The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held at the "Washington Coffee House," Jan. 6th, 1847, the following resolution was, on motion of Mr. John A. Irwin, unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the several Wards, Townships, and Boroughs of the County of Allegheny, be requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday the 23d inst., in the townships at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in the wards and boroughs at 6½ o'clock, P. M., and choose two delegates to meet in Convention at the New Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1847, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Allegheny County in the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on the 4th of March next.

JOHN C. DAVITT, Ch'n.
THOS. BLACKMORE, Sec'y.

This Evening.

We trust our Democratic friends will bear in mind that the Ward meetings assemble this evening at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention on next Wednesday. Let there be a full turn out, and let harmony mark the deliberations of the meetings.

George W. Layng, Esq.

This gentleman was elected a member of the Select Council from the 6th Ward, on the 4th of January, but owing to the fact that he held the office of Notary Public, the members of Council refused to receive his certificate of election, alleging that by reason of a clause in the City Charter, he was ineligible to a seat in Councils. Thereupon, Mr. LAYNG proposed to submit the question of eligibility, upon *a case stated*, to the Judges of the District Court of Allegheny County, for their opinion. The Councils concurring in this proposition, Mr. LAYNG and C. O. LOOMIS, Esq., City Solicitor, prepared a statement of facts, and laid them before the Court. Judges HEPBURN and LOWRIE, after a full investigation of the case, decided that there was nothing in the City Charter which would operate as a bar to Mr. LAYNG taking his seat as a member of the Select Council, and that the office of Notary Public did not in any manner conflict with his duties as Councilman, and of course did not come within the purview of the exemptions mentioned in the City Charter.

We shall publish the opinion of the Judges in the above case as soon as we procure the copy, as we consider it an interesting matter to our citizens generally.

The Anglo-Saxon Race.

The close observer of passing events, within the last half century must have noticed the gradual but certain spread of the Anglo-Saxon race and Anglo-American institutions over the North American continent. There appears to be a tendency towards progress and power, which indicates the overthrow and absorption of all the nations and races which come in conflict with the moral, enterprising, intelligent and progressive people of the United States.

The great principles of Democratic Liberty are rapidly developing themselves among the people. The descendants of the pilgrims are spreading like a wave upon the sea, an extending their institutions over the New World. The time is not far distant when the debased and degenerate races of North America must give way to a more refined and intelligent class of beings. The Anglo-Saxons will yet erect school-houses in every vale from the frozen seas of the North to the Isthmus of Panama on the South, and from the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific.

The present war with Mexico, if viewed with the philosopher's eye, will bring benefits and blessings even to the Mexicans themselves. The military despots who have ruled the people with a rod of iron, will be overthrown—order will be restored—the government will be changed—a new race of people will take the place of the present degenerate and tyrannical occupants of the soil. This is inevitable. The more intelligent Mexicans begin to have some foreshadowings of the coming events. They anticipate a change in their social and political systems, and look upon the Anglo-Saxon race as the occupants of future Mexico.

That our readers may see the opinions entertained by Mexican statesmen, we shall make a few extracts. The "Diario" of Mexico, of December 25, contains the address of the Vice President of the "republic." The reply of the President of the Mexican Congress, contains this remarkable declaration:

"There is no treasury, no justice—in fact no administration; and the generous race of the south, in this melancholy situation, is in danger of being *overwhelmed by the torrent which has been let loose from the north*, unless it hasten to reanimate itself in order to preserve its language, its name, and its history."

General SALAS, on opening the Mexican Congress, Dec. 6, delivered an address from which we make the following extract. After speaking of the forces of Santa Anna at San Luis, he goes on to say:

"Involved in a *war of races*, and aggrieved in the most unjust and attrocious manner that can be conceived, our honor and the future condition of our children—that sacred interest which nations cannot be unmindful of—requires us to sustain a prolonged and obstinate strife, until, respected for our valor and constancy, we can raise a barrier against the immoral ambition of our neighbors, and secure the fortune of our *race* upon this continent, the greatest portion of which is peopled by it, and which, at some not distant day, will be illustrated by the civilization of the ardent and generous sons of the south."

Further on in his addresss, Gen. Salas said:

"This struggle is not one of those wars which pride is every day giving rise to. It is simply a phenomenon attending a fact still more important and transcendent, whose causes exist in the very *nature of things*, and whose consequences it is difficult to calculate in their whole extent. *The northern race is developing itself on our continent with a celerity and force, of which, until now, there has been no example in any age; and in its progress it threatens to spread over our whole territory extinguishing in it our* RACE, and establishing the predominance of its own. This invasion takes place *as well* under the auspices of *peace*, as in time of *war*; and therefore, in order permanently to secure our RACE, we need institutions which will give it solid increase and prosperity. This truth, which the man of foresight easily discovered long since, has now been rendered trite by danger, and you, gentlemen deputies, are about to solve the difficult problem in giving institutions to the people."

LEGISLATIVE.—Mr. Darsie in the Senate yesterday read a bill authorising the Pittsburgh and Connellsville rail road company to connect with the Central or Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to construct a road to the Ohio State line.

INTERPRETER TO GEN. SCOTT.—La Patria of New Orleans states that Mr. H. Cox has been appointed interpreter to Gen. Winfield Scott, and left for Brazos on the 9th inst. on board the Edith. It represents him as a capable translator.

Correspondence of the Daily Post.

LETTER XIII.

HARRISBURGH, January 19th, 1847.

A report was in town this morning that Mr. Banks had refused the office of State Treasurer, to which his friends had so judiciously elected him. If it were true it would be gratifying to those candidates who have been displaced by his nomination; but from what I can learn, it appears to have been a settled thing between Judge Banks and his friends, before they went into caucus. His name was not proposed without his acquiescence, that you may be assured. Provided Mr. Banks would not accept, Mr. Snowden, the present Treasurer, would retain his office until a new law could be passed making up for this emergency.

In the House, but little business was done. The most important question before them was whether they should purchase *five* copies of Purdon's Digest for the use of the Committees; and after a long discussion it was decided in the affirmative. Upon such trivial subjects is the time spent that of right belongs to the people. Business drags very heavily in the House. There appears to be a spirit of contradiction amongst the members that will cavil at every thing that is offered. The dividing lines between the parties are perceptible even on the most trivial questions. What a member of one party proposes, however remote from politics may be the subject, the other party endeavors to delay it by useless amendments. One party is as culpable as another, but they who have now the power should endeavor to make their actions correspond with their professions, and bring as soon as possible the session to a close.

The Tariff resolutions form another important theme for members to show their learning. Day after day is this question brought before the House—members must make speeches that's certain, or their constituents would think they were not "ably represented," and upon what question can a man make a speech more easily than upon this? All that requires to be heard is, constituents—coal—iron—protection—tariff—and the speech is made, the audience can fill up the interstices very easily to suit themselves.

In the Senate, Mr. Darsie presented the petition of citizens of Pittsburgh, praying that the money advanced for repairs on the Aqueduct opposite the city may be refunded.

Mr. Smith presented the petition of citizens of Armstrong county, praying a change in the license law.

In the House, Mr. Bigham of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent kidnapping, to preserve the public peace, and to repeal all laws permitting the holding of slaves for any length of time within the limits of this Commonwealth.

The Canal Commissioners are in session every day, there appears to be a distrust amongst them, which we hope will be removed shortly.

KARL.

Who Commenced the War?

Congress, on the 13th of May last, passed an act by a nearly unanimous vote, declaring the existence of war, *by the acts of Mexico*. This in itself exposes the falsity of the federal charge that the President commenced the war. But did Congress commence it? Here are the facts of the case, briefly stated by the Hartford Times:

"Mexico, by a proclamation signed by her dictator, Paredes, DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES *on the 19th of April* 1845, nearly a month before Congress or the President acknowledged its existence. At the same time General Arista, commanding the Mexican army "of the north," was directed to *invade our territory*, and he proceeded to execute his orders, in doing which he caused the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, opposite Matamoras. He crossed the Rio Grande to subdue the State of Texas."

Thus we see, remarks an exchange paper, that instead of our government commencing the war, it was begun in the aggressive acts of Mexico, by which she attempted to wrest from our possession one of the soverign States of this Union! And yet the whig apologist and sympathizers for Mexico continue their false representation that the President commenced the war! Could anti-American hate go farther short of downright treason?

The Right of Way Through Virginia—It has been industriously reported at Richmond that the Baltimore railroad company were determined to go to Wheeling, if the right of way to some point lower down the Ohio were denied. A communication in the Richmond Enquirer contains some extracts from a letter of President M'Lane, in which he effectually puts to rest this assertion, declaring explicitly that the "company will not and cannot accept the provisions of this law. They may go to Pittsburgh, or stop at Cumberland, but they can never reach Wheeling by the prescribed route"—*Balt. paper.*

☞ Mr. M'Lane can take his road just where he pleases, it matters not a pinch of snuff to the citizens of Pittsburgh. His duplicity and deception have been displayed to such an extent within the last year, as to only excite the hearty contempt of his best friends. The citizens of Pittsburgh have been most effectually duped by the Baltimore Company, and they at present feel inclined to take their own course, and look to their own interests nearer home.

☞ The Washington *Fountain*, a spicy little sheet, which appears to be *fountain* of all the gossip of the capital, contains the following item.—We give it for what it is worth:

"*Ulua not to be attacked.*—It is rumored abroad, on the authority of Com. Perry, that the castle of Ulua is not to be attacked, for the reason that the Government has determined to 'conquer a peace' without capturing that strong-hold of the enemy. It is also stated that the gallant Commodore does not return to the Gulf. How true these rumors are, we do not pretend to say."

☞ Andrews of the *Eagle Saloon*, is going to do a great business next summer—at all events he is determined to "deserve success," which is much better than its attainment. Major Kaine, who appears to be a patron of this establishment, and of course well qualified to speak of it, says:

Andrews tells us that he contemplates great improvements in his Saloon for the coming summer. Music is to make its halls vocal, Fourffains are to throw their cooling jets of pure water from the centre, the ceiling is to be frescoed, and a balcony is to be suspended over the heads of the admiring passengers on Wood street. The Saloon is to be made a very oriental palace. Andrews is the very man to keep the place in order.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM IN COFFEE.—Beat the white of an egg to a froth; put to it a small lump of butter, and turn the coffee to it gradually, so that it may not curdle. It is difficult to distinguish the taste from fresh cream.

"Twenty or even more poor families *might* be well accommodated in a single house, erected for that special purpose; warmth for the whole could be supplied *in common* and *other means devised* to place within the reach of the poor comforts of which now they are entirely deprived."

[*Courier & Enquirer.*

☞ This, for an unwilling scholar, is quite an encouraging step in the march of Association.—"Warmth *could* be supplied in common." Very well. "And other means devised." Such, perhaps, as a common kitchen, library, conversation room, &c. &c. Verily the Courier & Enquirer appear to be running ahead of its reckoning:

"I'll *so* offend to make offence a skill,
Redeeming time when men think least I will."

[*Tribune.*

RELIEF NOTES.

The following letter from the State Treasurer, may be taken as an answer to a similar application from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, in relation to their Relief notes.

[*Gazette.*

Copy of a letter addressed to John F. Watson, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Germantown.

TREASURY OFFICE,
Harrisburg, September 14, 1846.

SIR:—Your letter of the 12th inst., to the Auditor General, has been by that officer referred to this department.

You state, that the Bank of Germantown issued thirty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars, under the act of the fourth of May, 1841, and having now arrived at the end of its term of issue, and at which they were pledged to be redeemed from us by the State," you wish "to learn what measures are in contemplation for fulfilling the same, according to the first section of said act wherein it is contracted that the faith of the Commonwealth is hereby pledged for such loan at five per cent. interest, and to be redeemed at the end of five years or earlier."

The act in question expired on the 4th of May last, up to which time the interest on these issues is probably payable. The Legislature however, in view of the expiration of the law, by an act passed the 22d April, 1846, repealed the fourth section of the act of the 4th of May, 1841, being the section which authorized the banks to receive one per cent on the notes issued under said act.—See Pamphlet Laws, page 488, section 9. And on the 20th of April, 1846, they repealed so much of the resolution of the 24th of June, 1842 as provides for the payment of five per cent interest, in addition to the one per cent. authorized under the act of the 4th of May, 1841.—See Pamphlet Laws, page 107, section 5. Connected with these provisions, and in the same acts you will find that the banks are released from the redemption of these notes, or receiving them in payment of debts, and thus the whole responsibility of the outstanding notes is assumed by the Commonwealth, and she undertakes their redemption. The Legislature deemed it proper that the interest should cease from the 4th of May last. There being now no responsibility whatever on the part of the banks in relation to these issues, and accordingly no provision was made for the payment of the interest subsequent to the period above stated.

Very respectfully, Yours,
JAMES R. SNOWDEN.

For the Morning Post.

Papers on Progress—No. I.

The age in which we live presents to the contemplative mind many remarkable and extraordinary phenomena in the history of discussion: for in no age, with whose history I am acquainted, have mankind been so much disposed to rebuke the grovelling, *dilletanti* spirit of the Past, and to investigate that most important of subjects, social improvement. Prejudice rapidly disappears before freedom of inquiry, the diffusion of salutary intelligence, and the cultivation of liberal sentiment.—Influences are at work for the removal of Antagonism and the organization of society upon its legitimate basis. These influences, significant and instructive, utterances of the purest philosophy, I propose, with the aid of valuable correspondence, to examine, in a few papers.

A multiplicity of subjects must naturally be suggested. They shall be discussed with no pretension, on my part, either to method, or elegance of composition. From those who are hostile to Reform, I anticipate something more than mere contradiction. We should remember that to contradict is not to disprove.

Dr. Roden, an English physician, somewhat known in the literary world, contributed recently to a London periodical the first article of a series, entitled "The Rights and Wrongs of the Poor," which deserves an examination on account of the plausibility of its statements and the fallacy of its reasoning. He commences by assuming that we add to the unhappiness of the poor, when we tell them their wretchedness is to be attributed to the cruelty and selfishness of the wealthy—an assumption altogether untenable and gratuitous. After remarking that he has found poverty "under various forms of government, various degrees of civilization, and various modifications of religion," he concludes that it cannot be removed. Because an evil is universal in its prevalence, does it follow that it is irremoveable! Who does not instantly perceive the weakness and falsity of the inference!

Dr. Roden admits that the poor enjoy but a slight portion of the comforts and blessings of life and then proceeds to mention the assistance they get from government and from individuals, in the shape of alms, donations, hospitals, &c.

Necessity has extorted these contemptuary dispensations, meagre, inadequate as they are. Individuals bestow them conformably to custom or to conscience. Government bestows them, to protect itself from outbreak. They are subterfuges designed to sustain an iniquitous system. That system—to borrow a simile from a distinguished actor in our Revolutionary struggle—when denuded of these provisions, is the Pontiff raging with the faggot and the sword. Granting these provisions, it is the Pontiff dispensing indulgences.

Behold the sons of toil—their energies damped and languid—the sublime and holy purposes of their nature neglected—bending beneath the weight of their miseries—pining in a diseased atmosphere—sinking into dishonored graves.—Compare the situation of the poor with the situation of the rich, and say, if you dare, that the immense dissimilarity therein is not indubitable proof of error and unfitness in the social organization.

It is absolutely stupid and disgusting to talk of invidious distinctions. The sooner these distinctions are excited, the better for the enslaved and the oppressed. Their invidiousness is no evidence of their injustice.

Poverty may spring from mismanagement, yet in most cases it springs from the degradation of Labor. Further analysis of this degradation, is deferred for the present.

S. F.

MORE TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvanian says that recruiting parties are already on the *qui vive*, raising companies for the new ten regiments contemplated in the bill now before Congress.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

BY F. A. DURIVAGE.

The drum and trumpet call to arms,
The banner waves on high,
And with its stripes and starry folds
In beauty fills the eye.
Old Massachusetts hears the call,
And answers it with cheers—
But who among the first responds
'Tis the Irish Volunteers!

Then hip! hip! hip!
Hurrah! hurrah!
For the Irish Volunteers!

The lovely isle that gave them birth,
They love as men should do;
But to the land that welcomed them,
Brave sons they'll prove and true
Against the levelled bayonet,
Where death his form uprears,
Who'll further press or firmer charge
Than the Irish Volunteers!

Then hip! hip! hip!
Hurrah! hurrah!
For the Irish Volunteers.

The spirit that in olden time
The hostile Saxon quelled,
And later, in the old "Brigade"
The foes of France repelled,
Shall shine beneath the stripes and stars,
When e'er the foe appears,
And win new glory for the name
Of Irish Volunteers.

Then hip! hip! hip!
Hurrah! hurrah!
For the Irish Volunteers.

When pours the foe his deadly fire,
And forms his lengthened line,
Then brighter for the battle cloud
The Shamrock Green shall shine.
When pours the cannon through the ranks,
And gleam the horsemen's spears—
Then Faugh-a-Ballagh! clear the track
For the Irish Volunteers.

Then hip! hip! hip!
Hurrah! hurrah!
For the Irish Volunteers.

Boston Daily Times.

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST:
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH!

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Westcott, of Florida, offered a Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the cause of the return of the ships Mississippi and Cumberland.

Mr. Cilley, of N. H., offered a Resolution requesting the President to withdraw the American troops from the territory of Mexico.

Mr. Allen arose, and in an eloquent and patriotic speech, denounced the resolution of Mr. Cilley. He was called to order by the Speaker.

The Resolution, by a decided vote, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, offered a Resolution requesting a Report from the President as to the cause which produced the recent eruption in Rio Janeiro, in which the American Minister, Mr. Wise, and Com. Rosseau were involved.

The Resolution, offered by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, a few days ago, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject of the operations of the Sub Treasury, since it became a law, was taken up, and after some discussion, it was adopted.

Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, reported a Bill, authorising the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State.

A Bill was reported in relation to the carrying of the Foreign Mails.

The Session was prolonged till 7 o'clock on the Army Bill.

The amendment prepared by Mr. Houston was rejected; ayes 14, nayes 28. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, reported a Bill allowing to the Volunteers engaged in the present war, extra pay for their services.

The Resolution of Mr. Stevens, of Ga., declaring that the Mexican war was not a war of conquest, was called for, but the House refused to suspend the rules; so it was not taken up.

Several private bills were considered.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Mail of Wednesday, January 13, has been received at Washington. It shows Galveston dates to the 9th inst. There is no news of importance.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

James Mason has been elected U. S. Senator from Virginia to fill the seat of J. S. Pennybacker.

ARKANSAS CONGRESSMAN.

We have received news of the election of — Paschal, as representative in Congress from Arkansas.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer publishes a letter from Rio which gives a very different version of the difficulties between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian Government, from that published a few days since.

Of Mr. Wise in general it speaks disparaging, conveying the idea that his diplomatic deportment is harsh and offensive, and exciting strong prejudice against the U. S. and their citizens.

As to the particular affair of the imprisoned seamen, this letter says they were intoxicated and fighting in the streets when arrested; and that the officer who accompanied them was needlessly violent and abusive in his demands for their liberation. It adds, that the subsequent conduct of Mr. Wise was condemned by the American residents.

REMORSE DECLINATION.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that it was currently reported on Tuesday, on the authority of a gentleman just arrived from Reading, that Judge Banks, the recently elected State Treasurer, intended to decline the honor conferred upon him by the Legislature, and then proceeds to mention the assistance they get from government and from individuals, in the shape of alms, donations, hospitals, &c.

DISTRICT COURT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1847.

Present, JUDGE HEPBURN.

Robert Armstrong vs *Wm. Foutz.*—Action for disturbance of way and water course. H. W. & Thos. Williams, for Plaintiff; W. O'H. Robinson for Deft. Verdict for defendant.

Jury discharged till Monday.

CHARLES HACKATHORN.—The Quarter Sessions was engaged in hearing the testimony in the case of this man, charged with the murder of Lancaster Sullivan. The counsel will address the Jury this morning, and probably about noon the Jury will receive the charge of the Court and retire.

We shall publish, on Monday, the testimony in this case.

CITY PRINTING.—The following is the disposition Mayor Adams has made of the city Printing:

Publishing Ordinances, &c—Daily American, Daily Commercial Journal.

Job Printing.—Morning Telegraph Job Office.

SECOND WARD.—The Democratic Primary Meeting in this Ward will be held in the house of Hugh Duffey, corner of Second and Grant sts.

☞ Nothing but vagrancy cases at the Mayor's office yesterday.

☞ The office of the MORNING POST has attached to it the *most extensive* Job Printing Establishment in the city. We are prepared to fill all orders for printing at the shortest notice, and the work will be done in the best style and on the lowest terms.

"Still they Come."

MORE NEW BOOKS at COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 Fourth street.

Graham's Magazine for February, beautifully illustrated.

Ladies' National Magazine for February, with a plate of the latest Fashions.

The Whig Almanac for 1847, new supply and the latest edition.

The Midnight Bell, or the Fatal hour; founded on fact: by Von Holstein.

Big Dick, the King of the Negroes: by Harry Hazell.

Brownson's Review, for January.

The Horticulturist, for January.

Living Age, 138 and 139.

Democratic Review, for January.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, delivered free of postage, at the subscription price.

An Introduction to Vegetable Physiology.

Christian Doctrine and Practice in the Second Century.

An Exposition of vulgar and common Errors.—The above three works are small books on great subjects.

Napoleon and his Marshalls: by Headley.

Also—a great variety of other works, too numerous to mention in an advertisement—all for sale at COOK'S, 85 Fourth street. jan23

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Hugh Anderson and the undersigned under the firm of

ANDERSON & PAISLEY,

was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the death of Mr. Anderson.

The business will be continued as heretofore, by the undersigned, at the old stand, Penn street, Ninth Ward, near Toll Gate, where the affairs of the late firm will be settled by him.

S. PAISLEY.

jan23-1w

For Rent.

TWO comfortable two story dwellings, one $60, the other $100 per annum. Apply to

H. CARROLL,
Or BLAKELY & MITCHEL, Agts.
jan 23

HOUSE *and Lot for Sale.*—A two story frame dwelling house, in good repair, Quarry street, between Elm and Cliffars sts., in Fifth Ward, for the unexpired term of eight years from the 1st of April next. For particulars enquire of

Jan23-tf JOHN FULLERTON, 146 *Wood st.*

Dry Goods and Furniture at Auction.

AT M'Kenna's Auction Store, No 114 Wood st., 3d door from 4th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold an invoice of superfine light and dark grey mixed Cassimeti, received from the manufacturer.

Also, a large variety of fancy and staple Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gum over

At 2 o'clock, P. M., Feather beds, Tables, Chairs, and Kitchen utensils, &c.

At half past 6 o'clock, same evening, Gold and Silver Watches, brass Clocks, variety Goods; &c.

At 7 o'clock this evening (Saturday). 2 Gold Watches.

P. M'KENNA,
jan23 Auctioneer.

200 Spanish Hides at Auction.

ON Monday afternoon the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, in front of the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th sts., will be sold without reserve for cash, par money, for account whom it may concern, 200 dry Spanish Hides of good quality.

JOHN D. DAVIS,, Auctioneer.
jan23 (American copy.)

Musical Clock and Retail Dry Goods Store

AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., at 6½ o'clock, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth sts., will be sold, 1 valuable musical clock and case, which will play 16 tunes. Also, an extensive assortment of seasonable Dry Goods from a retail store in the country, to close a concern.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.
jan23 [American copy.]

Books.

NEWNHAM'S ANIMAL MAGNETISM;
Facts in Mesmerism, by Townsend;
Mental Hygiene;
Combe on the Constitution;
Combe's Physiology;
Lectures on Memory;
Analysis of Beauty;
Alison on Taste;
Brougham on Instinct, &c.;
Broughams Men of Letters and Science;
" Sketches of Statesmen;
Hero and Hero Worship;
Past and Present;
Schlegel's History of Literature;
Mackintosh's History of Ethical Philosophy.
For sale by H. S. BOSWORTH & Co.
jan23 43, Market street.

Eagle Saloon—Wood Street.

THE PROPRIETOR of this well known establishment respectfully announces, that he continues to supply at the shortest notice, and in the best style, Balls, Parties, Families and Weddings, with Fancy Cake, Ice Creams, Jellies, Pyramids, &c. &c.

Managers of contemplated Balls are invited to see his arrangements for suppers, at such entertainments. In his large saloon he is able to seat almost any number of persons *at once*.

The terms in all departments of his business, he assures the public will be reasonable.

jan22

Notice to Jurors.

THOSE who were summoned to attend and serve as Jurors, in "The Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County" on the 1st Monday of February, are hereby notified that their attendance will be required on said day. By order of the Court.

JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 14, 1847. jan22td

An Ordinance

PROVIDING the number of Board Measurers for the city of Pittsburgh.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and Enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled: That from and after the passage of this Ordinance the number of Board Measurers shall be one for each Ward whose compensation shall be the same as that already paid by existing ordinances.

Sec. II. Be it further Ordained &c. That so much of any Ordinance as conflicts or is altered by this Ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and Enacted into a Law in Council this 11th day of January, A. D. 1847.

MORGAN ROBERTSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest,
E. J. Roberts, Clerk C. C.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,
President of Select Council.
Alex. Miller, Clerk S. C. jan15-3t

Rural Register and Almanac.

LANDRETH'S RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC for 1847—a work of unusual merit. It contains one hundred and forty-four pages octavo, and gives full directions for the culture of vegetables and flowers; a diary of work to be performed each month; directions for transplanting, grafting, &c.; engravings and descriptions of select fruits; illustrations of farm and garden implements, portraits of astronomical information of an almanac, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by the subscriber, and to behad at the bookstores generally, at the extremely low price of 15 cents per copy.

F. L. SNOWDEN, Druggist,
dec18-d&w1m 29 Water st.

Stockholder's Meeting.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, are hereby notified to meet at the office of the Company, in Third street, below Market street, Pittsburgh, on Monday the 25th day of January instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This meeting is called for the purpose of considering a communication, with sundry resolutions, received from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. Also, the resolution offered by Mr. Clarke at the late Annual meeting of the P. & C. R. R. Company and postponed, and further to take into consideration the affairs of the Company generally, and authorizing the Directors to adopt such measures as to them shall appear expedient, or proper in the premises.

WM. ROBINSON, Pres't.

Notice.

SIX firemen, three coal heavers, ten landsmen and five boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age, will be entered for the U. S. Naval Service, on application to the undersigned at the Ship Yard of Joseph Tomlinson, Esq.

W. W. HUNTER,
jn19-d1w Lt. Superintending.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Woodwell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John Walker, at the old stand, No 85 Wood street.

JOHN WALKER,
JOS. WOODWELL.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1847. jan15

Hardware.

JOHN WALKER, (late Walker & Woodwell,) would announce to his friends and the public, that he still continues the Hardware business at the old stand, No. 85 Wood street. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so kindly bestowed. He will be receiving in the Spring a large supply of foreign goods of his own importation. Country Merchants will please give him a call. jan15

Great Central Route

For Baltimore, Washington City and Philadelphia, via *Brownsville and Cumberland.*

LESS stage travelling and more expedition than any other route.

Pittsburgh to Baltimore, 36 hours.
" Philadelphia, 42 "

Fast Mail leaves the Monongahela Office at the St. Charles Hotel daily at 6 o'clock, A. M., for the above places. Also for Wheeling daily at same time *via* of Washington.

J. MESKIMEN,
jan13-d1w Agt. for Central Route.

TO MY CLIENTS.—Having associated Joseph C. Ribbin, Esq., with me, in the practice of the law, he will attend to my unfinished business. And I cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of my clients and the public.

ROBERT PORTER,
jan15 Office on Smithfield st. near 4th st.

Collecting Agent.

THE undersigned will leave on Monday 25th inst., on a Collecting Tour through the county of Beaver in this state, and through the Eastern counties of Ohio. He will attend to the collection and settlement of Bills, Notes and accounts of every description; and he feels confident, from his experience and knowledge of business, that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may employ him. He is prepared to furnish the fullest references to such as may desire them. He respectfully invites the patronage of merchants, editors, and men of business generally. He may be seen during the week at this office.

jan15-d1w JAS. C. RICHEY.

Bargains---Bargains!

THE subscriber intending to decline his present business, will dispose of his stock of

HATS, CAPS, AND MUFFS, at COST.

Persons wishing to purchase Hats, Caps, or Furs will find a large and varied assortment at terms which cannot fail to please.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
jan15-d6t* No. 101 Market street.

Debates.

BLANCHARD'S and Rice's Debate on Slavery;
Perigree and Rice's Debate on Universal Salvation;
Campell and Purcell's Debate on Catholicism.
at H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.'s
jan13 No. 43 Market st.

Bacon.

4 Hhds. new Bacon, assorted Hams, Sides and Shoulders, received per steamer Hibernia, and for sale by

FRIEND, RHEY & CO.,
jan12 No. 57 Water st.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1847.

THE following act of Congress, changing the term of enlistment, and providing a bounty for recruits, is published for the information and guidance of the officers of the army.

"An Act to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen of the present military establishment, shall be 'during the war,' or five years, at the option of the recruit, unless sooner discharged.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to every able-bodied man who shall be duly enlisted to serve in the artillery or infantry, for the term of five years or during the war, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of recruit shall be deferred until the recruit shall have joined for duty the regiment in which he is to serve."

II. The general superintendents of the recruiting service will give prompt and all necessary instructions to the recruiting officers, who will immediately publish the general order, with the table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws annexed, three times in two newspapers in the vicinity of their respective rendezvous.

III. The term of service will hereafter be, "during the war" *with Mexico*, or for five years, as the recruit may prefer. The blanks now in use will answer for five years' men, by writing on the back of the enlistment, in due form, the required receipt for the advanced bounty; and they will also suffice for the new term until the blank can be printed, by substituting the words "during the war," in the handwriting of the recruiting officer, for the words "five years," as printed in the prescribed oath of allegiance.

IV. Company commanders will add two columns to the muster rolls, and muster and pay rolls now in use, to show the payments on account of "bounty." In the first column will be charged the advanced bounty paid to the soldiers at the time of the enlistment; in the second, the retained bounty *due* him, of which is to be paid after joining for duty the regiment in which he is to serve. Recruiting officers will add similar columns to the blank muster rolls, muster and pay rolls, and muster and descriptive rolls, &c., respectively, furnished for the recruiting service.

V. The term of service having been changed from five years to *during the war with Mexico*, and a bounty of *twelve dollars* allowed, it is expected that the rank and file of the army will be filled in a short time, *with due exertion and activity on the part of the recruiting officers*, who will explain fully to the recruit before he enlists, the conditions upon which he enters the service.

VI. Whenever recruiting stations prove unsuccessful, they must be abandoned and new ones established; and if any officer fails to get recruits at more than one station, he shall be relieved and ordered by the superintendent to join his regiment.

VII. More than ordinary attention must be paid to the tactical instruction of recruits, by all officers and commanders, from the moment of enlistment at the rendezvous, until sent to join their regiments. To this point the attention of commanders of depots and posts is specially directed.—See No. 738, Army Registrations.

VIII. The garrison of Fort Columbus having been withdrawn for service in the field, that post has been turned over exclusively for the recruiting service as a depot of instruction. Colonel CRAIG, of the 1st regiment of artillery, the general superintendent, will give special attention to this subject, and see that the recruits be comfortably quartered and well instructed during the stay they may be retained on Governor's Island. By order:

R. JONES, Adj't. Gen'l.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITING SERVICE.—Wanted for the United States Army, able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being about 5 feet 3 inches high, of *good character*, and respectable standing among their fellow-citizens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve the full period of their enlistment, honestly and faithfully, *"during the war" with Mexico*, or for the term of five years.

Table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws.

GRADE.	Pay of artillery and Infantry soldiers, & of dragoons and riflemen, when serving on foot, pr m'th	Pay of Dragoons and riflemen, when mounted pr m'th.
To the Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Chief Musician, and Chief Bugler, each	$17	$17
To the 1st Sergeant of a Company	16	16
Ordnance Sergeant	18	—
All other Sergeants, each	—	13
Corporals	13	—
Buglers	9	10
Musicians	8	9
Farriers & Blacksmiths	8	10
Artificers	11	11
Privates	7	8

A bounty of *twelve dollars* will be paid to each recruit enlisted for the *Artillery or Infantry* arm.

Besides the monthly pay, ca shore ration of 20 cents per day is allowed every soldier, which is amply sufficient—he gets his subsistence; also a large supply of comfortable and generous clothing. Good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished, and every attention will be paid to making those men who may enlist, faith, comfortable and contented with their situation. The best medical attendance is always provided for the sick soldier; and no deduction of pay is made during the period he is unable to perform his duty. Should the soldier be disabled in the line of his duty, the laws provide a pension for him.

By the above it is seen that the pay and allowances are reasonable, and that, with prudence and economy, the monthly pay of the soldier may be laid up as every thing requisite for his comfort and convenience is furnished by the Government, including his sugar and coffee. The prudent soldier, therefore, may readily save from $420 to $1020 during his enlistment of *five years*; and at the expiration of the term he can, if he chooses, purchase a small farm in any of the western States, and there settle himself comfortably on his own land, for the rest of his life.

The sum of *two dollars* will be paid to any CITIZEN, *non-commissioned officer and soldier*, who shall bring to the rendezvous an able-bodied recruit, who shall be regularly enlisted. The citizen should present his recruit to the Lieutenant or Captain, and not to the Recruiting Sergeant.

H. B. FIELD, 1st Lieut., 3d Artillery,
Recruiting Officer.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, Liberty street, corner of Plum Alley, Pittsburgh.

☞ Office hours, between 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. jan22-3t

By Order of the Court.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

TO THE SHERIFF OF SAID COUNTY,
GREETING:

We command you, as before we commanded you, that you summon Samuel H. Richmond, so that he be and appear before our District Court, to be holden at the City of Pittsburgh, in and for said County, on the first Monday of February next, there to answer Thomas Bakewell and Anne S. Bakewell, Amelia E. Bakewell, Benjamin Bakewell, Thomas Bakewell Jr., John P. Bakewell, and Martha P. Bakewell, minors, by their guardian Thomas Bakewell, of a plea of covenant. And have you then there this writ.

Witness, the Hon. HOPEWELL HEPBURN, Esq., President Judge of our said Court, the 16th day of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

(Copy) HIRAM HULTZ, *Proth'y.*
JOHN F