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.

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

Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to 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 ___ not less than ten cents per line.

Bishops or Fist Notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions, $2 50 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	$0 50
Do. each additional insertion	0 37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.

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

All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

WHITE & CO., Gazette.
L. 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.

☞ *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.*

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1849.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at BUEHLER's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 29th January, 1850, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the meeting of the next Democratic State Convention.

J. GLANCY JONES, Chairman.
G. G. WESTCOTT, Secretary.

[The Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to publish this notice.]

☞ The Democratic City Committee will meet on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Major Fickieson.

The Committee consists of the following names:
Alexander Black, M. Kane, John M. Irwin, John Coyle, A. J. Bonnett, A. McCammon, Wm. Moorhead, Samuel Morrow, Joseph Weeks.

ALEX. BLACK, Chairman.

December 18, 1849.

Dry Goods Market.

We condense the New York Journal of Commerce's Review of the Dry Goods Market, and give it to our readers, knowing that all who feel an interest in the trade will read it with interest.

Protection in Albany.

The Farce to which our citizens were treated a few weeks ago by the "Iron Men" has been produced in Albany, New York, in excellent style. The papers speak of it as the "*Iron Workers' Convention*," while, we do affirm, there was not a worker in the gathering, or certainly not one who took any interest in the play.

The Convention demanda more protection on Iron and on Iron only. Not a word was uttered in favor of protection to any other interest.

But still there is something encouraging in these proceedings. They declare that the Convention is "*not* in favor of *excessive* duties on importations." This is a great concession. A few years ago, such a resolution could not have been adopted by a meeting of iron manufacturers. This part of the proceedings show how the money power is driven by public opinion.

Let the working men of the country stand firmly up against the encroachments of monopolists, and we will soon have a dead calm in the ranks of whiggery on the subject of Protection.

The Respectability of Whiggery.

We have no disposition to disparage the Whig party any further than by a general denunciation of their measures. But when we see them, in Congress, voting for Thaddeus Stevens for Speaker, we are reminded of the "New Jersey Broad Seal," the "Glentworth and Bela Badger Frauds," the "Buckshot War," and other outrages which nearly every Whig leader (not the masses) in the country sanctioned. We do not believe there is a whig paper in this state that possesses the hardihood to defend Stevens either as a citizen or as a politician. Yet, the whigs of Lancaster elected him to represent them in Congress; and thirty or forty Congress men have voted to put him into the Speaker's chair.

We look upon these facts as humiliating. We have the charity to believe that the substantial and respectable leaders of the Administration party in this state, are distressed at the political tepitude which we have here pointed out.

Mr. Buchanan's Views on Slavery.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: Mr. Buchanan, I learn, will, as soon as Congress is organized, publish his opinion on the slavery question, to the people of the Union; and I trust that his example will be followed by every prominent man in the country. The country has a right to know the opinions and principles of its public men, and a man of firm convictions will not hesitate to avow them. Mr. Buchanan's views are contained in a letter to Mr. James M'Lanahan, of Pennsylvania, now a member of Congress.

☞ There was a rumor in the city yesterday that Joe Barker had been pardoned. It turned out to be incorrect, although Governor Johnston's Attorney General has paid Joseph a number of visits within the last week. It is now understood that the Governor is to promise Joe a pardon, provided he will withdraw his name as a candidate for Mayor, and that the pardon is to come on immediately after the election. The bargain will either be closed or declined in a few days.

FEMALE VOTERS.—Garrison, of the Boston Liberator, is advocating the right of women to exercise the elective franchise. To refuse it, he says, is "an act of folly, injustice, usurpation and tyranny, which ought no longer to be persisted in." A petition to the Legislature, in accordance with the above views, is in circulation.

REAL ESTATE AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Bulletin says:

"There is an increased demand for real estate, and a large number of building lots have been purchased adjoining the city, the steady increase in our population causing an increase of dwellings absolutely necessary."

Murder of Dr. Parkman in Boston.

The coroner's inquest in the case of Dr. Parkman, closed their labors on Wednesday last, after an investigation of ten days. They have found Dr. Webster guilty of the murder. The testimony on which the inquest is founded, occupies eighty pages of foolscap paper, and by the instruction of the Attorney General, it is to be kept secret until the meeting of the Grand Jury, who are to institute further investigations into the case, and report during the month of January. The following is the finding of the inquest:—

"An inquisition taken at the city of Boston, within the county of Suffolk, the thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, before Jabez Pratt, Esq., one of the coroners of said county, upon the view of sundry parts of the body of a dead man, viz: a thorax, kidneys, pelvis, two thighs, left leg, and sundry bones, there lying dead, by the oaths of Osmyn Brewster, John L. Andrews, Pearl Martin, Thomas Restieux, Lewis Jones, and Harum Merrill, good and lawful men, who being charged and sworn to inquire for the Commonwealth, when, how, and by what means the said dead man came to his death, upon their oaths do say—that they all have been demonstrated to be the parts of one and the same person—that these parts of the human frame have been identified and proved to be the remains and parts of the dead body and limbs of Dr. George Parkman, late a citizen of said Boston, aged about sixty years—that he came to his death by violence, at said Boston, on the twenty-third day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock, in the afternoon of that day (about which time he entered alive, and in good health, into the Massachusetts Medical College building, situate in North Grove street, in said Boston) and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the thirtieth day of November last, (when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. John W. Webster, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, in said college building,) in which building the residue of said remains were afterwards discovered; that he was killed in said college building by a blow or blows wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon to the jurors unknown, and by means not yet known to said jurors, and that said blow or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him, and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. John W. Webster, by whom he was killed. In witness whereof the said coroner and jurors to this Inquisition have set their hands and seals, the day and year above said.

JABEZ PRATT, Coroner,
OSMYN BREWSTER, Foreman,
JOHN L. ANDREWS, Secretary,
PEARL MARTIN,
THOMAS RESTIEUX,
LEWIS JONES,
HARUM MERRILL.

From the Boston Chronotype.

THE VERDICT.

We fully acquiesced in the very unusual secrecy in which the Coroner's Inquest on the supposed remains of Dr. Parkman was conducted, for the obvious reason that a premature publication of the evidence might favor the escape of the real criminal, if he had not been already apprehended. No other argument for secrecy could have any weight. But the verdict is now rendered, throwing the guilt of the murder distinctly upon Professor John W. Webster—solely and entirely.

We have not a word to say against the verdict, for we don't know a word of the testimony which came before the coroner's jury. But why do we not know it? Why does not the public know it? The coroner and the jury gave no reasons publicly for suppressing the evidence which led them to their verdict. Privately, they pretend that it is out of tenderness to the accused, that they keep back the evidence till he can, in court, rebut it. This is very puerile, not to say stupid—if it is sincere. The evidence as taken down before the jury ought to be published, that the accused may know on what ground the government is going to proceed against him, and be prepared to meet it. The public ought to know it that it may hold the witnesses to their oaths.

We suspect the truth is, that some of the distinguished connections of Dr. Parkman are reluctant to have their business affairs with Professor Webster brought out to the public gaze.—But they must be rather short sighted, for the trial will have to be public and thorough, and in the mean time, the public is heaving and teeming with the most monstrous rumors, some of them very discreditable to the living relations of Dr. Parkman. The course of public justice in this self-governing country, requires that the grounds and reasons of all published verdicts and decisions should be as public as the verdicts and the decisions themselves. Otherwise how can officers be held responsible to the people? How can our courts be any better than "star chambers" or "holy Inquisitions"?

If the jury are good men and true—if indeed they are good for any thing—they must have made a synopsis of the evidence, the publication of which would tend to allay excitement and prevent the formation of prejudice. In the present excited state of the public mind, it is perfectly impossible for these men not to have more or less of the facts on which they have reached their verdict, pumped out of them. The tightest vessels leak under great pressure. The public, getting at imperfect as partial statements, will weave the most frightful webs of error round the whole subject, which probably the trial itself will not sweep away.

We pronounce it a most lame and impotent conclusion, to conceal all the little light which the labors of a jury for ten days have brought to bear on this dark and soul-harrowing mystery. The naked verdict only makes the matter darker and more horrible.

From the Boston Herald.

Further Developements.

Of the sixty and more witnesses that have been examined, some fourteen or fifteen were from the west part of the city, either tenants of the late Doctor, or persons who resided and whose business lay in the neighborhood of the College. There were several police officers, including the chief of police. The examining physicians and lecturers at the College, formed another large class of witnesses, and the friends and relatives of the family of the deceased, of whom quite a number were summoned, nearly completed this unusual array. Besides these, there were Mr. Hall, of Dedham, the gentleman who waited at the College, on Friday, November 23, upwards of two hours, for the re-appearance of Dr. Parkman, whom he had seen enter the building, and John Roach, the Irishman who found the check, signed by O. P. Bowman, but filled up in Dr. Parkman's handwriting.

As stated, the evidence fills eighty pages of large foolscap paper, closely written. A very large proportion is composed of documents that have been found, and papers that have passed between Dr. Webster and the murdered man. It has been thought these documents—the nature of the correspondence between the parties, the exciting subject of it, taken in connection with other circumstances—clearly indicate that Dr. George Parkman was foredoomed, some days prior to the fatal Friday when he disappeared.

We have learned some curious particulars in relation to the check that was found at Cambridgeport, on Saturday morning, November 24. The explanations concerning it differ from what has been published. We now give its true history:

Oliver P. Bowman, grocer in Cambridge street, is one of Dr. Parkman's tenants. On the 31st of October, Dr. George Parkman called for his rent, which was then due. The Doctor, as was usual with him, was in a hurry, and filled up the check himself. The following is a copy:

STATE BANK.
BOSTON, October 31, 1849.

87 dolls. 60 cts.

Pay to —— or bearer, eighty-five dollars 50-100

To the Cashier. OLIVER P. BOWMAN.

This check was not presented to the bank, but was paid into the city treasury, for taxes, by Doctor Parkman. Mr. Dunn, the treasurer, after keeping possession of it for two or three days, discovered the discrepancy between the figures and the written amount, and then returned the check to Dr. Parkman. This simple explanation is a perfectly satisfactory answer to the inquiry why the Doctor retained the check in his pocket so long a time.

It is fully proved that Doctor Parkman was in the vicinity where the check was found, the day before he was murdered, although it was not picked up until the morning after the murder.

The Irishman, Roach, who found it, says it was rolled into a small roll. On looking at it, he did not think it of any value, but put it into his pocket, and showed it to his employer. They told him it was worth nothing; he therefore made no further inquiries about it. The name of Dr. Parkman not appearing on the check, of course no one unacquainted with his handwriting or Bowman's transactions with him, could possibly trace any connection between it and the dreadful tragedy.

The peculiar circumstances under which the check was found have been the subject of closest investigation. Whether any evidence against Doctor Webster can be deduced from it, we are, of course, unable to say.

It may not be improper in their connection, to state, that blankets and other clothing have been found in Dr. Webster's apartment at the college, which are known to have been sent thither from the Professor's house in Cambridge, after the disappearance of Doctor Parkman. It does not clearly appear what purpose these were intended for, or whether they had any connection with the crime that is supposed to have been committed. Upon the supposition that they were intended for screens to the windows which overlook the M'Lean Hospital, an examination of the window frames has been made, but no sign has been discovered which would indicate that they had been fastened there.

After the verdict was rendered, deeming it perfectly proper to seek information from members of the jury, we called upon one of the gentlemen who composed it. He told us that the seal of secrecy had not been taken off; that it was for the highest interests for the cause of public justice to keep the investigation from the public eye, and that, when the full particulars of this inconceivable dreadful affair were disclosed, public opinion would, with one accord, sanction the course which the prosecuting officer, the Coroner and the jury had thought proper to pursue. The juryman was exceedingly anxious to stand well with the public. He deprecated censure; their object, besides the triumph of law and justice, was, he said, to allay public excitements, by keeping facts which were developed under the veil of impenetrability, until the whole could be safely published in an authentic form. As a sufficient excuse for the jury, he told us that our imagination could not begin to realize half the horrors of this tragedy. Facts of startling moment were contained in their proceedings, which, when known, would thrill through the veins of every reader.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Review of the New York Dry Goods Market, for the week ending Friday Evening, Dec. 14.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

There has been more activity than we noticed last week, particularly in goods suited to the clothing trade. Broadclothes of light fabric, weighing 15a16 ozs. to the yard, and highly finished, have sold well, both in black and colors.

Linens and stuff goods, of every description suitable for gentlemen's spring attire, have also been in request. Cottons, tastefully printed in permanent colors to imitate fancy linens, have come forward and sell freely.

Very great improvements have been made in the style of these goods the past year, and they now afford a material from which neat, tidy garments can be made at almost nominal prices.

There are some features in the present state of the market worthy of particular notice. The high price of wool and cotton has not produced the anticipated effects upon a fabric composed of these staples, neither of which, with one or two exceptions, show anything like a corresponding advance. This state of things has never occurred before without producing active speculation in advance of the demand, and this even when the prospects for trade were not so encouraging as they are at present. We think the prudence of our merchants in abstaining from such speculation at a time when money is easy, and so many causes combine to encourage it, worthy of all praise.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

There is uniformity in the price, as some styles have been entirely withdrawn from the market, and others have been limited by manufacturers at rates corresponding with their own views of the future demand. There is also a difference in the cost of stock worked at the various mills, as some had secured several months supply previous to the late advance.

That our readers may see what effect the advance of this staple has upon the finished goods, we subjoin a table showing the price of stock upon the 12th of December, in the last and current year, also with its effect upon the cost of production:—

	1848.	1849.
Inferior,	4¾a5½	8 a 9½
Ordinary,	5¼a5½	9¾a10½
Middling,	6 a6½	10½a10¾
Fair,	6¾a7	11 a11½
Good Fair,	7 a7½	12 a —

The exports of domestics for the week ending the 11th inst., were—

From New York.....532 bales.
Boston.....311 do.

PRINTS.

With the exception of an increased firmness in good styles of permanent colors, there has been no change in prints for some time. It will appear singular to superficial observers that, while printing cloths have steadily advanced, almost keeping pace with the rise in cotton, prints should be selling quite as low as they were in past seasons. The true explanation of this is in the fact that the plain cloths are the printer's raw material, and their increased cost does not necessarily involve immediate improvement in the price of the printed fabric. This change must, however, soon come, and the general impression is that it will take place immediately on the opening of the active spring trade. At present there are few lots even of old styles which owners seem willing to close except at full rates.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

The long depression which blankets have experienced, owing to the heavy importations, has been partially relieved by the closing out of some stocks of foreign which were pressing upon the market; yet which there has been no inquiry for the domestic article, and several sales have been made for the California and other markets, during the week at an advance in some cases of 10 per cent. This has been confined chiefly to colors, but all descriptions are now firmer in price. Flannels, which had grown easier, are again inquired for, and we learn of several important sales at full prices.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Transactions in this line are confined chiefly to orders for staple goods from city dealers, or country correspondents whose assortments have given out, and to the closing out of broken invoices. Our reporters are, nevertheless, very busy in setting up their year's accounts, and making out their plans for the future. A representative from every important house is already in Europe, or on his way thither; and nothing but the increased price demanded abroad for almost all descriptions of goods, will prevent an unusually heavy importation the coming season. This advance will, however, operate as a powerful check, Were the competition of the same trade only to be reckoned, the change in price would make but little difference; but when, in addition to this, the competition of our own manufacturers is to be taken into account, the importer should be particularly cautious. It is not alone the advance in the raw material which has caused this increased price. Two other causes have been equally operative, viz: the advance in wages, and the active home demand. In British fabrics, where the profits is nicely calculated at the lowest living rate, this is the more strongly felt. The operatives were cheered by the encouraging prospects of trade, and emboldened in many cases by the alternatives of agricultural employment or emigration, have in various parts of England struck for higher wages, and generally with entire success. The advance on wool, obtained at the several fairs throughout Central Europe, and confirmed by the slaughter of immense flocks in Hungary, has been well sustained; and this alone would considerably increase the cost of woolen fabrics.

In addition to this, an advance in wages has been conceded in many places, while the extraordinary demand for home consumption, consequent upon the restoration of peace, has prevented any accumulation of stock and even in some markets anticipated the supply. In France there is just now usual excitement in the silk market, and much difficulty is found in placing orders for early delivery. There may be some question whether this improvement can be sustained, but its effect must be, either to diminish the quantity of our imports, or to land them here at a higher cost. Those who are already in the foreign market represent the assortment of rich fabrics and fancy goods, as superior to the display of past years, particularly in dress silks and ribbons many of which no doubt in coming days will deck the forms and lighten the purses of our city belles and some of their no less aristocratic country sisters, after the most approved fashion.

THE PARKMAN CASE.—The Springfield Republican has the following:

In a letter from a friend at Boston, for whose statements we are ready to vouch, and whose means of information are peculiarly ample, which came to hand last night, there occurs the following concerning the Parkman murder.

"Now I have the fact to give on the 'best authority,' which certainly has considerable bearing in the case. Some time since Dr. Webster persuaded Robert G. Shaw, as a favor to him to buy his cabinet of minerals, and to take a bill of sale of them. Mr. Shaw, however, having no use for them, allowed them to remain in Dr. W's possession. The latter a short time after gave Dr. Parkman a mortgage for $400 on these same minerals, and when the former sale came to Dr. P's knowledge, he became considerably excited, and declared that Dr. W. was a villain, and he would expose him. This threat he lately reported to Dr. W."

In another part of the same letter our correspondent says: "the spots on the pantaloons and slippers at the Medical College *are* blood; so Dr.——[a name of authority] just said."

Elopement from Massachusetts.

LOVE AND DISHONESTY.—Officers Edwards and Smith, of the Third district police, arrested, yesterday, a man of genteel appearance, by the name of Allen B. Clough, on a charge of being a fugitive from Lynn, Massachusetts, where he stands charged with having embezzled from Aikin Pierce and Thomas, managers of the "New England Protective Union," Division No. 45, the sum of $1,200 in money, a check on the Bank of Lynn for $600, and two promisory notes, one for $18, and the other for $32. In this society, Clough, was the chief clerk and bookkeeper, and was thought well of by the firm, who kept a large country store. The accused was doing well, and residing happily with his wife and child, until a few months past, and would have possibly continued so to do, but for the visit of Clough's first cousin, a stout, healthy looking young woman, of about seventeen years of age, of good proportions, and well favored.

The visit was not of long duration, before an intimacy took place between them of a very improper character. This secret attachment continued between until the 28th of October, when Clough, prompted by the temptations held out by his cousin, consented to elope with her, and abandon his own wife. He did so, and in order to support themselves in the evil passions of their hearts, Clough embezzeled the sums of money as above stated. They left Lynn together, went to Boston, passing as man and wife, and from Boston they came to New York, arriving in this city about the 29th of Oct. On their arrival in this city, they put up at Isaac's Hotel, in Greenwich street, and from there they went to board at 503 Greenwich street. Shortly after, Clough went into business by opening a bowling saloon at No. 385 Washington street, and from that time, he and his cousin paramour have been sporting about from one place of amusement to another, as man and wife, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Allen. A few days since, a letter was intercepted in Lynn, sent from this city by Clough, to a friend, wishing to know all the news respecting his disappearance, and to address a letter back to New York, under the name of Ethan Allen. The letter was sent accordingly, and the above officers notified to watch the Post Office in order to arrest Clough when he called for the letter, but, by some misunderstanding respecting the time, Clough called for the letter, and obtained it from the Post Office in the absence of the officers. However, the next day, (yesterday,) the officers, having been furnished with a daguerreotype likeness of Clough, they espied the gentleman in Broadway from the resemblance of the likeness, and at once took him into custody.

On information being given to the prisoner's cousin, or paramour, we might say, she immediately flew to the prison in order to share a portion of his troubles and incarceration, absolutely refused to leave the prison, and, on permission of the magistrate, she was allowed to remain in the same cell with her "beloved cousin," as she termed him. We visited the prisoner yesterday evening, and there beheld this female locked in the arms of Clough, and at the appearance of a stranger she appeared recling firmer to his person, fearing that every moment he might be torn from her side. This young woman states that she always loved her cousin, and will now and forever remain with him, notwithstanding the misfortune that has befallen him. Justice Osborne committed the accused to prison to await a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.—*N. Y. Herald, yesterday.*

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN POLITICS.—Travelling as I did through a large part of the Union, immediately after the close of the protracted contest for the Presidency when the votes in favor of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk had been nearly balanced, I was surprised to find in the north, south and west, how few of the Americans with whom I conversed as travelling companions, could tell me to what denomination of Christians these two gentlemen belonged.—*Travels in the United States.*

Very likely, for in this country, where religious freedom is guaranteed to every man by the constitution, men very wisely abstain from meddling with the religious faith of their neighbors or connecting it with their politics, being warned by the mischiefs which such a connection has produced in almost every other country in the world. Some foreign travellers have imputed this fact to an irreligious tendency in the country, they not comprehending fully the broad foundations of freedom upon which our governmental structure rests. But no greater error can take could be made. The venerable sages who framed the constitution, probably every one of them belonged to some christian denomination, and acknowledged as overruling Providence. But having seen the lamentable effects of persecutions for conscience sake, which had peopled the savage wilds of this country with some of the best men of Europe, and built up a devotional nation in the midst of the wilderness, they wisely left every man to the enjoyment of his own religious belief unmolested, believing that it would best promote the interests of true religion.—*Phil. Ledger.*

FIXED FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.—It is a fixed fact that the more the people see and enjoy democracy the better they like it, and the more they see of anti-democracy, whether called whiggery, Taylorism, or by any other name, the less they like it. "The proof of pudding is in eating," &c. It is a fixed fact, that nothing shows the superiority of the democratic system more favorably than to contrast it and its works with the acts and trickeries of Taylor whiggery. It is a fixed fact that the '46 tariff has actually raised more revenue than the high tariff of '42, and thus the '46 tariff has aided commerce, agriculture, and the other working interests more than did the tariff of '42, and more than any high tariff possibly can. It is already seen that in view and fear of these fixed facts, Taylorism is beginning to *speculate a deficiency* of millions in the revenue in the two coming years, as an excuse and cunning device to call for a high tariff which will, to a certainity, help only the *few*, at the expense of the *many*. It is a fixed fact that Taylorism is shaping its course so as to rely for support on certain favored classes and interests, like old federalism, and in opposition to the farming, commercial, trading, and the consuming classes generally. It is a fixed fact that democracy came into power through duplicity, and already is doomed for violating solemn pledges and abusing the saying "to the victor belong the spoils."

THE NIAGARA FALLS TRAGEDY.—*Mrs. Miller.*—The Winchester (Va.) Republican, of the 8th inst., speaking of the elopement of Mrs. Miller, wife of Major Miller, from Niagara Falls, says—Major Miller, during his sojourn here, was highly respected and esteemed, and Mrs. M. had the kindness and sympathy of the citizens to a great extent, especially after her husband was ordered upon distant service. She was of a gentle and modest bearing, and well calculated to win friends among strangers. Suicide would be painful enough to her family, but the other result would be worse than a thousand deaths. We cannot but hope that the worst has not happened. A few days may determine; and we sincerely hope that the hearts of other families may not have to bear the most poignant suffering.

DIED:

On Tuesday morning, at his residence on Grant street, near Seventh, WILLIAM FERRAL, a native of Belfast, Ireland, in the 39th year of his age.

☞ **Democratic Meeting.**—The Democratic citizens of the Fifth Ward will meet at the Public School House, corner of Walnut and Pike streets, on Monday evening, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, to nominate Ward Officers. [dec19] MANY.

☞ **The Democrats of the Sixth Ward** will meet at the house of HENRY REA, in said Ward, on *Saturday, December 22d*, for the purpose of nominating Ward Officers. [dec19:4t] MANY.

☞ **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. S. C. CAMPBELL,
sep18:tapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

THEATRE.

MANAGER.....C. S. PORTER.

☞ *THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.*

ADMISSION:

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

☞ Third night of Mr. ADDAMS.
WEDNESDAY, December 19, will be presented—
OTHELLO.
To conclude with
A DEAD SHOT.

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

J. H. 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.

JUST RECEIVED—A lot of STANDING COLLARS, of a superior quality. For sale by
J. H. LAWMAN,
dec17 No. 68 Fourth st.

NEW BOOKS.—The War with Mexico, by R. S. Ripley; 2 vols.
Elements of Rhetoric, comprising an analysis of the laws of moral evidence and of persuasion
Essay on Christian Baptism, by Baptist H. Noel, M. A.
The Captives; a novel.
Fairy Tales from all Nations; by Anthony R. Montalba, with 24 illustrations by Doyle.
JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
dec19 Corner 3d and Market sts.

LOCAL MATTERS.

IRON WORKERS.—It seems the *iron masters* in this county are making desperate efforts to reduce the wages of their hands. Conscious that they will get no aid from Congress, they are determined to increase their profits in some way. We have merely a hint of this matter from a few of the hands in some of the mills.

We are informed that notice was given to twenty-four Puddlers and Boilers, in one establishment, that they should leave the houses they occupy, (which belong to the company,) on Monday last. They did not go. On yesterday morning, they were all astonished to discover that the fires had been put out. The workers have not been paid off. They are therefore, out of work, out of houses and out of pocket. If they will submit to a reduction in their wages, all will be right—they may stay in the houses, and will be permitted to go to work.

We believe the proprietors violate no law in such proceedings; but we are very sure that workingmen have been imprisoned for "conspiracies" of a less flagrant character.

DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge LOWRIE.—*December* 18, 1849.

M'Vay, Hanna & Co. vs. Disciples Church. This case occupied the greater part of yesterday. The testimony has not been concluded. The jury will be sent out to-day, certainly. It is a case of much interest. Mr. S. Church is concerned in it. We heard but little of the testimony, and know nothing of its merits.

For Plaintiffs, Messrs. A. W. and C. O. Loomis; for Defendants, Messrs. Dunlop and Shaler.

PATENT STRAW CUTTER.—In passing along Liberty street, on Tuesday afternoon, we were attracted by a crowd of persons in front of McMaster's Eagle Tavern, who were examining a new patent Straw and Stalk Cutter, which has just arrived in this city. It is really an admirable machine, and is worthy of the attention of farmers and others keeping horses. Mr. H. H. CLARK, the agent, will remain in the city for a few days for the purpose of disposing of rights in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He stops at the Eagle Hotel, and will be pleased to have our citizens call and see the machine.

☞ We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. CHARLOTTE BLUME, in this day's paper. She carries on business at the old establishment of her late husband, on Wood street, opposite the Post Buildings. Her stock of Musical Instruments is quite large and well selected. She has for sale the celebrated Hamburg Pianos, which are unquestionably the richest toned instruments now in use in this country.

A MISSING GIRL FOUND.—An old man made a complaint before the Mayor yesterday morning, that his daughter had been decoyed away by a woman whom he named. He feared that she had been foully dealt with. Officers Glenn and —— went in pursuit, and in a short time found the daughter safe and sound, at work in a house on the hill. She did not satisfactorily account for her strange conduct.

☞ Enos Busby, and George Lyon, two notorious negroes, were arrested by Hague, and examined by Alderman Steele, yesterday, on the information of a boy who stated that they seized him in a cellar under the St. Charles Hotel, on Monday evening, and robbed him of his money. Both were committed.

Six regular thieves have been wound up within a few days.

NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.—We are requested to say that there is to be a gathering of New Englanders at the Monongahela House, at 6½ o'clock, on the evening of the 22d inst., to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

A limited number of Supper Tickets can be procured at Luke Loomis' Book Store, No. 89 Wood street.

☞ A gentleman called yesterday to give us information to the effect that he felt agrieved at certain remarks of ours in relation to himself, and had deliberately come to the conclusion, after consideration on the subject, that he would prosecute "the Post" in order to obtain redress. So the matter stands at present.

☞ The celebrated Luke O'Brien, was in the Tombs yesterday, having been brought in by officer Hill. There were two charges against him; one for larceny, and another for disorderly conduct. He is a desperate boy, and should be in some institution where he could be taken care of.

☞ A man was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning, by officer Fitzmorris, charged with stealing old iron. His wife and children were with him in the office. We believe he was discharged, but are not certain.

FIRE.—About six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the book store of Luke Loomis, Wood street but happily did but little damage.

MORE MAYORS.—The Whig papers of yesterday contain the names of T. J. Bigham and G. Singer, in connexion with the Mayoralty.

☞ D. S. Scully and Alex. Hay are the Whig candidates for Alderman in the First Ward.

☞ We believe there was a private Concert in Wilkins Hall last night.

☞ The rivers have been bank full, on account of the recent thaw of snow on the mountains.

Musical Instruments and Music.
MRS. CHARLOTTE BLUME would respectfully invite the attention of Musical amateurs and the public generally to her splendid stock of Piano-Fortes, Guitars, Accordeons, Violins, Fifes, &c., &c., now on hand, which she is selling at unusually low prices for cash. Second-hand Pianos will be taken in exchange for new ones—the difference in price charged the purchaser. Mrs. B. has now on hand and will always keep for sale the celebrated HAMBURG PIANOS, to which she invites the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and surrounding country. dec19

Plain Questions and Correctly Answered.

Who has the most handsome Vestings in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Who has the best Black Satins in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Who has the best assortment of Beaver Cloths in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Who has the best Black Cassimere in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Who has the best Fancy Cassimeres in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Who has the best Ready-made Clothing in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Who sells the Cheapest Clothing in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Who makes the *best fitting Clothes* in the City?—Boobyer & Gribble.
Where is BOOBYER & GRIBBLE'S BEE-HIVE CLOTHING STORE?—*No. 257 Liberty st., 3 doors above Irwin.* [d19

DUFF'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
N. W. corner of the Diamond and Market street.

☞ The plan of instruction in Book-Keeping is officially recommended by the reports of special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, as the most perfect and practical initiation into the business of the Counting-house, ever offered to the public. Mr. D.'s elegant off-hand style of Penmanship has never been surpassed in this city. Many of his mercantile calculations abbreviate the usual operations one-half. Visiters are invited to call and witness the operations on the black-board, on Friday afternoons. Hours: 10 to 12, 2 to 4, and 7 to 10. dec19

Annuals! Annuals!

Leaflets of Memory,	Keepsake of Friendship;
Gem of the Seasons;	Young Lady's Offering;
Gems of Beauty;	Lady's Gift;
Floral Keepsake;	Rasselas;
Romance of Nature;	Gift of Friendship;
Gift Leaves of American	Hyacinth;
Poets;	Christmas Blossoms;
Poets' Offering;	Child's Keepsake;
Reade's Female Poets of	Golden Gift;
America;	Friendship's Offering;
Sacred Annual;	The Brilliant;
Harvest Gleanings;	Proverbial Philosophy, illd;
Snow Flake;	Bibles and Prayer Books,

bound in velvet and morocco, with clasps. Just received by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
ed by Corner 3d and Market sts.

Chafing Dishes.

THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of IMPORTED CHAFING DISHES, of superior workmanship and finish, of all sizes from 10 inches to 22 inches, which they will sell at reduced prices to close the lot. Steamboat and Hotel owners are respectfully invited to call and examine them.
JOHN DUNLAP & CO.,
dec19 Corner Market and Second streets.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!

ST. JOHNS, Dec. 17, P. M.

The packet steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, the wires being down, delayed the transmission of the news by telegraph.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1, 1849.

There is no new feature in mercantile affairs. The produce market has been steady, but not active.

Cotton is dull, and holders, in the absence of any demand, have reduced their prices fully one eighth. The sales of the week amount to 19,000 bales. The committee's quotations are, for fair uplands and Mobile, 6¾; Orleans, 6¾ per lb.

The grain trade is very tame, and holders would very willingly accept reduced prices.

American Flour is selling in Liverpool at 23a 24s, for best western canal, and Indiana.

Corn is in very fair request at 29a29s. 6d. for white, and 26s. 9da27s. for yellow, per quarter.

MONEY MARKET—Consols are quoted at 95⅛a 99¼; Russian Bonds have advanced to 109¼a110.

Political Intelligence.

PRUSSIA.

Telegraphic despatches, received from Berlin, announce that the Austrian Cabinet had made formal protest against the convocation of the German Parliament, at Erfurth—and that the Austrian Government alluded to the probability of an armed interference by Austria, in the affairs of Germany.

The same telegraph account states, that the Prussian Government had answered the Austrian despatch by the declaration, that Prussia would maintain her rights.

These accounts have been partially confirmed. Letters to the Morning Chronicle state that Prince Schwartzenberg, recently pointed out to the Prussian Government