SPECIMEN OF ALLITERATION.

The following which we copy from an old paper, has been out of print for many years. It is the most perfect specimen of alliteration extant:

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly, by battery, besieged Belgrade
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom;
Every endeavor, engineers essay,
For fame, for fortune—fighting furious fray;
Generals gainst generals grapple—gracious God!
How honors Heaven, heroic hardihood!
Infuriate—indiscriminate in ill,
Kinsmen kill kinsmen—kinsmen kindred kill!
Labor low levels loftiest longest lines—
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, 'mid murderous mines.
Now noisy, noxious numbers notice nought
Of outward obstacles, opposing ought;
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, quickly quarter 'quest;
Reason returns, religious right resounds,—
Suvarrow stop such sanguinary sounds,
Truce to the Turkmen—triumph to thy train!
Unjust, unwise, unmerciful Ukrane!
Vanish vain victory, vanish victory vain!
Why wish we warfare? wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviere?
Yield! ye youths! ye yeomen, yield your yell!
Zeno's Zarparther's Zoroaster's zeal,
And all attracting—against arms appeal.

☞The following beautiful verses are by one of the poets of the "Yankee Doodle," a new paper published in New York:

MONTEREY.

"Pends toi brave Crillon! Nous avons combatu, et tu n'y etais pas."—*Lettre de Henri IV. a Crillon.*

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day—
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Give half his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot, it hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed,
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shout at Monterey.

And on—still on our columns kept
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead, the living slept,
Still charging on the guns which swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where the strongest lay,
We swooped his flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the tower of Monterey.

Our banners on the turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey?

☞We take pleasure in copying the following article from the N. O. Delta in relation to the character and early services of the valiant Lieut. (now Colonel) Fremont. The commendations bestowed upon him we heartily reciprocate, as being in our opinion most fitting and deserved. We have watched his public course with great interest and admiration, and long ago set him down as one among those able sons of the Republic, who was destined to fill a larger space in the estimate of the country. That prophecy has already been fulfilled, and we expect now to see it at no long period hence, receive a fuller and more glorious illustration.

COL. J. C. FREMONT.

There is a charm in the very name of this intrepid young officer. We never hear or read of him without feeling our hearts throb with a nobler and bolder pride and patriotism. We have yet to meet the American whose spirit does not the glow and kindle within him, as he reads of the daring exploits of this hero of the Rocky Mountains—of the Great Desert—of the Sierra Nevada—the Pioneer of the Empire, whose foundation is now laid on the white shores of the great Pacific, and is destined soon to rise to the highest power and glory among the nations of the earth.

He may well be called the hero of our age and country. And when we say this we detract nothing from the hard-earned and bravely-worn laurels of others. There are not a few bright names studding the niche in the Temple of Fame devoted to our age. Within a few months past, events have favored the genius and gallantry of many of our brave officers with fields, whereon they have gloriously won bright names and undying fame. Their deeds will be consecrated by history, and will live in the memory, in the hearts, and in the triumphal hymns of the people. But still we claim the brightest page, the most thrilling stanza, for the fearless, the unconquerable Fremont, who, by his valor, science, fortitude, and patriotism, has leaped the barriers of nature—traversed the unexplored wilderness—surmounted mountains of craggy rock and eternal snow—conquered and beat into submission numerous tribes of warlike savages, who has, in every clime and through every suffering and difficulty, pushed forward the American name, and opened a passage to the progress of American arms and arts.

And who is this bold adventurer? A young man scarcely thirty years of age, until a few weeks past of the grade of Lieutenant in the Topographical Corps, a branch of service affording a scant field for glory and enterprise. With a few hardy but illiterate hunters and half breeds as his companions—with limited means and resources—with none of the glare and excitement of adventurous military exploit—he has five times explored the vast expanse of territory which stretches from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and by scientific observation, and the most perilous undertakings, has collected and published a fund of the most useful knowledge in relation to this deeply interesting country. And thus has he given a new impulse to the spirit of the age—to the progress of population, and opened new fields for American enterprise.

A few years ago a dark-eyed, intelligent-looking young officer of small, but agile and sinewy figure, might have been seen in the Library at the Capitol, and in other public resorts in Washington city. His countenance wore an expression of *ennui*—of a want of enjoyment: his mind and spirits seemed enchained and crippled by adverse circumstances. A brevet second-lieutenantship—his grade, as indicated by his uniform—seemed to present a tedious and dreary probation, a remote and contingent prospect of glory. The drawing of plans, taking surveys, sketching fortifications, and other dry details of his profession, seemed his inevitable doom for many a weary year. These were the depressing thoughts of the young brevet Second-Lieutenant. There appeared to be no hope for him. Talent, genius, science, could not advance him farther than the methodical routine of military grade. In the midst of his gloom and depression, there was one who was sharp-sighted enough to see through the veil of modesty and dejection which enveloped a bold mind and daring heart. Whose eye but that of *woman* could thus put to shame the boasted sagacity of man!

Our young Lieutenant found a devoted guardian angel in one of the noblest of her sex, the inheritress of the proud spirit and genius of her Roman father. In vain prudential considerations opposed their Union. They followed the examples of resolute lovers in every age, and joined their fates in spite of all opposition. Like a sensible parent, the father brought back to his home the fugitive lovers. It was then he thought to inquire of the young man what were his prospects in life—what was he fit for—what did his ambition aim at? "Sir," was the reply, "I only lack your influence to secure me the permission of my commander to discover a new route across the Rocky Mountains. If in two years I do not prove myself worthy to be your son-in-law, may I perish amid the snows." The permission was obtained, and in a few days Lieut. Fremont entered upon that distinguished career of scientific and geographical discovery which is now the admiration of the age.

[N. O. Delta, Nov. 27th.

The Morning Post.

S. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1846.

President's Message.

Since issuing the President's Message, we have had an opportunity of hearing a pretty general expression of opinion from our citizens of all parties in relation to its tone and sentiments. The Democracy hail it is an honest, sound and logical state paper; while our opponents freely and candidly acknowledge, that, to say the least, it is a strong and powerful argument in favor of the justness of the war with Mexico. We have conversed with whigs who, until the appearance of the Message, were bitter in their denunciations of the war, and they now freely admit that the indisputable facts set forth by the President have wrought an entire change in their minds, and convinced them that not the slightest censure can be attached to the present administration for the existence of the war. They now clearly see, when *the facts* are honestly set forth by the President, that the war was forced upon the country in consequence of the Mexicans invading our soil, insulting and murdering our citizens, breaking the law of nations, and violating the laws of humanity. An honest and candid whig told us on Saturday that he was convinced the war is just and righteous, and that the President would have been guilty of moral treason, if he had not ordered the military power of the country to our Southern borders, to expel the ruthless and perfidious invader. Another intelligent and respectable individual, who has hitherto voted and acted with the whig party, declared to us that he should hereafter join the Democracy, "for (said he) I cannot act longer with a party who oppose the government of my country, when she is engaged in a just and necessary war, and denounce and villify the Nation's President, when he is manfully upholding the Constitution he is sworn to support;—I hate treason and despise traitors;—the President is right, and I will support him so long as God gives me breath." Would that every whig in the community might cast aside all party feelings and prejudices, and take the same course.

The attacks and comments of most of the federal papers upon the Message, are puerile and contemptible, totally unworthy the pen of an American citizen. From the bottom of our heart we pity the man who opposes his country when she is *clearly in the right*, merely to gratify political malevolence. The federal editors of this city have assailed the message in that spirit of unfairness for which they are celebrated. Little else could be expected from papers which are insensible to every patriotic emotion. But we are rejoiced to learn that there is at least one opposition editor, whose love of country and love of truth, predominate over his attachment to party. We mean the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. Now read the

Honest Opinions of a Whig Paper.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document reached us by government express at half-past nine o'clock last evening, and will be found in our columns this morning. It is a document of great length; but it will be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our fellow-citizens; and we are happy to add, that all which refers to our relations with Mexico embracing three-fourths of the whole—will give very general satisfaction. For ourselves, we say unhesitatingly that this portion of the message does great credit to the executive, and will be a noble vindication of our government in the estimation of the civilized world. It addresses itself to the justice as well as the patriotism of our people; and we indulge the hope that no *American citizen* will permit mere political hostility to the administration so to warp his judgment as to induce cavilling at what is so forcibly and so truthfully put forth on this subject.

The review of the conduct of Mexico towards this government, anterior to her invasion of Texas and her attack upon our army, is admirably well put, and cannot fail to remove from every candid mind all question as to the forbearance of our government towards our sister republic. On this subject, the position assumed by Mr. Webster is more than proved. We would particularly invite the attention of our readers to that portion of the message intended to prove that Mexico, and not the United States, was the aggressor in this war. To do this, the Executive demonstrates beyond question that the legitimate western boundary of Texas was the east bank of the Rio Grande. He shows:

First. That the United States *always*, and under every administration, claimed the Rio Grande as our western boundary up to the period of ceding to Spain all west of the *Sabine* in 1819; and that in the month of June, 1818, President Monroe sent a special messenger to *Galveston* to warn off certain foreign adventurers about to settle in that vicinity "or at any other place north of the Rio Grande."

Second. That in the treaty made between *Texas* and *Santa Anna* in 1836, *Texas* expressly claimed the Rio Grande for her western boundary, and he (*Santa Anna*) recognized it as such

Third. That by an act of the Congress of Texas passed on the 19th December, 1836, after the recognition of her independence by *Santa Anna*, and which act was entitled "an act to define the boundaries of the Republic of Texas," she expressly declared that the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source was its western boundary, and by the same act extended "her civil and political jurisdiction" over the country up to that boundary.

Fourth. That during the period of more than nine years which elapsed between the establishment of her independence and her annexation to our Union, Texas exercised acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory lying betwen the Neuces and the Rio Grande.

She organized and defined the limits of counties extending to the Rio Grande.

She established courts of justice and extended her judicial system over the territory.

She established a custom-house, and collected duties, and also post offices and post roads, in it.

A senator and a representative residing in it were both elected to the Congress of the republic, and served as such before the act of annexation took place.

In both the Congress and Convention of Texas, which gave their assent to the terms of annexation to the United States proposed by our Congress, were representatives residing west of the Neuces, who took part in the act of annexation itself.

Fifth. That the Congress of the United States formally accepted and recognized the Rio Grande, and *not* the *Nueces*, as the western boundary of Texas, by passing a law immediately after the admission of Texas into the Union, establishing a custom-house at *Corpus Christi*, west of the Nueces, where Texas herself had maintained one. Under this act, the President appointed, and the Senate formally confirmed, a surveyor for that collection district. *Congress* also passed an act establishing post routes and post offices west of the Nueces.

Sixth. That the country west of the Neuces, and between that river and the Rio Grande, now constitutes part of a congressional district, and is at this time represented in the Congress of the United States.

These facts, and what is more, these *acts* of the Congress of the United States, the President very justly argues, left him no option but to consider the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande as much a part of the State of Texas, and as much entitled to defence from foreign agression, as any other part of that State.

The idea that the United States invited or provoked a war with Mexico by occupying the country west of the Neuces is therefore repudiated by the Executive; and the proceeds to show, by the orders of Paredes, that it was the intention of Mexico to make war upon the United States if her troops were found anywhere south of the *Sabine*.

All this is admirably put forth in the message, and very ably reviewed; and it cannot fail to produce a salutary effect upon the public mind, both at home and abroad.

The reasons for permitting Santa Anna to return to Mexico are also satisfactorily explained; and it is admitted, moreover, that if it had been desirable to prevent his return it was not possible to do so.

The army, the navy, and the volunteers are all commended, as they so richly merit, for their gallantry in covering, as they have, our arms with glory. We do not agree with him, however, in the opinion expressed, that a volunteer force will be found the cheapest mode of carrying on a war, at the same time that it is abundantly efficient. All experience proves, in our opinion, directly the reverse of this extraordinary declaration.

He recommends the prosecution of the war with vigor, and intimates that more troops will be required; and at the same time he avows the intention of continuing to occupy all the ports and provinces which have been captured from the enemy. We hope, therefore, that the twenty-five thousand volunteers, or a large portion of them at least, which the existing law authorizes being employed, will be immediately called into the field.

The objects of this war he declares to be *an honorable peace* and ample *indemnity*, and not conquest. Of course, "indemnity" means territory, but how much he does not tell us. The feelings of the nation will settle this; and when a treaty of peace is submitted to the Senate, that body will probably insist that we take the Rio Grande as the northern boundary up to a point north of latitude *thirty-two* and thence west to the Pacific.

He again asks for the two millions appropriation; and we hope it will be granted upon the conditions indicated.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BEWARE! BEWARE!

The *Pennsylvanian* of the 12th inst. comes to us with a long publication, signed by Sam'l F. B. Morse, Alfred Vail, L. D. Gale and F. O. J. Smith, the original patentees of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, in which they caution the public to beware of a rival company, headed by Henry O'Reilly, Hugh Downing, and others; alledging that said company is a spurious concern, and are acting without warrant from the patentees. They state that a contract was made with Mr. O'Reilly, on the 13th of December, 1845, [the contract is published as part of the statement,] granting to said O'Reilly the right on his own responsibility, to construct a line of Telegraph from Philadelphia, by way of Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, and thence through Wheeling and Cincinnati to St. Louis. It was agreed that unless the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, was constructed within six months from date of agreement, the agreement should be null and void. The patentees declare that Mr. O'Reilly did not live up to the terms of the agreement; but subsequently, after the agreement became null and void, organized a new rival company, of which HUGH DOWNING was elected President, and HENRY O'REILLY, Secretary. *"totally without authority."* The publication closes as follows:

In these operations, we find a motive for usurping all power into their own hands, and refusing to us any voice in the construction of the lines.—Trustees *representing us*, as well as *them* and their *honest subscribers*, might not consent to give out such rich contracts for wire or construction. And it, *by intimidating us, and by gratuities of stock employing persons to toll in subscribers on such terms*, the scheme can be carried through, it will be a profitable operation, even should they vouchsafe to us in the end our stipulated portion of the stock!

Under these circumstances, we deem it our duty to ourselves and to the public to state, that the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph Company," the "Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company," and the "Lake Erie Company," all the unauthorized contrivances of one combination to fleece the subscribers, if not to defraud the patentees, have not, and *never had*, any authority from us to justify their organization or proceedings, and that we disavow all acts of *Henry O'Reilly, and all other persons, in building or operating Telegraph lines under their appointments.*

We caution the public against subscribing money to their funds, or purchasing their certificates of stock. No such subscription will be recognized by us, nor will the money subscribed be refunded, in case of a sale to the government.

We warn all operators, and particularly those now employed by them at Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, or other places, to desist from the use of Morse's inventions, on penalty of prosecution for a violation of his patents.

We forbid all persons making for them, or selling to them, or any of them, Morse's Registers or instruments, under a like penalty.

We expect all Telegraph companies, deriving their rights and powers from us, to withdraw all facilities heretofore afforded them on the idea of a common origin and a common interest, and to refuse hereafter all connection with them of any sort.

We appeal to the public to protect its own interest, and ours, against a combination so regardless of both.

And we invite all well disposed men, who have contributed money to build the line from Philadelphia westward, to unite with us in forming a company, which shall make their investment more valuable than they could be under the enormous tax for construction, imposed on them by the leaders of this combination. Nor do we wish to profit by any expenditure made by those leaders themselves, though, so long as they maintain their present attitude, we have no propositions to make to them.

In addition to the Buffalo publication, we annex a statement of Mr. Kendall, Mr. O'Reilly's contract, and extracts from the articles of association therein referred to. We invite a careful examination of the two last papers. If Mr. O'Reilly has followed them a single step beyond soliciting subscriptions, we do not comprehend the meaning of words. (Signed,)

SAM'L F. B. MORSE.
ALFRED VAIL.
L. D. GALE.
FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

Dec. 7th, 1846.

As soon as we read the above publication, we called upon Messrs. JOSHUA HANNA and JAMES MAY, two of the gentlemen appointed by the Board of Trade meeting in this city to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Ohio Telegraph Company, and exhibited it to them. They at once came to the conclusion to suspend operations, until they should be advised of the true situation of the Company, not wishing to involve themselves or the Pittsburgh stockholders in difficulties. Several shares have already been taken in this city, and there would not have been the least difficulty in taking the whole amount set apart for our citizens.

We have conceived it to be our duty to make this publication, in order that the public may know how to act in the premises. We do not wish to commit ourselves one way or the other in this controversy. It may be a private quarrel between two rival companies, which Mr. O'REILLY and Mr. DOWNING can fully and satisfactorily explain. Mr. D. is expected in this city in the course of a week or two, and we trust an opportunity may be afforded him to give a true statement of the history of his company, and the legality of their operations.

P. S.—Since the above was written and in type, Mr. O'REILLY called at our office, and in our absence left a note, in which he states that the publication of Messrs. MORSE, VAIL, GALE and SMITH, made in the Philadelphia papers, is "incorrect and ungenerous in its general scope, and libellous in its strictures." We are glad that Mr. O'REILLY has arrived in town, and we trust that he will at once make such a statement as will be satisfactory to the public. We shall open our columns with pleasure to publish any communication on the subject he may deem it advisable to make.

The Pottsville Company—Col. Wynkoop.

At the request of a friend we copy the following editorial article from the Pottsville Democratic Press:

Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers.—The Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers for the Mexican war, will be organized at Pittsburgh, their place of general rendezvous, within a few days, and it is generally understood that Col. FRANCIS WYNKOOP, now acting as private in Captain Nagle's company of Washington Artillerists, (E) will be a candidate for Colonel of the Regiment. Colonel WYNKOOP has grown up to manhood in this Borough, where he has a widowed mother, brothers and sisters, and hosts of warm friends, who have always admired his frank and chivalrous bearing, and his high and honorable course of conduct. He is a soldier as it were by nature and disposition, and has devoted a great portion of his life to the subject of military affairs.

As the Colonel of the First Regiment of Schuylkill County Volunteers, he enjoyed the unbounded confidence and respect of his men, and when the recent act of Congress was passed, authorising the President to accept the services of 30,000 Volunteers for the Mexican War, Colonel Wynkoop was the first officer in the United States to tender himself and his Regiment to the Government. When it was found that the whole number of men asked for under the first requisition would not be required, and that but one company would be called from Schuylkill County, Col. Wynkoop, determined to prove himself every inch a soldier, nobly shouldered his musket, and took his place in the ranks of Captain NAGLE's Company.

These facts will be sufficient to secure to Col. WYNKOOP, a respectable vote from the warm-hearted and brave soldiers of the Pennsylvania Regiment, and if it shall be his good fortune to be elected Colonel, we have no doubt that he will so conduct himself as to reflect honor not only upon Pottsville and her gallant Company, but upon the Regiment that may thus be placed under his command. As a Colonel he would prove himself a valuable officer, prompt, able and sagacious; but if the preference of the Regiment should fall upon some one else, he will (unless some other prominent position may be assigned him) doubtless be found to the end of the war, doing his duty as a private in the ranks, along side of his Pottsville comrades, who know so well how to appreciate his noble and patriotic spirit.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED *Washington*, Dec. 11, 1846.

* * * The Whigs have opened the war on the administration on the Mexican question. They have commenced it fiercely, and may God give them grace to continue as fiercely as they have began—as I feel confident that such a course on their part will tend to unite and strengthen the democracy. But you have seen in the papers all that I can tell you.

Yours, &c.

Specie.—The amount imported in the Caledonia at Boston was $38,000. This is the beginning of the great plan for breaking the banks.—*Jour. Com.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE FINE ARTS.

There is a "moonlight scene" now on exhibition in Gillespie & Kennedy's window, with which we are very much pleased. The scene is on the sea shore, and the moon is represented as breaking through the clouds which gather around her in sombre magnificence. A light house is seen in the distance, and a small coasting vessel is standing in for the shore. In the foreground, a fisherman sits on the bow of his boat, and gazes intently on the sky, as if afraid of a coming storm. We would notice the net and barrel, as being very well painted, and brought into full relief by the surrounding darkness. The light and shade are very well managed, and produce a very pleasing effect.

We learn that this picture was painted by Mr. John J. Porter, a young artist who has been for some time, a resident of our city. We regard this painting as one of his happiest efforts, and would recommend him to the patronage of our friends, since he is amply qualified to do them full justice. May he meet with that success which he deserves.

CANDIDATES FOR FIELD OFFICES.

The following are the names of the candidates for offices in the Pennsylvania Regiment, who have been *publicly* announced:

Colonel—Wynkoop, of Pottsville;
Trovillo, of Pittsburgh;
Roumfort, of Philadelphia.
Lieut. Colonel—Black, of Pittsburgh;
Major—Gilchrist, of Westmoreland;
Guthrie, of Pittsburgh;
Foster, of Pittsburgh.
M'Cahan, of Philadelphia.
McClelland, of Venango.

Pickpocket Arrested.—Yesterday information was left with the Mayor of a robbery having been committed in Dubal's tavern, by a man who calls himself *William Johnson*, but as he is a Jew it is not likely that this is his name. Officers Fox and Scott were sent in search of him, and after an absence of a few hours, returned with the gentleman to the Mayor's office. He was searched, but nothing but a very valuable handkerchief found upon him, which was recognized as the property of the person who had been robbed. A purse, containing $15,50, which he is charged with having taken out of the pocket of his bed-fellow, was not found.

After an examination before the Mayor, he was sent to the hill to await the result of a trial in the Quarter Sessions—a tribunal before which all classes are certain of having justice meted out to them.

This man Johnson is the same person who committed a robbery in a German house in the Fifth Ward, a few weeks since.

Hospital.—The Protestant clergymen have held a meeting at which they resolved to go on with the movement; and to use all their exertions to establish a hospital on account of the protestant portion of our people. But, the afflicted of all sects will be received and their opinions respected. Under such circumstances, who that can, will not aid in this matter.

☞We observe by one of the Whig organs of yesterday that the friends of Caleb Lee, Esq., hope to secure their favorite the nomination by kicking up a quarrel between the Howard and Adams factions of the party. Mr. Lee is a good citizen and we if must have a whig, (and we believe there is no especial necessity for it) we should not object to him.

☞Yesterday was a beautiful day, but cold.—Fifth street is still frozen up; but nothing has been done towards repairing it. We are told that it is not the intention of the Street Commissioner to do any thing on this street for the present.

☞Junius Brutus Booth left for below yesterday. His conduct during his last engagement in this city has not been forgotten. He could not succeed in drawing a respectable house at our Theatre.

☞COL. J. LEIPER, Acting Quartermaster, arrived in this city yesterday, with the second detachment, and took lodgings at the St. Charles.—He returns home to morrow.

☞We understand that our neighbors, White & Harris, of the Gazette have subscribed largely to the Ohio River Telegraph Company.

☞Business along the canal was brisk during the progress of the soldiers, last week. One house is reported to us particularly. Some of the *b'hoys* sold it out at a credit of six months!

WAR COMMITTEE.

The several members of the War Committe are requested to meet, punctually, at the St. Charles Hotel this evening.

Those who find it inconvenient to attend, are urged to send their books to the Chairman of the Committee. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Chairman.

ARRIVAL OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The last detachment of the volunteers arrived yesterday. The following are the names of the companies and their commanders:

Monroe Guards, Capt. W. F. Small;
Cadwalader Greys, Capt. R. K. Scott;
Jefferson Guards, Capt. T. C. Moorehead;
Wyoming Artillerists, Capt. E. L. Dana.

All the companies of which the Pennsylvania Regiment is to be composed, except Naylor's Rangers, are now in this city. The last named corps is expected about Saturday. The Regiment will be organized immediately.

It is expected that the Regiment will leave for the South, by steamboats, the beginning of next week.

THEATRE.

Miss Dean has already won the good opinions of the play goers of our city. When we consider that she is but "sweet seventeen," we must say that she evinces a remarkable degree of talent in her art. We were pleased with her Julia. It would be unjust to say that we have never seen the part performed better—we prefer Mrs. Mowatt's Julia—yet Miss D.'s representation is good enough for the most critical admirers of the drama This lady gives fair promise of renown in the profession which she has chosen; the experience of a few more years will place her in the highest niche.

To-night she appears as *Young Norval*, in the beautiful play of Douglas. She will "look" this character to perfection.

COMMON PLEAS—MONDAY, DEC. 14.

Present—Hon. B. PATTON.

Smith vs. The School Directors of Pitt township.—This was an action brought by the Plff. to recover $30 for his services for one month as a Teacher of a Public School in Pitt township, which was resisted on the ground that Smith was employed by a self-constituted sub-committee, and not by the Directors of the Public Schools. Verdict for Defts. T. Hamilton and Sliker for Plff; Shinn for Defts.

DECEMBER 15.

Fatterman vs. Maguire.—Action for rent of land in Pitt township. Verdict not returned when Court adjourned. Woods for Plff; Mellon and Barton for Deft.

DISTRICT COURT—DECEMBER 15.

Present Hon. H. HEPBURN.

No Jury trials. The lawyers or their clients must have been soldiering the past two days.

Volunteers' Benefit—Next Tuesday evening is mentioned as the night set apart for the Benefit of the Volunteers. We would suggest that the prices of admission be advanced to—Box, $1,00; Upper Box and Pit 50 cents.

We understand that Miss Dean has tendered her services for the occasion.

☞At the meeting of the War Committee last night, about $1200 were reported as having been collected for the Pittsburgh volunteers. It is expected that the amount will be swelled to $2,000.

☞M. DALY, stocking weaver, Fifth street, has presented Mr. Eyster, of the War Committee, with fifty pairs of excellent stockings, for the use of the volunteers. For this act of liberality and patriotism he will be remembered.

Pittsburgh Hospital Fund.—On Saturday evening at a meeting of the Committee appointed by the "Brotherhood of St. Joseph," to solicit contributions to the Pittsburgh Hospital, about $1000 was paid in to the Treasurer, and a report made of five hundred having been subscribed which is not yet collected. The committee are busy this week. They expect to raise five hundred dollars more, making in all about $2000! This is cheering.

Good News for Pittsburgh Volunteers.—The Boston *Chronotype* is confident that Massachusetts will not be able to raise the Regiment required of her. If this turns out true, another requisition will soon be made upon Pennsylvania. The Chronotype says: "Capt. Webster undertook to muster a company into service yesterday, but to cool him off a little, a letter was received from the Adjt. General informing him that his company would not be received until the whole Regiment was raised."

☞The Pit of the Theatre was well filled with gentlemen in blue pants and roundabouts on Tuesday night. We expect to see crowded houses during their stay in town. The Pit will not hold all the applicants for seats.

We are glad that Manager Porter has anticipated this and re-opened the Second Tier at the former price, three bits. We hope to see the audience hereafter more equally distributed through the house.

☞A horse slipped upon the ice, in O'Hara street, yesterday, and was so severely injured as to render him useless during the remainder of his life. The owner was a little too economical in his blacksmithing transactions, and consequently he has lost at least fifty dollars.

Relief for Ireland.—On Sunday last a collection was taken up in St. Paul's Church for the Irish sufferers. Upwards of four hundred dollars were contributed. We have not heard from the committee.

☞George C. McClelland, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, now a private in the Duquesne Grays, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Major of the 1st. Penna. Reg't Volunteers.

The Concert, given last evening in Philo Hall, was a brilliant affair. We never saw a more delighted audience. We shall speak of the entertainment at length to-morrow.

☞The Lecture of Prof. Wakefield, last evening, in the University, was well attended, and the intelligent audience appeared pleased with the manner in which the subject of Music was treated.

George Youngson.—We were pleased to observe in some of the papers of yesterday, that this gentleman is again at liberty. We wish him success in whatever business he may be engaged in future.

☞Capt. Bennett's company passed our office yesterday. We never saw a more soldier like set of men; they are an honor to their native city.

The Right Spirit.—S. W. Black, Esq., is going as a private with the Greys, should he fail in being elected Lieut. Colonel. This is characteristic of the Colonel.

Military Ball.—See advertisement of Mr. Andrews of the Eagle Saloon. It will be a splendid affair, we have no doubt. "The "Count" will "officiate on the premises."

☞P. M'Kenna, auctioneer, will commence the sale of an extensive stock of dry goods at the store of Peter Mead, No. 64 Market st., this morning at 10 o'clock.

☞Gen. Geo. W. Bowman has arrived.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Later from the Army.

The U. S. steamer Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst., from Brazos Santiago, by the way of Lavaca. She has on board the remains of Major Ringgold, and Lieut. Cochrane.

MEXICAN DUEL.—Two Mexicans went out on Thursday last to settle a point of honor—weapons, dirk knives. The parties stood up to the scratch until the entrails of one were cut out, when the other fled. The wounded man survived but a short period. The murderer has not been arrested.

General Butler is Military commandant of Monterey.

Capt. Thornton reached Matamoras on the 17th ult., with 73 dragoon recruits and their horses.—The command departed on the 19th for Monterey.

An American, deliberately, and without previous provocation, fired at a Mexican in Matamoras on the 20th ult.

General Taylor has returned from Saltillo, leaving General Worth in possession of the place.

We have conversed, says the New Orleans Delta, with an intelligent gentleman, who left Monterey on the 23d ult. His impression is that the whole of the forces, except the necessary numbers left to garrison the several posts, will concentrate at Tampico, and that Gen. Taylor in going there will take a route leaving San Luis Potosi to his right; that arrived at Tampico, and having the necessary forces to carry out his future operations, an attack will be made on Vera Cruz simultaneously by sea and land.

From a letter to the N. Orleans Delta, dated Matamoras, Nov. 21, we make the following extracts:

Since the official announcement of the taking of Tampico, all has been preparation here in getting troops and munitions of war ready for that point. The company of Sappers and Miners, recently arrived from New York, which had proceeded up to Camargo, have been ordered back, and will be sent from the mouth to Tampico by steamboat.

The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, stationed at the mouth, have already departed for that place, on the steamboats Undine and Cincinnati. A movement of troops is about being made from here to Victoria, the capital of this State, (Tamaulipas.) A large Mexican force is said to be collected there, supposed to be from 3 to 5000—the latter number most likely correct.

These troops have crossed the mountains from San Luis, with a view to strike in this direction—the small garrisons that have been left here, favoring the impression with the Mexicans, that this point could be easily taken. Col. Clark has evidently feared an attack for some time, and every precaution is rightly taken to prevent a surprise. By the end of the coming week, I have it from good authority, Gen. Patterson will be on his march from Camargo for Tampico, by the way of Victoria. Three companies of the Tennessee cavalry are under orders and preparing to go out on a scout towards Victoria—a set of picked men and horses have been chosen for the purpose.

An officer from Virginia is in Hagerstown, enlisting volunteers for the Virginia regiment of troops, called for by the President.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER,.....C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER,.....W. M. FOSTER.

First Tier, 50 cents. Second Tier, 37½ cents.
Third " 20 " Pit, 25 "
PRIVATE BOX, 75 CTS.

Third night of the celebrated young American actress MISS JULIA DEAN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16,

Will be performed the Rev. Dr. Holmes's tragedy of

DOUGLAS.

Young Norval,.....MISS JULIA DEAN.
Frank Heartall,.....MR. FOSTER.
Lady Randolph,.....MRS. LEWIS.

To conclude with Cherry's comedy, in 3 acts, of the

SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Gov. Heartall,.....MR. DEAN.
Widow Cheerly,.....MISS JULIA DEAN.

In rehearsal—"Flying Dutchman," &c.

Doors to open at 6½, performance to commence a 7 precisely.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of Lodge 45, A. Y. Masons will be held this evening, December 16th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., in the Masonic Temple, corner of Wood and Second streets. By order of the Worshipful Master. JOHN A PARKINSON. Sec'y.
dec16

Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company.

A DIVIDEND has this day been declared of five per cent, on the capital stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on or after the first day of January next, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company. WM. C. ROBINSON,
dec16-w3t Treasurer.

Christmas and New Year's Gifts at Auction.

AT M'Kenna's Auction Rooms, No. 114, Wood st., 3d door from 5th, on Saturday evening next, Dec. 19th, at half past 6 precisely, will be sold a large lot of Watches and Jewelry and fancy articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, among which are the following, viz:

Gold Patent Lever and L'Epine Watches; Silver Lever and quartier Watches, Gold Pens, Diamond Pointed; fine Gold Finger Rings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Gold Breast Pins; Gold Earrings; Gold Seals; Watch Keys; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver pencils; Guard and fob chains; Miniature Cases, Spanish and German Silver Spoons, with a great number of articles too tedious to mention.
dec16 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales,

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer, (south-east corner of Wood and Fifth sts.,) on Thursday morning the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve for cash currency, to close consignment, a large and general assortment of seasonable staple and fancy Dry Goods, men and women's shoes, corded and gingham, umbrellas, a general assortment of new ready made clothing, &c.

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

An extensive assortment of China and Queensware, among which are: cups and saucers, plates, dishes, soup tureens, saucers, cheese stands, ewers and basins, pitchers, bowls, centre pieces, &c., chandeliers, mattresses, counterpanes and a variety of other articles of cabin furniture from a steam boat; a large quantity of household new and second hand furniture, among which are one well toned good second hand Piano Forte; 1 mahogany side board, mahogany bureaus, 1 pair card tables, chairs, 1 mahogany sofa, wash and work stands, &c.; feather beds, mattrasses looking glasses, carpeting, cooking stoves, coal stoves, together with a variety of kitchen utensils, &c.

AT 6½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

A quantity of hardware, fine table and pocket cutlery, musical instruments, watches, jewelry, fashionable hats, caps, fine muslin shirts with linen bosoms and collars, flannel and hickory shirts, fancy and staple dry goods, &c. Also, two swords, 1 fine sash, 1 Kent bugle, 1 cornet, flies, shot guns, pistols, &c.
dec16

To Printers.

A FRESH supply of Johnson's Superior Printing Ink. Just received and for sale at the office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post. L. HARPER.
dec11.

SALAD OIL.—6 Baskets fresh "Huil de Olive" by the basket or bottle. STERETT & CO.,
dec16 corner of Market and Front sts.

Brazier's Bellows.

JUST received an assortment, large sizes, Brazier's Hand Bellows; also, Parlour and Kitchen, do. Wholesale and Retail, JOHN W. BLAIR,
dec16. 126 Wood st.

Linseed Oil.

10 BBLS. just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec16 170 Liberty st.

Married,

On Thursday evening last, by Alderman Blakely, Mr. SAMUEL S. FREE, to Miss CAROLINE Z. MOREHEAD.

On Tuesday evening, 15th inst., by Rev. Robert Dunlop, Mr. WILLIAM A. GILDENENNEY to Miss C. E. MINER, all of this city.

Grand Military and Citizens' Ball and Festival,

FOR the benefit of the Pittsburgh Volunteers, at the Eagle Saloon Ball Room, Wood street, on Monday the 21st inst.

CHIEF AND FLOOR MANAGER:
LIEUT. COLONEL S. W. BLACK.

MANAGERS.

Judge Patton, H. S. Magraw, Esq.,
W. B. M'Clure, Esq, P. C. Shannon, Esq.
Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Jno. Anderson, Esq.
Wilson M'Candless Esq. C. S. Eyster, Esq.
Samuel Jones, Esq.,

Tickets $5—to be had at the St. Charles Hotel and of the Chief Manager. Programmes will be issued.
dec16-td

GEORGE R. RIDDLE,

CONVEYANCER,

OFFICE in Avery Row, 5th street, above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BONDS, RELEASES and other inst