The Morning Post.

E. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1846.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

GENERAL ORDERS--NUMBER SIX.

HEAD QUARTERS, Adjutant General's Office,
Harrisburg, November 18, 1846.

SIR:—The *Commander-in-Chief* announces to the Volunteer Soldiers of Pennsylvania, that a requisition has been made by the President of the United States, bearing date the 10th day of November, instant, for ONE INFANTRY REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS of this State, to consist of ten companies, and to *serve to the end of the War with Mexico, unless sooner discharged*, on the conditions stated in the requisition, a copy of which is hereto annexed. Pittsburgh is designated as the place of rendezvous.

The *Commander-in-Chief* with great confidence expects, that those companies which patriotically tendered their services upon the request of the President of the 19th of May last, will promptly comply with the present requisition. It will be perceived that the present requisition is susceptible of a different construction from the former one, as to the term of service. It will therefore be distinctly understood, that all offers of service now made, will be in reference to the terms of the last requisition. As the services of all those who have already volunteered will not be required to fill the call now made, the annexed rule marked A, for making the selection has been adopted.

It will be perceived by reference to the present requisition, that each company is to consist of 80 privates; but if the number on being mustered does not fall below 64 effective men in a company, it will be received. The strictest attention to the requirements in regard to the age and physical ability of the men, should be observed.

Each Captain or Commanding Officer is required to report within ten days after he shall have received this order, to the Adjutant General at Harrisburg. As soon as the reports are received, the selection of ten companies will be made, and those whose services are accepted will receive immediate orders to march to the place of rendezvous, where the officers will be elected, and the Regiment inspected and mustered into the service of the United States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Adj't Gen.

NOTE A.—The selection will be made according to the following rule:

The Company which is first ready to march computing the time for the receipt of this order, will be first accepted. For example:—If one Commanding officer shall report his company ready to march, within one day after the day on which this order is delivered to him, another within two days, and another within three days, &c., they will be accepted according to the order of time in which they are respectively ready to march.

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1846.

Sir:—In my communication of the 19th of May last, your Excellency was requested to organize six Regiments of Volunteers, under the act of the 13th of that month, to be held in readiness for public service.

The President now directs me to notify your Excellency, that one Infantry Regiment of Volunteers, from your State, is required for immediate service, and to be continued therein during the War with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. The Regiment will consist of

Field and Staff—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant—1 Lieutenant of one of the companies, but not in addition.

Non-commissioned Staff—1 Sergeant Major, Quarter Master Sergeant, 2 Principal Musicians, and

10 Companies, each of which to consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 64 Privates.

Should the number of privates, on being mustered, not fall below 64 effective men in the company, it will be received.

Pittsburgh is designated as the place of rendezvous for the several companies, as fast as they shall be organized, and where they may be further organized into a regiment, if not already done under a previous call. The regiment will be inspected and mustered into service by an officer, or officers of the United States Army, who will in every case be instructed to receive no man who is in years apparently over forty-five, or under eighteen, or who is not of physical strength and vigor. To this end, the Inspector will be accompanied by a Medical Officer of the Army; and the volunteer will be submitted to his examination. It is respectfully suggested, that public notice of these requirements will prevent much disappointment to the zealous and patriotic citizens of your State, who may be disposed to volunteer.

By the enclosed copy of an act authorizing the President to call for volunteers, it will be perceived that all the Field and Company Officers, with volunteers taken into the service of the United States, are to be appointed and commissioned in accordance with the laws of the State whence they are taken; and I would suggest the extreme importance to the public service, that the Officers for the above Regiment be judiciously selected.

By the Act of Congress, above referred to, it will also be seen that the terms of service are for "twelve months, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged." And it may be, that the regiments which have been enrolled in your State and are now in readiness to enter the service, may regard their offer as made with reference to the former period. Should this be so, your Excellency will cause them to be informed that the engagement, required by this requisition, is to the end of the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, and on this condition only, will their services be required. With this understanding, one of these regiments (to be selected by your Excellency) will be accepted. If the modification suggested should not be acceptable to any of those regiments which have tendered their services, you are respectfully requested to proceed without delay to enrol and organize one in fulfilment of this requisition.

It may be proper to remark, that the law provides for the clothing (in money) and subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of volunteers who are received into the service of the United States.

In respect to clothing, the law requires that the volunteers shall furnish their own clothing, for which purpose it allows to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, three dollars and fifty cents per month, during the time he shall be in the service of the United States. In order that the volunteers, who shall be mustered into service, under this requisition, may be enabled to provide themselves with good and sufficient clothing, the commutation allowance for six months (twenty-one dollars) will be advanced to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, after being mustered into service, but only with the express condition that the volunteer has already furnished himself with six months' clothing—this fact to be certified to the Paymaster by the Captain of the company—or that the amount thus advanced, shall be applied, under the supervision of his Captain, the object contemplated by law. In this latter case, the advance commutation for clothing will be paid on the Captain's certificate that he is satisfied it will be so applied.

In respect to subsistence before arriving at the place of rendezvous, and for traveling home from the place of discharge, the allowance is fifty cents for every twenty miles distance.

The President requests that you will be as prompt as possible in the arrangement of this whole matter, in order that the volunteers may be ready for immediate service. Officers of the Quarter-master, and Subsistence Department, will be immediately ordered to the place of rendezvous, with funds to defray the necessary expenses which may be incurred. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of War.*

His Excellency FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg.

A COLD WINTER COMING.—Christmas day falls on a Friday this year, says the Mirror, and if we are to have faith in an ancient ballad, a hard winter may be expected. The ballad runneth thus:

"Yf Cryamas day on the Fryday be,
The fyrste of winter harde shall bee;
With froste and snowe and with floode,
But the laste ende thereof ye goode."

Raising Corn.

For our Agricultural department, which we intend to keep up hereafter for the benefit of our country readers, we do not know of any thing more interesting than the annexed article on the subject of Corn.

It is written by a Mr. Young, a Kentucky farmer, whose rules are worthy of consideration, from the fact that he is unusually successful in the important culture of which he speaks.

It should be remembered that Mr. Y. writes in Kentucky. His rules must be modified so as to suit climate, and also soil:

MR. YOUNG'S METHOD.

"My universal rule is to plough my corn land the fall preceeding the spring when I plant; and as early in the spring as possible, I cross plough as deep as circumstances will permit; and as soon as this is done, I commence checking off: the first way with my large ploughs, and the second with my small ones—the checks three feet by three, admitting of working the land both ways. And then I plant my corn from the 20th to the 25th of March—a rule to which I adhere with scrupulous exactness, planting from 8 to 12 grains in each hill, covering the same from *four to six inches deep*—greatly preferring the latter depth. So soon as my corn is up of sufficient height, I start the large harrow directly over the rows, allowing a horse to walk each side; harrowing the way the corn was planted; and on land prepared as above and harrowed as directed, the hoeing part will be so completely performed by this process that it will satisfy the most skeptical. Then allowing the corn thus harrowed to remain a few days, I start my small plough with the bar next the corn; and so nicely will this be done, that when a row is thus ploughed, so completely will the intermediate spaces, hills, &c. be lapped in by the loose earth, occasioned by this system of close ploughing, as to render any other work useless for a time. I thin to four stalks upon a hill, never having to transplant, the second ploughing being performed with the mould-board towards the rows of corn; and so rapid has been the growth of the corn between the first and second ploughings, that this is performed with ease; and when in this stage I consider my crop safe—my general rule being, never to plough my corn more than four times and harrow once. My practice is to put a field in corn two successive years, then grass it, and let it lie eight years; a rule from which I never deviate. Now, I do not pretend that the labor bestowed upon a cold field to put it in a state of thorough cultivation does not meet with a fair equivalent from one crop; but I presume no farmer will doubt when I say the second year's crop from sod land is better than the first with not more than one half the labor. The best system of farming is to produce the greatest amount of profit from the smallest amount of labor."

Now, what are the essentials of this method? *First—Fertility of soil*, kept up by his system of manuring and grass, of which we shall not speak.

Second—Early planting. In consequence of this, the corn matures before the dry season commences, and every farmer knows that plenty of rain will make a good crop of corn in almost any soil. They all know that the essential thing for corn is rain, and there is generally plenty of rain till about the 1st of July. Mr. Young might plant his corn considerably later, and have it come up as early, and grow off more rapidly, by soaking it in a solution of saltpetre. Thus would the effect of frost and chilly mornings be in a degree avoided; while we feel confident, from our own experience, all injury from the cut-worm would be avoided.

Third—Close planting. Every farmer must know that, to produce the heaviest possible crop, a certain number of stocks must be upon the ground. It is often observed that the great sin of American agriculture is too thin sowing. Grass is nearly always sowed too thin, and the same is true of small grain. In England they sow four and five, and sometimes six bushels of oats to the acre; in this country generally not more than a bushel or bushel and a half. Hence in England they yield three or four times as heavy as in this country; while in this country we never hear of an extraordinary crop where less than three or four bushels to the acre were sown. Now, we venture to affirm that no very large corn crop was ever grown unless it was planted unusually thick. In the crop of George W. Williams, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, the corn was planted in rows two feet apart, with a stalk every foot in the rows. This crop produced 167 bushels to the acre. But there is another important advantage of close planting. The corn very soon becomes so dense that the ground is shaded, and the growth of the grass is prevented, and the moisture retained in the soil. By this method of cultivation, no grass is ever allowed to absorb the moisture from the earth, or take up the nutritious gases which ought to be appropriated exclusively to the corn.

Fourth—Deep Planting.—This probably operates favorably by giving the roots a bedding where the soil is always moist. Another advantage may be that the roots are thus not so liable to be broken by the plough in cultivation. But it must be here noted that by Mr. Young's method the corn is "laid by before the roots are so extended as to be liable to much injury from the plough."

Fifth and last.—It will be observed that, by Mr. Young's method the soil is kept very friable and loose, and that to a considerable depth. This may be considered the all-essential point in husbandry. One of the chief advantages of all manures is, so to divide the soil as to make it that the atmosphere, from which plants derive their principal nutriment, may freely penetrate to the roots of the plants. In such a loose soil, too, it is well known that much less rain is requisite than in the stiff, cold, close soil. For this reason, gravel, sand, or sawdust, is often the best manure that can be put upon a stiff soil. In the fall of the year, Mr. Young turns down very deep a thick-rooted sod of eight years' standing. The vegetable matter in the sod will obviously keep the soil very loose for a year or two by mechanical division, as well as by the slow fermentation of this matter in the soil. But this is not all. The soil is deeply broken up before planting; it is harrowed thoroughly as soon as the corn comes up, and then there is a rapid succession of ploughing, until the ground is shaded by the corn, and ploughing is no longer possible or necessary. No doubt the plough is preferable to the hand-hoe or cultivator in the case of Mr. Young, for it makes the soil loose to a greater depth; and we have already explained that, according to his method, the roots of the corn are not exposed to injury from the plough.

ITALY.—*Rome, Oct.* 23.—The enthusiastic affection of the people to the new Pope continues undiminished, and, in fact, appears "to grow by what it feeds on." The Pope has been compelled to moderate it by issuing a request that no more public rejoicings shall take place in his honor.

His Holiness designs, it is said, to establish a Council of State, to which lay men will be submitted. This is considered a great concession towards liberty; but, if report can be credited, it is nothing compared to what the Pope designs to do for his people. He even intends, it is said, to give them a Constitution, with every guarantee of individual liberty that exists in the west countries.

It appears that rice can be cultivated with great success in Italy.

Fortune's Frolics.—We understand that Mrs. Mason (formerly Miss Emma Wheatley) is about to resume the stage as a profession, in consequence of the embarrassed circumstances and sadly changed condition of her husband. It will be recollected that while in the zenith of her fame she married a son of the then President of the Chemical Bank, and retired to private life with, as was supposed, a splendid fortune. Adverse fortune has, however, reduced herself and husband to comparative poverty, and she has resolved once more to woo Melpomene and earn a livelihood by the exertions of her histrionic abilities.—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

CHANCELLOR KENT.—During an important legal trial at Lancaster, Pa., Judge Lewis, in the course of his charge to the jury, said:

"The most distinguished jurist, perhaps, now living in the whole world, (Chancellor Kent,) will be 83 years old on the 31st of July next; and yet, within a few days I have been honored by the receipt of a letter from him, under the date of the 18th inst., in which he states that he is still in "good and active health—that his relish and ardor for studies and legal learning continue unabated—that he has the blessing of good eyes, and that he is still an observer of what passes with lively sensibility."

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PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1846.

Ireland.

Gaunt-visaged Famine stalks abroad in Ireland! Two successive crops have failed; Heaven has withheld the bounties of its providence; the husbandman has no reward for his labor; and a suffering people cry for bread. While Ireland suffers, we enjoy the blessings of abundant harvests, and all the other good things of life. Our Governor has appointed a day of Thanksgiving for the prosperity and happiness which the Great Ruler of the Universe has vouch-safed to us; and while we thank Heaven for its benificence, should not we, who are Irishmen, or the sons of Irishmen, or the friends of Ireland, open our hearts and hands towards our brethren in distress? "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" While we thank God for what he has done for us, let us think of unfortunate Ireland—a land more famed for generous impulses than any other beneath the light of the sun—and give life and action to the sentiment of the heart by bestowing relief to our suffering friends beyond the water.—Nearly nine hundred thousand families in Ireland are engaged and supported by agriculture. The annual product of its soil is estimated to be worth one hundred and seventy-five millions of Dollars, and there is of this exported to the value of sixty millions of dollars. Thus we can see at a glance what the people of that beautiful but ill-fated island have lost by the failure of two harvests. Is there an Irish heart in Pittsburgh that does not bleed at the pictures of distress which each arrival from Europe presents to us? Is there an Irish heart that throbs not to the dictates of humanity, and would not be foremost in the good work of doing something for Ireland? Let us be up and doing, then, and the conscious heart of Ireland will bless us. When a conflagration destroyed the fairest portion of our city, it will be remembered that American sailors sent relief to us from the Indian Ocean: when through famine, the most dreadful calamity that can befal a nation, our brethren in Ireland are sinking into the grave, will our affluent Irish citizens look on and do nothing?—Will they be more forgetful than were the rude mariners on the coast of China?—Heaven forbid the thought! We throw out these suggestions, hoping our Irish friends will move in the matter. Would it not be well to have the Mayor call a Public Meeting on the subject.—Public meetings were held in this country, and through them measures were adopted to send relief to Greece, when she struggled against the Ottoman power, and with what joyful emotions the famishing countrymen of Marco Bozzaris beheld the ship load of provisions sent to them from America. Should not Americans shew as much philanthropy towards the countrymen of Montgomery—a country that produced Signers to the Declaration—whose sons never betrayed an American trust, and when they fell in her fields of battle, never shewed wounds in their back! What we give to Ireland should be given with a holy impulse, not reluctantly, or with unthoughtful benevolence. There should be no sounding of trumpets. We should do as we would be done by; and let our gifts be in that spirit of kindness and sympathy with which we would relieve a brother in adversity.

☞ Our friends of the *Chronicle*, in their paper of of yesterday have an excellent leader in relation to the suffering and misery in Ireland. After depicting the actual condition of people of that ill-fated country, the Editors close their article in the following eloquent appeal:

"Pittsburgh should do something. Our city contains many wealthy citizens, able to give liberally, and we hope they will embrace this opportunity of doing a truly good and noble deed. We have a large number of benevolent societies—will they not contribute their mite? The repeal club of this city once sent a large sum of money to Ireland to aid in dissolving the union—will it not now send as much to feed the hungry, and clothe the naked? Collections are weekly taken in our churches for various purposes—to print tracts—to circulate the bible—to support theological institutions, and send missionaries to proclaim the tidings of salvation—will not our churches also come to the relief of the suffering, and raise money for the destitute? Our clergy have ever been the first to move in every good and charitable work, and at this time we trust they will come forward and use all their influence to relieve the wants of the Irish people.—Many of them we know are

"More bent to raise the wretched than to rise,"

and when in their power, it is their duty, as we know it is their pleasure, to minister to the temporal as well as the spiritual wants of their fellow men."

We hope our friends of the *Chronicle*, as well as every editor in this city, without reference to party or sect, will join with us in urging the Mayor to call a meeting at once, in order that something may be done to alleviate the awful misery that now hangs over the Emerald Isle. God will bless those that bless the poor.

☞ Our amiable little neighbor, the *Telegraph*, is not pleased with the idea of his party being called by their *right* name, the *Federalists*. James Watson Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, a renegade democrat, who was purchased "body, soul and breeches" by the United States Bank after joining your party baptised it "whig," so as to cover over all its hideous deformities. The other day, for some political heresy, Webb was formally read out of your party in the city of New York; and it is fair to presume, as you have expelled the father, you will not continue to adopt his child! The truth is, neighbor, the name Federalist will stick to your party throughout all time, closer than the shirt of Nassus!

☞ The *Journal* of yesterday continues to advocate the nomination of Mr. FORWARD for Governor. The *Gazette* has an article in favor of "Handy Andy," introductory to a communication from the National Intelligencer.

☞ The *American* says it has "in no article favored or advised" the nomination of Mr. FORWARD for Governor. This information will no doubt be gratifying to Mr. FORWARD's friends, as any thing the American might say in behalf of that gentleman would only injure him in the estimation of every upright man.

☞ Our notes on Cleveland are crowded out by a press of other matter.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday, the 26th inst. has been set apart by the Governor of Pennsylvania, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. We presume our merchants, business men, mechanics and citizens generally, will cease from their labors on that day. All secular business should be suspended.

J. G. HARRIS, formerly editor of the Nashville Union, having recently received an appointment as pursur in the navy, has arrived at New York, for the purpose of joining the Albany which sails in a few days for the squadron in the gulf.

MYSTERIOUS.—A circumstance occurred on board the steamer Pike No. 8 on her last trip from Louisville to this city, (says the N. O. Delta, of the 13th,) of a very singular and mysterious nature, which well nigh proved fatal to one of the passengers. On Monday night last about 10 o'clock, while the boat was about forty miles from this city, the passengers were aroused by the discharge of a pistol in the cabin. On examination it was found that Mr. Trotter, the agent of the Bank of Kentucky, who came passenger from Louisville, had been shot in his berth, the ball inflicting a severe, though not dangerous wound on the top of his head. Every exertion was made by the officers of the boat and the passengers to discover the assassin, but in vain.

AHEAD OF HIS PARTY!—The Morning *Telegraph* of yesterday has a rejoinder to our replication to his article in regard to sending volunteers to Mexico. The editor says:

"We think there is nothing curious in our reasoning. Troops should have been sent to Tampico and Alvarado *and operations commenced towards the Mexican capital.*"

Very well, sir, we understand you now perfectly! You wish the President to call out a force sufficiently large to take the "Mexican capital," and of course conquer the entire country! Here is progressive whiggery with a vengeance! What says our friend the Deacon to this?

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—Mr. Chas. Butler has issued a circular setting forth the terms and conditions upon which the money is to be furnished by British capitalists for the completion of the Erie and Wabash Canal in Indiana. The lands granted by the General Government to aid in the work, which are valued at $2,300,000, and the revenues of the Canal when finished, for four years, estimated at $675,000, are pledged for the re-payment of the money borrowed. The amount obtained is $1,300,000.

MOUNT SAVAGE IRON COMPANY.—We learn, says the Cumberland Alleghenian, that since the passage of the New Tariff, the business of this company has increased. Railroad iron is in great demand, and if we are correctly informed they are making over two hundred tons per week, which they sell at $80 per ton. We learn from the Civilian that it only costs the company fifty dollars per ton, thus exhibiting a profit of thirty dollars.

IOWA.—The Washington *Union* has received a letter from Bloomingdale, Iowa, of the 7th inst., which states that "Our democrats have suffered themselves to be divided on local causes, and we have come near losing the legislature. Enough is known, however, to secure us a majority on joint ballot, of *four* in the legislature. We will have an entire democratic 1846-tariff delegation from this State in Congress and the Senate of the United States."

ALL FOR LOVE.—On Saturday night week, two barns and other out buildings on Magazine street, Cambridgeport, belonging to Mrs. Tafts, were burnt, with hay and a horse and cow. Loss about $2500, insured in Concord. The Boston Post states that a person who had been employed about the premises was arrested soon after the fire, and at once confessed that he had set it, and that he was paid $18 for doing the deed by an individual who wished to marry Mrs. Taft's daughter, but whose suit had been rejected.

MORE RUIN!—The Clinton Democrat says:—"Saul McCormick, Esq., is putting up a large Rolling Mill, a short distance above Mill Hall.—Mr. M'C. is a strong Whig, he does not appear to be *particularly* frightened by the Tariff of '46."

The presumption is that the villain or villains, who attempted Mr. Trotter's life, came on board at Louisville, knowing him to have in charge a large amount of funds, and strategy failing, during the passage, they took this summary method of despatching him in order to get possession of the money.

EXPLOSIVE COTTON.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, quotes from Dr. Ure's celebrated work, the following analysis of Sea-Island Cotton. Its component parts are,

1st matter soluble in water 64 parts contain	
Carbonate of Potash,	44.8
Muriate of Potash,	9.9
Sulphate of Potash,	9.3
2d matter insoluble in water,	
Phosphate of Lime,	9.0
Carbonate of Lime,	10.6
Phosphate of Magnecia,	5.4
Per Oxide of Iron,	3.9
Allumina, a trace, and less,	5.0

In regard to the discovery of Explosive Cotton, the *Telegraph* of yesterday says,

"We saw on Saturday some specimens of it prepared by Dr. W. M. Wright of this city. So far as we could perceive, the cotton burned quicker and with less smoke than the finest gunpowder. Dr. Wright used in his preparation equal parts of nitric acid and sulphuric acid."

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—John M. Forster, of Dauphin county, to be President Judge of the Courts of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, in place of Thomas S. Bell, transferred to the Supreme Court.

CAUTION.—The Doctor of the Louisville Courier says: Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.

☞ The Magnetic Telegraph has been completed as far as Chambersburg.

DISTANCES.—The following table of the distances from Monterey to the city of Mexico, will prove interesting:

From Monterey to Saltillo	93 miles.
Saltillo to Trenillo	181
Trenillo to Agnalzcientes	124
Agnaizcientes to Lazos	55
Lazos to Villa de Leon	25
Villa de Leon to Guanaxuato	42
Guanaxuto to Salamanca	26
Salamanca to Juan de Rio	83
Juan de Rio to Tula	45
Tula to Mexico	50
Monterey to Mexico	724

THE FORCE IN CALIFORNIA.—The entire force in California, or to be there, is as follows:

Stevenson's N. Y. volunteers, about	800
Fremont's corps, about	200
Tompkin's artillery, about	200
Fauntleroy's dragoons	100
Gen. Kearney's drugoons	400
Total force	1700

The Gale.—On Thursday morning last the wind commenced blowing from the north east, accompanied by a driving rain, and during the day and night it increased to a severe gale.

The Brig Sizer, of Buffalo, is ashore on the rocks about half a mile below the land light. She had about 75 barrels of salt on board. The vessel will undoubtedly be a total loss. The captain of the Sizer reports having passed the steamer Helen Strong off North East—she has not since been heard of, and we fear she is also lost.

[*Erie Obser., Nov.* 21st.

Dombey & Son.—We are indebted to Cook for No. 1 of this excellent work by Dickens.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Now for it.—Yesterday was a day of unusual excitement in our city. The "General Orders," which we publish, together with the requisition of the Secretary of War, were received by the Captains of the different volunteer companies. At the time of writing we have heard that Capt. Herron, of the Duquesne Greys, sent a report to the Adjutant General, at Harrisburgh, tendering the services of the company during the continuation of the war. There had been no meeting, but we presume he had authority from the company for the step he took.

The Jackson Blues published a call for a meeting last evening. Of course they resolved to offer their services.

We have heard nothing of the movements of the other companies, but doubt not they are all ready.

We are glad our volunteers have at last an opportunity of gratifying their thirst for glory; and though we should hate to loose them from among us, still since it is their most prominent desire, we bid them God speed. We do not fear the result.

9 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Jackson Blues have held a meeting at their Armory, at which 48 names were put upon the roll. The company then formed and marched through the principal streets, with music.

MURDER CASE.

Before Judges PATTON, President, PORTER and KERR.

Magraw and Porter for Commonwealth; Black, Magehan and Alden, for Defence.

The indictment being read, the prisoner, BEATSON, plead *not guilty.*

The Jury sworn was comprised of eight from the panel and four talesmen. The following are their names: Wm. Morrow, Thos. Crail, Daniel Gilleland, David M'Bride, J. Barton, William Williams, Alex. Parke, Thos. Reed, David Smith, Alex. Gray, John Small and John D. Fowler.

☞ The Anti-License Meeting in Temperance Hall, last night, was rather slim. It was attended mostly by clergymen. Capt. Pratt was Chairman. Preparations were made for the ensuing election. Mr. Elder, we believe, delivered an address.

☞ Beatson, now on trial for the murder of his wife, is a rather harmless looking Irishman, of small size, and apparently about forty years old. If appearance has any effect upon a jury, his will be favorable to him.

He is permitted to sit beside his counsel.

The Rail Road to the Pacific.—We observed our friend Whitney in the Court House yesterday, soliciting names to a petition to Congress, on the subject of his stupendous scheme—a Rail road to the Pacific Ocean. Whitney's plan has become popular; indeed many people feel enthusiastic on the subject. The well known energy of the projector needs but the aid of Congress to secure a speedy commencement.

Reidel, still asserts his innocence, and expresses himself anxious that surgeons should hold a post mortem examination on the body of his wife. In consequence, we are told that she will be taken up to-day or some time soon, and a proper and final examination made. We are glad of this, for it would be cruel in the extreme to launch a human being into eternity with protestations of innocence upon his lips, while with so little expense, the question could be set at rest.

Splendid Warehouse.—Among the numerous splendid buildings that now attract the attention of strangers in our city, there is none to excel the warehouse now in progress at the corner of Water and Wood streets. It belongs to B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Druggists. It is four stories high, with stone front on Wood street. Large as it may appear it is not more than ample for the immense business of this firm. We rejoice at this evidence of their prosperity.

Carelessness.—We heard a complaint yesterday of the carelessness of some carpenters in letting shingles fall upon the pavement, from the roof of a house in Wood Street, endangering the passers by. An umbrella, on Sunday, saved one man's head from being *dinged*, as a very distinguished medical man would say.

There is a right way of un-roofing houses, and we hope it may be adopted, generally.

H. H. Van Amringe.—We observe by N. Y. papers that this gentleman is in that city at present. We believe he intends spending the winter among the congenial spirits at the North American Phalanx, said to be one of the most prosperous Associations in the Union.

The statement of the *Post* that Youngston attempted to strike Scott with "a piece of iron," * * * * is entirely erroneous and should be corrected.

The above is from the *Dispatch* of yesterday morning. It is correct, and contains enough; but there is an item in the same column on the same subject about which we cannot say so much.

Accident.—We learn from the *Telegraph*, that Hugh Morrison, a nailor in Bissell & Semple's rolling mill, while attending the grindstone on Thursday, had the thumb and three fingers of each hand ground off.

☞ Capt. HAY, of the Jackson Blues, had the Star Spangled Banner nailed to an awning post in front of his door in Smithfield street, yesterday.—He run it up immediately on the receipt of the requisition from the Governor.

Good.—There was not one "case" before the Mayor yesterday morning. Of late the takings in have been few comparatively.

—On Sunday night we heard a watchman make an arrangement with a bird to take him home, provided he could direct the way. "This is better than locking him up and adding costs and disgrace.

☞ We saw *Trainor* through the diamonds yesday. He looks sickly enough, and we are told he himself has no hopes of recovery. The Jail is not the best place in the world for persons who are indisposed.

Merchant's Exchange.—The general talk is that this establishment will be located on Fourth street, on the vacant ground adjoining the Banking House of our friend Major LARIMER.

☞ Our anxious friends have observed, doubtless, that Greeley does not back out of the controversy with Webb, and never did. We shall hear it now in a few days.

☞ Some of our city cotemporaries must have been on a wild-goose chase on Sunday evening.—They report a flock as having passed over the city. We were about, but heard nothing of the kind.

Theatre.—Mr. Davenport takes his benefit this evening. Mrs. Mowatt appears as the Countess in Love. See advertisement.

Mrs. Mowatt had a magnificent house at the Theatre last night—the best of the season.

Death by Suicide!—We are informed that William Sloan, who cut his throat on Sunday week, near Manchester, has since died.

☞ The Oliver case in the Quarter Sessions yesterday was postponed until the Beatson case is disposed of.

Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving. We have resolved, should weather permit, to observe it by taking a drive to a country church.

☞ The Pittsburghers are trying to build a "Merchants' Exchange." We reckon they'll do it—they always succeed in whatever they undertake.

[*Erie Observer.*

SWORD FOR GEN. TAYLOR.—The New York Commercial gives the following description of a gold sword presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Taylor, which is being exhibited in that city.

The scabbard is made of the finest metal, with richly engraved and whought ornaments. On two divisions of the front side are scenes of the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The shield presents the following inscriptions:

"Presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Z. Taylor, in testimony of the high opinions held by the people of this State of the skill, conduct and judgment shown by him during his military life, but particularly during the battles of Palo Alto on the 8th and of Resaca de la Palma on the 9th of May, 1846."

Surmounting the battle scenes appears the coat of arms of Louisiana, and in the centre of the scabbard the American eagle richly engraved. The grasp is composed of alternate mother of pearl and gold facets, richly engraved and studded, and protected by a massive gold chain. The head represents a revolutionary cap and plume, surmounted by a precious cairngborm stone.

THAT NEW FANATICISM.

We mentioned, a few days since, that a big Indian Mormon had visited our city with his wife, and proclaimed himself "The Lord Jesus Christ!" established apostleships, and proceeded to organize a church of followers, numbering, in male and female, some sixty persons. Having finished his mission he went to Lonisville. After arriving there he wrote back to his brethern here, that he thought the Lord's work was not fully completed. Money was sent him to bear expenses up, and he accordingly arrived in our city last week. We understand that his first act was to dispense blessings to his fold, individually, but whether he *sells* them or not, we are yet ignorant. The following is a form of the blessing, the first part being written so as to be read on the back of the paper, and is read backwards. The whole is written with an iron pen, (a sort of keel) on white paper:

PLEDGE OF CONFIDENCE INDIAN NATURAL FLUTLEST AND LUCETL BHUBA, HIS DELAWARE WIFE:

Accept this blessing in the name of the Son, Jesus Christ, Mary the mother, God our Father, our Lord. AMEN. It will preserve yours, yourself, your dead, your family, through this life into celestial Kingdom, for your name is written in the Lamb's Book of Life. AMEN.

The above is an exact copy, and strange to say, is kept very secret; and it is highly prized by the new sect now numbering over thirty.

[*Cin. Com., Nov.* 17.

The Whig Un-whigged.—The New York Young Men's Whig Committee have read their god-father, James Watson Webb, mahogany stock and all, out of the party. The Courier and Enquirer had dared to be honest for once, had denounced the nomination and opposed the election of John Young, and therefore the fates and Horace Greely must be satiated—he must go. Not all the former services of the great christener, his many sacrifices, heavy losses and *pure* whiggery, could save him. Down with him, says the Tribune; put him out say the Young Whigs, and away he is "whistled down the wind, to prey on fortune." But Webb is not the man to submit tamely to this domination, and he fights back bravely, tells them in their 'foul throat' that the election of Young is a loss to the Whigs, curses his anti-rentism, &c., denounces and laughs at them in turn, and gives some severe lessons to his young masters. They will have another head to bring to the block, it seems, as the Express, another whig paper, has also spoken out against the Tribune nominee, and altogether there is quite an interesting battle among the whigs of the city of Gotham.—*Balt. Rep.*

Arms and Munitions Captured at Monterey.—Park of artillery, division of the North—25 pieces of artillery, 2 unservicable. Arms for infantry and cavalry—778 fire arms and 43 lances. Munitions for infantry and artillery—1212 cannon balls (in pile,) 344 12 lb. cartridge and 8 lb. cannister shot, and 40 rounds, c. s., besides a considerable list of every variety of ammunition for this branch of service—consisting of 4222 pieces and 10,200 lbs. of powder, with a long list of tools, &c. Park of artillery, post of the citadel—60,000 musket cartridges with ball, 15 port-fires, 6 arabas slow matches, (150 lbs.) 8 pieces of ordnance, 5400 articles of artillery ammunition, balls, cartridges, cannister, shot, &c. &c. The above were found, after delivered up by the enemy; since then, immense quantities have been found concealed. There was provisions enough in the city to supply its inhabitants and the army a whole month.

Suicide for Love.—We learn from the N. Y. Sun that a young widower of that city, well known as an elegant writer, and much esteemed amongst all classes, made an unsuccessful attempt to take his life, on Sunday evening week, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. The only cause assigned for this desperate act is unrequited affection.

He some time since became desperately in love with an amiable and accomplished widow from North Carolina, who left a few days ago for Boston, and it is supposed that loneliness at her absence, has wrought his tender feelings up to the pitch of madness necessary to attempt suicide.

The patient is now out of danger, but had not the "stomach pump" been quickly used, this faithful bearted lover would have been shrouded for the grave.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Sirena Carson, by her next Friend, John M. Brook, vs Edward Carson. } No. 52, June T. 1844. Petition for a Divorce a vinculo matrimonii.

Notice

To Edward Carson, the above Defendant.

You will please take notice, that you are requested to appear at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, on the fourth Monday of December next (1846) to answer the above libel and complaint, and shew cause, if any you have, why the said Court should not decree a divorce as prayed for in the Petition of the said Sirena Carson. And you will also take notice that the testimony of witnesses to be read on the hearing of this case, will be taken before Alexander Miller, Esq., Examiner, appointed by the Court for that purpose, at his office on 4th st. in the City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 19th day of December next, (1846,) between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where, you may attend and cross examine if you think proper.

nov23-1td&4w JOHN FORSYTH, *Sheriff.*

Reading for Everybody.

NEW BOOKS, just received at COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 Fourth st. the following new Books:
The Sacred Mountains, with illustrations, by J. T. Headley, beautifully bound.
Poetry of Wit and Humor, by Leigh Hunt, Library of Choice Reading No 77.
The Practice of the Water Cure, by Jas. Wilson, M. D.
Goethe's Autobiography, Library of Choice Reading, No. 75 and 76.
The Duke of Burgundy, or the Chronicles of France, by Alex. Dumas.
The Nazarine No. 2, by Geo. Lippard, author of the Quaker City.
Bonfield, or the Outlaw of the Bermudas, by J. H. Ingraham.
Capt. Paul, by Alex. Dumas, translated from the French, by Thos. Williams.
Wanderings and Adventures of Reuben Delano; being a narrative of twelve years Life in a Whale Ship.
Living Age, 131.
Diarn of Meridor, now complete in 2 parts, by Alex. Dumas.
Pictorial History of England, No. 12.
Martin the Foundling, No. 7 and 8.
Westminister Review for September.
Col. Hauker's New Work on Shooting.
Also a great variety of new and cheap Publications at COOK'S, 85 Fourth street. nov24.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

DISASTERS BY THE GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

During the gale on Lake Erie, last Tuesday night, the Cleveland Plaindealer reports *one steamer and seventeen vessels ashore*, and a large number of lives lost. We cannot give particulars this morning.

VESSEL SUNK.—The Marshall Ney while lying in port last night was run against by the propeller Cleveland, and sunk in some 20 feet water. She was loaded with limestone, and owned by Mr. Eldridge, of this city. No insurance.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Underwriters Sale

Of Steam Boat Tackle, Cabin Furniture, &c.

ON Wednesday afternoon the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, at the Warehouse adjoining that of S. P. Von Bonhorst & Co., on Front near Market street, will be sold without reserve, a large quantity of Tackle, Cabin Furniture, &c., saved from the wreck of the Steam boat "Sam