The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1847.

Allegheny County.

We publish this morning the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which assembled yesterday. It will be seen that **GEORGE R. RIDDLE**, Esq., has been elected Senatorial, and Col. **SAMUEL JONES**, Thomas Donelly, Esq., Dr. Alexander Black, and Col. Thomas Hamilton, representative delegates, to the Fouth of March Convention, to nominate candida.es for Governor and Canal Commissioner. The Delegates, it will be seen, are instructed to vote for the re-nomination of our present worthy Executive, **FRANCIS R. SHUNK**. We have understood, indeed, that there was no opposition to Governor **SHUNK**'s re-nomination. The utmost good feeling prevailed in the Convention, which augurs well for the future prospects of the Democracy of the Old Keystone.

Judge Shaler's Lecture.

We take great pleasure in laying before our numerous readers a lengthy extract from the admirable Lecture of Judge **SHALER**, delivered recently before a Literary Society, in the Borough of Washington. "WAR—ITS RIGHTS AND DUTIES," is the subject of the lecture, and the learned author has discussed it in the spirit of a true-hearted American citizen. The principles set forth in the lecture in relation to the causes which produce war, and the rights of a nation when engaged in war, are neither new or visionary; but are plain, well-established axioms, which have been fully recognized by every civilized nation on the earth. In fact, they are principles which form a part of the Law of Nations, as collated by VATTEL, PUFFENDORF, and other elementary writers.

We call the attention of our readers to the lecture, and we feel confident that it will be well received.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Delegates appointed for Allegheny county met in Convention at the Court House, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was organized by calling Dr. **E. D. GAZZAM** to the Chair, and appointing *M. M'Cullough, Dr. James Power, Alex. Carnahan, Esq.*, and *Charles Kent*, Vice Presidents, and John Coyle and James B. Sawyer, Secretaries.

When the following Delegates presented their credentials and took their seats:

PITTSBURGH.

1st Ward—J. B. Sawyer, M. Kane, Jr.
2d   H. S. Magraw, Jno. Irwin.
3d " Thomas Hamilton, John Coyle.
4th " Samuel Jones, J. K. Herron.
5th " Jno. A. Parkison, Wm. H. Young.
6th " Joseph Birminghan, Alex. Black.
7th " G. W. Layng, Chas. Kent.
8th " Matthew M'Ginn, Samuel Morrow.
9th " D. Donahue, Thomas Newall

ALLEGHENY.

1st Ward—J. Haworth, Matthew J Stewart.
2d " Clemson Moore, Samuel Lyons.
3d " Thomas Farley, R. H. Kerr.
4th " John Keown, Thomas Donnelly.

Boroughs.

Lawrenceville—H. M'Cullough, Wm. Johnston.
Elizabeth— —— Geerish.
Manchester—John Bell, D. C. Stevenson.
Birmingham—Nathl. Patterson, Edw. Encell.
Sharpsburgh—Jacob Brinker, Francis A. Kline.

Townships.

Pitt—E. D. Gazzam, Peter Connelly.
Peebles—Jno. M. Davis, J. R. M'Clintock.
Wilkins—Jas. S. Long, Hugh Donaldson.
Plumb—S. M'Junkin, Henry M. Lytle.
Elizabeth—Dr. James Power, James Ekin.
Jefferson—Jno. H. M'Elhenny, W. Snee.
Snowden—Samuel Turbett.
Upper St. Clair—Jas. Espy, Jas. Conner.
Lower St. Clair—Alex Carnahan, J Blackamore.
Robinson—M. Harbison, Jno. H. Phillips.
Ohio—Wilson Taylor, Marshall Hiley.
Franklin—J. Fowler.
Pine—Jas. A. Gibson, Alex. Smith.
Ross—Peter Ivory, Robt. Morrow.
Indiana—Hugh McLaren, Jno. B. McWilliams.
West Deer—John Lavely, Dr. J. Donnell.
Reserve—John Wood, John Otterson.

The Convention concurred in the nomination of Gen. Beatty, Senatorial delegate recommended by Butler county.

The Convention then proceeded to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to the Convention to be held at Harrisburgh, on the Fourth of March next, which resulted in the choice of *George R. Riddle* as Senatorial, and *Samuel Jones, Thomas Donnelly, Alex. Black*, and *Thomas Hamilton*, as Representative delegates.

The following Resolutions, submitted by Dr. Power, were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we recognise in James K. Polk, the fearless and able Statesman, in the unwavering and devoted patriot—and that we have every confidence in his ability, that, whether in war or in peace, the rights of our common country. and our patriotic honor will be protected and maintained.

Resolved, That the Convention, representing the Democracy of Allegheny County, have undiminished confidence in the capacity, integrity and patriotism of Francis R. Shunk—that in all his acts, as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, we recognise the faithful, honest and incorruptible man. That during his administration, nothing has been committed or done by him which has proved derogatory to himself or inconsistent with the principles of the Democratic party—and that he is eminently entitled to the continued support of the Democracy of the State for a second time.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the Delegates chosen by this convention, and that they are hereby instructed to vote for, and use all honorable means to procure the nomination of Francis R. Shunk as a candidate for Governor.

The following Resolutions were offered by R. H. Kerr, Esq., and adopted, after considerable discussion.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to a further increase of the County Taxes, for the purpose of giving additional compensation to the County Commissioners, who now receive each $9 per week—and is sufficient for the duties they perform. They came into office with the promise of retrenchment and reform. The people can now judge of *Whig* sincerity.

Resolved, That we most respectfully request the Legislature to appropriate a sum of money, which, in their wisdom they may deem proper, to "aid and comfort" the families that are now made destitute by their protectors volunteering to serve their country with the War with Mexico.

Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock then introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the recent success of our towns man, Lieut. Jas. L. Parker, and his gallant comrades, in burning the schooner Creole, under the guns of the *Castle of San Juan de Uluoa*, is worthy the admiration of the country, and demands an expression of the exalted estimate we place on the chivalry and daring that directed and closed this perilous exploit.

Resolved, That the conduct of the officers and crew of the Somers on the occasion of the loss of that vessel, amongst whom our own Parker and his Commander Semms were eminently distinguished,—affords a further illustration of the discipline, courage, and self-sacrificing spirit that promotes our gallant little Navy.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the officers of this meeting to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be and are hereby tendered to the officers for the faithful and able manner in which they conducted the deliberations of the convention.

Adjourned.

Lecture of the Hon. Charles Shaler,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

WASHINGTON LITERARY INSTITUTE.

MR. HARPER:—The following extracts compose the abstract of a Lecture upon the subject of WAR, the rights it involves and the duties it imposes, delivered by me before the Washington Literary Institute, at Washington, Pa. I regret to learn that the Lecture was supposed by some to have a political bearing. To my own mind there is nothing in it of party. I believe every sentiment in it to be essentially American, and my own objection to it was that I had expressed myself too tamely upon the subjects involved. If after examination the ideas I have thrown out are ascertained to be those of a party in America, and not those of the American people, I must confess that I feel it an honor to belong to that party that professes the feelings faintly attempted to be portrayed in the Lecture. I trust that a perusal of the Lecture in print will disabuse the minds of those who have deemed its sentiments objectionable on party grounds.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES SHALER.

Pittsburgh, January 27, 1847.

WAR—ITS RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

EXTRACTS.

The rights of men and their relative duties do not become destroyed when they enter into a state of Society and form a Nation. They exist somewhere and although merged as relates to each other as members of the nation, in the social relation itself; yet so far as regards other nations the rights and duties of man in his natural state and the principles of natural justice remain in their full force, and in relation to these, nations exist as natural persons living in a state of nature, and are governed by the same laws as individuals living in a state of nature.

As between individuals in a state of nature, so between nations there is no umpire to appeal to in the case of a violation of right, and the refusal of redress; so that under these circumstances the nation whose rights have been violated is its own umpire and must seek redress or revenge if necessary in such way as will vindicate its rights and enable it to preserve them from future violation. There is however this very material distinction between nations and individuals in a state of nature; that with the latter any violation of right must meet with immediate redress or be passed over in silence; but in relation to the former, time may be allowed after the violation of natural laws for the discussing the merits of the question, and prudence and wisdom, amongst nations may heal up many subjects of controversy that in a state of nature would lead to actual strife. It is utterly inconsistent with nations possessing character and confident in their own strength and resources to involve themselves in hostile measures so long as there is any reasonable mode of obtaining redress without such resort, and the calamities attending war carried on in its most humane form are so terrible that nations having any pretensions to humanity will resort to every means not inconsistent with their dignity and glory, in order to avoid them. But every nation is bound to take care not to permit its rights to be violated with impunity, and not to permit other nations even to suspect that it is wanting in courage, in a due sense of its own rights, or does not esteem true glory as essential to its welfare. A nation no more than a natural ~~person must become a sluggard~~, nor exhibit any bluntness in its perceptions as to those matters in which its honor and renown consists. A nation has duties to perform towards itself, and it is a matter of the highest obligation that it should not permit injuries to be offered to it with impunity, or insult to go unavenged.

No nation can without forfeiting the respect of other nations, permit the integrity of its territory to be violated, and if another nation with a pretence of a claim, will pass its boundaries and attempt to exercise jurisdiction within its borders, nothing but a prompt satisfaction can excuse the nation towards whom so great an injury is offered, from making it a cause of hostility. Again, a nation is composed of all the individuals who are embraced within its jurisdiction; it is the duty of the nation to defend the rights of every one of its citizens, and if the rights of any one be violated, the nation, which is bound to protect every individual belonging to it, is bound to demand redress of the nation violating the laws of natural justice. towards such members of the community, and if redress is not afforded it constitutes a "casus belli," a cause of war against the offending nation.

It is equally a cause of war, when the property of the citizen of one country is seized by the government of another, in violation of national law; and unless redress is offered, and the citizen whose rights are so violated is restored to the same condition in which he was before the violation, the nation to which he belongs is guilty of the highest injustice, if it does not compel the offending nation, by force, to do justice.

Let us examine this subject a little in detail with reference to facts alleged to exist, and without involving ourselves as to the correctness of the assertions made. Let us see how the principles already referred to would apply in case the alleged facts are true.

It is alleged that the State of Texas lately admitted into the Union, extends to the Rio Grande. If so, it will be admitted that the United States, as a nation, has jurisdiction to the shores of that river. It is admitted that the Mexican nation crossed that boundary, hoisted its flag—the emblem of national authority—within the jurisdiction, caused an armed force to cross the river and commence hostilities upon the authorized agents of the Government of the Union. Here there was a trespass upon what we claim as our frontier; here an actual invasion of American soil; a setting up a jurisdiction within our territory. Suppose this to be a true state of the facts, it is an act for which, according to all writers on national law, we had a right to claim redress, and failing in that, it became as regards us a cause of war, and this entirely independent of the fact that the course pursued by the Mexican Government was actual war, which, upon the supposition before referred to, we had a right to resist.

It has been alleged that on many occasions the persons of our citizens, pursuing their lawful callings within the jurisdiction of Mexico, and not violating any laws or customs of the country, have, in violation of the law of nations, and of the municipal laws of Mexico, been forcibly seized by the authorities of that Republic, have been imprisoned, cruelly treated, in some instances deprived of their lives, and in others treated with the grossest indignities, and ruined in their fortunes and estates, by the most tyrannical and unheard of acts of fraud and wickedness; and that the Mexican government, although admitting the facts, refuse to redress the grievances or to remunerate the sufferers. Now supposing this to be the true state of the case, can any doubt exist upon the mind of those who have leisure to reflect on the subject, that all this affords a cause of war against that Republic.

It is asserted to that in numerous instances our merchants, trusting to the commercial regulations of Mexico, have sent ships and cargoes of great value to that country, and that in violation of good faith that ought to exist among nations, such ships have been seized, their cargoes confiscated, and the officers and seamen cast into loathsome dungeons, where some of them have perished, and others only escaped to be inflicted with painful diseases during the residue of their lives, and that all appeals to the humanity and sense of justice of Mexico has proved unavailing. Now does it not at once occur to every mind well balanced and governed by moral feelings and a sense of right, that we are bound, should a case of this description be made out, to avenge such violations of national law and compel redress by the only means that remains to a nation which feels a due regard to the lives and fortunes of its citizens, and its own sacred honor.

I wish to be fully understood as not intending to intimate any thing as to the correctness of the facts here adverted to, or as giving the slightest political bearing to my subject. I am merely seizing upon topics of common and popular discussion for the purpose of illustrating and enforcing my subject; as these are apt to make a stronger impression than any hypothetical state of facts, however forcible. Supposing that such a condition of things exists as to authorize a State to make war upon another, we next come to inquire, what is war?

Now as in municipal governments and under municipal laws an action or suit is the assertion of one's rights in a court of justice; so in controversies between nations, war is the assertion of the rights of a nation by force, and the rights acquired by a state of war are, first, a right to the redress of the grievances complained of; second, a restoration of the nation whose rights have been violated, to the condition in which it was before the violation, embracing a compensation for all the damages incident to the forcible prosecution of its rights; and, lastly, the deprivation of the offending nation of its power of doing future mischief by entirely subduing it, or taking from it such pledges as may be necessary to insure its future fidelity to the law of nations.

The right to redress those injuries which gave rise to war, is so obvious as scarcely to need remark, and the other rights mentioned are corollaries of the first. The great object of war is to compel the nation against which hostilities are enforced, to do justice. This can only be done by possessing ourselves of its territory, capturing its ships on the high seas, taking the towns and cities, investing and conquering the fortresses of the offending nation, and where it offers armed resistance, subduing the armies sent out to oppose the progress of the nation making these demonstrations. Now as all these matters are necessary in order to procure the objects for which war is instituted, these are among the lawful rights of war. Whatever, then, is essential to carrying these objects into effect, is lawful, and is indeed our duty. The right of compelling an enemy to do us justice and to satisfy our claims upon him, involves the right of overrunning his country, and, if resisted, that of taking the lives of those who offer resistance.—This is one of the most essential and obvious rights involved in war. If the enemy who opposes us in war does so with force and armaments, the killing of the opposing forces, taking them captive, taking from them all the material of war, is necessarily involved in our right to subdue them.—Whenever resistance is made, then so much force as is necessary to put down such resistance, and, if necessary for the prevention of future resistance, the slaughter of the whole resisting force is a matter of right, and in many instances the voice of humanity cannot be listened to, where obvious necessity requires a terrible example should be made and prompt punishment inflicted. What are frequently called the horrors and calamities of war, are but the necessary incidents inflicted upon an obstinate enemy, and those that are accustomed as we are, to nothing but peaceful relations with other nations, cannot, without some reflection upon its necessity, look with proper complacency upon the carnage and destruction which necessarily accompanies every war prosecuted with the energy and activity with which it ought to be carried on. Whilst war is repelled from our borders, we feel its effects only in the waste of life it occasions amongst ourselves. Our own losses fill us with grief and horror, and it requires time and a full knowledge of the necessities of the case, even for the most patriotic to place in the balance against so much loss of life; so much of the acquisition of war, so much of victory, and to allot so much to the destruction of our enemies, and so much to the fact that those who have fallen have done it in the assertion of those rights, the restoration of which are involved in war. It is a long time before we reconcile ourselves to the idea, that of necessity in war, the best blood of the nation must be poured forth in torrents, and the soldiers who are pressing on to necessary conquest, are in truth but victims sacrificed to that grim moloch who is invoked only in cases of the highest necessity, and whose worshippers must offer the sacrifice of the blood of their own children upon his altar. A nation is composed of all and every member of the society of which it consists. Every man, woman and child of the nation is an integral part of it; and hence it follows, that every individual in one nation at war with another, is at war with every individual in the nation against whom it is carried on. It would be an absurdity in terms to suppose, that a nation can be at war with another nation, and yet that the subjects, citizens or individuals composing each nation, can be at peace. A nation consists of the individuals in that nation; and therefore, if the individaals that compose the nation are not at war. the nation itself is not at war. It arises from this circumstance, that all the people of Mexico, with whom we are now at war, are our enemies, and that by right of war, we may subdue their persons and acquire their property, and to the extent that may be necessary for the enforcement of our rights, and compelling them in the aggregate to do justice to our claims.—We may subdue and slaughter the people, and take possession of all the property which is deemed essential to the purposes which have given rise to the war. I speak here of the general rights which exist in a state of hostilities, what may be termed the laws of war stricti juris, and not of those rights as they have been modified in modern times, and amongst the most civilized nations. The right of plunder, the sacking of cities, the destruction of property public and private, and the masacre that even in modern wars so frequently follow after long protracted and wasteful sieges, and especially where fortresses are captured by assault, are all necessary rights growing out of a state of war, and depending upon the discretion of those to whom it is intrusted and whose duty it is to gain the objects of the war by the readiest and speediest means, and no means will more probably lead to a speedy termination of hostilities, than those calculated to awake terror by the severity of their infliction. Besides, we have the right to inflict summary punishment, first upon the principles of revenge, and next upon those of prevention in the same way and for the same purposes that punishment is inflicted in societies. My object is to bring before you the harsh, but true principles upon which the laws of war are founded, in order that you may see its full nature and bearings, and be able to appreciate the condition in which a state of war naturally places a nation. There is a modern school of diplomatists, who are averse to carrying on war upon the only principle upon which it can be prosecuted, and are disposed to introduce into it principles of humanity, entirely alien to its successful prosecution. But it must be recollected, that these ideas had their origin in Great Britain, and were intended to be levelled against the French, at the period of the wars growing out of the French Revolution. These wars were carried on by France at the expense of the nations against whom they were waged, and they supported their armies by contributions and levies, destroyed and sacked cities and plundered the inhabitants of the invaded countries with little remorse. But when the British became engaged in the continental wars they came in as allies and auxiliaries, they were driving the French out of the country of their own friends, and were compelled to subsist their armies on their own resources. They could not plunder the Spanish and Portuguese whom they came to protect, nor sack their cities, nor support themselves upon the labor of their peasantry. Hence they strove to introduce new maxims in war, and to insist upon principles of humanity that from their relation with continental Europe they were bound to preserve at the hazard of being otherwise considered enemies and not allies. But the French adhered to old maxims, such as are obvious to common sense, and although they carried on their wars with great inhumanity, yet so far as the general observance of the laws of war and the rights under them are concerned, they form undoubtedly better models than those of the English. That the nation which has been the occasion of war is bound to support it, and that the armies of the assailants have the right to sustain themselves upon the property of those that have compelled the use of force by their violation of duties, is an idea no more to be reprobated than that, in civil society, the party whose unjust and vexatious detention of the property of another renders an action at law necessary, should be compelled to discharge the costs and expenses to which the prosecutor is put in the assertion of his claim; and those who exclaim as loudly as some do against the inhumanity of subsisting an army at the expense of the inhabitants of an enemy's country, are governed by a false standard of humanity, and neither comprehend the principles of natural justice nor of national law. Besides the support to which armies are entitled, and the claims of a nation to be compensated for the expenses of a war, undertaken upon justifiable grounds, the right of acquisition of territory, entire conquest of a nation, a subversion of its government, and the incorporation of its people into the nation of the conquerors, is a right clearly defined and fully supported, both upon principles of justice and the authority of the writers upon national law. And this right may be exercised or not, by the invading nation, as circumstances may render it incumbent upon it, for its present advantage or its future protection; it follows, then, that the laws, jurisdictions and customs of the conquered nation may be abrogated, and the laws and institutions of the conquerors interposed in their stead.

Having perhaps more largely than the time allotted to me warranted, entered into the rights of conquest, I now proceed briefly to consider the duties of the citizens of a country involved in war; and their duties are obvious from what we have already advanced. For if a nation consists of the individuals that compose it, and if in a state of war every individual of the one nation is at war with every individual of the hostile nation, it follows that every citizen is bound by a moral as well as political tie, to do all in his power to subdue the individuals of the hostile country; for if the individual citizen of a nation at war can give aid and comfort and assistance to each other, it would follow that the objects of hostility would never be attained. A violation of this principle is absolutely suicidal of all the purposes for which war exists, and if the nation cannot control its citizens, or if the individual citizens have so little idea of the obligations they owe to society, as to give to the inimical nation their counsel and assistance, they not only sacrifice their own rights which have been violated, but abet their enemies in the very acts of injustice, which, as a nation, they seek to punish. This course of conduct deserves the severest animadversion, and will be reprobated by all those individuals who have not lost sight of their country, and will rarely be practised by any who are not too tenacious of their own opinions to see in its true light the enormity of such a course. The best way to obviate the horrors of war is to bring it to a speedy conclusion, and this cannot be obtained without a union of all the citizens of a nation in the hostile operations rendered necessary by a state of war. The refusal to participate in such a union argues a fatuity if nothing worse, and the question as to whether a nation is right or wrong in embarking in a war, is not to be argued amidst the din of arms or the sound of cannon, and those who, under such circumstances, seek to embarass the action of a nation or its government, incur a responsibility of the most dangerous description. But upon this point, with such an audience, it is unnecessary to reason. There is that in our constitution more active than reason, and above it, there is something in the human heart, that is far quicker in its perceptions, than any thing in the human head—something that anticipates the slow operations of the brain, and lightens, as with electric rapidity, every faculty of our being. That something, indefinable and undefined, is the pure principles of patriotism, the love of our country's glory, her honor and renown.

What then is patriotism? it is no local affection, no transient impression. It is the promethian fire which, kindled in the heart of childhood by the sweet magic of a mother's voice, burns with unextinguishable fervency, so long as life endures—It is that, which in youth throws its bright charms over the page of history when we read of our country, her soldiers, her sages and her statesmen. It is that which inspires us as we advance in life and look forward to the destinies of our beloved America with visions of glory too dazzling for the mental eye to gaze upon. It is that spark, that, when the sky is shrouded with the blood tinged canopy of war, electrifies the nation, rouses the youth to arms, and pours upon the arena, thousands of noble spirits panting for the contest and rushing an irresistable torrent to the field of glory. It is that celestial phantasy, which, reflecting upon the illustrious dead, whose names live in their country's fame and can only expire when that country is extinct, sees, or seems to see them, as in some glorious vision, looking from their high mansions above with smiling aspect, and cheering their descendant's onward in the path of honor and immortal fame. It is that all pervading Deity which, when nature becomes exhausted and we turn our eyes, with a last lingering look to the land of our love, inspires us with the fond hope that we are about to join the noble band of the great and illustrious who have gone before us to the land of spirits, and over whose sacred ashes the most precious tears of our Republic have been shed. It is in fine the feeling that warms every heart, that brightens every eye, that flushes on every cheek and speaks in every voice of this assembly. It has been the foundation of all our greatness, it is the precursor of a magnificence for which no pencil can find a coloring and which no language is sufficiently glowing to describe.

But how are we to designate our country? Where was the country of the ancient Romans? Wherever the Eagles flew, whatever ground her gallant legions occupied. Where is the country of the new Romans, the great Republic of modern days, it is there where her standard flouts the sky, over the heads of her brave and unsubdued soldiery; her boundaries are designated by her stripes and stars, and wherever her standard floats, wherever her legions advance under the orders of her constituted authorities, *there* attest it, thou sacred genius of our common country—witness it ye immortal spirits, that having fought her battles and achieved her independence, now look down upon us with your benignant smiles! There, Oh! there is the country of the patriot—there the boundaries which he is bound to defend with his heart's blood against the incurtions of a hostile foe. Yes, wherever that banner floats, wherever those heroes advance, there, I repeat it, is the country of the patriot. Whether on the Bay of St. Francisco, the batteries of Tampico, the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, or the heights of Monterey, the mountains or the plain, it is all one, the Patriot follows the Standard of his Country—the best demarcation of her boundaries is the impress of her soldiery. Who is there with an American heart, that would not turn back with fire and sword the enemy who dared pass the barrier where the bones of the American Soldier lay bleaching amidst the dews of heaven, or where his grave had been dug in the chapperall. Never should the ground over which he had advanced, which was consecrated by his blood, or wherein his ashes reposed be desecrated by a foreign footstep or disgraced by a foreign flag.

Honor, enduring honor to the noble spirits who are bearing their country's banner to the remotest regions of the south; and disgrace, deep, damnable and indellible, upon the craven who would yield one inch of that territory that has been gained by a patriot soldier's blood.

The Land Question.

In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Jan. 14,

"Mr. Kline presented a petition from 160 citizens of Hollidaysburgh, praying for a law prohibiting a man in this Commonwealth from acquiring more than 160 acres of land, and to exempt the same from alienation, unless with the joint consent of both husband and wife; referred to a select committee of three."

FIRE IN CHILLICOTHE.—A fire occurred in Chillicothe, Ohio, on Sunday night last, which destroyed from 12 to 15 houses, in the block known as Hollow Row.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of our citizens in favor of enforcing the provisions of the late License Law, was held in Mr. Teasdale's Church, on Tuesday evening.—Hon. WILLIAM PORTER took the Chair; Vice Presidents, F. Cooley and Wm. Jack; Secretaries, Dr. S. Dilworth and J. Mecaskey.

The object of the meeting appeared to be to take into consideration the matter of a Petition sent to the Legislature by about "one hundred business firms and others," praying a change in the License Law so as to allow wholesale dealers, and the principal (large) Hotels to deal in liquors.

The Petition referred to, sets forth, in substance, that by enforcing the provissions of the Law, an immense injury will be done to the business and commerce of the city of Pittsburgh and also the county. We quote as follows from it.

"Permit us to call your attention to the fact that in the counties of Armstrong, Westmoreland, Greene and Somerset, none of which are included in this law, (and Fayette; which is,) there are a great many Whiskey Distilleries, all of which have hitherto found a market in Pittsburgh for their production. This law continuing in existence, will of necessity compel them to seek another, poorer and more distant market for its sale—will have the effect to drive to another State, many of our most estimable citizens to conduct a business which embraces near one fourth of the whole commerce of our city. Thus we see that its operation is wide-spread, touching the farmer, producer, factor and consumer. We wish you, therefore most respectfully to pause and modify this law, ere a great injury is committed against the commerce of our city"

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting on Tuesday night protesting against the arguments of the petitioners, which we copy below. We find them in the Dispatch:

1. Therefore, Be it *Resolved*, That it cannot be possible that the great mass of the voters of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and the borough of Manchester, who gave an aggregate majority of over *two thousand votes* "AGAINST THE SALE OF LIQUORS," were *ignorant* of the provisions of the law under which that vote was taken, and designed to allow the wholesale traffic to continue, while they put down only "the low rumshops" of our County.

2. *Resolved*, That the demand for intoxicating liquors, alleged to exist by the petitioners, is alike destructive to the temporal and spiritual interests of the human family; and that we believe that such demand has been greatly augmented by the facilities heretofore afforded for procuring it, and the great temptations to the community to use it.

3. *Resolved*, That although, by the constitution, the Federal Government has the exclusive power of laying duties upon imports, the several states have ever retained the right to pass such laws as may be necessary for the effectual suppression of vice and immorality—and that, although intoxicating liquors are made the subject of duty by our existing and former tariff laws, it furnishes no argument, for their indiscriminate use, which does not apply with equal force to arsenic and other poisons.

4. *Resolved*, That if, as is alleged by the petitioners, "nearly *one fourth* of the whole community of our city" is embraced in this business, it is high time that we should rid ourselves of so unprofitable a traffic, and that the energies and capital of those engaged in it were turned into the channels of productive industry.

5. *Resolved*, That it is our firm conviction that more injury has arisen from wholesale traffic and so-called respectable places of retailing intoxicating liquors, than from the "low rum shops," spoken of in the petition,—the wholesale houses constituting the fountains from whence the "low rumshops" draw their supplies, with which to deluge the community with pauperism and crime,—whilst the respectable retailers are those who enable men to take the first step, by which they are degraded to patronize the lower sinks of vice.

6. *Resolved*, That, instead of desiring the exemption of "wholesale dealers and our principle hotels" from the provisions of a law approved by so large a majority of their fellow citizens, we would respectfully ask the Legislature to so alter the law as to provide such a penalty for a contempt of its provisions, evinced in the commission of a second offence, as will effectually deter the *wealthy* as well as the poorer classes, from repeated violations of its enactments.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Present—Hon. B. PATTON, and KERR.

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1847.

Commonwealth vs. *Priscilla Duke*—Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for one week.

Commonwealth vs. *William Johnston*—Defendant sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three calendar months.

On Friday the Argument List will be taken up.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Yesterday morning, a clerk in the store of Mr. A. A. Mason, Market street, discovered a little fellow named *John M'Williams*, in the act of stealing the *Post*, that had just been left by the carrier. He seized him, tied him with a handkerchief and sent for an officer. He was taken before the Mayor, who, after examination, sent him to the hill for 24 hours.

It is hard to use such small boys so severely; but what else can be done. It is the only remedy for a most annoying evil.

INDEPENDENT POLICE.

Yesterday morning, Messrs. Hague, Fox and Johnson, were sworn into office by the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Hague was elected constable for the First Ward at the city election, and has deputized Messrs Fox and Johnson to act, which the Court yesterday approved. So, then, the Independent Police Company is now regularly organized and the members have been on the look out for business. Rogues had better be careful.

Their office is at Alderman Steel's, Fourth st.

KIDNAPPERS ABOUT.

The Mystery states that an attempt was made last week to kidnap a colored man, in Allegheny city, named Briscoe, by two or three men from Western Virginia. It is said they were assisted by some of the police of that city. Briscoe escaped.

Constable Scott has made an affidavit setting forth that he was not concerned in the affair.

ICE.

Dealers in this article are now busily engaged in filling their houses. The prospects are favorable to an abundance. Ice was running in both rivers yesterday.

☞It has been suggested that aid should be given to Green, the Reformed Gambler, by our citizens, in consequence of the loss he sustained by the recent fire in Harrisburgh. He is now engaged in a matter that interests us all, and our citizens should do something for him. We believe he received a pledge that his expenses should be paid while employed in boring for the passage of an Anti-Gambling Law; but he has received but little.

☞ That *Ticket* we received for the Niagara Ball is a very beautiful specimen of typography. We shall hand it to the door-keeper on the evening of the 11th of February.

"*The Ranchero.*"—We are indebted to Dr. Truxal for the first No. of his spicy little sheet. It is printed at the office of A. A. Anderson, and will be out every Tuesday morning. It will contain no advertisements, and of course be entirely devoted to the interests of the readers.

MR. EDITOR:—I read in yesterday Morning's Post, that the contributions raised for the Volunteers of the First Regiment, were deposited in my hands for the benefit of Captains Hay and Herron's companies, etc.

I was the Treasurer of the Committee, and received from the different Collectors $960 95.—The Committee directed me to pay one half, $480 48 to Lieut. C. H. Poulson, for the use of Capt. Herron's company; the other half, $480 47, by request of Capt. Hay, was deposited with me expressly for the use of the families of the married men of his company. WM. LARIMER, Jr.

☞ We learn from a creditable source, that it is the intention of the committee, which has evinced such a laudable curiosity in the investigation of the truths of Mesmerism, to ascertain, as soon as possible, whether the mothers of "said committee" "have sold their mangles yet."

Pay of County Commissioners.—Nearly all the dailies of this city have spoken out in favor of an increase of the salaries of the County Commissioners. Can the Legislature resist such a force?

Glad to hear it.—W. H. Whitney, Esq., Senior editor of the Chronicle, has been appointed "Assessor of mercantile taxes" for this county.

New Lock at Dam No. 1.—In the Report of the Monongahela Navigation Company, it is recommended to erect a new Lock at Dam No. 1, to accommodate the increased business of the Pool.—At all events some plan must be adopted that will facilitate the passage of boats.

Returned.—By a card which will be found in our paper this morning, it will be observed that JOSEPH KNOX, Esq, formerly of this city, but who has for some time been a resident of Carlisle, has returned to Pittsburgh, and resumes the practice of the Law.

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST:
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH!

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1847.

SENATE—The Judiciary Committee reported a Bill regulating attachments issued from the United States District Courts.

The Committee on Land Claims offered a Resolution providing for the suspension of the sales at the Land Office at Dubuque, Iowa, till March.

The Treasury Note Bill was taken up and passed—ayes 42; nays 2.

The Resolution offered some days ago instructing the President to withdraw the troops now in Mexico, was taken up.

Mr Cilley said his object was to have *the forces re-organized and sent back* to conquer Mexico.

Mr Allen moved that the Resolution be laid on the table, which was done—ayes 44, nays 00.

Mr. Niles reported a bill providing for an Army Mail; which was discussed.

The Army Bill was taken up. Mr. Clayton advocated the volunteer system instead of regulars.

Mr. Corwin got the floor, when

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Bill for increaseing the pay of Volunteers was taken up.

The resolution offered by Mr. King, yesterday, providing for striking off Medals to be presented to the French officers, who assisted in saving the crew of the Somers, was taken up and passed.

Mr Darsie offered a Resolution asking President Polk whether there was an American representative now in Mexico. Rules refused.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was taken up; upon which a discussion ensued.

MURDER OF A MEMBER OF THE IRISH GREENS.

A member of the Irish Greens, (we are told he is a son of Judge Montgomery, of Wyoming) was assassinated in his tent on Monday, the 18th inst. He was found dead by some of his men. The murderer has not been discovered and is unknown.

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER.

John Harnett, a member of Capt. Naylor's company, died at New Orleans, on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment sailed for the Seat of War on the 18th inst., having been prevented by fog from starting sooner.

EXECUTION.

Gov. Shunk has appointed Friday, April 23d, for the execution of Charles Moseley, for the murder of his wife.

Joseph Knox,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pittsburgh, Pa., has resumed the practice of his profession, in his office, No. 7, Bakewell's Buildings, Grant street, occupied during his absence by T. J. Bigham, and J. Christy, Esq. jan28-dawly

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Shakspeare Gardens for Rent.

THAT well known and beautifully situated property, in the borough of East Liberty, five miles from the city, known as the Shakspeare Gardens, will be rented for one or more years from the first of April.

For further particulars, enquire of

ALEX. E. M'DONALD,
Penn St., between St. Clair and Irwin sts., Pitts'g.
jan28-3wd

Valuable Real Estate in 5th Ward at Auction.

ON Saturday evening the 6th February next, at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold that valuable Lot of ground, situate between O'Hara and Locust streets, in the Fifth Ward of this city, having a front of fifty feet on Quarry street and extending back to the manor line, an average depth of 98¾ feet, on which is erected two frame dwelling houses, the neighborhood of which is improving rapidly.

Terms ¼ cash, the residue payable in one and two years with interest.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct'r.
jan27 (American copy.)

AUCTION SALES at M'Kenna's, No. 114 Wood street, 3d door from 5th, of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., to-morrow, Thursday, January 28th, at 10 in the forenoon, will be sold a large assortment of Dry Goods, the balance of a city store; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Furniture. At 7 o'clock, same evening, a large lot of Gold and Silver Watches, &c. Also, this evening, a great variety of second hand Watches.

jan27 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

Magazines for February,

And New Books at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 *Fourth street.*

RUPER'S Sinclair; or the fatherless wife, a tale by the author of Ten Thousand a Year.

The Rights of Labor. By Calvin Colton.

Temptation and Atonement; a tale by Mrs. Gore.

Jaques. By George Sand, translated from the French by Anna Blackwell.

Mince Pie; for the Million a rare confection judiciously arranged, chopped and spiced in the first manner, also baked.

The Idle Hour Book; or Scrapland; being a nerve worker, and destroyer, &c.

Illuminated Magazine, for February.
Colombian Magazine. "
Lady's Book. "
Graham's Magazine. "
National Magazine. "

Spaniards and their Country. By Richard Ford.

American Review for January: containing a portrait of Hon. Rufus Choate.

Living Age, 140.

Chambers' Information for the people, No. 10.

Song Books, in any quantity.

Just received and for sale at COOK'S, No. 85, Fourth st. jan27

George Cochran,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 26 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

CONTINUES to transact a general Commission business, especially in the purchase and sale of American manufactures and produce, and in receiving and forwarding Goods consigned to his care. As agent for the manufacturers he will be constantly supplied with the principal articles of Pittsburgh manufacture at the lowest wholesale prices.

Orders and consignments are respectfully solicited.
jan27

WE would respectfully call the attention of our friends to DR. MAZONI'S SICILLIAN SYRUP, which is at present attracting so much attention throughout the United States. It was but recently introduced to the notice of Pittsburghers, but the rapidity with which it has commenced selling, confirms the statements made in the pamplets, many of which are of the most astonishing nature. A committee were appointed by the Medical faculties of London and Dublin, to investigate the properties of the medicine, the result of which clearly demonstrates that there is one medicine, which is all that it purports to be. Pamphlets containing the certificates of the faculty as well as those of some of the most respectable citizens of Ohio, can be had at our store, where the medicine is sold wholesale and retail.

HAYS & BROCKWAY,
jan27 No. 2, Commercial Row, Liberty st.

Auction Sales,

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer, south-east corner of Wood and Fifth sts., DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., on Thursday morning, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve to close consignment, a large assortment of seasonable Dry Goods, fine Cutlery, Umbrellas, &c., among which are Super Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Ky. Jeans, Super Tweeds, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Red, Green and White Flannels, Calicoes, Furniture Chintz, Suspenders, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Alpacas, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings; a handsome assortment of fine Table and Pocket Cutlery.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., an extensive assortment of Queens-ware, China and Glass-ware; Table Lamps, Paintings, Engravings, Charts, &c., 4 half chests Y. H. Tea, 3 boxes manufactured Tobacco, 6 boxes No 1 Chocolate, 10 dozen bed Cords, 13 dozen Coal and Dovenshire Shovels, 50 dozen Corn Brooms, 6 good quality Feather Beds, 11 Bolsters and 20 Pillows, Blankets, Bed Comforts, Sheets, Towels, &c.; a large assortment of new and second hand household and kitchen Furniture.

At 6½ o'clock, P. M., a good quality seasonable ready made Clothing, fine Shirts, black Satin Stocks, Shirt Collars, fancy Cravats, Gum Shoes and Sandals, Musical Instruments, Watches, Shot Guns, a great variety of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, &c. &c.

jan26 (American copy.)

Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

STATEMENT of the ASSETS of the Company, on January 1st, 1847, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly, of April 5th, 1842.

MORTGAGES.		
Being first mortgages well secured on real estate, free of ground rent, and are all in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $43,450 in Bucks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania. Also, $7,500 in Ohio, amply secured by real estate in Philadelphia,		$761,298 71
REAL ESTATE.		
Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under mortgaged claims, viz:		
Eight houses and lots, 70 by 150 ft., on the Southwest corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Sixth streets.		At Cost 108,383 79
A farm of sixty acres with mills, dwellings, and barn, in Germantown, known as 'Sheffield Works.'		
A house and lot, 33 3 by 100 feet, No. 467 Chesnut street.		
A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet on North side of Spruce street West of Eleventh street.		
A house and lot, 21 7 by 100 feet, on West side of Penn Square, South of High street.		
Two houses and lots, each 18 by 80 feet; on South side of Spruce st., near Schuylkill Seventh street.		
Five houses and lots, each 17 9 by 90 feet, Nos. 131, 133, 135, 137, and 139, Dilwyn street.		
Three houses and lot, 49 by 54 feet, on East side of Shuylkill Sixth st., South of Pine street.		
Four houses and lot, 46 11 by 80 ft., on East side of Third street, above Catharine street.		
A house and lot, 18 by 106 feet, on South side of Filbert street, West of Schuylkill Seventh street.		
Hotel and lot, 50 by 81 feet, on the South East corner of Chestnut and Beach streets.		
Five houses and lot, 42 by 86 feet, on the North side of George street West of Ashton street.		
Seven houses and lot, 26 by 117 ft., on the East side of Beach street, South of Chestnut street.		
A house and lot; 18 by 80 ft, No. 96, Fitzwater street, East of Ninth st.		
LOANS.		
TEMPORARY LOANS, on collateral securities, amply secured, including $2500 to the borough of Harrisburgh.		115,388 86
STOCKS.		
$5,000 T. States 5 per cent [int. on] 10,000 Alms House Loan, 5 per cent. [int. on]	Valued at $52,236.	
200 Shares Bank of Kentucky.		
18 " North Bk of "		
100 " Union Bank of Tennessee.		
13 " Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania.		
200 " Southwark Railroad Co.		
37 " Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg.		
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Co.		
10 " Mercantile Library Co.		
$500 North American Coal Loan.		
CASH on hand,	$24,014 01	
do in hands of Agents,	10,543 74	
		34,557 75
NOTES and BILLS RECEIVABLE,		7,734 75
UNSETTLED POLICIES,		1,467 75
		$1,080,220 85

By order of the Board,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
Attest—CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.
jan27-3t W. MARTIN, Agt.
cor of Wood and 3d sts.

For Rent.

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

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

Anvils.

WROUGHT Iron Anvils of American manufacture, warranted. For sale at manufacturers' prices by GEO. COCHRAN,
jan 21 No 26 Wood st.

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls. fresh Roll Butter; rec'd and for sale by
jn20 J. D. WILLIAM & Co., 110 Wood st.

CHEESE—110 bxs W R Cheese;
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,
jn20 110 Wood st.

FLOUR—95 bbls Family Flour; in store and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,
jn20 110 Wood st.

CRANBERRIES—3 bbls. Cranberries, just rec'd and for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.,
jn20 110 Wood st.

RAISINS—50 bxs M R Raisins; for sale by
jn20 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co.

N. O. MOLASSES—50 bbls N. O. Molasses, new crop, for sale by
jn20 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

PEALED PEACHES—4 bls prime Pealed Peaches rec'd and for sale by
jn20 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

New Bacon.

5 Hhds New BACON (sides and shoulders,) rec'd per Steamer "American Star," and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & CO.,
jan22 No. 57 Water st.

SUGAR—7 Hhds N O Sugar, received per steamer Roscoe, and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & CO.,
jan20 No 57 Water st.

FEATHERS—15 sacks prime Feather, rec'd per str American Star, and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & CO.,
jan20 No 57 Water st.

DRIED FRUIT—28 sacks Dried Apples; 5 bbls. Dried Peaches, just rec'd and for sale on consignment by jn18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

ROLL BUTTER—2 bbls fresh Roll Butter just rec'd and for sale by
jn18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

WHITE BEANS—20 bbls. Small White Beans just rec'd on consignment and for sale by
jn18 MILLER & RICKETSON.