The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Circulation 1200 Daily.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 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 BY THE PITTSBURGH PRESS.

TEN LINES NONPAREIL, 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
" " four 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.

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Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, 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 ten less than ten cents per line.

Bishops or Fist Notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions, $2.00 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	25

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.
JOS. SNOWDEN, Mercury.
Dec. 1, 1849.] JAMES W. BIDDLE, American.

No Speaker Yet!

It will be seen by the ballotings, under our telegraphic head, that the House has not yet elected a Speaker; and the probabilities are that no presiding officer will be chosen for some days to come. The Free Soilers hold the balance of power, and stand off with the utmost independence. Old Zack's Message, in the mean time, is lost to an anxious world! What a pity!

CONGRESS—THE SPEAKER.

We publish below, from the Washington *Union*, of Tuesday, the result of the first ballot to elect a Speaker, on Monday. As the subsequent ballotings produced pretty much the same result, we deem it unnecessary to copy them. The general result was, as stated by the *Union*, that Mr. Cobb (a democratic representative from the State of Georgia) received one hundred and three votes on the first count, and one hundred and two on the three other counts. Mr. Winthrop, the former Speaker, a whig member from Massachusetts, had on each count the uniform vote of ninety-six. There were about twenty votes scattered among other members—of which Messrs. Gentry and Wilmot received the largest number; the former drawing his votes from the southern wing of the whigs, and the latter from the free-soilers. There were other scattered votes for other members. Mr. Cobb received the highest number of votes, but wanted eight or nine to elect him.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Clerk next called the roll in alphabetical order, with the following result:

Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, received	103
" Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts,	96
" David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania,	8
" Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee,	6
" Horace Mann, of Massachusetts,	1
" Seddon, of Virginia,	1
" Disney, of Ohio,	1
" Orr, of South Carolina,	1
" Cleveland, of Connecticut,	1
" Root, of Ohio,	1
Whole number of votes cast	220

Necessary to a choice, 111.

Those voting for Mr. Howell Cobb, were as follows:

Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Bocock, Bowden, Bowlin, Boyd, William J. Brown, Buel, Burt, Cable, George Alfred Caldwell, Carter, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmunson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Harmanson, Isham G. Harris, Samson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holliday, Howard, Inge, Andrew Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leiffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McLanahan, McLane, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Mende, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Peasly, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Wellborn, Wentworth, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wood, and Young.

Those voting for Mr. Robert C. Winthrop were as follows:

Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, W. B. Butler, J. P. Caldwell, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Mattison, McGaughey, McKissock, McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Phenix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanley, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, and Wilson.

For Mr. David Wilmot.—Messrs. C. Allen, W. Booth, C. Durkee, J. R. Giddings, J. W. Howe, P. King, J. M. Root, and A. Tuck.

For Mr. M. P. Gentry.—Messrs. E. C. Cabell, F. Morton, A. F. Owen, A. H. Stephens, R. Toombs, and H. W. Hilliard.

For Mr. H. Mann.—Messrs. J. D. Campbell, and J. Crowell.

For Mr. James Thompson.—Mr. C. F. Cleveland.

For Mr. D. T. Disney.—Mr. J. P. Doty.

For Mr. J. L. Orr.—Mr. I. E. Holmes.

For Mr. C. F. Cleveland.—Mr. L. B. Peck.

For Mr. J. M. Root.—Mr. D. Wilmot.

For Mr. J. A. Seddon.—Mr. J. A. Woodward.

☞ The Genius of Liberty, Uniontown, comes to us in an enlarged form, and an entire new dress. It is now one of the handsomest papers in the State, and has always been a fearless and ardent advocate of Democratic principles.

Printers' Prices.

Since the world began, no man was ever convicted for any sort of bad conduct, who could not say something in his own defence when put to the wall. Therefore, we were in not surprised to observe in the *Mercury* of yesterday about half a column in regard to our clincher of the previous day.

Will the editor to whom we refer deny, *that he refused to sign the bill of prices presented by the journeymen*? or, *will he deny that on last Saturday five of his compositors quit work because they would not work under the Society's prices*,—prices which the respectable employers of the city did not deem extravagant?

To these five compositors we appeal for proof of all we have said in regard to the Mercury editor.

As to the insinuation contained in the closing paragraph of the Mercury article, we have only to give it the lie direct, and we challenge the author to the proof. We are willing that the affidavit of each and every person connected with our office shall be taken, in order that the whole truth may be made known.

There is one other matter to which we will refer. The "*Circular*" was printed in our Job Office by order of a committee appointed by the Society. There would have been nothing improper in it had not the compositor who set it, made a slight alteration, which went out before it was noticed, The *impropriety* was the insertion of the names of the "Mercury" and "Gazette" before the Committee reported. The act was premature—that was all. The Society, we are told, disclaimed it, under the impression that it was a barrier in the way to their success in raising the prices of their labor. The Mercury man had made it a pretext for not complying with the new terms.

But we leave this matter to the Society. We had nothing to do with it. It will hardly be disputed that the "*Circular*" contained nothing but the truth.

We conclude this by making a single extract from the Mercury:

"Now we do not like to be called a "rat" for our liberality, and have determined to bring our prices *down* to the Typographical standard immediately, by paying all our compositors 25 cents per 1000; the new regulation to take place, forthwith, from this morning. It may be as well to add that we do this not upon compulsion, but voluntarily, as we have now our full complement of hands, but one of whom belongs to the Typographical Society."

"Bring our prices *down* to the typographical standard!!" Well that is cool. Undoubtedly the author has been engaged in advocating Protection for some time. What fools those five compositors were for leaving the Mercury office because the Editor insisted upon giving them *more* than the Society's bill called for!!

But the compositors in the Mercury are hereafter to receive 25 cents. So the printers have triumphed at last. Public indignation work wonders sometimes.

The other assertions of the Mercury we deem unworthy of comment.

Nominations at Washington.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives met in caucus on Saturday evening last, as we learn by a telegraphic despatch to the *Pennsylvanian*, Hon. JAMES B. BOWLIN, of Missouri, in the chair.

The following named gentlemen were nominated, to be ballotted for on the organization of the House:

For Speaker—HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.
Clerk—JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania.
Sergeant-at-arms—NEWTON LANE, of Ky.
Doorkeeper—BENJAMIN F. BROWN, of Ohio.
Postmaster—J. M. JOHNSON, of Virginia.

The above are excellent nominations throughout. JOHN W. FORNEY is the popular editor of the *Pennsylvanian*; NEWTON LANE is one of the best Democrats living; BENJAMIN F. BROWN is the cleverest fellow between Cape Cod and sundown; J. M. JOHNSON is the present Postmaster. We earnestly hope that all of these nominees will be elected.

Ohio Legislature.

This body assembled at Columbus, on Monday last, the 3d instant.

After balloting for a long time, BENJAMIN F. LEITER, a Democratic member, from Stark county, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, by six of a majority. CHARLES W. BLAIR, of Brown county, was elected Clerk of the same body, by a large majority, on the third ballot. After a warm contest, Mr. JOHNSTON, a Senator from Hamilton county, was admitted on his certificate.

SHOE FACTORY IN GEORGIA.—There is at Atalanta, Ga., an extensive boot and shoe manufactory, which has recently been established by Messrs. J. T. & T. J. Humphries, and, though but a little over six months in operation, turns out from twelve to fifteen hundred pairs of boots and shoes monthly. The demand far exceeds the capacity of the establishment, and Atalanta bids fair to become the "Lynn" of the South. The shoes made are of various descriptions, but chiefly the coarse russets for negroes, and are sold cheaper than the New England shoes. The workmen are paid by the piece, and earn from eight to ten, and some even twelve, dollars per week.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TEMPERANCE PLEDGES.—The distinguished temperance apostle, Father Mathew, administered the pledge to several hundred at Gloucester, near Philadelphia, on Sunday, and the Ledger says:

"He stated that one hundred thousand had taken the pledge at his hands during the four months he had spent in New England, and was encouraged in further effort, particularly among his countrymen in this country; in the hope of wiping from the Irish character its only stain, and rendering them worthy of the happy Republic that has adopted them as its citizens. Father Mathew looks remarkably well in person, the only perceptible effect of the paralysis with which he is afflicted being a slight difficulty of utterance, which occasionally mars the fluency of his delivery."

THE FLORIDA INDIANS—*Prospect of Emigration.*—The Savannah Republican, of the 29th ultimo, says:

We learn from a passenger on the Ocmulgee, arrived last evening, that just as the boat left Palatka, an express arrived from Tampa, stating that the Arkansas delegation of Indians had paid a visit to the Seminoles. That the proposition to emigrate was made to them, and that Sam Jones and Billy Bowlegs had sent word to Gen. Twiggs that they would meet him about the middle of this month, and have a serious talk upon the subject. The prospect of the emigration of the Indians, it was believed, has not been considered so favorable as at present, since the commencement of the late difficulties.

☞ Col. James Watson Webb sailed from New York on Saturday, in the Yorkshire, as *Charge d'Affaires* to Austria. His wife, a young lady recently espoused, and his daughter, accompanied him. It was quite a diplomatic move for the Colonel to start before the meeting of the Senate, as he thereby secured an outfit of $9,000, and another $9,000 for a year's salary! "Uncle Sam is rich!"

NUISANCE.—There is a vile nuisance at the corner of Wylie and Fifth streets, which will soon give rise to a prosecution, if not abated by the proper authorities. Will the Street Commissioner see to it?

ARREST OF THE FUGITIVE "SUICIDE."—Mrs. Miller and her friend, Mr. Blackman, have been arrested at Syracuse. So says the Buffalo Courier of Monday.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of Tuesday, contains the Report of the Postmaster General, in advance of its publication at Washington. We publish below, the most interesting portion of this important document. It will be seen that the Postmaster General recommends that a uniform rate of letter postage of FIVE CENTS, should be established:

Rates of Postage.

It seems long to have been the received principle in this Department, that its expenses should always be kept within the income furnished by postage, and all exertions at the improvement and extension of the services are to be limited to and fall within such receipts. The opinion of the community without is believed to be that the General Post-office, being for the dissemination of intelligence and advancement of business, is not a proper subject for taxation; that no burthen for public service should lean upon it, and that the rate of postage should only be such as will pay the expense of the care, conveyance and delivery of the matter on which the postage is laid. These views are in no way incompatible and may both be successfully regarded, provided a reasonable compensation be made to the Department for the services it performs, by those for whose benefit such service is required.

It must be quite obvious that there can be no practicable method of ascertaining the expense of mail service on each particular letter or paper as it fluctuates with the cost in each different section of the country; but what is the proper proportion of each class of service may be settled with a good degree of justice, if, when ascertained, it is to bear its fair proportion, and that only.

The classes of service now required are three: the care, transportation and delivery—first of letters, second of newspapers and pamphlets, third of matter carried without compensation. It is by postage on the two first classes of service that the whole expenses of the Department are now sustained.

The whole number of letters charged with postage passing through the mails, the past year, reckoned on the postage received, agreeably to a basis heretofore approved, amounted to sixty-two millions.

On all these letters, the postage collected was $3,882,762; on newspapers and pamphlets $819,916. It is well known, that the postage on the newspapers and pamphlets, in proportion to their weight and numbers, is in a very great degree less than the letter postage: so they do not pay their proportion of the expenses of the service. It therefore follows that the letter postage pays now not only for its own cost, but also for what the paper postage falls short of its proportion, and also for all the other operations and services of the Department, including the expense of all the matter carried for the public without any profit to Government. This brings us to inquire what is the extent of this class of service, rendered without any pay from the employers.

First, what is the nature and amount of this franked matter?

The heads of the different departments frank all the mail matter sent from their respective departments, and receive free all to them directed. Under the act of 1845, an account was kept by the Post-office of the city of Washington of all such matter *received* by the departments for the year ending June 30, 1846, but no account of the matter *sent* from them. The postage on that received, at the prescribed rate, was $250,383,83, and the amount so then estimated at the Treasury, on the matter sent, would be fully equal, so that the same then amounted to $500,767,66. [Ex. doc. 64, 2d sess. 29th Con.] In 1847, this mode of payment was abolished, and the only provisions since for this service rendered to the Executive Departments, is an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars per annum. It is always to be recollected that no amount of appropriation, however large, to pay for franked matter, will ever in any degree relieve the letter or paper postage, so long as such postage actually pays the whole expense of the Department, whereby such appropriation remains as surplus withdrawn from the Treasury.

But the principle part of the franked matter for which no payment is made to the Department, consists in the letters, papers and documents franked by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The amount of this matter cannot be ascertained with entire accuracy, as much is forwarded of which no account is kept. By a report form the Clerk's office of the House of Representatives, it appears that during the two sessions of the 30th Congress, ending in march last, the extra number of public documents for distribution was 370,350, and their weight was 467,762 pounds. Printed speeches, folded for members to frank, 6,582,500, which are estimated at one ounce each, 411,531 pounds. The one half of this shows the annual amount of the matter from the House of Representatives the two past years. This does not include the written correspondence of the members, or the mail matter by them received. No report direct from the Senate has been received; but by a report from the Post-Office in this city, it appears that during the year ending June 30, 1849:

The number of free written mail matter *sent* was	484,210
The number of free written mail matter *received* was	819,293
Making	1,303,503
Printed Senate speeches	597,630
Printed Senate documents	170,715— 568,345
House documents	3,448,250
	5,320,098

The letter postage and pamphlet-postage to which this matter would have been subject, if not franked, is computed by that report at $792,709.

It should be recollected that the Post-Office Department is not only required to mail and transport this matter, often requiring the hire of additional coaches and teams, but is also subject to the actual payments of money contributed entirely by the letter-postage in this manner:—By law two cents each is allowed every postmaster for the delivery of a free letter; if his income does not exceed $2,00 per annum. The proportion of these free papers delivered by postmasters of $2,000 income, will not exceed one tenth. Two cents each on the foregoing number, deducting one-tenth, was $95,161, which is actually paid to postmasters for delivering this free matter, out of money received for letter postage. Thus it appears that for the delivery of nine-tenths of the millions of printed speeches, franked and transported in the mails, without compensation, (the printing of which cost about one cent each,) there is paid two cents each, not by the person who sends, or by the person who receives it, but by the country as for a public service, but by those who pay postage on their private correspondence. Congress is to decide whether the franking by its members is a valuable *public service* proper to continue; and it is not intended to make any remark on that topic. Were it abolished, there would probably be very much less of such matter printed. But the postage on the remainder, together with that on the correspondence of the members and the relief of the expense of the transportation and delivery of this franked matter, would enable the department to sustain itself, though the postage were materially reduced on letters. But if Congress continue this franking as a valuable public service, it is but just and proper that in their correspondence, by a reduction on its postage, be relieved from its support and that provision be made therefor, in the same manner that other branches of public service is sustained.

Another great additional demand of public service by the Post office Department, without compensation, is made this year—that is the transmission of all the blanks, returns and correspondence required in taking the census of 1850. Three thousand reams of these blanks are already engaged.

It has been said that the newspaper and pamphlet postage is not in proportion to the cost of their transportation, but it is not to be, therefore, understood that any increase of that postage is proposed. It has long been regarded as sound public policy, to promote the circulation of these publications by cheap postage, and it may be advisable to proceed further in this policy, especially in promoting their circulation in the vicinity of their place of publication, provided no decided injustice be done to the postmasters within that same vicinity.

It would be desirable to have a fixed sum granted from the Treasury for this public service as to free matter, and then the postage so reduced and arranged as to provide for the remainder; but that course is impracticable, as the money from the Treasury cannot be drawn until that from postage is first exhausted; and therefore, the only safe way is to make reductions of postage, from time to time, until justice is produced, by leaving a balance, to be annually drawn from the Treasury, equivalent to the public service performed; and no extent of reduction, which does not produce this effect, is sufficient so long as public service is to be performed free of postage.

What should be the degree or measure of the reduction of postage at this time, is entirely a question to be settled by Congress; but it is proposed respectfully to submit what would be the probable effect of one measure of reduction.

The most obvious and prominent feature now in our postage is the double price, ten cents, charged on all single letters carried over three hundred miles. The reduction of this ten cent postage and charging all single letters at five cents each, would much simplify the manner of accounting, and render the same both more facile and perfect—would remove the dissatisfaction arising from the great difference in the postage in different offices, even in the same vicinity, but seperated by this arbitrary line, and would promote and encourage the correspondence and intercourse by mail, between the most distant parts of the country, which most need and demand it, in precise proportion as their other means of intercourse are slow and unfrequent.

The next inquiry is, what would be the effect of this reduction on the receipts from postage, and how it would affect the treasury.

It is not possible from any returns or data in the Department to ascertain with much precision the number of letters passing annually in the mail under the charge of ten cents. Even if the number of ten cent letters were actually known, it would still be impossible to tell how many of them were ten cent letters from being double. Thence arises the great difference in the estimate of the loss of revenue from such a reduction as was presented in the report of the Postmaster General last year, to wit: $715,187; and that of the first Assistant, $308,738.

From a careful examination now made of the data in the Department, it is estimated that the whole number of charged letters sent through the mails the past year was 62,000,000, and of this number about 15,500,000 were subject to the ten cent postage on account of distance. If, then, the reduction were to bring no more letters into the mail, the diminution of revenue therefrom the first year, would be $775,000.

It is already shown that the surplus on the first day of July last, was $691,682,70, and that on the first day of July next, will be $868,710,97, which will undoubtedly increase in future years by natural accumulation, and by increase of the number of letters arising from this reduction will; in the first year, occasion no change in the Treasury, and it is extremely uncertain whether its operation can ever produce that effect. A brief trial of this experiment will show its effect, and if it should not produce any important draught of the Treasury, then further reduction of postage should be made, and a corresponding provision from the Treasury adopted until after this has been tested by experiment, is respectfully submitted.

From the Morning Chronicle.

State Bank of Ohio.

COUNTERFEIT ONE'S on various branches of the State Bank have lately made their appearance, and are well calculated to deceive. Vignette, a reaper, with sheaves of wheat resting against a shield. Head of Washington on the left. May be detected by observing that the face of Washington is imperfect as an imitation—and the lines and features are faint and indistinct—the eyes resembling two black dots. The dog's head between the signatures of the officers is imperfect. Name of G. Swan, President, engraved. Paper white and flimsy, and not so wide as the genuine. S. JONES, & Co

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—We have been informed by good authority, that the owners or agents of the steamer Belle Creole, whose boilers burst a few days ago, killing several persons, had purchased the old and worn boilers of the wreck of the Illinois, a steamboat, that has been lying for some time on the other side of the river, to supply the place of those that have exploded. These boilers, we understand, have worn out two or three steamers, and are unfit and dangerous. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Would it not be well for the District Attorney to have the matter investigated, and prevent a repetition of the awful calamities which have afflicted our city within the last six or eight days.—*N. O. Delta.*

☞ The N. Y. Journal of Commerce doesn't believe the predicted deficit in the revenue; it says:

"Less than five months of the two years during which this alarming deficit is to occur, have yet elapsed; so that in the main, the announcement of a deficit of 15 or 20 millions in the two years, is little else than a prediction by the enemies of the present tariff. The same men predicted, when the same tariff passed into a law, that the revenue would fall far below that of the tariff of 1842. The result proved them false prophets then; we trust it will do so now."

☞ The insolent fellow, Randolph, whom Gen. Jackson discharged from the Navy, and who so grossly insulted the General in the cabin of a steamboat, has petitioned the present Secretary of the Navy, to be reinstated. If he can satisfy the present whig cabinet that he actually accomplished that disgraceful act, and really pulled the nose of a democratic President; he may rest assured that his request will be granted by the present whig authorities.

The printers of Washington City are about to contribute towards the National Monument. They are the right sort of men to *set up a column.*—*Balt. Paper.*

We are glad to see them so favorable an opportunity to display their patriotism.—*Boston Post.*

It is a *rule* with them to put their ☞ in all *cases* of public good; and in this *matter*, we doubt not they will set up an *imposing stone.*—*N. Haven Register*

☞ The Washington Republic calls the King of Mosquito "Gallinipper the First." From the way in which the Republic has been bleeding the Treasury lately, it should be styled "Gallinipper the Second." It would thus be an appropriate tail to Taylorism.

☞ 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,
sept18:tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

THEATRE.

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

☞ Second night of Mr. BOOTH.
FRIDAY, December 7, will be presented—
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
To conclude with, (Second time,)
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
TIME ALTERED—Doors open at ½ past 6; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

J. H. LAWRAN'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

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1849. 1849.

Express Wagon Line, Through in 5 Days.

THE subscribers having suspended their Canal operations until the opening of the Spring Navigation, have established an EXPRESS LINE, by Rail Road and Wagon, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by which they are prepared to forward 6000 lbs. of Freight each day, and receipt for the delivery of the same in five days. They beg leave to assure their friends and the public that their arrangements regarding rates, regularity and despatch, cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their commands.

TAAFFE & O'CONNOR.
Cor. Penn and Wayne sts., Pittsburgh.
THOMAS BORBIDGE,
278 Market street, Philadelphia.
dec7

Allegheny County, ss:
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
March Term, 1849—No. 129.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex relatione Adam F. McElheny vs. Samuel N. McElheny.—*In Lunacy.*

And now, to wit, December 3d, 1849, William A. Penniman, Esq., the Committee of the said Samuel N. McElheny, presents his accounts of the person and estate of said lunatic, and the Court order that notice of the filing of the same be given to all persons interested, by a publication in a newspaper published in the City of Pittsburgh, stating that said accounts will be allowed on the first Saturday (being the 5th day) of January next, (1850,) unless cause be shown to the contrary. Said notice to be inserted in such newspaper at least six times, the last of which shall be at least ten days before said day of hearing.

By the Court. Attest—GEO. S. HAYS,
dec7:6t Prothonotary.

Allegheny County, ss:
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
of March Term, 1849—No. 159.
In the matter of the Petition of William A. Penniman, Esq., Committee of Samuel N. McElheny, a lunatic.

And now, December 3d, 1849, the Court order that notice of the said petition be given to all persons interested, by six publications in a newspaper published in the City of Pittsburgh, setting forth that the prayer of said petition will be allowed and the said Committee discharged from the further execution of said trust, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the first Saturday (the 5th day of) January next, (1850,) the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the day of hearing. By the Court.
GEO. S. HAYS, Proth'y.
dec7:6t

To the Public.

J. MURPHY is now at Brown's Hotel, engaged in teaching the art of DETECTING COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES, on any Bank in the U. S., now in circulation, or hereafter to be issued. It will be recollected by many that Mr. M. was in this city some six months ago, and a number having received instruction at that time, they are willing to bear testimony to the utility of this system at any time they may be called upon. It needs no recommendation, as self satisfaction is always insured, or no charge. dec7:4t*

"Pure Wines!" "Fresh Brandies!"
"BINGHAM'S FAST CANAL LINE."

THE last boats of the season have brought for this city and adjoining Western towns, about 400 packages, consisting of the choicest stock of Pure OPORTO PORTE, South side MADEIRAS, SHERRIES; CHAMPAIGNE WINES, of the proprietor's own importation; Pale and Dark OTARD, Dupuy & Co.'s COGNIAC BRANDIES, Holland GIN, Scotch "Malt WHISKEY," in quarter and half pipes and hogsheads, with the usual assortment in the line, making about 50 tons weight—now in warehouse on Liberty st., and for sale by
dec5:3t* CROMELIEN & BROTHER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

COMMON PLEAS—December 6.—Before Judge PATTON.

M. Leech et al. vs. Rev. Saml. Weir. We did not hear the testimony in this case, but learn that it amounted to this: The Defendant, who was the Pastor of a Presbyterian Congregation in Mifflin township, subscribed a certain sum for the erection of a new Church. A dispute arose among the members and trustees. When called upon for his subscription, the Defendant declined paying. The suit followed. The verdict was rendered very promptly in Plaintiff's favor.

Bernard Haggerty vs. Wm. P. Baum. The Plaintiff in this case is only one of about a dozen who have commenced proceedings against Mr. Baum for wages for work done on the Pittsburgh Turnpike, near East Liberty. It seems that the hands were about abandoning the job, for fear they would not be paid; but were induced to work on by the assurance of Mr. Baum that he would see them paid. The company refused to pay them, and they each entered a suit against Mr. B. for wages. Depositions were being read when we left the Court room.

For Plaintiff, Mr. Barton; for Defendant, Mr. Darragh.

The verdict in this case will probably settle all the others.

THE HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT.—On Wednesday night, watchman Conlan arrested a negro for vagrancy, and committed him to the Tombs. On examination of his person, a bunch of keys was found, which he did not seem to have any use for. They were sent to the Red Lion Hotel and recognized. A large variety of goods were also found in his pockets. The proof was strong against him, and he at last confessed that he was the thief. Mayor Herron committed him for trial. This relieves the unfortunate travelers who were at first suspected.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge LOWRIE.—In the case of *Barker vs. York*, the jury could not agree, and were discharged.

In the Slander case in which two German women were the parties, the verdict was $50 for Plaintiff.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning.

FOUND.—A rosewood work box was found by a little boy, lying in a vault, on Third street, and was taken to the Mayor's office. The lock had been burst, and the contents, doubtless, stolen, though the thieves had overlooked a valuable prize. The contents were gold edged letter paper, a spool of yellow silk, and some papers which had contained needles.—*Gazette*

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. MURPHY, in to-day's paper, headed "to the public." Mr. M's. method of teaching the art of detecting counterfeit bank notes, is certainly worthy of the attention of all who handle paper money.

BURGLARY.—The house of Asa Bougher, in the Eighth Ward, was entered on Wednesday night, by two or more scamps, who succeeded in getting about $12 from the pockets of Mr. B.'s pants.

☞ Christmas is coming. The variety dealers, confectioners and others, are making great preparations. The young folks will doubtless have everything done up to their entire satisfaction.

☞ Judge Wilkins and John H. Shoenberger, were yesterday elected by the County Commissioners, Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ Mr. Booth made his first appearance for the season last evening. He drew a good house. He appears again this evening.

MOURNING LONG SHAWLS.—4 Cartons superior Mourning Long Shawls received (per Express) at
dec7 A. A. MASON & CO'S, 60 Market st.

PARAMATTAS AND LYONESE CLOTHS—200 pieces choicest shades Paramattas and Lyonese Cloths received per Express. A. A. MASON & CO.,
dec7 60 Market street.

OPERA CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND DE LAINES.—10 Cases, received (per Express) and now opening, of the choicest colors and desirable patterns.
A. A. MASON & CO., 60 Market st.
dec7

CORN IN THE EAR—500 bushels, on hand and for sale by 30 Fifth street.
dec7 RHODES & ALCORN.

SHELL CORN—1500 bushels, to arrive, and for sale by
dec7 RHODES & ALCORN.

CORN MEAL—Of our own Grinding and Sifting, constantly on hand and for sale by
RHODES & ALCORN.

OIL MEAL—1000 bush., of our "own grinding," on hand and for sale by RHODES & ALCORN.
dec7 30 Fifth street.

OATS—1000 bush., on hand and for sale by
dec7 RHODES & ALCORN.

TURNIPS—300 bush., on hand and for sale by
RHODES & ALCORN.

POTATOES—100 bush., on hand and for sale by
dec7 RHODES & ALCORN.

GROUND FEED—Of all descriptions, on hand and for sale by [dec7] RHODES & ALCORN.
(Chronicle copy.)

250 BBLS. Monongahela Rectifying WHISKEY, on hand and for sale by [d7] J. S. BONNET & CO.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS—120 bxs. M. R. Raisins new crop; 32 cks. Zante Currants; for sale by
dec7 J. S. BONNET & CO.

RICE—5 tierces S. C. Rice for sale by
dec7 J. S. BONNET & CO.

ROCK CANDY—25 boxes No. 1 Rock Candy, in store and for sale by [dec7] J. S. BONNET & CO.

MOULD CANDLES—13 boxes Cincinnati Mould Candles, for sale by [d7] J. S. BONNET & CO.

ALCOHOL—5 bbls. superior 90 per cent. ALCOHOL, for sale by [dec7] J. S. BONNET & CO.

Private Diseases.

DR. BROWN, No. 65 DIAMOND ALLEY, Devotes his entire attention to an office practice. His business exclusively confinedto *Private or Venereal Diseases*, and such painful affections, brought on by imprudence, youthful indulgence and excess.

Syphilis, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Urethral Discharges, Impurity of the Blood, with all diseases of the venereal origin. Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, Mercurial Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Piles, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Mouth-Sympt Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Loins, Irritations of the Bladder and Kidneys, successfully treated.

Fourteen years' practice (four in this city) enables Dr Brown to offer assurances of speedy cure to all who may come under his care.

Office and private consulting rooms, 65 Diamond alley
☞ Charges moderate. nov26:d&w1y.

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. Roseburg, J. Plummer, John Sheriff, and H. D. King. dec6:3t

For California.

THE splendid Steamship SARAH SANDS sails on the 10th of December from New York for the Gold Region, and it is not necessary to say anything to her praise. Her character is well known, sailing from New York to Liverpool for several years; she has always given great satisfaction to all who had the pleasure of sailing in her to and from Liverpool. Her gentlemanly officers can scarcely be equalled, which all can testify who have sailed in her. For further particulars, call on her former Agent, who is now the sole Agent for her here. JOHN THOMPSON,
156 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Books! Books! Books!

JUST RECEIVED *at the PRESBYTERIAN BOOK ROOMS, No. 79 Wood street, up stairs*, the following addition of valuable Books—for sale at low prices:

Townsend's Arrangement of the Bible;
Neander's History of the Christian Religion and Church;
Milnor's Treatise on Christian Doctrine;
Gesenius' Hebrew and English Lexicon;
Robinson's Greek Harmony of the Gospel;
Scott's Bible, 6 volumes;
Medhurst's China and its Prospects;
Calvin's Institutes of the Christian Religion;
Channock on the Divine Attributes;
Thoughts on Public Prayer, by Rev. S. Miller, D. D.;
Thoughts on Religious Experience, by Rev. A. Alexander, D. D.;
Bonar's Memoir of McCheyne;
McCrie's Life of John Knox;
Psalm and Hymn Book, in a variety of bindings;
Bibles and Testaments, do do
And many other valuable works, to which the attention of the reading community is particularly invited. [nov24

JAMES A. JONES & CO., S. BREWSTER.
NEW DRUG STORE.
JAMES A. JONES & COMPANY,

THE undersigned have opened a NEW DRUG and FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, in Lutton's New Row, corner of Penn and Walnut streets, Fifth Ward, with an entire new stock of Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery, where they are prep