The Angel of the Leaves.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

"Alas! alas!" said the sorrowing Tree, "my beautiful robe is gone; it has been torn from me! Its faded pieces whirl upon the wind; they rustle beneath the squirrel's foot as he searches for his nut; they float upon the passing stream and on the quivering lake. Woe is me! for my dear, green verdure is gone. It was the gift of the Angel of the Leaves! I have lost it, and my glory is vanished; my beauty has disappeared; my summer honors have passed away. My bright and comely garment, alas! it is rent into a thousand parts. Who will weave me such another? Piece by piece has it been stripped from me. Scarcely did I sigh for the loss of one, ere another wandered off on air. The sweet sound of music cheers me no more. The birds that sang in my bosom were dismayed at my desolation, they have flown away with their songs.

"I stood in my pride. The sun brightened my robe with his smile; the zephyrs breathed softly through its glossy folds; the clouds strewed pearls among them. My shadow was wide upon the earth; my head was lifted high, and my forehead was fair to the heavens. But how, how changed! Sadness is upon me; my head is shorn; my arms are stripped; I cannot throw a shadow on the ground. Beauty has departed; gladness is gone out of my bosom. The blood has retired from my heart and sunk into the earth. I am thirsty, I am cold. My naked limbs shiver in the chilly air; the keen blast comes pitiless among them. The winter is coming. I am destitute. Sorrow is my portion; mourning must wear me away. How shall I account to the Angel, who clothed me, for the loss of his beautiful gift?"

The Angel had been listening. In soothing accents he answered the lamentation;

"My beloved Tree," said he, "be comforted! I am by thee still, though every leaf has forsaken thee. The voice of gladness is hushed among thy boughs, but let my whisper console thee. Thy sorrow is but for a season. Trust in me. Keep my promise in thy heart. Be patient and full of hope. Let the words I leave with thee abide and cheer thee through the coming winter. Then will I return and clothe anew.

"The storm will drive rudely over thee; the snow will sift among thy naked limbs. But these will be light and passing afflictions. The ice will weigh heavily on thy helpless arms; but it shall soon dissolve to tears. It shall pass into the ground, and be drunken by thy roots. Then will it creep up, in secret, beneath thy bark, and spread into the branches it has oppressed, and help to adorn them. I shall be here to use it!

"Thy blood has now retired for safety. The frost would chill and destroy it. It has gone into thy mother's bosom for her to keep it warm. Earth will not rob her offspring. She is a careful parent; she knows all the wants of her children, and forgets not to provide for the least of them. The sap that has for a while gone down will make thy roots strike deeper, and spread wider; and, renewed and strengthened, it shall return to nourish thy heart. Then, if thou shalt have remembered and trusted in my promise, I will fulfil it. Buds shall shoot forth on every bough. I will unfold another robe for thee. I will color and fit it in every part. It shall be a comely raiment. Thou shalt forget thy present sorrow. Sadness shall be swallowed up of joy. Now, my beloved Tree, fare thee well for a season!"

The Angel was gone. The cold, muttering winter drew near. The wild blast whistled for the storm. The storm came and howled round the Tree. But the word of the Angel was hidden in her heart. It soothed her amid the threatenings of the tempest. The ice cakes rattled on her limbs, and loaded and weighed them down.

"My slender branches," said she, "let not this burden overcome you! Break not beneath this heavy affliction—break not, but bend, till you can spring back to your places. Let not a twig of you be lost. Hope must prop you up for a while, and the Angel will reward your patience. You will wave in a softer air. Grace shall be again in your motion, and a renewed beauty hang around you."

The scowling face of winter began to lose its features. The raging storm grew faint, and breathed its last. The rustless clouds fretted themselves to fragments; these scattered on the sky, and were brushed away. The sun threw down a bundle of golden arrows, that fell upon the Tree. The ice-cakes glittered as they came. Every one was shattered by a shaft, and unlocked itself upon the limb. They melted, and were gone.

Spring had come to reign. Her blest ministers were abroad in the earth. They hovered in the air. They blended their beautiful tints, and cast a new-created glory on the face of the blue heavens.

The Tree was rewarded for her trust. The Angel was true to the object of his love. He returned—he bestowed on her another robe. It was bright, glossy, and unsullied. The dust of summer had never lit upon it; the scorching heat had not faded it; the moth had not profaned it. The Tree stood again in loveliness; she was dressed in more than her former beauty. She was very fair. Joy smiled around her on every side. The birds flew back to her bosom, and sang among her branches their hymns to the ANGEL OF THE LEAVES.

The Sandwich Islanders.

The multiplied facilities for intercourse with these Islanders which the possession of California has opened to us, have served to bring us more intimately acquainted with the moral and social condition of the natives. But alas! for the result. The constant tenor of nearly all the letters we have seen from visiters to the Sandwich Islands, shows the natives to be debased in the extreme. The labors of the missionaries have, we fear, to a great extent, proved fruitless, but too forcibly illustrating the sad inutility of casting "pearls before swine." Their aims have been good, however, and we commend that self-devoted and self-denying spirit which first prompted them to enter so unpromising a field of labor, and to persevere in their noble efforts under discouragements so appalling. We have already published letters which represented the moral condition of the native population of the Sandwich Islands as deplorably low; but the following extract of a letter from the correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent, dated on board the steamer Oregon, October 9th, throws a still darker shade over the picture than we were prepared to witness. It is as follows:

"The Islands are fast becoming depopulated by the loathsome diseases incident to general prostitution, and it is currently estimated that in ten years more there will not be 10,000 left of the 400,000 natives who roamed free, innocent and happy over these Islands at the time of their discovery. The churches are supported principally by the women.

* * * * *

"I have seen it stated in the Missionary Herald, that the purest virtues resigned in the palace of the Hawaiian monarch, when at the same time it was well known that the queen of the islands, the wife of the great Kamehameha, was living in open adultery with her own nephew. Three of the princesses, his cousins, were seduced by the same young man, while they were together at a missionary school, and each bore him children.

"This nephew has since died of the loathsome disease which is depopulating the Islands, his two brothers are lingering on the verge of the grave with a like affliction, and with them and the present King will pass away the last of the kingly race of the great Kamehameha. The missionaries will then have the islands all to themselves, if they do not before then throw themselves into the arms of England. These islands belong to the American coast, and should, if they take any other form, become ours; but our country politicians will not offend the Board until the British flag, waving over Honolulu, will say it is too late."

CURIOUS AFFAIR.—A female boarding-school on the frontier of Poland, in the town of Kalisch, has been put under arrest for insurrectionary movements. It is announced to the highest tribunals at Warsaw that there has been detected a dangerous political agitation among certain young girls, and they have appointed a special commission at Kalisch to look into the matter. About forty of the pupils of the female seminary of Madame Fullerborn, a very large institution, have been brought up for examination—their trunks, their music, and particularly their writing-books, have been seized—but nothing of importance has yet been discovered; some patriotic songs, national poems and dances were taken into possession. The commission consists of a Russian colonel and several police officers.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Circulation 1200 Daily.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 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
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Standing Card, six lines or less, per annum		10 00

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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.

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One square, three insertions $1 50

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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.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

We are rejoiced to learn from various publications in our Philadelphia exchanges, that the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad in that city, are now moving forward with more than their accustomed energy. This is right. The Philadelphians know what is their true interest—they are determined to apply all their energies to secure the completion of this great work to Pittsburgh, without the least delay. Our own citizens are also alive to the importance of the Central Railroad, and are now heartily co-operating with the good people of Philadelphia, in their efforts to complete the link between the Delaware and the Ohio.

There is one important fact, which of itself should make every man who has the least interest in the Central Railroad, bestir himself at this time. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, throughout its entire length, from the Monumental City to the Ohio river, at Wheeling, is to be put under immediate contract. There is not a doubt but that it is the intention of this latter Company to head Philadelphia—*if they can!* Ohio is now "in the market," (to use a mercantile phrase) and is ready to unite with the Company which reaches that State first, and holds out to her the greatest inducements. This matter is certain.

Pennsylvanians! Pittsburghers! now is the time for you to act. Now is the time to show your liberality. Shall the immense trade and travel of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, &c., be brought to our own city and State or shall they go to Baltimore? That is the question now to be decided! All those who wish to defeat the latter scheme, should open their purse strings and subscribe liberally to the great Central Railroad, and the continuation of the same through the State of Ohio to Massillon, Mansfield, and Cincinnati. Such subscriptions will not be money thrown away. The stock will be very valuable and in a few years will pay handsome dividends.

Arouse then,—arouse friends,—and let us head Baltimore! We can do it "like a whistle!"

Protection.

The Journal has this week favored us with two leaders on the subject of the Tariff. The first appeared on Wednesday. In it the Editor attempted to show that the Washington Union's correspondent "*Prentice*" had made two mistakes; one of which might have been a typographical error; but the other was intentional, or something worse. We read the leader in question twice, and for our life we could not see that the Editor had made out anything favorable to the cause he so earnestly advocates. The bulk of the article was an argument to prove that British iron never did and never will come to Pittsburgh! Then what do you want protective duties for?

The second leader appeared yesterday. In this effort the Editor contends that it is not true that protection to iron increases its cost. Now we think Andrew Stewart said in the Convention that it would. He did say, in thunder tones, that protection would advance prices; and gave a reason for it, viz: *If there be no advance in prices there would be no protection.* The very object of protection is an advance in prices.

But let us be understood. We believe that the ultimate result of a protective tariff on iron would be to *reduce* prices. In this way: In consequence of the advance which would take place at first, capital would rush into the business, and of course a vigorous competition would ensue, and prices would come down on account of a glutted market. Now, what follows? *Depression*. The mills must stop. Thousands of workmen, who, in consequence of the stimulated state of the iron trade, would be induced to embark in it, would find themselves thrown penniless upon the world. The result which we have here depicted can not be avoided under the protective system. Look at the Cotton business for an illustration.

We challenge the Editor of the Journal to controvert our position.

In conclusion, we submit the following facts, which we clip from an exchange:

The editor of the Carbon *Gazette* took a ride last week in Easton, and states as an evidence of the prosperity of the Lehigh region, that "the Crane Iron Co., in addition to the three large furnaces now in blast, have two more nearly completed, which are eighteen feet between the boshes. The building of three large furnaces, together with the splendid engines which are being put up to drive them, and the many new brick buildings which are being built, makes Catasauqua the most lively place we have seen for some time."

The Sunbury *Gazette* informs us that up to the 22d of November last, there had been 17,741 tons of coal brought to Sunbury from the Shamokin mines, since the opening of navigation, all of which, with the exception of a small quantity, has been shipped to Baltimore and other places on the canal. A very extensive tract of coal land, lying a few miles beyond the terminus of the Railroad, was purchased during the summer by a company. A number of veins have been opened, and arrangements have made to engage pretty extensively in the cold business.

From the above, we judge that the country is not ruined. Neither is the iron business. We have not heard of a single case of bankruptcy among the iron masters of the west, nor of the east. Now, in all seriousness, we think an evil should exist before the remedy should be applied.

Can it be True?

In many of our exchanges we see it announced that Judge Shaler, of Pittsburgh, is again out in favor of that old stale federal measure, *a high protective tariff*. We were slow in believing this, from the simple fact that we distinctly remember an incident that transpired in this place during the campaign of 1848, and in which Judge Shaler acted a prominent and an honorable part. Many of our readers, doubtless, well remember the occasion to which we refer. A public political debate came off in the street, in which the disputants were John L. Dawson, Esq., and Judge Shaler on the Democratic side, and A. J. Ogle and Andrew Stewart, Esqs., on the part of the Whigs. During the progress of the debate, which was quite animated, and while Judge Shaler was speaking, Jacob B. Miller, of Uniontown, a gentleman, by the way as little remarkable for his modesty as for his personal beauty, called out to the speaker and asked him *if during the campaign of 1844 he was not an advocate of the protective tariff of 1842?* The Judge promptly replied, "*No matter if I was, I was WRONG!*" This frank confession of his error, by the dignified Judge, was greeted by rounds of applause by the democratic multitude who were present. Our editorial friends will not wonder, therefore, that we were loath to believe Judge Shaler a *re-convert* to the old and exploded federal absurdity of protecting one class of citizens at the expense of all others, until we found him laboring side by side with such men as Andrew Stewart, in the Iron Masters' Convention at Pittsburgh.—*Waynesburgh Messenger.*

We give the above for what it is worth. We presume the truth of the Messenger's statement will not be disputed. It is only another evidence of the erratical course which Judge Shaler has pursued as a politician.

During the past ten days some two or three of the city papers have been attempting to make a martyr of this gentleman, by entering into a vigorous defence of his private and political character.

We think these writers were off their eggs when they took it for granted that we had assailed the Judge personally. We have not done so. He is one of the last men in this community against whose private character we would say aught. We regard him as an honorable, amiable and honest man. At least we have no evidence to the contrary.

But we adhere to all we meant to say, viz: that his democracy was doubted; that he was unpopular with the people; that he is, in our view, a whig in principle.

That he advocates the whig doctrine of Protection is not denied. This he has a perfect right to do. We only contend that, when he says the Democrats are the friends of a *Protective* tariff, the people have no right to believe him.

That Judge Shaler has done the democratic party great service as a speaker we cheerfully concede. The best speeches of the campaign of '40 were those delivered by him. But the remembrance of the good he has done in the past will not purchase indulgence for the present. A man to deserve the support of the democracy must put consistency in his bill of claims.

There is one other matter to which we may as well allude. We gave utterance to an impression that Judge Shaler was, in his younger days, bitterly opposed to the late war with England. It is now denied by him. He also denies that he ever used such an expression as this: "I hope the bones of the American soldiers may bleach upon the shores of Canada." We have no disposition to urge this against him in the face of his disclaimer. We have a right, however, to complain that he never before gave the public a denial of the charge. He should have done in 1840, when James Callan, Esq. put the question to him in Broadhurst's yard, as he has done now. His friends would then have been satisfied, and his foes discomfited.

Our Book Table.

THE History of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia—a Tale. The Vision of Theodore. The Fountains—a Fairy Tale. By SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D. With remarks on the writings and character of Dr. Johnson. Embellished with illustrations and engravings, in tint from original designs by Devercaux. Philadelphia: Hogan & Thompson, 1850.

The writings of Dr. JOHNSON are familiar to every reader on both sides of the Atlantic. They are to be found in the library of every scholar of taste and refinement. His Rasselas, especially, is recognized, by common consent, as one of the most popular and entertaining tales ever produced. Messrs. HOGAN & THOMPSON, the Philadelphia publishers, have brought out the present edition in the most splendid and attractive style of typography we have ever beheld. The embellishments are exquisitely rich. Indeed, the typography, embellishments and binding, are a credit to the publishers, as well as to the printers and artists of the United States. Mr. LUKE LOOMIS, on Wood street, has the above beautiful book for sale; and we would advise those who wish to make presents about the Holidays, to call at his store and examine it.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioner of Patents, for 1848.

We are indebted to the Hon. JOB MANN, Representative of the Bedford district, for a copy of the above valuable and interesting Report, just issued from the press of Messrs. Wendell & Van Benthuysen, printers to Congress. Like every thing from the pen of the Hon. EDMUND BURKE, the late Commissioner, it is exceedingly able. The printing and binding, however, are most wretched, and are an eternal disgrace to the country. Congress should at once employ competent printers, and pay them full prices.

In 1845, however, the benefit of this protection to labor was manifested in Pittsburgh in the most substantial way. The wages of the operatives were thought too low, and, as the mills were running full, orders abundant, owners prosperous, labor valuable, because of this state of things, the operatives demanded and obtained an increase in the rates of wages of 20 per cent.—*Journal.*

The Printers have obtained an increase in their wages of more than 20 per cent. without a tariff, by organizing a society and making a *strike*. The iron "operatives" got their advance in the same way. We see nothing remarkable in all this.

On Saturday last, Horace Greely, Esq., passed through this place in extreme haste on his way to Washington. He had come up the river to Wheeling, and as he had been delayed on the river until the daily line of stages had left the last mentioned place, he was carried by express until the stages were overtaken—five miles west of Uniontown.
Washington Examiner.

Why does Horace avoid Pittsburgh? He was here a long time ago, and was treated like a prince. Is he now afraid he may see some of the *ruin* brought upon us by the Tariff of '46?

At this date, common bar iron is worth in Pittsburgh, $2\frac{3}{4}$c. per lb; nails $3\frac{1}{4}$c. per lb; and the wages of the operative iron manufacturers remain at the rate fixed in 1845, under the tariff of 1842. And all this under the tariff of 1846.—*Journal.*

The "operative iron manufacturers" have a Society, and have strenuously and successfully stood up against the numerous *strikes* for reduction which the employers made.

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

The Jour. Printers.

The Boston Printers have commenced, the publication of a weekly paper, called the "Protective Union." It is to advocate the right sort of Protection.

The printers of New York are determined to support their craft in Boston, in their strike for a higher scale of prices. They held a meeting on Saturday evening last, and contributed the sum of $200 for their relief. They will hold another meeting on next Saturday evening.

At a late meeting of the Cincinnati Typographical Society, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we ardently cheer on our friends of Pittsburgh in the good work they have so nobly commenced, and admonish them to stand bravely up to the mark, presenting an unbroken front, and gird on the armor of Right, and with the sword of Justice in their hands, demand what justly belongs to them.

Resolved, That if they experience any difficulty, and are compelled to "strike" before obtaining a fixed rate of prices and a fair compensation for their labor, that we will render them every assistance and aid in our power, to enable them to hold out and battle for a just and honorable remuneration.

Dorrism in California.

The Providence Herald, an able and ultra Democratic paper, says that section 2d, of the California Bill of Rights contains the following:

"ALL POLITICAL POWER IS INHERENT IN THE PEOPLE. *Government is instituted for the protection, benefit and security of the people*; AND THEY HAVE THE RIGHT AT ALL TIMES TO ALTER OR REFORM THE SAME, WHENEVER THE PUBLIC GOOD MAY REQUIRE IT."

"Can any thing be plainer than this?" asks the Herald. "Did Gov. Dorr, himself, ever preach Dorrism in stronger terms? Indeed, *are not these his own words?* And will not the Providence Journal accuse him of having written this Bill of Rights, and palmed it upon the unsuspecting people of California?"

And was it not for carrying out the great principle here asserted, that Gov. Dorr was imprisoned, and deprived of his political rights by the whigs of Rhode Island; who were loudly applauded for it by their political brethren throughout the Union?

BUSINESS AT PITTSBURGH.—We learn that every person who owns stock in the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge is arrested on going to Pittsburgh. We would therefore caution all our neighbors of Harrison, Belmont, Monroe, Guernsey and Washington counties, O., and all other points where stock in this bridge is owned, to avoid that point and transact their business in Wheeling, where they will be able to purchase everything they desire, on the most favorable terms.—*Wheeling Gazett, 6th.*

The editor of the *Gazette* has been cruelly hoaxed, without a doubt. There is not a word of truth in the above; and the good People of Harrison, Belmont, Monroe, Guernsey and Washington counties, in the state of Ohio, may consider it all a "track of trade," on the part of the Wheelingites, who are probably "hard run" for customers. No arrests can be made under the laws of Pennsylvania, unless there has been *fraud* committed by the buyer—therefore no honest man need have any apprehensions in coming to Pittsburgh. None but *rogues* are arrested in the Smoky City.

Notwithstanding the continual cry by the Whig politicians, that the country is being ruined by the Democratic tariff of '46, still, in their consciences, when under no political excitement, they are compelled to acknowledge the contrary. We quote a sentence from the Thanksgiving proclamation of Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, written under the eye of the spindle millionaires. He said:

"The past has been to us a year of general health, prosperity and abundance.

"Labor has earned and ate its bread in peace; and the enterprise of our citizens in the various pursuits of business upon the land and upon the sea, has been well rewarded."

And yet, the Whigs, had they the power, would repeal the tariff laws, which so well "rewarded the enterprise of our citizens!"—*Globe.*

POSTAGE REFORM ABROAD.—The new postage law of Prussia is said to be excellent. A single letter under fifty miles is taxed about $2\frac{1}{4}$ cts; between fifty and two hundred and fifty $4\frac{1}{2}$; and for all greater distances 7 cents. This is decidedly a step in advance, taken to conciliate the people. Put with this the liberal law France, charging four sous on all single letters, and that of Spain, just promulgated, charging 24 maravedis on single, and 48 on double letters, (a maravedi is the sixth part of a cent,) that of Belgium charging four sous on single letters, that of Austria about as liberal as the Prussian, and there are found the best laws enacted in Europe for a half century, and all flowing directly from the revolution of 1848. These laws all abolish the franking privilege.

VERY CONVENIENT.—A gentleman from New York, the Republic says, proposes to connect the President's house and the Capitol, and the several Departments, with gutta percha speaking-tubes, laid under ground, and to guaranty that ordinary conversation can be carried on between these remote points with as much facility as if the different parties were in the same room.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. S. FOOTE of the U. S. Senate, for a pamphlet copy of his eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of the late President POLK, delivered at Washington City on the 9th of July last.

Attempt at Negro Stealing in Alabama.

The Camden Mirror, a paper published in Wilcox county, Alabama, records an ingenious plot for running off a valuable negro, the prompter of which has not yet been detected. The slave, who is a blacksmith, made his way by land to Blakely, on the eastern side of Mobile Bay, where he crossed to Mobile in the mail-boat. On landing at the wharf he was arrested, whereupon he produced a "pass," signed by a fictitious name, and a letter addressed to Mr. Tho. Lecesne, commission merchant, requesting that gentleman to take charge of him until further orders. To Mr. Lecesne the name was unknown, but the writer referred him to a Mr. Gregory, of Butler county. About two weeks afterwards, Mr. Lecesne received another letter with the same signature, directing him to send the slave to New Orleans, to some agents, to be delivered to the pretended owner, when claimed. Mr. Lecesne's suspicions were excited—he wrote to Mr. Gregory, and received a reply disclaiming all knowledge of the parties or the affair. The owner, Major Moorer, of Wilcox, in the meantime got trail of the property and recovered it. The negro all the time persisted in the story as related in the letter. It is a pity that the negro had not been forwarded, according to instructions, that the rogue might have been caught, *flagrante delictu.*—*New Orleans Crescent.*

The Iron Masters recently held a National Convention at Pittsburgh, the object of which was to frighten or force Congress to modify the tariff so as to give them a greater amount of protection. The affair is represented as an abortion, and these men will find that their efforts to resuscitate the old protective policy of whiggery, for the benefit of a few bloated capitalists, wont take in the age of progress—the middle of the nineteenth century. They have spoken altogether "too late." The popular current sets in entirely a contrary direction. This is an age of Freedom, when a man is beginning to exert and maintain his rights—when not only the land, and man, but the waters of the mighty deep, are becoming free. Shackles are falling all around. Mammon worshippers are becomming scarce. The tide of legislation is turning, and, we trust, it will not long be devoted to the interest of capital, but of humanity. The craving capitalists who have so long fattened upon the people will find that they have engaged in an unequal struggle, when they attempt to stem the onward current of popular sentiment.—*Portage (O.) Sentinel.*

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—An attempt is about to be made to extend this railroad which now leads from La Prairie, opposite to the city of Montreal, to St. Johns, along the St. Johns River, to Rouse's Point, where it will unite with the Ogdensburg railroad near the point where it will cross the outlet of Lake Champlain. The length of the proposed extension is 21 miles.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

Bridal Tours, apparently, very often grow out of our foreign missions. James Watson Webb, ex editor of the N. Y. Courier, who sailed on Saturday on his mission to Austria, it appears, was married, on the 9th ult., to Laura Virginia, daughter of Jacob Crain, Esq., of New York. Col. Webb's daughters also went with him.

The Wilmington (Del.) Republican learns that the effect of the late great increase in the escape of slaves, is that a number of owners in the lower part of that State have already sold a number into Maryland, many of whom have doubtless gone further south.

The State Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, were all to meet at their respective seats of government—Richmond, Frankfort, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Iowa city, on the 3d inst.

The Covington (Ia.) Friend, of the 17th ult., says that Mr. Hannegan has tendered to the President his resignation as Minister to Berlin. He is expected home by Christmas.

The West Alabamian states that a man by the name of Lindsey has been committed to the jail of Talledega county, on a charge of an outrage on his own daughter, a girl about 20 years old.

A laborer, named Patrick Mencelis, fell from the top of a five story building in New York, last Saturday, and strangely enough, was not killed—only his wrist and chest injured.

Thomas Homiller, a farmer residing in Montgomery county, Pa., was robbed, and almost murdered, whilst returning from Philadelphia to his home on Saturday night.

James Rollins, murdered Elizabeth Titus, his mistress, in Cincinnati, on Saturday night, the 24th ultimo. He had a wife living.

Mr. Xenophon Argyros, Greek envoy to the United States, has arrived at Paris, en route for Washington; his object is to conclude a commercial treaty between his Government and the United States.

The Richmond (Va.) papers say there was a "strike" amongst the workmen on the Danville Railroad Bridge, on Saturday, the contractors having announced a reduction of wages for the winter.

A petition is in circulation at Hagerstown, Md., asking the Postmaster General to abolish the Sunday mail between that place and Frederick.

The lower house of the Georgia Legislature, has adopted a resolution in favor of electing Judges by the people.

On Friday last, 300 barrels of corn, belonging to James Lyle of Whitby, Va., were destroyed by fire while stacked in the fields.

Pork sells at $3,50 net at most points in the west; large supply and packing going on briskly.

Hon. M. Rabbit, the Mormon delegate to Congress, has arrived at Washington.

April 4th has been appointed for a day of fasting and prayer in New Hampshire.

There were two deaths by cholera at Cincinnati week before last.

Three young medical students were arrested at Syracuse, N. Y., last Friday, in a dissecting room, having in their possession the body of a young German woman, who died recently.

Margaret O'Connor, agent of Drury, the alleged wealthy counterfeiter, in passing altered bills of the Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I., was bailed in Boston on Saturday, and will be used as a witness against him at New York.

Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, the new Senator from Alabama, is a Taylor Democrat, and was elected over Mr. Fitzpatrick, the caucus nominee of the democrats, by a majority of nine.

In a suit at New Orleans against the General Insurance company, to recover the value of a house occupied by Christian Lilly, designedly burnt during the Presidential election, Judge Buchanan has decided the insurers were not liable.

Madame Sutter and three children, lately returned from Europe, sailed in the Empire City on Saturday to join the renowned Captain Sutter, of California, her husband.

California gold to the amount of $7,000, was lately stolen from returning emigrants, on a steamer from New Orleans to Memphis. The rogues were caught.

In many parts of Western New York, young cattle have been turned into the wheat fields, to crop down the already far advanced blade.

The Supreme Court of the United States met at Washington on the 3d inst.

Railroad Prospects Advancing—"the Work goes Bravely on."

The public may be assured now that the portion of the proposed "Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Indiana Railroad," surveyed between Steubenville and the Ohio Canal, will be put under contract at an early day. An agent traversing the Counties west of this, interested, writes encouragingly. Liberal subscriptions have been made in Harrison county, Tuscarawas and Coshocton, and further subscriptions are anticipated. The total amount now subscribed is, *four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars.* The amount necessary to build the road from this city to the Ohio Canal, by the estimate of the Engineer is *five hundred thousand dollars.* The amount of stock yet to procure to complete this portion of the road, has now been secured, save the trifling sum of *twenty-two thousand dollars*, which the company expect to raise within fifteen days or less; after which we hope to be able to inform our readers of something still more satisfactory—such as the regular and permanent organization of the company, with the adoption of measures to put the road under contract.—*Steubenville Herald, Dec. 5.*

Fatal Affray.

We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at Saltsburg, on last Thursday, between Capt. J. M. Marshall and Mr. David Allen, which has resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. A., we understand, was in Capt. M.'s bar-room, somewhat intoxicated, and demanded some liquor, which being refused him, he made some threat of violence to the barkeeper. Capt. M. ordered him to leave the house, and on his refusing to do so, seized a heavy poker, and inflicted one or two blows on his head, besides severely cutting his hand by smashing a glass tumbler which he held. He died on Sunday morning.

Such is the statement of the affair as we received it; but we cannot vouch for its entire accuracy.—Capt. Marshall, we learn, has delivered himself up to the proper authorities.—*Blairsville Apalachian.*

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS.—We learn that an arrangement has been formed between the Ohio and Pittsburgh lines to connect and run as a daily line of packets between this city and Pittsburgh, interchanging passengers and freight at Cincinnati. Rooms will be reserved each way for passengers to be transferred. This will fully carry out the object for which the Ohio Line was formed—the promotion of a daily intercourse with Pittsburgh, which will enable passengers and freight to reach that city without any of the delays and annoyances attendant on transient boats. Our own two Telegraphs take the run between here and Cincinnati, one leaving each place daily, and six of the packets now running in the Pittsburgh line, together with a new one to be ready in February next, will complete the line from Cincinnati up, comprising nine of the best boats on the upper rivers, among which, however, the Telegraphs will stand preeminent.

We congratulate the merchants of both cities on this identification of interest, and have no doubt of the entire success of the undertaking. Louisville and Pittsburgh interchange commodities largely, are natural cities, and ought to support each other, as it is well known that Cincinnati gives all the weight of her influence to her Railroad to the great injury of Pittsburgh. On the first of January the line goes into operation, and we will then have a Telegraph leaving Louisville every day for Pittsburgh.—*Louisville Courier.*

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

NASHVILLE, November 30.

The arrival of the Canada, bringing a still further advance in the Liverpool cotton market, has given greater confidence to our dealers, and they were buying freely this morning at $9,60. On yesterday, several hundred bales changed hands, at $9,50@9,60. The fluctuations in the price of this article, have so often baffled the calculations of the shrewdest men, that we are not willing to volunteer any advice to our planters, as to whether they should sell at present rates, or take the chance ahead. Let them all act upon their own judgments.

The Tobacco market has not fairly opened. The prospect is favorable for good prices. Groceries are active at previous quotations.—*Union.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

Pittsburgh Typographical Association.—A special Meeting of the Pittsburgh Typographical Association will be held on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in *Duquesne Hall*, Smithfield street.
dec8 ALEX. W. ROOK, Sec'y.

HEAVY ROBBERY ON A STEAMBOAT.—We were informed yesterday that William Bradley, the first clerk of the steamer Nominee, had vanished from the boat, taking with him upwards of two thousand dollars in funds belonging to the boat. He has not been seen on board the boat since Wednesday, and no trace of him has been discovered. Officer Hague was engaged in investigating the matter yesterday. Mr. Bradley is a Pittsburgher, and has heretofore borne the reputation of an honest and upright man, and we still hope it may turn out that he is not the rascal which from the circumstances he is now supposed to be. It is thought by some that he has started for California. We hope the owners of the boat may recover their money.—*Chronicle.*

DISTRESSING.—A simple looking Irishman yesterday called at the Mayor's office, and stated that he had been about three months in this city; and has resided on Prospect street; that since his arrival here, his wife has fallen into bad company, and resumed her old habit of drunkenness, neglecting his children, and spending his money for whiskey. He asked that she might be locked up for a while, which request was, we believe, complied with. She has been in jail before.

BLASTING ROCKS.—A complaint was made before the Mayor yesterday against the laborers who were blasting rocks in Fifth street. About noon a terrible blast took place, which endangered the lives of many persons. Huge rocks were thrown to the tops of the houses, and into the yards and street. It is a little strange that the contractor permits such work. The Mayor, we believe, put his veto upon a repetition of the offence.

Channing's "*Spirit of the Age*" says that the Pittsburgh Printers have contributed one dollar each to the support of their Boston brethren, who are on a strike. We wish that respect for truth did not compel us to state that the above is a mistake. Our Printers have as much as they can do to support themselves; but we look for better times soon.

FUSS ON HIGH STREET.—On High street, there is a house of bad repute, into which a woman entered yesterday morning in search of her son. An attack was made upon her by the inmates, and an exciting row ensued. No person killed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The case of *Haggerty vs. Baum*, was decided in favor of the defendant.

The other cases seemed unimportant.

The Neptune Company will open *Wilkens Hall* on the 11th by a Grand Ball. It will doubtless be the largest ever given in this city, *and the best.*

The District Court was not in session yesterday.

Alderman.—WILLIAM McCLURE, Sr., will be supported for the office of Alderman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election, by
dec8 MANY VOTERS.

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,
sepl8:tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

THE NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY will open *Wilkins' Hall, Fourth street*, with their FOURTH ANNUAL SOIREE, to be given ON FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th of January, 1850. The friends of the Company and citizens generally are invited to attend. The Managers have made arrangements to accommodate a large number of persons, and will spare no pains to contribute to their comfort and pleasure on the occasion.

MANAGERS:

R. J. Duffy, Eagle;	S. Hamilton, Allegheny City;
S. W. McSherry, Allegheny;	J. Lockhart, "
Arthur McGill, Duquesne;	J. G. Young, Manchester;
James Scott, Niagara;	J. McQuewan, Esq., Neptune;
James Petrie, Vigilant;	Wm. M. Edgar, Esq., "
John Shore, Good Intent;	George Funston, "
M. Tibby, Independence;	John Neeper, "
John Coyle, Good Will;	John Fluke, "
R. Porter, Fairmount;	Geo. McGonigle, "
H. Reis, Relief;	George P. Moore, "
John T. Symmes, Birm'm;	James M. Porter, "

FLOOR MANAGERS:

William White, Ebenezer Lowry,
Henry Grazier, Andrew Graham. [dec8

Allegheny County, ss:

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT.—In the matter of the Petition of Elizabeth Gibson, praying the Court to grant a Rule upon the heirs of Sarah Farrow, dec'd, to appear in Court and show cause why said Petitioner may not be permitted to make choice of one of the purparts unchosen of the Estate of Sarah Farrow, dec'd, to which John Cooper, one of the heirs, is entitled, being the purchaser of the said purpart.

And now, to wit: December 1st, 1849, on motion of A. Washington, Attorney for Elizabeth Gibson, the Court grant a Rule to show cause why Elizabeth Gibson shall not be permitted to make choice of one portion of said Estate to which John Cooper is entitled—returnable on Saturday, the 12th day of January next. By the Court.
dec8:3w DANIEL McCURDY, Clerk.

THEATRE.

MANAGER C. S. PORTER.

ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents.
Second Tier 25 "

Last night of the engagement of Mr. BOOTH. SATURDAY, December 7, will be presented—
RICHARD III.
To conclude with—
JOHN JONES.

Monday, Benefit of Mr. Booth, and his last appearance.

TIME ALTERED—Doors open at ½ past 6; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

J. R. LAWMAN'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

FRENCH OPERA DRESSES—Now opening, (per Express,) 50 rich embroidered French Opera Dresses, an entire new article. A. A. MASON & CO.,
dec8 60 Market street.

VISETTES—200 rich Silk Visettes, most fashionable styles and elegant trimmings, received at
dec8 A. A. MASON & CO.'S, 60 Market st.

CASHMERE SHAWLS—4 cartons Hannequin's superior Long and Square Cashmere and Broche Shawls, received (per express) and now opening at
dec8 A. A. MASON & CO.'S, 60 Market st.

DRIED PEACHES—110 bus., New Crop, just rec'd by
dec9 WM. DYER.

RYE FLOUR—70 bbls. fresh ground, rec'd and for sale by [dec9] WM. DYER.

DRIED APPLES—15 bus., rec'd and for sale by
dec9 WM. DYER.

ROLL BUTTER—1 bbl. Roll Butter (Fresh) for sale by [dec9] WM. DYER.

CRAB CIDER—4 bbls., just received and for sale by
dec8 JOSEPH MAJOR, No. 4 Market st.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, the best in use, for sale at KEYSER & McDOWELL'S. Call and get an Almanac, free of charge. dec9

STEAMBOAT MEN and others in want of a genuine article of *Imported Cigars*, can get them at KEYSER & McDOWELL'S Drug Store,
dec8 144 Wood street.

LARD OIL—Families can be supplied with Lard Oil at retail, during the winter, by KEYSER & McDOWELL,
dec8 144 Wood street.

HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERIES of all kinds, warranted of the best quality; for sale at KEYSER & McDOWELL'S Drug Store. dec8

RUPTURES can be cured by *Dr. Chase's Patent Truss.* For sale at KEYSER & McDOWELL'S Drug Store, 144 Wood street. dec8

SEIDLETZ POWDERS—Fresh and good, for sale by
dec8 KEYSER & McDOWELL.

Tell it to the People

THAT the Cheapest and Best Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cloakings and Cloak Linings, within this City, are to be found at the store of
JOSHUA ROBINSON,
European and General Agent,
nov24:1w] Post Buildings, corner Fifth and Wood.

FEATHERS—1000 lbs. prime Penna. Feathers rec'd and for sale by JAMES PATTON, Jr.,
nov7 17 Liberty street.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY, WITH $1,400,000 IN GOLD!

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

The Crescent City has arrived with dates from California up to Nov. 2d. She brings one million dollars in gold dust as freight, together with $400,000 in the hands of passengers.

Her news is unimportant. The accounts are still encouraging. The health of the miners was generally good, excepting a slight attack of dysentery.

There had been large arrivals from Europe and the United States, and there were one hundred British vessels at San Francisco. It appears by the latest accounts that there were 80,000 persons at the mines.

Thirteen hundred passengers passed through Chagres on the 25th and 26th of October, and one hundred were awaiting to take their passage to California.

A naval execution took place on board the frigate Savannah, for an attempt to murder the officers.

The Constitution of the State of California, has been adopted and published.

The Crescent City brings one hundred and fifty passengers, including the Minister to the King of the Sandwich Islands.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7, 1849.

A tremendous fire is at present raging. Lot, Pugh & Co.'s Pork House, on Sycamore street, has been destroyed. Stagg & Shay's premises are now in flames.

SECOND DISPATCH,

9 o'clock, P. M.

The fire originated in the smoke house attached to Lot, Pugh & Co's Pork House. It was discovered about $2\frac{1}{2}$ P. M., and in a few minutes the whole premises were in flames. The house of Stagg & Shay soon caught fire, and in an hour the two largest houses in the city were a heap of ruins.

The buildings on the opposite side of Court and Sycamore streets were threatened with destruction, they having been several times on fire. The flames are now subdued, having been confined to Pugh & Co's and Stagg & Shay's premises. Pugh's Pork House was full of provisions and 3,000 dressed hogs, all of which were lost. There were some insurance on the property, but it is impossible to estimate the loss. A large quantity of Hams belonging to Stagg & Shay were all destroyed.

The stock and house were insured.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 7.

On motion of Mr. Bagaley, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following results:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.	4th bal.
Cobb	63	62	66	65
Winthrop	102	102	102	104
Richardson	29	28	23	23
Potter	15	18	19	18
Wilmot	8	7	7	7
Gentry	5	5	5	5
Scattering	3	3	3	5

Adjourned without a choice.

THE STEAMER.

NEW YORK, December 7.

The Niagara is now over due and is momentarily expected, with one week later intelligence.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, December 7.

Flour.. Good home and shipping demand, for the various kinds.

Grain.. Demand for Wheat is good, but transactions are limited. Prices tend downward. The supply of Corn is light, and holders are endeavoring to get up the market, but buyers do not accede.

Provisions.. Market dull; prices tend downward.

Sugar.. Demand active.

Coffee.. Dull.

Whiskey.. Nothing new; prices unchanged.

The weather is pleasant.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[EVENING REPORT.]

NEW YORK, December 7.

Flour.. Market steady but not active. Dealers are awaiting the arrival of the steamer. There is, however, no marked change in prices. Sales of Common State and Mixed Western at 4,62@4,75. Sales of private Western brands at 5,12. Market closed in favor of buyer.

Grain.. Wheat has a downward tendency. Sales of Mixed at 57@58c.

Provisions.. Sales of Mess Pork at 10,87; prime 8,62@8,75. Lard is rather active, with moderate sales at 6¼@6½c.

Coffee.. Market quiet; sales of Rio at 10½c.

Molasses.. Market depressed; no sales of importance.

Butter.. Sales of Ohio at 10@18c.

Lead.. Dull. Pig, nominal at 4,20.

Tobacco.. Demand brisk—prices steady.

Whiskey.. Sales of Ohio at 27c; Drudge 26½c.

Cotton.. Dull and no change.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 7.

Sterling Bills.. Sales of first class at 8½@8¾c.—Premium sales of Pennsylvania Fives at $89. Sales of Treasury Notes at $111.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.

Flour.. No change; holders are firm; the demand is moderate. Sales of common State and mixed Western at 4,62; good Western and straight brands at 4,68@4,75.

Grain.. The demand for Wheat is good, but transactions are not large. The inquiry is chiefly for good samples, poor lots being heavy and neglected. Corn is in moderate request, with sales of Ohio Yellow at 58@59c.; Mixed at 57½c.

Provisions.. Not much doing. Sales were made to a moderate extent at 10,87 for Mess Pork; 8,62@8,75 for Prime. Lard is worth 7¼@7½c.

Groceries.. Sales of Orleans Sugar at 4¼@5¼ cts.; sales Porto Rico at 5½@5¾.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, December 7.

Hogs.. Prices advanced; sales were made at 2,80@2,90.

Pork.. Considerable sales were effected, on private terms.

Whiskey.. Prices have advanced, with sales of 21½c.

Other articles usually quoted are unchanged.

FARMER'S MAMMOTH COMPANY!!
WASHINGTON CO. MUTUAL INSURANCE COM'Y,
GRANVILLE, NEW YORK.

The Largest Insurance Company in the United States.

THIS Co. have issued about 40,000 Policies this year thus far, and probably at the rate of 10,000 annually in this State, mostly in the Eastern and middle parts. The rates of this Co. are low, both for cash and the premium note.

The cost to insure an ordinary risk for $1000, will be premium note $10 only. Cash 40 per cent. on the note, which, with the policy and survey, make it about $5 for five years; $1,00 per year, two cents per week, or reckoning annually 10 cents on $100.

This amount of cash, although small, has paid all losses promptly for several years; and, from the increasing business, the Directors are warranted in the belief that no tax upon the premium note will be necessary. This Co. are prohibited by their Bye-Laws from insuring in blocks or exposed parts of villages, or from taking risks upon any kind of Mills, Shops or Machinery, which are considered hazardous, or from taking over $2000 in one risk. The policies of this Co. are free from the objectionable conditions found in the policies of many other companies, out of which so much litigation arises. All matters of difference may be settled by arbitration in the County where the loss happens.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Ex Governor of New York and late Secretary of War, dated—

ALBANY, November 16, 1849.

"It is under the management of highly respectable individuals, and is here regarded to be in good standing and a sound condition."

Refer to J. S. DILWORTH, Esq., Pittsburgh.

ARCH. BISHOP, Secretary.

C. A. COLTON, Genl. Agent for Western Pa.—to be found at present at Brown's Hotel, Pittsburgh. [dec1:d&w

Winter Hosiery.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufacturers—

100 doz. Ladies' (London dyed fast black) Merino Hose;
75 " " dark grey Vigonias;
60 " " 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.

PENN STREET PROPERTY—Two Lots, below St. Clair street, for sale.
nov24:1w THOMPSON BELL, Mec. Bank.