the great west, who want cheap ploughs, wagons, chains, &c., as well as cheap iron for Railroads to transport their crops to market at low rates, would never consent to raise the taxes on iron, for the benefit of a class of men already growing rich in their business, and whose business even now is infinitely better than farming and Railroad building. The coal men also are to back up the iron men, not because coal really needs any protection, but because they believe that there coal fields would be more valuable, if foreign iron was excluded from the market.

A Taylor Speech a Libel.

The most amusing thing of the season is a prosecution that has been brought against the editor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, by one of the toadies that hopped round Gen. Taylor while he was in this city, for saying that the report given of the General's speech was a caricature and forgery.

The prosecutor is a genuine John Bull, and almost as a matter of course, a gen ine whig. In his report of Gen. Taylor's speech, he made the innocent old man make a Judy of himself; the *Post* said so, and for this he has prosecuted. We hope he may have a good time of it in pushing the prosecution through.—*St. Louis Union.*

☞ Friend PHILLIPS, you need not be surprised to find John Bull in your city about these days; so you had better be careful as to what you say about the "short hand writer of great experience." He is said to be the ugliest man at present in the United States—therefore you will have no difficulty in identifying him.

☞ WM. C. MEREDITH, Esq., formerly of this city, has sent us the "Alto Californian" and a supplement to the same, printed at San Francisco, and dated Oct. 1, 1849. The paper is filled almost exclusively with the proceedings of the Convention. It is about half the size of the Daily Post, and is published weekly at $12,00 per annum.

☞ It is said that the recent dismissal of the French Ministry was hastened by the discovery of a conspiracy, having for its object the restoration o the Bourbons to power. Some imprudent demonstrations, recently, on the part of officers in the army, are referred to the same source.

☞ New counterfeit 10's. on the State Bank of Ohio, are in circulation. They are said to be miserably executed. Look out for them.

☞ At Louisville, on Wednesday last, the river was falling slowly.

Most Melancholy Occurrence at Niagara Falls.

We are indebted to a gentleman at Niagara Falls for the following particulars of a most melancholy suicide committed at that place on Monday evening last.—*Buffalo Courier.*

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 27—8½ A. M.

Our village was this morning thrown into deep gloom by the report that a young lady had probably committed suicide here, during sometime last night, which is undoubtedly too true. The circumstances are as follows:

The train of cars yesterday morning brought hither a young woman of fine personal appearance, and about thirty-five years of age, having with her two bright looking boys, four and six years old.—After taking rooms at the Eagle Hotel, she called for writing materials and nothing more was known of her until this morning. Between seven and eight o'clock the bell of the room she had occupied was rung by the little boys. They were inquiring for their mother.

Upon the table were found three letters—one directed to Major Miller, U. S. A., and one to Hon. John Norvell, Detroit, Mich., and one to the proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, (a copy of which I send you)—also her ringlets of one side of her head, her gold watch, two trunks of clothing, a silk purse containing some gold and silver coins and her wedding ring.

The children state that their mother had bid them good bye and kissed them, after they had gone to bed—that they had last come from Winchester, Virginia and that their father was in Florida.

No cause can be assigned for the rash act. She appeared perfectly rational throughout yesterday, and not the least symptom of insanity was noticed. Nothing has yet been found to throw the least light upon the matter.

P. S.—9½ o'clock, A. M.

Enough has been found to warrant the belief that the unfortunate lady leaped from the bridge that leads to Goat Island, and was swept over the Falls. Upon the second pier was found her bonnet, which had been trodden upon. Her black crape shawl was found tied to the railing of the bridge, to let her down upon the pier, which is some six feet below the railing. She undoubtedly did this to indicate to those who should look for her, that her mind was made up for the fearful leap into the yawning chasm below.

Her father has been telegraphed, and the children have been kindly taken charge of, by the Hon. Augustus S. Porter.

[The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Mrs. Miller to Mr. White, of the Eagle Hotel.]

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE EAGLE HOTEL:

My mind is made up. I have no wish to live any longer. I shall go where my body never will be recovered. No one shall guess my fate, though for mains. Please take care of my two little boys till they can be sent to Detroit where their grandparents reside. They are the sons of Major Miller, of the U. S. Army, now in Florida, and grandsons of Hon. John Norvell, Detroit, Michigan. Please forward my letters and protect my children till some of the relatives can come for them.

MRS. F. G. MILLER.

General Cass.

GEN. CASS, in a letter dated the 26th inst., declined the compliment of a public cleaner tendered him by his friends in New York. Speaking of the Union, he says:

When dissolution shall find advocates, and the hand of violence shall attempt to sever the bond that holds us together, the West will rise up as one man, to stay a deed so fatal to the cause of liberty here and throughout the world—aye, and it will be stayed. Success can never hallow the effort.

If we are not struck by judicial blindness, we shall hold on to the Constitution with a tenacity defying time and accident, thanking the God of our fathers, and our own God, for political institutions which have secured to us a greater measure of national prosperity than it has ever been the lot of any people before us to enjoy.

* * * *

It one half of a great country, abandoning all oth er differences of opinion, is unanimous in its sentiments upon any measure of internal policy, locally affecting itself, the citizens should receive from their countrymen of the other section, kindness, and not denunciation; argument and not recrimination; and a desire to reconcile conflicting opinions, as harmonious as is compatible with the nature of the controversy.

No such views respecting their rights or their position can be so held by an extensive community without the existence of forcible considerations, which call for careful inquiry, and for a wise, as well as a kind decision.

In this spirit, should sectional questions be discussed, and if they are so, they will bring with them no danger; but will furnish additional motives for union and will contribute powerfully to our strength and prosperity.

I am gentlemen, with great regard,
Your ob't serv't,
LEWIS CASS.

Pittsburghers, Do you Hear?

The amount of stock subscribed for the construction of the Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Indiana Railroad from Steubenville to the Ohio Canal, up to the present date, *is four hundred and thirty thousand dollars*, and not three hundred and fifty thousand, as stated in yesterday's Herald. There is now but *seventy thousand dollars* wanting to put under contract and build *forty eight* miles of the road, between this city and the Ohio Canal. Canvassers are put procuring subscriptions, and from a letter received yesterday from one of them now at New Philadelphia, Ohio, we have every assurance that the balance will be raised—and that speedily. If Pittsburgh does not intend lending her influence to this project, or contributing a single dollar, the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will at least *shake hands* with the stockholders of this route across the Wheeling bridge! Has Pittsburgh any inducements to offer or advancements to make?—*Steubenville Herald*, 28th *ult.*

☞ Dr. Parkman, an eminent physician, of Boston, very mysteriously disappeared on Friday last, and has not since been heard of, although, the whole police force of the city are out in search of him.

☞ **A Meeting** of the STOCKHOLDERS of the MANUFACTURE FOND SOCIETY will be held on the 3d Dec'r, inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time the accounts and transactions of the Trustees will be exhibited for examination.
GEO. W. LAYNO,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
dec3

☞ **Oysters! Oysters!!**—The subscriber will keep up constantly (at the Monongahela House) from this time, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style.
E. C. CAMPBELL.
sep18:tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

THEATRE.

MANAGER.....C. S. PORTER
ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents.
Second Tier.....25 "

MONDAY, December 3, will be presented—
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
A SAILOR'S HOMEPIPE.....MISS STAINES.
To conclude with—
LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE.
TIME ALTERED—Doors open at ½ past 6; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

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

CIDER VINEGAR—31 bbls. (Pure) just receiving.
dec3 STUART & SILL.

DRIED HERRINGS—25 boxes receiving and for sale. [dec3] STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st.

WHEAT FLOUR—"Superior," in 50 lb. sacks.
dec3 STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st.

POTATOES—50 barrels Pink-Eyes and Reds.
dec3 STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st.

CORN BROOMS—100 dozen, in store and for sale by
dec3 STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st.

RYE FLOUR—44 barrels fresh ground Rye Flour, first quality, just received and for sale by
dec3 WM. DYER.

CORN MEAL—*Kiln Dried* in barrels, and Sifted Meal in sacks, for sale by [dec3] WILLIAM DYER.

CRANBERRIES—14 barrels on hand and for sale low by [dec3] WILLIAM DYER.

GREEN APPLES—239 barrels Green Apples on hand and for sale by WILLIAM DYER,
dec3 155 Liberty st.

SHAKSPEAREAN READINGS,
BY
Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE respectfully informs the public that she will read from the following Plays of Shakspeare, at
WILKINS HALL,
IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY EVENING.....JULIUS CÆSAR.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock, P. M. Readings to commence at 7½. Tickets to be had at the principal Music Stores, on and after Monday, the 12th inst. dec1

LOCAL MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE TRAVERSE JURORS.—A meeting of the Traverse Jurors who have served during the October term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was held in the Court House, on Friday, November 30th, 1849, and on motion organized by calling Mr. FRANCIS M'CLURE to the Chair, and appointing *George Beale, Jr.*, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We are about to separate, having been discharged from any further service as Jurors, and in accordance with the common feeling which has brought us together on this occasion, as well as deeming it our duty before separating, to express to the President Judge, Associates, and other officers composing the Court, our feelings and regards towards them. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we present to the Honorable Judge PATTON and Associates, our warmest acknowledgments, for the kindness and courtesy manifested towards us as Jurors—for the cool and impartial manner in which the trials have been conducted, notwithstanding the excitement incident to some of them—and as citizens for the expedition and accuracy with which the business of the Court has been conducted, during the long and arduous session just terminated.

Resolved, That to the Attorney General, Clerk, and others connected with the Court, we present our thanks for their uniform, kind and affable bearing towards us as Jurors, as well for their strict attention to their duties, and correct deportment in their respective offices.

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

FRANCIS M'CLURE, Chairman.
GEORGE BEALE, JR., Secretary.

Richard Black,	Thomas Dorrington,
Solomon Haye,	Cyrus Black,
William Caldwell	William Hamilton,
Aaa. P. Boughter,	John Forsyth,
George Hastinger,	Joseph Campbell,
William Flinn,	Edward Ingraham,
James Campbell,	John Goering,
W. C. Means,	Alexander M'Clain,
Andrew Purdy,	John Stonecypher,
Thomas F. Thomas,	John Weller,
Adam Walter,	Morgan Hall,
W. G. Miller,	D. Merriman,
Alexander Neely,	Geo. Smith,
James Taggart,	Jas. A. Weaver,
Murray A. White,	Wm. Wilson (City)
G. W. Kuhn,	Samuel McNurr
Andrew Bender,	Daniel Rhoads,
Alexander Scott,	William Wilkins,
William Woodside,	John Watt
M. Harbison, Jr.,	

John S. Lincoln Commissioner. Judge Irwin.
Dec. 1.

John Neeley vs. Charles M. Reed. This was an action brought by plaintiff for damages occasioned by the detention of, and injury done to, 329 bbls. flour shipped in the spring of 1847 at Beaver to be transported to Boston, no time for the delivery being mentioned in the bill of lading. It was proved by the plaintiff that thirty days was the ordinary time occupied in the transit between those two points, and some testimony was offered to show that the flour was damaged.

The defendant gave in evidence a number of depositions showing the extraordinary state of things existing that year, which prevented the delivery in the usual time.

The plaintiff claimed as damages the difference between the price at which the flour sold and the highest market price at the time at which he contended the flour ought to have been delivered, being four dollars per barrel.

After a full hearing of the case the Jury gave a verdict for eighty five dollars twenty five cents for damage done to the flour, thereby exculpating Gen. Reed from the charge of negligence.

Marsh, for plaintiff. Loomis and Selden for defendant.

THE PRINTERS' MEETING on Saturday evening, was very large and spirited. Several new members were admitted. The Committee reported that all the employers in the city, except two, had signed the bill. It was announced by the Chair that all had at last agreed to give the prices demanded. This was received with cheers. The bill of prices of job printing was re-committed to a committee of job printers, who are to report this week. The following are the prices agreed upon so far:

Foremen in News or Job Offices, not less than ten dollars per week	$10 00
Compositors per 1,000 ems, twenty five cents	25 cts.
Weekly wages of Compositors, for ten hours, in day-light, eight dollars	$ 8 00
Weekly wages of Compositors, for ten hours, the day to end at 10 P. M.	$ 9 00
Work done after 10 P. M. by Compositors working by the week, thirty cents per 1,000 ems	30 cts.

QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER, &c — Present: Judges Patton, Jones and Kerr.—*Dec. 1.* Mr. Eyster asked for the discharge of Washington Achison, on these grounds: He was arrested for disturbing a colored congregation in Allegheny city, on Thanksgiving Evening, and after examination before Mayor Rush, was committed in default of payment of the fine of $20, and costs. The law does not authorise a magistrate to commit for a specific time, but only till the fine be paid. Mr. J. said that a proffer of the money would not release the prisoner under the commitment. The Court said that after the payment of the fine and costs he would be discharged. This however, did not suit, as the prisoner had no money.

Com. vs. Fickheisen, convicted for Assault and Battery. Sentence, $5 and costs.

THE INDIANS.—The agent called on us on Saturday with tears in his eyes, and said we had injured him, by saying that he had left with the money of the Kansas Indians in his pocket. He promised to write an explanation of his conduct, but we have not seen him since.

One thing is certain, the Indians were left in a destitute condition. They slept in the Second street Market House on Friday night, and went breakfastless until near noon, when they were gathered in by Mr. McFall of the Atheneum, and furnished with food. The exhibition of Friday night yielded them but five dollars, all of which went to the landlord who turned them out, or to some other person who should not have taken the money under the circumstances.

We believe they have since been provided for.

AT A STATED MEETING of the Pittsburgh Typographical Association, held at Duquesne Hall, on Saturday evening, December 1, 1849, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association disclaim all responsibility for the "Circular" issued during the past week, addressed to the Printers of other places; and particularly do we disclaim that part of it which reflects upon any of the offices of the city.

Attest:— WM. C. McCARTHY, Pres't.
ALEX. W. ROOK, Secretary.

☞ At a special meeting of the Firemens' Association, held on Saturday evening, a committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each company, and instructed to make such enquiries and efforts as would bring about a revival of the Disabled Firemens' Association.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hepburn.—*Dec. 1.* Bailey vs. Stewart. The jury in this case rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $2,000, about half the price of the boat.

☞ The Hardware merchants of this city are hereafter to close their doors at 6 o'clock, thus adopting the Ten Hour system. They are right.

Winter Hosiery.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturers—
100 doz. Ladies' (London dyed fast black) Merino Hose;
75 " " dark grey Vigonics;
50 " " super. lambs' wool Gloves;
100 " Misses' " " "
Also—A further supply of Lambs' Wool Undershirts; Drawers and Socks of our own manufacture, which, for warmth and durability, cannot be equalled.
WILLIAM DALY & CO,
Stocking Manufactory, Fifth street,
nov28 Between Wood and Market.

MONEY WANTED—$6000 wanted for five years, will be secured on valuable real estate in the city and a bonus will be given; the interest paid quarterly.
Also, $4000 wanted for three or four years, to be well secured by valuable city property. A bonus will be given, and interest paid as above.
S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
Smithfield street.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post

Further News by the Canada!

NEW YORK, December 1.

The Canada arrived at Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The examination of Manning and his wife, for the murder of O'Connor, occupies a large space in the London journals. Not less than 30,000 people were present at their execution.

The most disagreeable scenes have been enacted during the last week.

Cotton has advanced 3-32 francs in Havre, owing to the favorable accounts from Liverpool.

American Lard is rather lower. We have not received any thing further worth telegraphing.

BALTIMORE, December 1.

Yesterday Henry Clay addressed his friends from Barnum's Hotel. He spoke of his returning to the Senate. He said the importance of this step was overrated by his friends. In alluding to Slavery, he said that the institution could not exist in California or New Mexico; that the question was of no importance compared with the Union of the States. He would stand by the Union under all circumstances. He appeared quite animated.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.

The steamboat Anthony Wayne was sunk in the Lower Rapids yesterday. She was bound from Galena to this port. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The trial of Childs was still progressing. Counsel for the defence is pleading. It will probably be decided on Wednesday.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.

The Canada's news is received; sale of 35,000 bales Cotton at full prices.

The Captain and 1st Engineer of the steamer Louisiana have been discharged from custody. The 1st Engineer, who is believed to be the cause of the accident, can't be found.

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The members of Congress are arriving. It is thought the House will be complete on Monday, with the exception of King, of Ga. There is a great deal of canvassing in relation to the Speakership. It is supposed that Winthrop's chance is the best.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, December 1.

Flour. There is a heavy demand for shipment and speculation.

Grain. Wheat: The demand is good, but transactions are not large. The demand is chiefly for good samples; poor lots are heavy and neglected. We note sales of Ohio at 98@1,06 per bushel. The demand for Corn is less than it was, but holders are firm, with sales of mixed at 68½.

Provisions. The market for Pork is firm; prices have an upward tendency, with sales of Mess at 10,87, Prime 8,37@8,50. Lard is dull; prices have a downward tendency.

Coffee. The stock in first hands is light; prices are well sustained.

Whiskey. Sales at 26@27c.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The Market is a fourth better for Cotton, since the receipt of the Canada's news and ½ better since the arrival of the Caledonia. The stock in market is limited. Sales light.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.

The river is stationary; weather cloudy.

Hogs. Sales of 4000 head at $2,65@2,75.

The market closed firm at 2,75 for all lots averaging over 200.

Rice Pork. There is a speculative demand; we could, however, learn of no sales.

Whiskey. Sales at 21c.

Flour. Sales at 4,75 per bbl.

Coffee. Sales 4,200 bags Rio at 12c.

BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

The market is barely Rio in first hands. We note sales at 10½