Lion Fight:

OR, THE SHOWMAN FAIRLY OUTWITTED.

The menangerie was in town.

A rare occurrence was the exhibition of the wild beasts, lions, tigers, Polar bears and ichneumons, in Baltimore, at the early day of which we are writing; yet they came occasionally; and this time were visited by Nat Wheatly, a jolly, weather-beaten boatman, well known in Baltimore, as an inveterate joker, who never let any one get to the windward of him. He was furthermore a stutterer of the first class.

Nat visited the menagerie. As he entered, the showman was stirring up the monkeys, and tormenting the lions, giving elaborate descriptions of the various propensities and unnatural peculiarities of each and all.

This, ladies and gentlemen—this, I say is the African lion. A noble beast he is, ladies and gentlemen, and is called the king of the forest. I have heard that he makes nothing of devouring young creatures of every description, when at home in the woods. Certain it is, that no other beast can whip him."

"M-m-mister," interrupted Wheatly, "d-do you say he can't be whipped?"

"I does," said the man of lions and tigers.

"What-at-if you bet I can't fetch a c-c-critter what'll whip him?"

"I ain't a bettin' man at all. I don't object to take a small bet to that effect."

"I'll b-b-bet I I-I-can f-f-fetch something that's w-w-whim- W-w-what do you say to a hundred dollars?"

"Now there were several merchants in the crowd who knew Wheatly well, and were fully convinced that if the bet was made he was sure of winning. So he had no difficulty in finding backers, one of whom told him he would give him ten gallons of rum if he won.

"The menangerie man glanced at his lion. There he crouched in his cage, his shaggy mane bristling and his tail sweeping, the very picture of grandeur and majesty. The bribe was tempting, and he felt assured.

"Certainly, sir, I have no objection to old Hercules taking about with any creature you may fetch."

"V-v-very well," said Nat. "It's a bet."

The money was plunked up, and the next night was designated for terrible conflict. The news was spread over Baltimore, and at an early hour the boxes of the theatre were filled—the pit being cleared for the affray.

Expectation was on tip-toe, and it was with impatience the crowd awaited the arrival of Wheatly. He at length entered, bearing a large bag or sack upon his shoulders, which as he let fall upon the floor, was observed to contain some remarkably heavy substance. The keeper looked at it with indignation.

"Th-th-there," said Nat, pointing with his finger at the bag.

"Well, what is it?" asked the man with increased astonishment.

"Th-th-that, I-I-ladies and gentlemen, said Nat, gesticulating like a showman, "is a wh-wh-whim-bamper!"

"A whimbamper," echoed the keeper; "that's certainly a new feature in zoology and anatomy. A whimbamper! Well let him out and clear the ring, or old Hercules may make a mouthful of both of you."

The keeper was excited.

Accordingly, Nat raised the bag, holding the aperture downwards, and rolled down a snapping turtle, the cheers and laughter of the audience made the arches ring.

"Th-there he is," said Wheatly, as he tilted the whimbamper over with both his hands, and set him on his legs. The snapper seemed unconscious of his peril.

The showman was about leaving the room when he swore that his lion should not disgrace himself by fighting such a contemptible foe.

"V-v-very well," said Nat, "if y-y-you ch-choose to g-g-give up the hundred—"

"But it's unfair," cried the showman.

The audience interposed and insisted upon the fight. There was no escape, and the showman reluctantly released the lion, making himself secure on the top of the cage.

The majestic beast moved slowly around the ring, snuffing and lashing, while every person held his breath in suspense. Lions are prying beasts, and this one was not long in discovering the turtle which lay on the floor, a huge and inanimate mass. The lion soon brought his nose in close proximity to it, when the turtle, not thinking, popped out its head, and rolled its eyes, while a sort of whooze issued from its savage mouth. The lion jumped back, turned and made a spring at the critter, which was now fully prepared for his reception. As the lion landed on him, the turtle fastened his terrific jaws upon the lion's nostrils, rendering him powerless to harm, yet with activity of limb, he bounded round the circle, growled, roared and lashed himself; but the snapper hung on, seeming to enjoy the ride vastly.

"Go it, wh-whimbamper," cried Wheatly, from the boxes.

The scene was rich. The showman was no less enraged than the lion. Drawing his pistols he threatened Nat with terrible threats, that if he did'nt take his turtle off he'd shoot him.

"Ta-take him off yourself," shouted Nat, in reply.

At this critical moment, by dint of losing a portion of his nose, the lion shook his dangerous foe from him, and clearing the space between him and the cage, he slunk quietly in to chew the cud of defeat and pain.

It was a fair fight, all declaring that the whimbamper was the victor. The money was paid over to Nat, who left the theatre delighted at the success of his whim. The next morning he carried his turtle to market and sold him.

So this valiant champion, after conquering the king of beasts, served to make a dinner for epicures.

THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—In consequence of it having been reported that American gold coin was so much alloyed that the Bank of England never received it without melting down and assaying it, the director of the mint in Philadelphia has, in a letter of Nov. 24, shown that the report relative to false mintage is entirely erroneous, and without the slightest foundation. He says there are two ways of account ing for the bank of England reassaying it:

The first is, that within the past 16 years we have had three various standards, established by law, for our gold coin: 1st, up to June, 1834, it was 22 carats, or 916 thousandths; at that time it was reduced to 899 225 thousandths, and in Jan. 1837, there was a further change to the more simple proportion of 900 thousands, or nine tenths. Of this fact I have been surprised to find that even our most intelligent dealers in foreign exchange have not a clear apprehension, and it is not therefore wonderful, if the Bank of England, unwilling to take the trouble of discriminating by dates and devices, should use the shorter course of melting down and assaying.

The other solution, and rather the more probable, (though they may consist with each other,) is, that it is contrary to usage, everywhere, for the mint of one country to take the coins of another by tale, or at the alleged fineness. It is not done here; we receive the gold sovereign, not at the alleged fineness, which it does not reach, but at its actual assay after melting.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the arrival of the barque Francis Partridge, at this port, we have received, through the attention of Capt. Broughton, a copy of the British Packet, of Oct. 6.

The Packet speaks in strong terms of the prosperity of the port since the raising of the blockade, which is represented as literally a forest of masts, inspired with life and activity.

The American ship Louis Philippe, of and from Baltimore, bound to California, with passengers, was spoken off Cape Frio by the barque "Alpha" on the 11th September, 60 days out—all well.

The drought had been severe, though for the last two weeks considerable rain had fallen. Still at the south there was much suffering, and cattle had become scarce.

It is supposed, will on account of it. Province argent, that the force to be sent by the Province argent, Paraguay, would number 17,000 men—the preparations were considerably advanced.

☞ The Cecil Democrat states that a child of Mr. John Krause, aged 3 years, near Rising Sun, was burnt to death on Saturday week, by its clothes taking fire, while its mother left it for a few moments. Mrs. K. came near sharing the same fate by endeavoring to relieve the little sufferer.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 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.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING,
AGREED UPON
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WHITE & CO., Gazette.
L. HARPER, Post.
ROBT. M. RIDDLE, Journal.
JAMES P. BARR & Co., Chronicle.
FOSTER & BROTHER, Dispatch.
JOS. SNOWDEN, Mercury.
Dec. 1, 1849.] JAMES W. BIDDLE, American.

A GREAT CITY.

St. Louis is a "great city," and no mistake! She is great in commercial enterprises, and great in her rapid strides in population. She is great, too, in crime, bloodshed, and violence! Why, scarcely a day goes past, but that we receive a startling despatch from St. Louis, giving an account of some horrible murder, heart-rending suicide, astounding bank robbery, or terrible conflagration! Behold the awful chronicle of life in St. Louis, within the last year!

The first case that occurs to our memory, was that of an editor and a lawyer, who made several terrible assaults on each other, with revolvers, dirks, bowie knives, short swords, umbrellas, and canes, to the great terror of the whole community, especially old women and whigs!

The next case was that of an editor, who committed divers forgeries, and put off to California, to the no little mortification and astonishment of those who were diddled!

Then came the "Palmyra Tragedy," full of love, jealousy, and revenge. The parties all belonged to St. Louis. A dashing young fellow made love to another man's wife—the husband followed him and shot the scamp through the heart!

Next came the awful conflagration, which destroyed the best and finest portion of the city, together with a number of valuable steamboats.

Several minor tragedies followed, but we do not now recollect the number of "killed and wounded."

Then we had the celebrated Bank defalcation, and the trial of the Cashier, CHILDS, who was charged with embezzling the money.

Then came the murder of Capt. HOWARD, followed by various riots, murders and disturbances.

The bloodiest tragedy upon record, came next, the murder of T. K. BARNUM, a landlord of that city, by a couple of "French counts," named Montesquieu.

A few days after this, another bloody fight with pistols occurred, between two men named Owen and Hern, in which the latter was killed. About the same time there was an extensive fire and a burglary; and a day or two afterwards was another great conflagration, destroying a Castor oil manufactory.

And last, not least, we have another awful tragedy, between Weimer and Thomas, in which the former was killed, after some nine shots were fired!

But stop! we cannot follow this revolting history any further! Who will deny, after this, that St. Louis is a "great city!"

☞ Since the Democracy of Crawford county have established a true and honest organ, the *Pennsylvania Sentinel*—the tail to the *Guerrilla*, at that place, has become particularly waspish, and spits its frothy venom at the *Post*. This rotten disorganizer at Meadville, does not deny that he has thrown that once glorious Democratic county in the hands of the whigs—he does not deny that he received black mail from canal contractors, to shut his voracious maw—he does not deny that a petition is now in circulation, which is already signed by a majority of the Crawford Democracy, requesting him to leave the county—he does not deny that he is the mere instrument and tool of the Taylor's guard of "Kickapoo" politicians, who have plundered Pennsylvania, and been a curse to the Democracy for years—he does not deny that his malicious assaults upon the *Post*, last year, were published at the instance of the chief of the "Kickapoos" and "Guerrillas," in this city, who wished to import him here, to "break down the *Post*." It is some consolation, too, that the Democracy of Crawford expect soon to get rid of this venal, selfish and corrupt creature. When that event happens, there will be general rejoicing throughout the county. Then our party there will regain its former proud and enviable position, and the victorious flag of Democracy will once more stream gaily in the breeze!

☞ We observe that the list of letters remaining in the Pittsburgh Post Office, is still published in two whig papers, the *Journal* and *Gazette*. We presume, then, that Mr. Postmaster ROSENBURG is determined that the Senate shall refuse to confirm his nomination. Such will inevitably be the result of the matter, if our citizens have to submit to this infamous whig outrage.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The Louisville Democrat has the following pointed paragraph in relation to the Iron Convention:

The iron men have lately held a meeting in Pittsburgh—object, to devise ways and means to cheat the consumers of iron out of a large per cent. by means of the protection humbug—don't know what they did. They are ashamed to tell.

Opinions of an Observing Democrat.

The following is an extract of a private letter to the editor of the *Post*, from an intelligent and observing Democrat, dated Washington, Dec. 1st, 1849:

* * * "I entirely agree with you in the opinion so often expressed in your truly honest Democratic sheet, that the Tariff of 1846 will not be disturbed during the approaching session of Congress. This, too, is the opinion of every well informed person with whom I converse on the subject. Doubtless an effort will be made by the representatives of the iron and coal interests in your state, to have a higher rate of duties on those articles; and it may be that those abominable creatures called *lobby members* or *borers*, will be sent here to draw vivid pictures of the ruin and distress which exists, but still, I am thoroughly convinced that a Democratic Congress will not consent to levy additional taxes upon the masses, merely for the benefit of bloated monopolists. I think the Democratic members, to a man, in both branches, will take a decided stand against any tampering with the present Tariff. Although some of the whig members may move in the matter, there are others of that part who will be opposed to making the duties more protective on iron and coal, unless cotton, sugar, and many other articles are also included. Such is the feeling of a prominent whig member from the South with whom I conversed to-day. The Tariff of 1846 has fully met the expectations of its most ardent friends in and out of Congress. It has raised more than an abundance of revenue, and has carried the country triumphantly through a foreign war, and with prudent management on the part of the present administration, there will be a balance of from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 in the treasury, at the close of the present fiscal year, which may be applied, as a sinking fund, towards reducing the national debt. The Sub-Treasury policy of the Democratic party, I am of the opinion, will not be disturbed in the least, although, doubtless, the rag money advocates may wish to revive their exploded schemes of plunded."

Swindling Shops.

INDICTMENT OF BANK OFFICERS.—The public have long been accustomed to find so called banks, here and there, (says the Baltimore *Sun*,) mere swindling machines, by which to fleece though irresponsible issues; but it appears the ingenuity of "financiers" has now, in consequence of the too ready suspicion which soon settles upon their banks, extended their dishonest operations to "*Insurance Companies*," so called, of one sort or other.

We learn from the Norristown (N. J.) *Banner* that the grand jury has indicted Mr. L. Norton, President of the exploded Bank there, for perjury, for swearing to assets as available which were not so, and that he has been arrested and thrown in prison. Indictments have also been found against the Cashier and some of the Directors. Now it appears that there are whole batches of insurance companies, among whose lists of directors we find the name L. Norton and some of his associates.

Advices from the West, too, speak of the failure of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and its principal proprietor, Mr. Geo. Smith. The circulation of this Company, it is said, amounts to about $1,200,000. Mr. Smith, (said to be worth $500,000,) in connection with Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary, recently executed a personal liability on the part of both for the benefit of the holders of the Company's notes, and those that may *hereafter be issued*. The St. Louis Brokers, on the 22d, refused to take the certificates.

Later from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune has City of Mexico papers to the 15th ult.

El Globe, of 13th ult., a paper published in the capital, assures its readers that the British Minister in Mexico has received instructions from Lord Palmerston to interfere in his official capacity in pressing the claims of British creditors holding Mexican bonds.

Senor Iturbide has retired from the Ministry of Finance, and is succeeded by Don T. Ellorriage.

A motion has been brought into the chamber of deputies, disapproving of the project of the Government to anticipate, by discounting the payment of the next portion of the indemnity to be paid Mexico by the United States, in May next. A committee in the Senate had proposed a resolution limiting the expenses of the Government to $550,000 monthly, to which the chamber of deputies had agreed.

The Moniteur, of the 10th ult., alarmed the capital by stating that war had been declared by Great Britain against the United States, on account of the "Nicaragua affair."

El Siglo, of the 9th ult., states that the Serranos, or Mountaineers, in the Republic of Guatemala, are carrying on the war against the Government in the most cruel and barbarous manner. The opinion is becoming general that the States now separated will re-unite and organize a new confederation.

The Indians—Apaches and Camanches—have lately made a fresh incursion into Coahuila, and committed terrible atrocities near Parras.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—The official returns of the late election in Louisiana, from all except four parishes, gives Walker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 17,154, and Decloute 16,746 votes. Walker's majority, therefore, 408, and will be increased to nearly 1,000. The vote polled is large, and will amount, in the aggregate, to 36,000 against 33,653 last year. The state of parties in the Legislature will be as follows:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
Senate	14	18
House	54	53
	68	61
Whig majority	7	

☞ The editors of some of the locofoco papers, *whose knowledge of the iron manufacture is on a par with their knowledge and practice of decency*, have frequently declared that the iron interest was in a flourishing condition, and that the operations of the locofoco tariff was favorable to that interest.

[*Louisville Journal.*

To which the Louisville Democrat replies: Their knowledge is about on a par with yours, when you asserted that the iron interest did not need protection; and about on a par with the protection whig Governor, Johnston, of Pennsylvania's knowledge, when he asserted in his thanksgiving proclamation, that every branch of business had been appropriately rewarded in his State.

CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—The people of western Virginia are beginning to move for the convention, which, by common consent, has been postponed till after 1858. Memorials are being adopted, praying the general assembly to pass an act authorizing the sense of the people to be taken at the next spring election. Western Virginia, we presume, will insist upon equality of representation with the eastern portion, or separation.

☞ We observe that the editorials of the pensioned scribler of the monopolists' organ in this city, the "pauper labor Guerrilla," abusive of the Editor of the *Post*, are copied with approbation into the columns of Gen. Taylor's organ at Washington, *The Republic*. "A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in his last letter, says:

"A sensation, and quite a flattering one, has been produced on both sides of the channel by the proceedings of the American Convention for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Europe begins to believe that nothing is impossible for the American people."

For the Morning Post.

MUNICIPAL UNION.

MR. HARPER.—As you have invited the views of citizens in regard to the merging of the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny into one city, permit me to intrude with a few remarks on the subject.

The subject has appeared to me to be one of much importance and interest to citizens and property holders of both cities; and the idea not only feasable, but extremely beneficial if carried out.

The cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are not two jealous rivals, striving to outdo each other in business and capital; but are closely identified in interests and policy, and whatever conduces to the benefit of one, must also to the other. For instance: the business man of Pittsburgh is the citizen of Allegheny, and the manufacturer of Allegheny the citizen of Pittsburgh, and so on in all the varied relations of business; the difference is mainly in the name, and the river, which has hitherto formed a barrier between them.

As capital and legislative power are always more powerful when consolidated in harmony with the objects on which they operate, then why not combine the energies of the two great cities so mutually dependant on each other, and give to both, as *one* city, the immense capital and influence which they now wield with much less power divided? Let me enumerate some of the advantages which we would reap from the proposed union. In the first place, we should have free intercourse between the two cities, which is now restricted by the onerous tolls collected on the Allegheny Bridges; this one item of toll has done more to retard the progress of the city of Allegheny than any other cause, and has also kept back the rise in value of real estate in that city, for obvious reasons.

The increased cost of transporting heavy goods across the river has deterred merchants from establishing large stores on that side; also the tolls on foot passengers, and the necessaries of life which they may find to their advantage to buy in Pittsburgh, prevent many of our laboring men from settling and building their homes in Allegheny. But how, asks one, are we to effect free intercourse between the two cities? That question is easily answered. The combined energies of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are not to be cramped by the cost of three bridges, or six.

If, in extending city limits, or grading streets, they come to the foot of a hill, they do not hesitate, but dig it down. We are invincible in overcoming nature's barriers, and even the barrier of the Allegheny river should not retard the commercial union and intercourse between Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

But will the stockholders of the Bridges sell out? That is another question easily answered. The time is fast passing away when Bridge Companies can expect to tax the enormous trade and travel between two such cities. We must have free trade between them although they should remain separate corporations.

The Allegheny river is no insurmountable barrier which the people cannot overcome. They will claim the privilege of erecting bridges at their own cost, and to pay for them as they do for all other improvements, by taxation; and then, when paid for, they are no longer a tax—but a permanent and lasting improvement and benefit.

If the Stockholders should not be willing to sell out on reasonable terms, they could soon be forced into measures. Let the cities throw free bridges across at Irwin street and the point, (which must be done soon at all events) and the Stocks of the Pay Bridges would soon go down below the dividend paying point.

Pittsburgh needs more room for building; Allegheny is the site of the most beautiful city in the West; all it now needs is the fusion of its own and Pittsburgh capital to make it so.

Pittsburgh would furnish her with Gas by means of the Bridges. By their union their credit would be more firmly established, and the public improvements now going on, would be urged on with increased spirit and animation.

We have gone through the severest ordeal this summer, that we shall probably ever have, and our Councilmen of both cities have learned a lesson in *financial matters* which they will never forget. Instead of issuing Certificates of Loan to the people, and thus placing the credit of the cities at the *tender mercies* of money speculators, they will, hereafter, obtain loans in *actual money*; and provided we have calculating men to guide our Councils, we need not hesitate to make all necessary public improvements. The increase of population, and rise in the value of real estate will far more than pay the increased taxation.

There are many other considerations to induce the union of the two cities. In a short time we shall have a railroad from Pittsburgh to Erie, via Allegheny city, We contemplate to slackwater the Allegheny river, and thus to concentrate the trade of the North and Northeast.

Why then, in view of these improvements, should we not concentrate all our capital and energies, and abolish all seeming sectional distinctions, and make the Iron City, not only the largest, the most busy, but also the most beautiful city in the Great West.

K. C. H.

☞ Some writer, a funny fellow he is, too, has furnished the Washington Union, in anticipation, with a Message, purporting to be delivered by the President of the United States to Congress. We can only give the commencement of this odd document:

THE MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Rhpresentatives:

[The above is my own composition.

Z. WASHINGTON, P. U. S.]

OPENING.

Again the inclination of the North pole, over the *left*, has brought our ocean bound republic to the line of zero, and killed off the animacule of nature. The seasons have followed each other like porpoises in the wake of a mackerel catcher, and autumn, the nut brown maiden, with her brow bound with golden grain and golden leaves, has had a narrow squeak of it to escape the terrific charge of blustering winter in his fear-nought, with his pockets full of hoar frost, and his nose glittering with icicles. The harvests have been abundant. The heart of the husbandman rejoices. Plenty cocks up her heels before the cottage fire, and Luxury takes something hot from a silver porringer, in a wainscoated parlor, hung with French mirrors, and floored with Wilton rags. Ceres exalts her horn, bursting with fruits and flowers; and Enterprise, in a short shirt, breaks for the back settlements with a foot shod like lightning, and a face as sharp as a shingle. The Hyperean bear sleeps in his hollow tree, sucking his paws for breakfast and growling for supper, and the wild geese have gone squawking to the South, in the shape of a harrow, pretty tolerably cold and remarkably hungry.

The school boy no longer plays truant in the woods, hunting for pawpaws and chesnuts, and the spotted tree toad sings treble no more to the double bass of the bull frog in the slashes. Pistareens now pass for twenty-five cents, and dimes are received as levys from the Bay of Fundy to the bar of Tompiker.

While such blessings surround us, and while the prevalent, which we never cared a fig for on our own account, but only on account of those who came after us, had subsided, it behooves us as a nation of Christians, without regard to party, to return thanks for mercies received, and, like the poor boy in the work house, to humbly ask for more.

[*Composed by Perfect Bliss, A. D. C.*

☞ Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, arrived in Harrisburg on Thursday morning last, and will visit Washington this week.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The jury in the case of William Woodward, at Norfolk, on Friday, found him guilty of forgery, and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the public jail and penitentiary, for the term of two years. The Hon. Henry A. Wise, one of the counsel for the prisoner, then moved to set aside the verdict on the ground that the jury had separated during the progress of the trial. The motion was to be argued on Saturday morning.

☞ The six slaves who made their escape from the neighborhood of Martinsburg, Va., on Saturday night week, were overtaken in the neighborhood of Chambersburg, Pa., on the 28th ult., and one belonging to Mr. Faulkner, captured and brought back. The rest fled, but were pursued, and it is expected they will be taken.

☞ The Naval Court Martial, at Norfolk, has heard read the defence of Hilliard, charged with assaulting and beating an officer on board the U. S. sloop of war Germantown. On Friday the court martial finished the examination of witnesses in the case of David Carter, ordinary seaman of the same vessel.

☞ The New York Express has several letters from its Paris correspondent. In one of them he says the aspect of affairs is very gloomy, and there are serious threatenings of another revolution. This is very possible, though the real demonstrations is probably a good way off.

☞ The St. Louis Republican of the 27th ult., was informed by a gentleman, who came passenger in the steamer Andrew Jackson, from New Orleans, that the St. Paul, sunk a few days ago at Hat Island, had been relieved of all her freight, and that she was again afloat. When the Andrew Jackson passed she had steam up.

☞ Bullitt, who now figures as court editor, wrote in the Picayune last year, that a brother editor who first named Taylor as a whig candidate for president was the longest eared animal in the community; so says the Delta—did he?

☞ It is now understood why Prentice of the Louisville Journal was so bitterly opposed to the late war with Mexico, and more especially the acquisition of California: he did'nt like the idea of gold getting the advantage of brass, the latter article being his main stock in business.

☞ T. & H. Golding, corn factors at Liverpool, have been compelled to suspend payment, and have compounded with their creditors for 16s. in the pound. The losses date from 1847.

☞ At various places on the New York canal, snow has fallen to the depth of several inches. At Oswego, owners of boats deemed it prudent to unload and put their cargoes into stores for the winter.

☞ A trader from the country was robbed of $2,200, the proceeds of his sale of produce, at New Orleans, on the 21st ult.

☞ Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, late minister to Spain, has accepted the compliment of a public dinner tendered by the citizens of Raleigh.

☞ Col. Blake, of Indiana, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, died in Cincinnati a few days ago.

☞ Elise Clement, who it will be remembered, flourished in the $10,000 case at New Orleans, died a short time since in that city.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Socialism in Paris.

The "artisans," "operatives," "laboring classes," "lower orders," or whatever else be the title or style of those who create all the "things" by which they remain poor and others grow rich, are opening their eyes in Paris and other cities of France. They have now begun to abandon competition with each other, and union for exclusive benefit of the "higher classes," for competition with the "higher classes" and union among themselves. This is the right way to emancipate labor from the *tyranny*, not the alliance, of moneyed *capital*. Labor should be the master, not the slave, of moneyed capital, and moneyed capital should be the subordinate auxiliary or instrument, and not the tyrant of labor, which is the creator of all capital. The cooks begun it, as the boys say. A large number of journeymen cooks, thrown out of employment in the great hotels and restaurants by the revolution of 1848, and afterwards thrown out of bread by the sudden suppression of stupidly managed institutions, the national workshops, associated in companies of four, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, any number, to live by their profession—to cooking for the "poorer classes." They united their scanty means to hire suitable shops, got credit for the necessary utensils, got credit with the journeymen carpenters for wooden tables and benches, bought good provisions, cooked them well, and sold them cheap to the "laboring classes," and succeeded! They took the profit of all their labor, instead of surrendering it to the master of a great hotel or restaurant, and their customer got better fed for less money. Their success encouraged associations among "workmen" in other occupations; and now the principal cities of France contain numerous joint stock companies of shoemakers, tailors, bakers, carpenters, butchers, and other trades who get more for their labor and more for their money, than they ever did before.

This system, combined with universal suffrage, is better than revolution, barricades, or powder and ball. Extended and steadily pursued, it will finally translate labor from poverty to comfort, from degradation to dignity, from slavery to freedom, and annihilate thrones, aristocracies, stock exchanges and Rothschilds, and monopolies, and monopolists, and the whole machinery through which the many work in misery for the monopolizing few. The system requires time and labor, patience and perseverance.—But it will finally prevail. The Parisians are extending the system to real estate, the masons, carpenters, painters, glaziers, cabinet makers, upholsterers and others, combining to build their own houses on the same principle. This is socialism of the right sort.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, James Gray, a fine young Irishman, twenty one years of age, in the employment of Star and Minturn, was crushed almost to atoms in a cotton press at Peck slip, having it is supposed, fallen asleep in it. Of this latter supposition, however, there is no certainity. The machinery got out of order by some means or other, and John Ahern, another man in the same employment, was seriously injured at the same time. Gray was mangled in a frightful manner—reduced to something like a jelly. An inquest was held, a verdict rendered in accordance with the fact.—[*N. Y. Her. 27th.*

THINGS IN BOSTON.—The Free Soilers of Boston have nominated Bradford Sumner, Esq., as their candidate for Mayor.

A house in East Boston was on Thursday evening broken into and robbed, after which the rascals fired the building and escaped. Two houses in South Boston were also broken into and robbed of silver ware, California gold, &c., to the amount of $800.

Captain Harding, of the schooner Henrietta, from New York, while entering the Harbor on Friday morning, fell from aloft and was drowned. His body was recovered.

A TAYLOR STATE.—The majority for Walker (democrat,) for Governor of Louisiana is 678. Taylor's majority was 2959. Louisiana was the last State to desert Taylor this year—that's some consolation the Second Washington has.

DIED:

On Wednesday, at 4 P. M., JOHN O'REILLY, infant son of JOHN J. and JULIA O'REILLY.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of JOHN J. ROGERS, Ross street.

☞ **At a Meeting** OF THE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, held December 1st, 1849, the following persons were appointed a Committee to RAISE the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen:

George Funston, of the Neptune;
J. Kaye, " " Niagara;
E. Gregg, " " Allegheny;
Arthur McGill, " " Duquesne;
J. M. Kenney, " " Good Intent;
J. Knox, " " Independence;
R. B. Roberts, " " Vigilant.

The members of the Committee are requested to meet at the Neptune Engine House, on Friday evening, Dec. 7th, 1849, at 6½ o'clock, P. M.

G. FUNSTON,
dec6:2t Chairman of Committee.

☞ **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,
sept8:tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

B. W. FLOUR—1000 lbs., in sacks, received and for sale by JAMES PATTON, Jr.,
nov7 17 Liberty street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HOTEL ROBBERY.—On Tuesday morning, at about 3 o'clock, two men were left by a stage at the Red Lion Hotel. They refused to go to bed, saying it was not necessary, as they wished to leave early.—They eat up in the Bar-room, while all else slept.—In the morning it was discovered that the till had been pilfered; and that nearly every person in the house who had money in his pocket had been deprived of all of it. The strangers were at once suspected, but they were no where to be found. Information was laid before the Mayor, who sent two officers on board the steamer Michigan in pursuit of them. When down the river a short distance, two men came on board in a yawl, who were recognized as being the persons upon whom suspicion rested. The officers seized them, made a thorough search of their persons, but found nothing that could be identified. They were permitted to go.

THE COURTS.—In the Common Pleas, a case remarkable for dulness, called out the legal abilities of Mr. M'Candless on one side, and Mr. Woods on the other. We could get no idea of the matter as the counsel concealed the merits of the case beneath a pile of Law Latin and old records. The jurors looked as though they knew a little more than they did, before the opening speech.

In the District Court, a dirty slander suit was under investigation. One German woman called another the some naughty names. To get redress, the latter appealed to Court, and so they had it. We did not hear the result.

For plaintiff, Mr. Heidelberg; for defendant, Messrs. Williams and Kuhn.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A few days ago officer Hague was invited to visit Beaver on some professional business. A warrant was put into his hands for the purpose of enabling him to ferret out some villainy that had at various times been practiced to the damage of Reed, Parks & Co.'s Transportation Line. He found a lot of Leather and some other articles, at the house of a man named Miller, at Brighton Locks, which had been stolen from one of the canal boats. The Captain of the boat was at once suspected, and arrested in this city, taken back to Beaver, committed, and afterwards released on bail. His name is Seth Lovelet.

☞ The sensation caused by the publication of a series of articles in the American, entitled, "*Mrs. Kemble's Readings*," will soon subside, as the last number appeared yesterday. It is hoped that the author will have them put into a shape for preservation, as posterity should not be denied the treat indulged in by the people of the present.

THE CITY.—We understand that there is not a cent in the hands of the City Treasurer. Persons who go to Mr. Johnston with warrants, are sent moneyless away. Who is to blame that we are thus disgraced? Surely not those who have been out of power.

RAT TRAPS WANTED—Enquire of the members of the Pittsburgh Typographical Society. Of course, none but those of "domestic manufacture" will be taken, as the jours. have been convinced by the *practice* of the Tariff advocates, that Protection is very just and necessary!!!

☞ A man was arrested by officer Hill yesterday, for stealing a keg of powder. His defence was, that he thought it was sugar. The Mayor did not entertain this, and committed him for trial.

☞ Loud are the complaints about the condition of Smithfield street, between Fifth and Virgin alley. We intend to notice the matter again.

☞ Dr. John J. Myers, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh. He will enter upon the duties of his office next Spring.

MUD.—On a stand, with prospect of falling. We hope once more to see the beds of the streets.

☞ The Indians left for St. Louis yesterday, on their way home, which is on the Kansas river.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Toys, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Fowling Pieces, Revolving and other Pistols, Fancy Goods, Vases, Shops and Pipe, Store Fixtures, &c., of a WOOD STREET ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION.—On Monday next, December 10th, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at the store of A. B. Springsteen, No. 140 Wood st. opposite Washington Hall, between 6th and 7th streets, East side, his entire stock of hardware, cutlery, toys, watches, clocks, jewelry, musical instruments, looking glasses, fancy baskets, fowling pieces, revolving and other pistols, 1 gave and pipe, store fixtures, as he is discontinuing business, among which are some very fine gold and silver-patent lever watches, 1 French clock, runs 32 days; 1 beautiful Gothic clock, runs 8 days; 1 patent lever clock, designed for ships, steamboats, dwellings or offices, goes without weights or pendulum, warranted a first-rate time-keeper, the latest invention, and first of the kind ever offered at AUCTION in this city; also, brass clocks of every description; fine jewelry, silver table and tea spoons, a large assortment of knives and forks, carvers, pen-knives, scissors, ladies' tortoise shell dress combs, lutes, etc; an assortment of most curious French toys, violins, French accordeons and other musical instruments, looking glasses of every size and quality, a large lot of fancy baskets, 1 splendid double bbl. fowling piece, warranted a genuine stub and twist, patent lock; 1 small rifle, 3 revolving pistols; also, 1 pair of splendid large recherche Hebe vases; a beautiful ornament for public rooms or coffee houses.

JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

Re-opening of Books.

THE BOOKS for subscribing the Stock of the Citizen's Insurance Company will be re-opened in the EXCHANGE OFFICE OF H. D. KING, on the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until the number of Shares required by the Charter. Five dollars per share to be paid on subscribing.

Commissioners—Wm. Larimer, jr., R. Woods, S. M. Kier, J. King, W. B. McClure, A. Rosebaug, J. Plumer, John Sheriff, and H. D. King. dec6:3t

BUTTER—35 bbls. Roll Butter, prime article; 23 boxes, (of 25 lbs. ea.ch,) Family use. Just received and for sale at

STUART & SILL'S.
dec6

CORN MEAL—150 bushels, Fresh, for sale at
dec6 STUART & SILL'S, No. 118 Wood st.

APPLES—35 bbls. Winter Apples—must be sold, to close consignment, at STUART & SILL'S,
dec6