RATES OF ADVERTISING,
AGREED UPON
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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	13 00
" " one year	18 00
Standing Card, six lines or less, per annum	10 00

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.

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

Bishops or Flat Notices to be charged triple price.

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WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.

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

All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

WHITE & CO., Gazette.
L. HARPER, Post.
ROBT. M. RIDDLE, Journal.
JAMES P. BARR & Co., Chronicle.
FOSTER & BROTHER, Dispatch.
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:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 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.

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 Pickleson.

The Committee consists of the following names:

Alexander Black, M. Kane, John M. Irwin, John Coyle, A. J. Bonnett, A. M'Cammon, Wm. Moorhead, Samuel Morrow, Joseph Weeks.

ALEX. BLACK,
December 18, 1849. Chairman.

"The Stain upon Democracy."

Such is the caption of the Journal's leader of yesterday. The article is one of rare beauty. It excels as a literary production. The writer plays handsomely upon the few facts which the history of the present Congress furnishes. He refers to our article relative to Thad. Stevens. We rejoice that even R. M. Riddle utters not one word in defence of the Lancesterian and those Whigs in the House who degraded their humanity by voting for him. Mr. R. makes no reference, we observe, to certain events in the history of whiggery which we called to his recollection. This proves that, among the partizans of the present administration, shame has not *quite* lost its blush.

But let us come to the point. The Journal asks: What does the Post think of W. J. Brown's bargain with Wilmot and Free Soil, at the moment when he was sold body and breeches to the Southern men and Slavery?

Why, so he plain, we think W. J. Brown disgraced himself, being a Democrat. Had he belonged to the Taylor party, such conduct as he been brought to bear against him now, would not put a single "stain" upon his character." Because, Democracy wears but one face; while Whiggery has one for every point of the compass.

We observe that the editors of the Union are enjoying themselves by re-publishing certain electioneering documents which the Journal's political friends freely used during the late Presidential canvass. What is Brown's offence? Simply, an endeavor to get the votes of two opposite parties.—Gen. Taylor did the same thing. The difference is, that the latter was successful, while the former was not. There is another difference to which we may as well make some allusion. Brown, in a card published on the 18th, says:

"That I was anxious' to obtain their [the Free Soilers and the Nullifiers] vote I do not deny, and that that anxiety may have led me into error, I admit."

Here is a confession of error by a Democratic candidate for Speaker. Where is the confession of error by the Whig candidate for the Presidency?—Will the Journal furnish it to us. Or, will the editor of that paper deny that Gen. Taylor got the votes of Free Soilers of the North and of Nullifiers in the South? We think he will not.

Now, we seriously advise our neighbor to throw no more stones until he takes leave of the glass house in which he now dwells. The least said about the tricks of Mr. Brown the better, for people will think. You are much more happy on the Tariff question, for there is a chance for mystification; but on the subject above adverted to, there is no opportunity for concealment. The facts are all before the people, and, fortunately, the people in this country have some intelligence.

The Mayoralty.

Our Whig friends appear to be in a "peck of trouble" about the Mayoralty. This trouble does not arise from a want of candidates, but on account of the large number of ambitious aspirants, who are anxious to watch over the destinies of our beloved city. Amongst the many brilliant names presented in the columns of the whig organs, we observe the following distinguished gentlemen:

Wm. Algeo,	Henry Witkeson.
A. G. Reinhart,	B. C. Sawyer,
C. S. Magee,	Thomas Daft,
T. J. Bigham,	Robert McCutcheon,
	George Singer.

It will be a pity if our whig friends cannot select a candidate from such materials. To prevent all trouble, however, we would advise them to unite on some honest Democrat, and in that event there will be some prospect of the good name of Pittsburgh being redeemed, and rowdyism put down.

☞ Charleston, S. C., is to be enlarged, by the fusion into one corporate body of the city and the "Neck," a bill for that purpose having passed the Legislature.

A Railroad to Steubenville.

We are pleased to have it in our power to say that a better feeling begins to prevail amongst our citizens in regard to a Railroad connection with Steubenville. We have within a few days past conversed with a considerable number of our citizens on the subject, and they all seem desirous of the connection being formed as speedily as possible. Those who supposed that it was a scheme started merely for the purpose of creating opposition to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, now discover that they were greatly mistaken. They are two distinct schemes, and can in no manner whatever come in conflict. We are the sincere friend to both Railroads; but at the same time we must repeat that if the citizens of Pittsburgh wish to prevent the travel of the central counties in Ohio from going to Wheeling and Baltimore, they must turn their attention towards Steubenville.

Why do not the papers of Pittsburgh take up the subject? Not one word in behalf of the Steubenville Railroad has appeared in the columns of some of our city dailies! Is not this strange? The *Journal* recently published an article from the *Post* on the subject, and the *Gazette* has inserted a communication or two; but we believe this is about the extent of the favor shown the project. We earnestly hope that every paper in Pittsburgh will become an eloquent advocate of a Railroad connection with Steubenville.

Washington county is moving forward in this great work with energy and determination. A meeting was advertised to be holden at Florence yesterday (Thursday,) which no doubt was numerously attended. There will not be the least difficulty in obtaining subscriptions in that county, as men of wealth and enterprise are moving in the matter. The immense coal beds along Chartier's Creek, will alone make the Railroad a source of profit. Let our citizens think of this seriously, and act before it is too late.

The Wheeling Bridge.

It is evident that the Wheeling Bridge Company will have more trouble than a little. The fact that our boats for a second time have been stopped on account of the lowness of the Bridge, will furnish additional evidence that the structure is a nuisance and should be abated. The *Journal* of Wednesday says:

"We can scarcely imagine by what pretext the Wheeling Bank and Bridge Company will neutralize the Hibernia's compelled stoppage and return in this instance. On a former occasion they excused the bridge by charging that the Hibernia would have "gone under" but for a diabolical counsellor in the person of Edwin M. Stanton, Esq., who has charge of the case against the Bridge Company. That gentleman, most unfortunately, is confined to his bed by an injury, which will defer the trial of this case. As he was not on hand to advise, what will the Wheeling folks do to explain away the damage done the Hibernia this second time? Will they charge it to *spite* or the *Bridge*! Perhaps we shall hear that the boat could have proceeded on her voyage, with chimneys intact, by waiting only a few days. We believe that, too."

We have understood that some of the citizens of Wheeling were particularly pleased when they heard of the accident that happened to Mr. Stanton, and they even boasted that the case in the Supreme Court would be abandoned. But they will find themselves sadly mistaken. The interests of Pittsburgh, we feel authorized in saying, will not materially suffer in consequence of the illness of Mr. Stanton; as Thomas J. Bigham, one of the most able and eloquent members of the bar, will see that Wheeling obtains no undue advantage over Pittsburgh, on account of the unfortunate accident that befel the senior counsel in the case.

For the Morning Post.

THE IRON MILLS.

MR. EDITOR:—You have noticed that the employers have made an effort to reduce the wages of the workmen in some of the Rolling Mills. Allow me to give you some particulars of this "strike."

On Tuesday, one of the *masters* discovered that his furnaces were all stopped. He enquired the cause. The workmen replied: "Because we have been notified to leave the houses which we occupy." The *master* then said, "Why did you not work on, and let your wives move out?" This was a gross insult. Those hard working men, who never wronged man, felt their blood boil within them at the language of the employer. The reply to this beastly remark was, "We think as much of our wives as you of yours!"

The masters say they cannot pay as much now as when the hammer was in operation. Hammering cost $1,25 per ton, the squeezers do the work now for seventy-five cents, or one dollar per day.

They also contend that they cannot sell their iron as heretofore, for want of "protection." But we see no foreign iron in this market. And further, we believe it is a fact, that one establishment is manufacturing iron for the New York market. There is something unaccountable in all this.

Some of the hands went for their money the other day. "We have none; we have to borrow for our own use," was the reply. "But, suppose we go to work at reduced wages, how will we be paid then?" "*O! then* we will get money!" said the *master*; "and we'll give you full employment!"

This question was put to the masters: "What would you have us and work in the mill as we do?" He replied, "I would not take twenty dollars per day." And yet he expects the hands to work for a mere subsistence.

This morning, the hands were all called together and were asked whether they would go to work at the proposed reduction of wages. They all said,—"*No!* not one cent less than the usual rates." "Then, you shall not have any work this winter."

And thus it is. The workmen belonging to this mill, after having made huge fortunes for the owners, are told to run idle and starve. I am assured by these sturdy workmen that they will never surrender. They are unwilling to be imposed upon by men whose fortunes they have made, and who, by the aid of government, have obtained a mastery over the working people. Let the grass grow in the Pittsburgh Rolling Mills, as on the prairies of Texas, ere the Puddlers and Boilers work one hour at less than the old rates of wages.

X. Y.

A MERCANTILE ABSCONDENT.—*Alleged Forgery.*—The New York Tribune of Saturday, has the two following paragraphs:

"The wholesale grocers have been in a great state of excitement during the morning by the discovery of the elopement of Mr. Frederick Avery, (formerly Morgan & Co.) a grocer, doing a large business in Front street. He went in the steamer of Wednesday last, and took a familiar companion with him. He has left a large amount of debts behind unprovided for, and a small amount of assets."

"Stories are afloat concerning compounding of certain forgeries committed by Mr. B—— on his brother, a wealthy merchant. These forgeries took place about a year since, and at the time the brother in whose name the promissory notes had been made refused to honor them, and the result was an exposition. The matter was finally settled on the buying up of the forged paper at about fifty cents on the dollar. The cashier of one of the city banks was examined before Justice Mountfort, and others will be examined in relation to the matter."

☞ An "Agricultural Club" has been formed among the members of the Virginia Legislature—with some 65 or 70 members—for the purpose of holding meetings one evening each week during the session, for discussing upon agriculture, farm stock, fruits, &c. This is after the goodly custom at Albany and Boston, for some years past.

THOUGHTS ABOUT LABOR.

THREE ONLY MODES OF COMBINING CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Capital, or the result of past labor, must always be combined with present labor, to produce any article of use or luxury. There are, however, evidently but three modes in which this combination can take place:—

1. The first is where capital is absorbed by, or combined with the personal labor of the owner.—Here capital and labor are united, both as to person and object, or, the owner of the capital is also the owner of the labor which it sets in motion and of the reward of that labor, while both, of course, are directed to produce a common result.

2. The second mode is where capital is owned by one man or set of men, and the labor by another set. In this case, capital and labor are separated as to persons, though united as to the object or result to which they are directed. The owner of the capital makes more or less profit off of the labor of those employed, while the latter receive a fixed amount of wages.

3. The third mode is where a number of men put their individual capitals together, and combine it with their own labor, in other words, form joint stock associations, where each member receives a fair share of the profits of the joint labor of all. Here, as in the first case, capital and labor are united, both as to persons and object.

To express briefly this triple idea of labor and capital, we may say, that men must either—

By themselves, that is, each supplying his own wants, or

For one another, that is, by the wages system—or

With one another, or by the co-operative and joint stock system.

Which, now, of these three modes is most calculated to promote the well being of *all*?

1. The first mode of employing capital and labor, viz: by the owner of capital combining it with his own labor, will, it is evident, carry man towards the condition of the savage, in proportion as it is carried out to its extreme results. A man's own personal labor, even with the best of tools, will go but a short way to supply his most necessary wants, if he tries to make every thing for himself, as food, clothes, and shelter; if, in short, he tries to make himself as independent as possible of all the world. The more he approaches this kind of independence, the more he approaches the sphere of savage life; for he must contract the circle of his wants to the narrowest limits, in order to supply them all by the direct labor of his own hands. In civilized life, to be sure, a man who unites his own labor and capital, directing them to a single pursuit, will advance much further than in the former case, but still he must always remain comparatively poor, both because his personal ability and isolated efforts will never reach the measure of his necessities, and because he suffers from the competition of hundreds like himself.

2. But if men had labored isolatedly and independantly, each absorbing his own means or capital with his own industry, the social state called civilization could never have existed. This has been built up by

The *Division* of Industrial pursuits, on the one hand, and

The *Combination* of capital with labor in each pursuit, on the other.

Human energies have in this way been concentrated upon each branch of industry, and thus, only have they all been brought to their present state of perfection. No one man could ever build a steamboat, a railroad, a cotton factory, or any other great means of human elevation or refinement. But how has this concentration of human powers been effected? Answer—By men working *for* one another, or rather for other men; by one party owning the money, the tools, the raw material, and the other party doing the work for wages—What is the effect of this second system?

As the effect of the first system, or of isolated, independent industry, would be to reduce all men to poverty, so the effect of the second, or wages system is to produce a great amount of wealth, but to *distribute it very unequally*, for, in order that men may work *for* one another, or under the wages system, it is an indispensable condition, that some be rich, just for the sake of giving employment to the many who are poor. For if all were equally poor none could afford to hire others, and if all were equally rich and independent, no one would work for others for gain.

The wages system thus involves the singular principle that those who are already rich shall become still richer, by living on the labor of others. You can make nothing else out of it. Here for instance, is a capitalist, and there, one hundred men with nothing but their will and ability to labor. He hires them at a certain rate of wages, which rate is regulated by the number of persons seeking employment; and they work his ship, or his factory, or build his houses, while he may make large profits on their labor. In proportion as he accumulates wealth in this way, he employs more workmen, or better machinery, he produces more, and sells more cheaply; since the increased number of workmen, or of machines compensates him for a diminished profit from each; for if one hundred men brought him a profit of twenty cents off of the labor of each, 200 men would bring him the same at ten cents each, and he could sell proportionately cheaper.

It is folly, however, to cast odium on the rich for the faults of a system of which they are the victims equally with the poor; for the rich man of to-day, is the poor man of to-morrow, and the workman of to day is the wealthy capitalist of tomorrow, and is just as eager to profit by the labor of other workmen, as his own employer was before him, and who was perhaps the object of his envy, as he is of those in his own employ.

Thus, the wages system, besides increasing the disparity between rich and poor just in proportion as it is perfected, occasions incessant turns of fortune, breaking down the rich, and raising some poor men in their place, but still in such a manner as to keep the vast majority ever dependant upon the relatively few, who for the time being have the capital wherewith to employ them. While the wages system lasts, the many must be poor, and the few must be rich. It cannot possibly be otherwise.

3. By the third mode of employing Capital and Labor, or by men working *with* one another owning capital among themselves, and working with their own labor each person receiving a fair share of the total profits of this joint labor, by this mode we say that the evils of the two first methods will be inevitably removed. Not only will a great abundance be produced, but it will be fairly and justly distributed: The labor will no longer be hired at a rate of wages ever fluctuating, and under certain circumstances, descending to a sum so low as barely to keep soul and body together, but he will be entitled to a share of the largest profits that such joint stock establishment can make at any time.

It is well known that now-a-days almost every enterprise is carried on by means of associations, under the form of companies, partnerships, corporations, &c. Companies build Railroads, Bridges, Canals; establish lines of Steam Packets; erect factories of cotton, wool and iron; carry on mining, banking, insurance, commerce, and in fact do all that is done of any consequence; but what class of persons is it that has thus found out the wonder-working principle of association? Ans. The Capitalists. Those who own capital have found its power trebled and quadrupled by uniting it with other capital. Let those, then, who own labor, follow the example set them by the owners of capital. Let them unite labor with labor, by the aid of such means as they can command; for union is growth as well as strength, and as capital combined with capital increases the amount of labor, so labor, combined with labor will always increase the amount of capital.

M. Y. R.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ A proposition to adjourn the Mexican Congress on the 1st of December, had passed the preparatory readings, but had not been discussed. There was frequent and apparently studied absence of the Deputies, which, it is said, was intended as a plan to discredit the republican system. The Minister of Finance has been authorised by the two chambers to negotiate, in advance, a million and a half dollars on the American indemnity due in May next; and the discount it is said, will be at least two per cent.

☞ On the 30th ult., at Vickesburg, the extreme sentence of the law was executed on two slaves—one for setting fire to the dwelling of J. T. Holiday, the other for the murder of Wm. Cooper, all of Warren county. The former slave protested his innocence to the last.

☞ During the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Sheffield theatre, England, lately. Mrs. Saville, who enacted the part of Romeo, attacked him under such stage excitement, that she actually stabbed him in the side. She nearly murdered Tybalt (Mr. Raife) is recovering.

☞ Last Sunday, the 16th of December, was the anniversary of the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, which took place in 1773, seventy-six years ago.

☞ Norton, the president of the exploded State Bank at Morristown, N. J., is still in prison, unable to find bail. His trial will take place in February.

☞ A grand fancy dress ball is to take place in N. Y., at the Astor Opera House, on the night of the 27th inst—tickets $6.

☞ Miss Matilda Range fell dead in the streets of Louisville, Ky., on Monday night week, while returning from a dancing party.

☞ Matthew L. Brown, for many years a leading and philanthropic merchant of Philadelphia is dead.

Money Market.

MONDAY, December 17.

The stock market is extremely dull this morning, with a decline in Treasury notes of ¼, and in the United States 6's, of 1868, coupon ½; Reading Bonds declined ⅜, Canton ⅛, and Reading Railroad ¼. Pennsylvania 5's have advanced ⅜, Farmers' Trust ¼; Harlem ¼, and Morris Canal ¼.

The business for the steamer, in exchange, has scarcely opened. The non arrival of the Hibernia checks operations. The leading drawers ask 8½ per cent. for sterling, which is lower. Provision bills have been sold this morning at 7¾ per cent. The supply of bills is large, and the tendency of the rates is in favor of the buyer.

French exchange is rather better, there being a good inquiry, with a less supply; 60 day bills sold this morning at 5.25 28¾. There is less disposition to ship cotton at present to Havre. The packet to sail on the 20th is not fully engaged for freight.

It appears a shipment of American gold coin was made to Cheqres by the Empire City, to the amount of 100,000 dollars, for circulation in California.

An active demand continues for money, and is likely to last throughout the month, the end of which being the usual time for settlement of the vast transactions of the year. Money is usually scarce at this season of the year, the increased and increasing wants of the season are fully and readily met.

There are more applications from other cities, and paper of a high character is more abundant. Prime short bills are taken at 6 per cent., and high grades of endorsed paper, at 7 per cent. The rates have rather an upward tendency.

Loans at call are still effected with ease, even at the banks, for 5 per cent., at which rate some heavy sums were loaned, both Saturday and this morning.

Higher rates are paid for single named paper, the rates depending upon the estimate placed on it by the purchaser.

☞ A JERSEY NEWSPAPER DOG.—We published a few days since a notice of a dog belonging to Mr. Hawes, of Boston, which goes regularly every afternoon to the office of the *Traveller* for his master's paper. The Paterson *Guardian* makes us acquainted with a faithful Jersey dog, even more remarkable than his sagacious yankee compeer. He belongs to John Anderson, esq., of Hackensack, and is daily in the habit of obtaining his owner's paper. A few minutes previous to the regular time of the arrival of the Hoboken stage, he takes his station on his owner's stoop, and on the passage of the stage, goes out to meet it. If the driver neglects to throw it off, the faithful dog follows the stage, barking the meanwhile, until the driver performs his duty. Having obtained the paper, he hastens to deliver it to his master. Though the Fort Lee stage passes the premises at or about the same time, and resembles, to a considerable extent, the Hoboken stage in appearance, it is permitted to go on without being molested.—*Newark Advertiser.*

BUTTER MAKING.—Those who only make a small quantity of butter, and of course do not churn every day, will find the following note important: When the cream of each day is put into the jar or pot in which it is kept, let the whole be *stirred together thoroughly*. If this is not done, the cream of each day will remain in layers as it is put in, and the lower strata will become sour and bitter, and when the churning is done, will taint the whole. So says a butter maker of the class alluded to.

Married:

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. CHARLES COOK, Mr. SAMUEL M. FULTON, of this City, to Miss AGNES R. SMITH, of Allegheny.

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

THEATRE.

MANAGER ..... C. S. FORTER.
☞ *THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.*
ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 50 cents.
Second Tier ..... 25 "

☞ Last night but one of Mr. ADDAMS.
FRIDAY, December 21, will be presented—
VIRGINIUS.
To conclude with—
SISTER RATE.
THE 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.

Ready for the Holidays.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.—JNO. A. GAREY would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a *Hat and Cap Store*, at No. 143 Wood street, near Sixth and immediately opposite the First Presbyterian Church, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Hats and Caps, both of his own and Eastern manufacture. Having just received a supply from the East, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms, the public will find it to their interest to give him a call. dec21:3w

Christmas Cake.

THE subscribers are preparing a MONSTER FRUIT CAKE, which they will have ready for cutting on Christmas morning. There will be *three Gold Rings* in it. Parties and families supplied with Cakes, Fruits, &c.
A. & P. SCHLIDECKER,
dec20:2w No. 42 Diamond alley.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ At a stated meeting of Angerona Lodge, No. 289, of the I. O. of O. F., held at their Hall, on Wednesday evening, December 19th, the following Resolutions were adopted, to wit:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen proper in his own good time to take from our midst our beloved brother, John Chambers Sample, who by his characteristic traits of Friendship, Love and Truth, had endeared himself to our fondest hopes; and, deeming it a tribute of respect which we as his affiliated brethren, should pay to the memory of him who, while associated with us, displayed such zeal in the cause of Odd Fellowship. Be it therefore

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathise with the family and relatives of our companion, in their affliction, knowing as we do, the irreparable loss they sustain, we cannot but admit that in his demise, cut off as he has been in the spring time of youth, when the manifestation of his intrinsic worth was just developing itself and made effective for general good; when his kind and manly deportment to his brethren, his generosity and sociability, and great activity in the cause of humanity, were winning him the admiration and respect of all his coadjutors dwelling and laboring together in the same efforts of benevolence and charity, we discern the interposition and mighty working of Him in whose hands are the destinies of men, and in humility of spirit, bow in resignation to His will, knowing and appreciating every act of His, as an impressive admonition to be wise.

Resolved, That although the unrelenting shaft of Death has stricken down our beloved Brother,—although he has been severd from our friendship, and no longer permitted to enjoy the pleasure that he once so fondly delighted in,—yet will we, in remembrance of his manifold virtues, cherish his memory, and hold in happy recollection the hours of our communionland felicity.

Resolved, That our Lodge Room be clothed in mourning for the space of three months.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge be, and are hereby, tendered to Bro. J. M. Mason, of Oriental Lodge, No. 113, Pa., for his unremitting attention to our deceased Brother throughout his illness and up to the hour of his dissolution.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in one or more of our daily papers, and a manuscript copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Attest— JNO. H. SAWYER, Sec'y.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the District Court yesterday, another of these very interesting cases was disposed of. Miss Hannah Leander appeared against Alexander Wilcox, with a heavy claim for damages. She charged him with having made advances to her about ten years ago, and that up to a recent period he had been giving her encouragement. She has a child about five years of age, and according to her story, Mr. W. is its father. Mr. M'Candless appeared for the defendant, and attempted to show from the testimony of the Plaintiff, that the illicit intercourse occurred during the canvass for the Presidency in 1840, that he might throw the case out under the statute of limitations. But, Mr. Shaler proved by an ingenious examination, that it was about the time of the publication of the Clarion letter! The verdict was heavy: for Plaintiff $1700. Mr. M'Candless made a motion for a new trial.

☞ The Dispatch is severe upon the Clerk of the Market and a watchman, for their rudeness in arresting a woman. The following is the statement: The woman was buying turkies for the Eagle supper, which her husband had engaged to provide. While making her purchases, she was rudely seized by watchman Samuel Dunbar, at the order of Mr. John Green, Clerk of the Market, and ordered to go to the watch-house. She expostulated, and asked what was her offence; but received no answer, and was violently jerked away by Dunbar, who insisted on her going to the watch-house, without deigning to state her offence. Several butchers and other persons, who knew Mrs. J., now interfered, and the insulted lady was finally released, on the discovery of her name. It appears that she was suspected as a purchaser for retailing cotrnary to the ordinance.

FORGERY.—An Englishman, named John Gibbons, was arrested by officer Hague, and brought before Alderman Steele on Wednesday, and committed to prison on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been com mitted as follows: Another Englishman, named Wi liam Timmings—a resident of Cincinnati—was an acquaintance of Gibbons, and he wrote a letter to Timmings friends in England, stating that he was sick of the cholera and had not the necessary medical attendance. To this letter he forged Timmings name and sent it to England, and by return mail, obtained possession of an answer enclosing a draft for twelve pounds, and hence the charge of forgery is brought.—*Chronicle.*

☞ The new proprietors of the Pitt Factory are making great improvements in and about the building. There is something singular in this. Why is Mr. Arbuckle making such extensive arrangements, if the Cotton business is so much depressed as Whig politicians are endeavoring to make the people believe? This is a question we would like to hear answered. And while some of the papers are replying to our inquiry, will they be kind enough to state, why it is that capital, in the north and south, is now being thrown so freely in the manufacture of Cotton?

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.

ANOTHER ENGINE.—We understand that the Good Intent Hose Company have made a bid for the "Delaware," a cast off Philadelphia Engine.

We were told by a Pittsburgh mechanic yesterday, that he would be bound to build a second class Engine, that would throw farther than any of the same class built in Philadelphia, for $200 less than the eastern manufacturer's price. He further stated that he would insure and keep her in good repair.

Why do our citizens send to the east for Engines?

☞ The Athenæum was crowded by the Germans, on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of a dramatic exhibition by the Pittsburgh Company.

We understand that Mr. Thielmen will open on Tuesday evening, with a good German bill. His company has arrived from Cincinnati. We understand great improvements have been made in the Hall. Carpenters and painters are now busily at work. Some beautiful scenery was exhibited on Wednesday evening.

☞ It is said that all the Cotton mills are shortly to run twelve hours. If they do, we think it would be well for the monopolists to get up a jubilee on the occasion. It is right that *they* should rejoice over the distresses of the poor.

BUFFALO ROBES.—Walter Bryant, on Liberty street, has a lot of very large and beautiful Buffalo Robes, completely lined and trimmed, for sleighing parties. They are the largest we have ever seen.

☞ A fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock, on Hand street, at the corner of Exchange alley, in a stable in the rear of Mazzarini's Tobacco Store. But little damage was done.

☞ Mr. Zell, a Baltimore Independent Police officer, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Ohio, where he expects to get a fugitive from justice.

☞ Barker's friends are determined to vote for him. So they say.

☞ The Whig papers of yesterday named no new candidates for the Mayoralty.

☞ A woman was taken down Wood street to the watch house last night. She made a great noise.

For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, 30 feet by 120 feet, adjoining the Theatre, Fifth street. Terms moderate and payments easy. Enquire of ROBERT PORTER,
nov14 Attorney at Law, Fifth street.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, December 20, 1849.

There is yet no organization in the Senate; nor is there any prospect of a speedy adjustment of the difficulty. Every vote is a tie.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 20.

Cotton..Owing to inclement weather, business has been dull to-day, and prices remain stationary, as follows: Middling Orleans and Mobile 10½; Fair do. 10½@10¾c.. fully Fair do. do. 10½@10¾c.; Florida and Upland 10@10¼.

Flour..Demand confined to home trade. Sales of good Western at 4,70@4,81@24,93, and of straight brands at 5,00@5,06.

Grain..No change.

Provisions..No change. Lard is selling at 6½ cts. for bbls, and 6¼@6¾c for kegs.

Market generally is without change.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, December 20.

The River has risen four and a half feet since yesterday.

Hogs..The warm weather had checked operations through the day, but towards night it became colder, and lots were sold at 2,80@3,00.

Mess Pork..Sales of 500 bbls at 8,50.

Whiskey..Sales at 22½c.

Other articles without change.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.

Mess Pork..Declined to 9,50.

Corn..Sales at 40@43, and declining.

Nothing done in Cotton since the receipt of the Hibernia's news.

Gift Books for Sale by H. S. Bosworth,
FOURTH STREET, NEAR MARKET.

THE Scripture Gift Book; Heath's Four Gospels, illu'd; Books of Common Prayer, illuminated;
Harpers' Pictorial Bible; illust'd ed's of Rasselas;
Vicar of Wakefield; Robinson Crusoe;
Proverbial Philosophy; Moore's Melodies;
Characteristics of Women; Hudibras; Gil Blas;
Asmodeus; Gulliver's Travels;
Read's Female Poets of America;
Pictorial Book of Old Ballads; Percy Reliques;
London Art Union Annual; Finden's Tableaux;
The Charm Lay of the Western World;
Pearls of American Poetry;
Friendship's Offering, for 50; Garland for 1850;
Keepsake of Friendship; The Golden Gift.
Together with many other ANNUALS for 1850, Bibles and Prayers, in beautiful bindings; and a fine stock of Children's Gift Books. dec21

SHELL OYSTERS AT AUCTION TO PAY CHARGES.—This day, December 21st, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, without reserve, on account of whom it may concern, to pay charges, 22 barrels of Shell Oysters, unless redeemed before said hour and date. JAMES McKENNA,
dec21 Auctioneer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c *AT AUCTION; AT McKENNA'S.*—On Monday next, December 24th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold, at McKenna's Auction Rooms, a large variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Christmas presents, such as hand bags, hand-purses, gloves, thread laces and edgings, ribbons, Swiss muslins, Irish linen, &c.
dec21 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

CUTLERY, &c.—An assortment of Pen and Pocket Knives, Butter Knives, Shoe Knives, Table Cutlery, &c., open and for sale by
dec21 McCANDLESS & CAMPBELL.

PERFUMERY, &c.—
3 gro. Bears' Oil, assorted styles;
3 " " Ox Marrow;
3 " " Cologne Water;
1 " " super. Palm Soap;
1 " " Brown Windsor Soap; in store and for sale by
McCANDLESS & CAMPBELL,
dec21 27 Wood street.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES.—An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Gold Guard and Vest Chains, Silver Thimbles, Music Boxes, &c., suitable for *Christmas and New Year's Presents*, on hand and for sale by
McCANDLESS & CAMPBELL,
dec22 27 Wood street.

Christmas Presents.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that his TOYS and FANCY GOODS are now open for sale, in my large Warerooms, 103 Market street, up stairs, where can be seen the largest and most magnificent assortment ever offered for sale in this city.

Persons who wish to buy *cheap*, will please call, as these Goods are imported direct by myself.
dec21:4t C. YEAGER, 103 Market st.

Ladies' Work Boxes,

THE largest and finest assortment ever brought to this city, received direct from Paris, and for sale low, by
dec21:4t C. YEAGER, 103 Market st.

American Toys.

A LARGE assortment of *American manufactured TOYS*, the best and most substantial made in the world. Call and see them, at
dec21:4t C. YEAGER'S, 103 Market st.

Pearl Hominy.

WE are now manufacturing a most beautiful article of "*PEARL HOMINY*," by a new process never put in operation *any where*, and can promise the public a supply (of this delicious and wholesome article) of a quality superior to anything of the kind ever offered in this market; and at as low prices as the *common* article.
dec21 RHODES & ALCORN.

CORN MEAL—Of our own Grinding and Sifting, constantly on hand for sale by
dec22 RHODES & ALCORN, 50 Fifth st.

OIL MEAL—4000 bush., on hand and for sale by
dec21 RHODES & ALCORN.

OAT MEAL—Of our own manufacture, warranted equal to the "*Irish*" *Meal*, constantly on hand and for sale by [dec21] RHODES & ALCORN.

HULLED BARLEY—Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand and for sale by
dec21 RHODES & ALCORN.

OAT MEAL SEEDS, for *Seasons*, constantly on hand and for sale by [dec21] RHODES & ALCORN.
(Chronicle copy.)

BALL.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SOIREE of the *EAGLE FIRE COMPANY* will take place at LA FAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, on *Friday evening, Dec. 21st*, 1849.

MANAGERS:

M. Loughran, Hope.		M. Tiby, Independence.	
J. Brown, Washington.		J. A. Stevenson, Relief.	
J. Kennedy, La Fayette.		W. Mitcheltree, Jr., Eagle.	
M. McStoy, Allegheny.		Henry Eichbaum, "	
J. Alexander, Duquesne.		G. Wilson, "	
H.