The Morning Post.

[illegible], EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1846.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence [illegible] County, is requested to meet at the "Washington Coffee House," corner of St. Clair and Liberty streets, on Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. C. DAVITT, Chairman.

Dec. 29th, 1846.

☞The following named gentlemen are the Democratic Committee of Correspondence for the present year, to wit: John C Davitt, Capt. Robert Porter, Thomas Hamilton, Capt. John Woods, Alex. Black, Thomas Blackmore, Jas. Ralston, Jas. H. Phillips, Dr. John Pollock, A. J. Gribben, Francis Nelson, Jno. A. Irwin, Jas. A. Gibson, Jas. A. Blakeley, John O'Brien.

Our Candidate for Mayor.

It is perceived by the proceedings of the [illegible]vention which appear in our columns this [illegible] that ANDREW M'ILWAINE, Esq., of the [illegible] has obtained the nomination for May[illegible] having received 32 votes out of 45. Mr. M'ILWAINE's nomination being fairly and honorably procured, it is the *duty* of the Democracy of the City to give him their undivided and cheerful support. We ardently hope, nay, we confidently believe, that every good Democrat will use every effort in his power to secure the triumphant election of Mr. M'ILWAINE. Of his qualifications to fill the important office for which he has been nominated, it is scarcely necessary for us to say any thing. He is a strictly honest and upright citizen. He is a plain, practical, straight-forward business man, and if elected, will prove an efficient and energetic officer. He has been a member of the Select Council for some years, from the Fifth Ward, and has discharged the duties of that trust to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

Exportation of Domestic Manufactures.

The Washington Union gives the following statement of the exports of domestic manufactures for the last fiscal year. The Secretary of the Treasury stated the value of these articles at $9,569,349. In this was included $423,651 gold and silver coin. The larger item of $1,379,566, from its indefiniteness of character, was excluded. It is probably safe to say, that we last year exported over ten millions of domestic manufactures.

Articles of domestic manufacture, exported from the U. States, during the year ending 30th June, 1846.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	DOLLARS.
Soap and tallow candles	$630,041
Leather boots and shoes	346,516
Household furniture	317,407
Coaches and other carriages	87,712
Hats	74,722
Saddlery	24,327
Wax	162,790
Spirits from grain	73,716
Beer, ale, porter and cider	67,735
Snuff and tobacco	695,914
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine	159,915
Cordage	62,755
Iron, pig, bar, and nails	122,225
castings	107,995
all manufactures of	921,652
Spirits from molasses	268,652
Sugar, refined	392,312
Chocolate	2,177
Copper coin	140,350
Copper and brass	62,085
Medicinal drugs	200,505
Cotton piece goods, printed and colored	360,519
white	1,978,331
nankeen	848,959
twist, yarn & thread	81,813
all other manufactures of	255,799
Flax and hemp, bags and all manufactures of	12,129
Wearing apparel	45,140
Combs and buttons	35,945
Brushes	3,110
Billiard tables and apparatus	1,583
Umbrellas and parasols	2,477
Leather & morocco skins, not sold pr. lb.	26,667
Fire engines and apparatus	9,802
Printing presses and type	43,792
Musical instruments	25,375
Books and maps	63,967
Paper and stationery	124,597
Paints and varnish	52,182
Vinegar	17,489
Earthen and stone ware	6,521
Manufacturers of glass	90,860
tin	8,902
pewter and lead	10,278
marble and stone	14,234
gold and silver and gold leaf	3,060
Silver coin	*423,815
Artificial flowers and jewelry	24,420
Molasses	1,581
Trunks	10,613
Brick and lime	12,573
Domestic salt	30,520
Articles not enumerated, manufactured†	1,379,566
Total	$10,948,915

*This heading was introduced by Mr. Gallatin, and has been since continued as a manufacture, and was included in the amount of manufactures furnished to the secretary.

†This item was intentionally excluded from the value of manufactures given to the Secretary of the Treasury for his report, being too indefinite from informality in the returns, and other causes, to appear as a value of manufactures in that document.

Constitution of Wisconsin.

The convention has nearly concluded its labors. Among the decisions we observe that the *Homestead of a family shall not be liable to sale on execution for any debt hereafter contracted.* This is excellent, and the rapid progress that will be made in agriculture in the new state will prove the wisdom of this provision. The convention has decided that *the property possessed by the wife at marriage, or fairly acquired by her afterwards shall not be liable for the debts of the husband.* This too is good. The right of suffrage is extended to all foreign born residents of the territory without requiring them to swear allegance to the United States, but they are not permitted to hold an office.

French for the Post.

Bishop.

[illegible] and, being at ra[illegible] of France, resolv[illegible], and to put in [illegible] and threatening [illegible] the Bishop of [illegible] such in confi[illegible] proper per[illegible]ate having [illegible]essy, and [illegible] treated [illegible]wished, [illegible]posed, [illegible] com[illegible]ing, [illegible]ases [illegible]h-

OUR BOOK TABLE.

ENGLISH SYNONYMES, *Classified and Explained; with Practical Exercises, designed for Schools and Private Tuition. By G. F. Graham. With an Introduction and Illustrative Authorities, by Henry Rhed, LL. D., Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania.* Appletons: New York and Philadelphia.

In this book-making age, there is a vast amount of trashy literature thrown off from the press, which, after poisoning the minds of the young and thoughtless, lives out its ephemeral existence. There is a great deal written to amuse, and very little to instruct, the rising generation. Authors as well as publishers now-a days seem not to care a fig for the pernicious sentiments that a book may contain, so that it will obtain "a run." The novels of Bulwer and Eugene Sue are sought after with avidity by fashionable sentimentalists, while authors of genuine merit, whose writings tend to improve the mind—to "raise the genius and to mend the heart," are treated with cold indifference and neglect. The book before us, as its title imports, is intended for the use of schools, but we think it is an indispensable volume to every gentleman's library. There are many words in general use in the English language, of nearly the same meaning, and for which very indefinite, if not improper definitions, are given in our dictionaries. The object of this work is to explain these synonymes in a clear and familiar manner, and this the author has done by introducing apt quotations and examples. That the reader may see at a glance the object of the book, we make at random a couple of quotations from its pages:

Thankful—Grateful.

Gratitude is rather the feeling, and *thankfulness* the expression of the feeling. We may look grateful, but we speak our thanks. Thankfulness is uttered; gratitude is sometimes too deep for utterance. Gratitude is on the alert to make a return for kindness; thankfulness publishes a kindness. Gratitude is silent, though lasting; thankfulness is temporary, and is the expression of our gratitude.

Buck. Sir
I am thankful to you— *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

King. I cannot give thee less, to be called grateful. *All's Well*, ii. 1.

And understood not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharged— *P. L.*, iv. 55.

were humbly thankful for the good
Which the warm sun solicited, and earth
Bestowed— *The Excursion*, iv.

——He, whose soul
Ponders this true equality, may walk
The fields of earth with gratitude and hope. *Id.* ix.]

To confute—to refute.

When one argument is neutralized by another, it is confuted; when an assertion is proved to be false, it is refuted. A confuted proposition is reduced to absurdity. When a charge is refuted, the refutation remains triumphant, but does not alter the character of the charge. In confuting, we prove the absurdity—in refuting, we prove the falsehood of an assertion. Opinions, arguments, paradoxes, &c., are confuted; slander, insinuations, accusations, &c., are refuted.

Elizab. ——after much debatement
My sisterly remorse confutes mine honor.
Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

——Satan stood
Awhile, as mute, confounded what to say,
What to reply, confuted, and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift.
P. R., iii. 3.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?
Id., iv. 233.]

☞The above work is for sale at the Book store of our friend MELLOR, 122 Wood street.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, *containing Tables, Select Tales, Remarkable Facts, Amusing Anecdotes, &c., with a Dictionary of all the words, translated into English.* By M. de FIVAS, pp. 147.

Here is an admirable little volume for young ladies and gentlemen who are beginning the study of the French language. With the aid of this book, they will in a very short space of time be able to read and translate the language of the great nation with whom we have a constant and familiar intercourse. It is really an excellent volume, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the attention of the public. For sale by J. H. MELLOR, 122 Wood street.

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION, *by Thomas Kerchever Arnold, M. A., Rector of Lyndon, &c., carefully corrected and revised by Rev. J. A. Spencer, A. M., pp. 234.*

This book is "all Greek" to us, but from a hasty glance at its contents we feel assured that it will recommend itself to both teachers and students of the Greek language, as a valuable auxiliary. Its arrangements are simple and methodical. For sale at MELLOR'S, 122 Wood street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "ROSS," in regard to the next Governor, and the article of a "Subscriber," in reference the License question are crowded out of this day's paper. They will appear to-morrow.

SPECIE FOR THE POST OFFICE, &c.—Our readers will be reminded by the following extract, being the 18th section of the Sub-Treasury act, that on and after the 1st of January, 1847, nothing but specie will be received on account of dues accruing to the United States; all foreign and light coins will be taken only at their true, and not at their nominal value. The section reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, That on the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postage, or otherwise to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in treasury notes issued under the authority of the United States.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH TO NEW ORLEANS.—We learn that a contract has been made by the patentees of Morse's magnetic telegraph to construct a line from Washington to New Oorleans, by way of Charleston, Mobile, and numerous other intermediate points of commercial interest. Books of subscription to this stock, the whole amount of which is estimated at less than $200,000, will soon be opened in Philadelphia.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—Caunt, the celebrated English pugilist, and Yankee Sullivan, have made a match to fight early in May next. The ground selected, is, however, in Virginia; and it is to be hoped, that the police of that State will be on the alert, to prevent the disgusting affair from taking place.

HUMBUG.—The story of the *N.Y. Tribune*, that Messrs. BUCHANAN, WRIGHT, and CRITTENDEN, are appointed a peace committee, to settle the difficulties with Mexico, is said to be without foundation. We expected this.

OPERATIONS OF THE TARIFF.—The Concord Patriot says that the Jackson Manufacturing Company at Nashua, have declared a *semi-annual* dividend of *nine per cent.*, being *eighteen per cent.* for the year! O, the country is ruined, undoubtedly!

PEACE OR NO PEACE.—A passenger in the Clyde from Vera Cruz to Havana, states that Santa Anna is currently reported to have the preliminaries of a treaty in his pocket, and that he is authorized to make war or peace, as to him seems best. May so.

News from the Gulf Squadron.

TERRIFIC GALE.

WRECK OF THE U. S. BRIG SOMERS!

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!!

OUR TOWNSMAN, LT. PARKER, SAVED.

HIS NOBLE AND GENEROUS CONDUCT.

A Deeply Interesting Narrative.

☞A day or two since, in one of our telegraphic despatches, we announced the wreck of the Brig Somers. Since then we have received a full account of the awful catastrophe, but the crowded state of our columns, prevented us from finding room for it until this morning. The narrative will be read with the most intense interest. The conduct of Lieut. PARKER, our noble-hearted townsman, is magnanimous and honorable in the highest degree.

Since the above was written and in type, we have understood from good authority that a large number of our citizens intend purchasing a magnificent sword, and have it forwarded to Lieut. PARKER immediately, as a token of their admiration and esteem for his gallant conduct and undaunted bravery. The intended gift is richly merited.

The following full account of the loss of the Somers, was furnished to the Picayune by one of their attentive correspondents:

U. S. Squadron, Anton Lizardo, Dec. 19, '46.

GENTLEMEN—I have been requested to make a statement of the circumstances attending the melancholy loss of the U. S. brig Somers, while maintaining the blockade off the harbor of Vera Cruz. The writer of this was a witness of most of the occurrences detailed, and the narration may be regarded as every way authentic.

On the evening of the 7th inst. the Somers had taken shelter under Green Island, there being the usual appearances indicating a norther. Early in the morning of the 8th, a sail was reported from aloft. Capt. Semmes got under way to chase, and stood out some miles, until he made out the John Addams, being on her return from Tampico. We her appearance with great satisfaction, as Com. Perry had already informed us that she should relieve us from the blockade as soon as she came in.

As the wind had already hauled to the north, and the weather was threatening, Capt. Semmes at once ran back to Green Island, intending to anchor as soon as he could regain his former berth, which we had proved in the previous gales to be safe and comfortable, besides enabling us to maintain our station upon the blockade.

On approaching the anchorage another sail was discovered, apparently standing down for Vera Cruz through the passage between Green Island and Blanquilla Shoal, with the intention, as was supposed, of running the blockade. Apprehending that the stranger vessel might succeed in her design, Capt. Semmes was induced to change his purpose and run by Green Island, standing across the passage to intercept her, making short tacks between the reefs. The wind was then freshening from the north west, but Capt. Semmes hoped to be able to maintain his position until the suspicious vessel approached, and to cut her off from Vera Cruz. To effect this object it was necessary to press the Somers with canvass, in order to avoid falling to leeward upon the reefs, and finally to fetch Green Island anchorage.

The Somers was exceedingly light, having on board only fourteen barrels of provisions and about six hundred gallons of water. After standing across the passage, the vessel was tacked and ran back towards Green Island, and as we approached our berth Capt. Semmes said he would anchor;—but as there was a lull at the moment, and the weather rather softened, he determined to hold on longer, and wore round and stood across the passage again. As we neared Pajanes' reef, we tacked and stood for the northern point of the Green Island reef. The stranger vessel in the mean time came down rapidly, but showed no colors.—While at this point, about half past nine o'clock A. M, while Capt. Semmes was standing in the lee arm chest, observing the reef with his glass, the officer of the deck, Lt James L. Parker, reported the appearance of a squall. The brig was then on the larboard track, under topsails, courses, jib and main trysail. Capt. Semmes immediately crossed to windward, and ordered the mainsail to be hauled up, followed upon the instant by the order to brail up the trysail. The mainsail was hauled up but the trysail took against the lee rigging, and was in part brailed up with great difficulty, at the same time the helm was put hard up. The squall now pressing her, the order was given by the officer of the deck to letgo the lee maintopsail sheet, and on the next instant to cut away all tacks and sheets. Finding she would not pay off, Capt. Semmes ordered the helm to be put down, hoping to bring her to the wind. It was however all unavailing. From the moment she commenced creening she continued to go over with great rapidity, and for thirty seconds was on her beam ends. In less than ten minutes the squall or puff of wind was much more violent than could have been expected from the appearances of the weather,

One or two minutes after she was over, most of the men and officers had gained the side of the vessel or the tops. Dr. Wright and Lieut. Parker, passing through the weather after port, were the first to reach the main chains. They were followed by several men, and an attempt was made, with such means as were at hand, to cut away the main rigging, the men and officers using their pen and sheath knives for the purpose. Capt. Semmes, who had been dashed on the lee side, was now drawn from the water, and as soon as he gained the side directed our exertions. The first lieut., and passed midshipman Hynson, with a large number of men, had by this time reached the side of the vessel, and were making strenuous exertions to relieve her of her masts: but it was a fruitless effort, for the brig was so far over that there was no strain upon the weather rigging. The small larboard quarter boat was in the meantime cleared away and dropped carefully round leeward, and manned by her usual complement of live oarsmen. Midshipman Clarke, who had gained the maintop by swimming from the storage hatch, was ordered by Capt. Semmes to take charge of the boat.

Finding that there was no chance for saving the brig, and that she was fast sinking, Capt. S. ordered Mr. Clarke to shove off with Dr. Wright and seventeen men, besides purser Steele, (who reached the boat by swimming as she was clearing the wreck, first enquiring if there was room in the boat for another,) to pull for Green Island, about half a mile distant, and immediately to return if possible and save more lives. This order was at once executed, but not until some of those in the boat had solicited, by name, each of the officers on deck to come with them. These officers resolutely declared that they would wait and take their chance with the brig. Passed midshipman Hynson, who had been partially disabled by a bad burn received in the firing of the Creole, was particularly implored to go into the boat. A lad by the name of Nutter jumped out of the boat and offered his place to Mr. Hynson, and a man by the name of Powers did the same thing. Mr. Hynson refusing both offers, those men then declared that others might have their places, and they would abide on the wreck with Mr. Hynson. Captain Semmes, who was in impaired health, was also entreated to go, but refused. Lieut. Parker answered a similar solicitation by saying he would drown with the brig. Lieut. Claiborne and Acting Master Clemson held the same language. It is a remarkable circumstance that three of the officers and all the men who acted thus nobly are saved. When the boat moved off, the gale was blowing with great violence and a heavy sea running, so that for some moments it was a matter of doubt whether the boat would live. Purser Steele at one time proposed to leave the boat for a fish-davit he saw floating by. The boat, however, reached the Island in about twenty-minutes.

As soon as the men were landed, Mr. Clarke, disregarding the most strenuous entreaties, absolutely shoved off again with a volunteer crew at the imminent hazard of their lives. Less than three minutes after the boat left the brig, Capt. Semmes, finding the vessel settling under them, gave an order for every man to save himself. All simultaneously plunged into the water, and grasped the posts, gratings, spars, coops and other floating objects at hand. Many must have gone down from the want of any support whatever: others struggled on frail floats to be finally drifted on the reefs and dashed in pieces. Some were driven to sea to be heard of no more, and others encountered the worst fate which could be apprehended in being devoured by sharks. Of near sixty who plunged from the wreck, only seventeen escaped.

Through all of this appalling scene the greatest composure was observed by men and officers.—There was no appearance of panic, no exhibition of selfishness. Those who could not swim were particularly entreated to go in the boat. Seymour, the ship's cook, had got into the boat, Lieut. Parker commanded him to come out in order to make room for two smaller men, and he obeyed the order, but was afterwards directed to go in the boat when it was found he could not swim. Capt. Semmes and Lieut. Parker were picked up by Mr. Clarke from a grating, and Jacob Hazard, yeoman, was rescued swimming near them. Those who survived have told of many instances of heroic self-devotion. The acting master, Henry A. Clemson, was struggling on a small steering sail boom with five others, two of whom could not swim.—He found that all could not be supported and he left and struck out alone and unsupported. He was seen for the last time upon a sky-light and probably perished in the surf. The five men he left were saved, two they who could not swim being supported by their comrades, Amos Colson and John Williamson This completes the history of our own efforts; but with grateful hearts we have yet to mention the daring and devoted exertions of the foreign men of war. There were lying at Sacrificios, about two miles to leeward of the wreck, H. B. M. ships Endymion and Alarm and the brig Daring, commanded respectively by Capts Lambert, Franklin and Matson; the French brigs Pylade and Mercure, Capts. Dubut and La Voyaire; and the Spanish corvette Louisa Fernanda, Capt. Puente. As soon as the accident was discovered, the boats of all these were simultaneously called away.

The crew of the Endymion to the number of two hundred came aft and volunteered. There was the most noble emulation as to which vessel should use the greatest expedition and persevere in the most strenuous exertions. The violence of the gale was such at that time that none of the boats could pull against it, and it was with the deepest regret that Capt. Lambert and others in authority felt it to be their duty to make signals recalling their boats. An hour or two afterwards, when there was a slight abatement of the gale, they again put forth at the peril of their lives, and succeeded in saving fourteen persons and bringing from Green Island those who had landed there. The first lieutenant of the Endymion, Mr. Tarleton, rescued the first lieutenant of the Somers from Pajaros reef, which he succeeded by a miracle in reaching safety, but where his situation was most critical. The most gallant and well directed efforts were made by the officers and crew in the boat Mercure. She rescued ten men at sea to leeward, on a spar.—One hardly knows which to admire most, the forethought or the daring of this noble adventure.—The risk was incalculable Five boats representing each of the foreign vessels, reached the island, and took off 23 persons to their respective vessels, where they were received with a degree of kindness and delicate consideration which I cannot adequately describe, but which none of us will ever forget. They gave us refreshments and supplied us with clothes. I regret that I do know the names of the generous and brave officers who were in charge of the boats of the different vessels. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning such as I have learned, viz: Lt. Wood and the gunner of the Endymion, and Midshipman Jaliz, of the Pylade.

The strange vessel proved to be the Abrasia, bound for the squadron at Anton Lizardo. She passed very near the Somers, but the catastrophe was so sudden that she failed to discover it. As soon as the boat at Green Island landed, Dr. Wright took the colors and had them hoisted in the most conspicuous place, in order to attract the attention of the Abrasia, so that the accident might be reported to the squadron. We were however to-day the bearers of our own sad story.

The Mexicans saw the accident from the mole and cheered and exulted for a long time. The brig had been for a long time engaged in the blockade and had done more to interrupt the commerce of the port than almost all the other vessels. Within the last fortnight both town and castle had been kept in a state of constant alarm by the burning of the Créole and demonstrations which I presume you will hear of in due time. I have no doubt the Mexicans were relieved when they saw her sink into the ocean. I append a list of the lost and saved—37 men *saved*—37 *lost*. One officer, Mr. Rodgers, Passed Midshipman, and one man, John G. Fox, were captured by the Mexicans two days before while reconnoitering an important point, in company with Dr Wright, the latest escaping to witness the catastrophe of the brig.

J. H. W.

List of officers and men Lost in the Somers.

Henry A. Clemson, *Acting Master.*
John R. Hyson, *Passed Midshipman.*
Wm. G Brazier, Ebenezar Terrel, Charles H. Haven, James Ryder, James Thompson, Charles Lowe, Thomas Young, William Gillan, Matmas Gravel, Major Cain, Dennis Kelly, Alexander Anker, Charles McFarland, James Fennel, Charles True, John Day, William Purdy, Edward McCormick, William Elmsly, William Quest, John Hargrave, William W. Cardy, John McGowan, Joseph Antonio, Adolph Belmente, Manuel Howard, William W. Powers, Henry W. Spear, James Chapman, Lewis Johnson, Jonathan Leopold, Thomas Jefferson, William H. Rose, Peter Hernandez.

List of those saved.

R. Semmes, *Lieutenant commanding.*
M. G. L. Claiborne, *Lieutenant.*
John L. Parker, *Lieutenant.*
John F. Steele, *Purser.*
John H Wright, *Passed Assistant Surgeon.*
Francis G. Clark, *Midshipman.*
Edmund T. Stevens, *Purser's Steward.*
Jacob Hazard, *Yeoman.*
Amos Colson, William Johnson. Matthew Buck, John M Corgo, John G. Van Norden, Charles Seymour, John Williamson, John Pollen, John Smith; Henry Strommier, Thomas Mulhollen, George Wakefield, Wm. Keys, Francis Haire, Wm. Toland, William Thompson, Christopher Lawrence, Joseph Todd, Stephen Maynard, Samuel Bennet, Thomas D. Burns, William Power, Joseph Skipsey, Joseph Jones, Charles Nutlee, Washington Cooper, William Dix, Francis A. Waldron, John Chambers.

For the Morning Post.

Democracy in England.

Many are aware that Democratic sentiment is at present rapidly and vigorously developing its congenial tendency in England. This sentiment, so benign in its motives and so salutary in its operations, is almost exclusively cherished and promoted by the working classes, who are determined to achieve, if possible, their disenthralment from what they consider the principal and procuring cause of their oppression and wretchedness, the destructive system of Aristocracy which has so long deprived them of their Rights, destroyed their interests, prevented them the advantages of education, and on the whole reduced them to a situation scarcely superior to that of beasts of burden. The day, however, is not far remote, when the English people will wipe away the infamy comprised in the imputation of the French political economist who has with truth asserted that they are free and *free only* whilst voting for their rulers, and that the remainder of their existence they are miserable serfs. The signs of the times, pregnant and unmistakeable, warrant the prediction. The horoscope indicates its fulfillment.

From the procurement of Magna Charta until now, the power of the people, as FOSTER, the Essayist, has admirably shown, has been gradually and increasingly acknowledged. And judicious action on the part of the people cannot fail to eventuate, in the legitimate recognition, that their power should be *sovereign*. They have long enough been duped, cheated and imposed upon. A remedy can be easily devised, and will be devised, if present indications possess any weight. They have risen and are rising from their inertness; Associations are organized, lectures are delivered, tracts are disseminated, immense gatherings of the rank and file are holden—all directed to the promotion of progress, the removal of evils, the salvation of labor, the diffusion of knowledge, and the establishment of a government, based on the mighty pedestal of human rights, the sovereignty of the people.

Look at the great Chartist movement, led only by the O'CONNORS and the DUNCOMBES, the true heroes of mankind—themes for the encomiastic pen of the future historian and poet. Chartism is a pure Democratic development—the effort put forth by legions of operatives in the Bastile manufactories and the deep dark mines, those effete and ghastly sepulchres of breathing souls, for the possession of English soil which justice proclaims is theirs, and which in their possession, would give them the opportunity of adequately ministering to their necessities.

They deny that thirty thousand lordlings have any righteous claim to monopoly in the soil. They say: only give us the soil and our condition will be incalculably better. Although repeated attempts have been made for its suppression, as the prison and transportation records prove, Chartism still survives and is accumulating additional strength. The young earthquake rumbles, and soon will it overwhelm Feudal tyranny and exaction. Sufferance will then be dismissed from the category of virtues. An extraordinary paragraph lately appeared in the London *Times*, the most powerful, it must be conceded, of British presses. The paragraph contained the recommendation that the possession of the Nobility should be restored to the people, and inferred that thus the sufferings and privations of the people could alone be alleviated. The proclamation of such heterodoxy *to the pampered few* has created tremendous excitement. They begin to tremble for their ill-gotten opulence, and well they may, when such democratic doctrine is proclaimed through the columns of a press whose paramount power and influence are undisputed.—It is an omen of coming good—proof of the near approach of the good time. With such an auxiliary to the popular cause who need despair?

The sentiment alluded to at the commencement of this article is beginning to insinuate itself into English literature. Charles Lane says: "It is almost the fashion to write and speak for the poor laborer. Many of the most popular writers are now advocating the workingman's elevation and the duty of bringing him within the holy circle of love and humanity." In the ranks of the People you may find a DICKENS, a JERROLD, a MACKAY, and a host of kinkred minds, eminent in the world of letters. Their writings evolve popular ameliorations. They draw from the fertile resources of low life, beautifully delineate the potency of circumstances, (take for instance the inimitable story of ST. GILES and ST. JAMES,) satirize and expose oppression, and thus when properly interpreted, feel the popular flame with fresh and choice fuel.

I shall not omit to mention that a periodical has recently been established in London, edited by JOHN SAUNDERS, a name familiar to the friends of Philanthropy, and devoted to the elevation of the masses. Among the contributors to the *People's Journal*, (that is its title,) are the celebrated Miss MARTINEAU, the Quaker author and authoress WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, JERROLD and a host of other writers, equally as able and eminent. As a specimen of the papers, inserted in the Journal, I subjoin the following splendid production of the poetic muse, eloquent and sensitive:

TO A WEARIED WORKER.

'REST"—Thou must not seek for rest
Until thy task be done;
Thou must not lay thy burthen down
Till setting of the sun.

Thou must not weary of thy life,
Nor scorn thy lowly lot,
Nor cease to work, for unless such work
Thy neighbor giveth not.

Thou must not let thy heart grow cold,
Nor hush each generous tone,
Nor veil the bright love in thine eye;
Thou must not *live alone*.

When others strive, thou too must help,
And answer when they call;
The power to love God gave to thee,
Thou must employ for all.

"Freedom and rest" thou wouldest have:
Freedom is service meet;
And rest of soul is but a name
For toil amid life's heat.

Unmoved to gaze upon the strife,
Is not true liberty;
To others thou must minister,
Wouldst thou be truly *free*.

In the outward world 'tis vain to seek
The Eden thou wouldst win;
That ancient paradise is gone—
Thine Eden is within.

The considerations I have thrown out, make it obvious that Democracy is rapidly spreading in England, and not merely spreading, but acquiring such a hold as will enable it to be soon engrafted in the laws and institutions of the nation. Concussions and convulsions, reasonably to be apprehended, will but increase its impetus, expedite its dominion, and augment the glory of its triumph. The energies of our species are not stationary. Progression is the grand ingredient of their character. To contravene or to withstand them, were folly and madness. Ever will they laugh at the weakness of its obstruction.

S. F.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE SECOND PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. Our city was full of excitement during yesterday in consequence of the arrival of several volunteer companies of the second Regiment, and the "beating up" of our own companies that still hope to be admitted.

The following are the companies now mustered into service by Gen. Bowman:

Philadelphia Rangers, Capt. Naylor.
American Highlanders, Capt. Geary.
Cameron Guards, Capt. Williams.
Columbia Guards, Capt. Wilson.
Stockton Artillerists, Capt. Miller.
Westmoreland Guards, Capt Johnson.

The Fayette county volunteers arrived last night and will be mustered into service this morning.

The "Cambria Guards" and "Reading Artillery" are expected to-day.

The Hibernia Greens have not yet been mustered into the Regiment. We sincerely regret that any difficulty has occurred among the volunteers of this city. We understand that it is the determination of the Adjutant General to receive the first full company that offers, in order to complete the Regiment at once.

Capt. Geary request us to say that six or seven good men will be received into the "American Highlanders," if application be made immediately, the object being to have the maximum number in the ranks.

COL. WM. LARIMER.

We have received two coummunications urging the claims of this gentleman to the Colonelcy of the Second Regiment, which are crowded out for want of room and time.

COURTS.

The District Court meets to-day at 10 o'clock. The Quarter Sessions meets at 10 o'clock, to-day. The Hughes case will go to the jury this afternoon, probably.

Firing.—We have heard of very many accidents which occured on New Years day, in consequence of firing crackers, pistols &c. The practice is a most outrageous nuisance. Can not our citizens adopt some measures to prevent such dangerous and annoying amusements in future.

Vastly Important.—ROBT. HAGUE, Esq., of the Second Ward, is going to vote for Mr. Adams.—We suggest that, notwithstanding this, the friends of Mr. M'Ilwaine shall turn out in their strength and endeavor to overcome his powerful opposition.

Sword Presentation.—A sword will be presented to Capt. Johnston of the Westmoreland Guards on behalf of the donors, W. & P Hugus, by Wilson M'Candless, Esq., at the St. Charles Hotel, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

We ask attention to the letter of Mayor Kerr which we publish in another column. It is highly honorable to him, and we trust that the democratic party will not forget the act, nor the motives which prompted it.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic City Convention assembled at the Washington Hotel, on Saturday afternoon, January 2d, 1847.

On motion of J. M'Callister Col. JOHN BIGLER was called to the chair, Col. S. JONES and JOHN GREENOUGH were appointed Vice Presidents, and *John Dunn* and *James C. Cummins*, Secretaries.

The convention being now organized, the credentials of the Delegates were presented. All the wards were fully represented. On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Mayor, whereupon the following gentlemen were named:

ANDREW M'ILWAINE,
WILLIAM KERR.

At this stage of the proceedings a letter from DR. KERR was read, which will be found annexed.

The Delegates were then called upon, commencing with those from the first ward,—to announce their choice, which resulted in the election of

ANDREW M'ILWAINE,

as the Democratic nominee; he received 32 of the 45 votes.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegate to this Convention pledge themselves to the support of ANDREW M'ILWAINE, the nominee of the party, and that they will use every honorable means in their power to effect his election.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination as the Democratic candidates for Overseers of the Poor: JACOB ZOMER, SAMUEL COOPER.

For Auditors it appeared that the following gentlemen had a majority of all the votes: WM. C. MEREDITH, GEO. W. LAYNG, SAMUEL JONES.

It was on motion resolved that a delegate from each Ward be appointed by the Convention to wait upon Mr. McIlwaine and inform him of his nomination.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were selected: Jas. B. Sawyer, Daniel Wertz, John Loring, John Bigler, John Mackay, J. A. Irwin, G. W. Layng, J. D. W. White, Richard Hughes.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair as the Executive Committee:—Thos. Kerr, John M. Irwin. John Dunn, Samuel Jones, William Wilson, Jas. A. Irwin, John Hoffer, John Greenough, Thomas Rowley.

Adjourned.

DR. KERR'S LETTER.

PITTSBURGH, JAN. 2, 1847.

To the Democratic Convention, Pittsburgh

GENTLEMEN:—The position I occupy before the Convention now assembled for the purpose of placing in nomination for the Mayoralty some suitable person, demands of me some expression of my views and wishes. Since my election to the office I now hold, it was my intention not to seek a nomination, and I have frequently, to that effect, expressed myself to many of my friends. Within the last few days I have been waited upon by a large number of my fellow citizens, urging me to accept a nomination, and many of them saying that it was their determination to give me the nomination notwithstanding my own expressions to the contrary. I replied, that in case the party thus placed me in nomination, I would feel myself bound to accept; but stated at the same time, that if the party could unite *harmoniously* upon Mr M'Ilwaine, I thought it would be better, and that I would cheerfully leave the field.—On the above expression and without any effort or solicitation on my part, my friends have used my name in a manner truly flattering to myself, and to whom I must express my warmest feelings of gratitude. At the same time, I must respectfully ask them to withdraw my name from before the convention, hoping it will give you greater unity of action, and better prospect of success to your nomination. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM KERR.

Captain Naylor.—We learn that a note has been sent to Capt. Naylor, signed by a large number of our citizens, requesting him to address them on the subject of "War." The Captain, fearing he should weary them with his ideas, has declined. [*Telegraph.*

☞The above reminds us of an apology we owe our readers, for failing to give them the speech of Captain Naylor at the Eagle Saloon, after having made two promises that it should be published.—We were fully warranted in announcing our intention to publish it by the positive assurances of the Captain that we should have the manuscript. He disappointed us. If the patrons of the Post will forgive us we will extend the like charity to the Captain.

We were anxious that his remarks should appear in print, because (as we were informed) he took such a view of the present war as would, if properly understood, unite the whole country in its defence. We like the position he has taken and hope an opportunity may yet be afforded us to lay his doctrines before the public.

Local News.—We learn from our eastern exchanges that the new iron steam frigate Allegheny, now completing in this city, will be ready for launching in February, and at the same time a new iron revenue steam cutter will be completed of 350 tons 126 feet on deck and 26 feet beam, to be called the Robert Walker. She will have side paddle wheels, and an armament of one pivet gun and four small shifters; schooner rigged, with three masts. She is a sharp and beautifully modelled vessel.

Mr. O'Reilly.—We copy the following complimentary notice of this gentleman from the United States Gazette, of last Wednesday:

"While the work has been rapid in its progression to completion, it has been carefully made, and much praise is due Mr. O'Reilly, to whose untiring perseverence is to be attributed, this early and permanent connection with our sister city in the west of the state."

Messrs. William Black, John King, John McCandless and Thomas Roswell, of the 9th Ward, candidates upon the Whig Ticket, having been nominated also by the Locofocos, request us to state that they respectfully decline being run on the Locofoco Ticket for any office whatever.—*Telegraph.*

The above is a singular announcement. Only *one* of the gentlemen named is "on the Locofoco Ticket," as we published it on Saturday morning. By some oversight, we presume, Mr. Roswell was nominated by the Democrats, but as he declines, we dare say as good a man can be found.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have been informed that Mr. Rosewell solicited the democratic nomination.

☞Messrs. Hays & Brockway, and H. A. Weaver, return their thanks to the firemen and citizens for their assistance during the fire which occurred in Commercial Row on last Tuesday night.

Mayoralty.—The call upon Mr. John Kelly to be a candidate for Mayor is unavoidably crowded out of to-day's paper.

☞The armories of the Greens and Blues were illuminated last night.

☞Several items of local interest have been crowded out of to-day's paper.

☞An anti-license meeting will be held at Temperance Hall this evening.

☞The weather yesterday was clear, cold and sun-shiny. There are hopes of winter yet.

☞*Rehrer*, of the Rangers, is well again.

☞George H. Scott is no longer on [illegible] constables. He has been in the *Police* department for a number of years, and was always looked upon him as an efficient and faithful officer. [illegible] the causes which led to his discharge we [illegible] nothing to say.

Accident.—One, of the volunteers on Saturday night was playing with a "six shooter" in [illegible] Saloon of the Theatre and not knowing it [illegible] loaded, pulled away and bang it went, taking [illegible] piece of one of his fingers, and besprinkling with powder the faces of two boys who were [illegible] him.

Mr. Editor.—We observe that Col. Augustus [illegible]ross, of Indiana county, has been mentioned [illegible] fit person for Colonel of the Second Regiment [illegible] Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is at present [illegible]nel of the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania [illegible] and has given very general satisfaction [illegible]ting in that capacity. His talents are of a [illegible]ry character, and in addition to this, he [illegible] much of that general feeling which makes [illegible] character of the soldier