LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

From Blackwood.

POETICAL PORTRAITS.

SHAKSPEARE.

This was the wizard's spell,
The spirit to enchain,—
His grasp o'er nature fell—
Creation owned his reign.

BURNS.

He grasped his country's lyre
With ardent grasp and strong,
And made his soul of fire
Dissolve itself in song.

MILTON.

His spirit was the home
Of aspiration high—
A temple whose huge dome
Was hidden in the sky.

BYRON.

Dark clouds his forehead bound
And at his feet were flowers—
Mirth, madness, magic found,
In him their keenest powers.

SCOTT.

He sings, and lo, romance
Starts from its mouldering urn,
And chivalry's bright lance
And nodding plumes return.

THE SNOW.—BY CHARLES LAMB.

An old man sadly said,
"Where's the snow
That fell the year that's fled?"
Where's the snow!
As fruitless was the task, of many a joy that's past,
As the snow.
The hope of airy birth, like the snow,
Is stained on reaching earth,
Like the snow;
While 'tis sparkling in the ray, 'tis melting fast
away,
Like the snow.
Cold, deceitful thing, is the snow,
Though it come on dove-like wing,
False snow.
'Tis but rain, disguised, appears,
And our hopes frozen tears,
Like the snow.

Selected for the Post, by a friend.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL FEELING.

The beautiful and pathetic song of LOCHABER, is known to and admired by all who have an ear for music, and its effect upon the Highlanders when absent from their homes, is well shown in the following incident which occurred in Canada several years ago, and which also proves how powerful is the sympathy between this our tenement of clay, and its celestial inmate, the soul:

It was the fate of Dr. C. to accompany a Highland regiment across the Atlantic, to a far distant shore. The station where the troops were encamped was very healthy, the climate particularly good; judge, then, of the surprise of the good doctor to find his soldiers falling sick daily, and his hospital filled with invalids—whilst, as he could not discover the desease, he could apply no remedy.

One evening the moon shown unusually bright, the scene from his window was so lovely as the beams played upon the rippling water, or gave light and shadow to magnificent forest trees near his abode—that he was tempted to take a solitary ramble.

"Musing on days long passed,
And pleasures gone forever by,"—

the sound of the bagpipe struck upon his ear, and attracted him to the barracks, where the piper was playing in the most touching manner,

"Lochaber no more!
May be to return to Lochaber no more!"

Dr. C approached the large room unobserved, and looking in, found all his men assembled, and all in deep emotion—some recumbent on the floor, some reclined against the wall, many in tears, and one, burying his face in his hands, sobbed aloud. My friend retired to his quarters: on the following morning he sent for the piper, and being him to secrecy, commanded him in future to play nothing but lively airs, reels, strathspeys and marches; but never on pain of his displeasure, to breathe Lochaber again. The piper obeyed; the effect was magical, the invalids revived and in a very short time not one remained in the hospital.

This anecdote, which I know to be true, inspired me with a most ardent desire to see Lochaber—scenes must be beautiful which produced such a powerful effect on the mind. Last summer, passing through the magnificent scenery of the northern lakes of Scotland, I came upon Lochaber: Ben Nevis reared his crowned head—at his base stood a cluster of miserable hovels, in a swamp where every breeze that passes by whispers 'ague'—each hut is formed of wood and turf gathered from the mirass beneath their feet—a hole in the roof forms the chimney—a hole in the side is the window, and in some of the huts, window and door in one—not a tree is to be seen—yet dear as life to the Highlander is the memory of Lochaber.

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.*

Humbolt in his great work upon New Spain, describes no less than seven places, at which projects have been entertained for uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific, giving sketches of the route in each case. Among others, says the Washington Union, he dwells principally upon the isthmus Tehuantepec, by which the Pacific ocean and the Gulf of Mexico would be united. As this pass appears to be attracting much attention, we have thought that some account of it would not be unacceptable to our readers. The pass occupies part of the province of Vera Cruz on the Gulf, and of Oajaca on the Pacific, embracing about two degrees of latitude, namely: 16 degrees to 18 degrees north of the equator. On the Gulf side is the harbor of Hussencalco or Goazacoalco, obstructed at its entrance by a bar, over which about 16 feet of water can be carried. After passing the bar better water is found, and good navigation exists up to the junction of the Rio de Seravia, with the Rio del Passo. We are not able to say what depth of water can be carried over that bar, but as old maps designate this locality as the place of "embarkation," we must presume it to be good boatable water up to that point. Above this place, both the Passo and the Seravia are described as interupted with rapids and falls.

On the opposite side of the bay of Tehuantepec, which it is said also admits about 16 feet of water over the bar to the inside harbor. With this harbor connects the river Chimalpa, of which we have no accurate account, but we consider it fair to suppose the Chimalpa to be a boatable stream up to the town of St. Miguel.

These considerations make about 45 miles of water communications from the Gulf of Mexico to the interior, and about 40 miles of water communication from the Pacific, making a total of 85 miles of boatable waters across the isthmus, leaving according to the route which would have to be pursued, about 55 miles of land carriage, making a total distance not exceeding 146 miles of land and water carriage to accomplish the junction between the two seas over this isthmus.

The connexion between these rivers was once surveyed by Spanish engineers in reference to the constructing of a canal, but we have no knowledge of their labors, beyond that of the naked opinion, that a canal over the intermediate ground was impracticable. But admitting this to be the case, as there is a road over the intermediate ground, there can be no doubt that a railroad could be constructed, and in that way all serious impediments to this pass be removed.

In 1798 the Spaniards made a good road from the town of Tehuantepec to the junction of Seravia and the Passo, which would rather justify the supposition that the navigation of the Chimalpa was not known, or not as good as we have supposed up to St. Miguel. It will, however, also justify the supposition that the navigation is as good as we have supposed from the junction of the Seravi and the Passo to the port of Huaucalco. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that a convenient route of communication between the two seas can be established over this Isthmus, nor any doubt with any one who will examine the geography of the country, and the direct connection of this route with New Orleans and the great west, that it is *the* route of all others best adapted to develop and extend the commerce of the United States.

*Pronounced Tee-wan-tepec.

The Morning Post.

J. R. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1847.

☞The communication of G. T. EWING, in relation to the awful condition of Ireland, will be published in to-morrow's *Post*.

Famine in Ireland.

The foreign journals received by the Hibernia, give horrible pictures of the appalling distress which prevails in Ireland. Can Irishmen, the sons of Irishmen, or the friends of Ireland (and who is not a friend of Ireland!) read these shocking details, without having their hearts moved?—Shall the poor of Ireland starve to death, when our granaries are filled to overflowing? Forbid it humanity—forbid it Heaven! We entreat our readers' attention to the following shocking description of the state of Skibbereen, and the surrounding district of West Carbery, in the county of Cork, premising, that it is only an aggravated epitome of the sufferings of the poor starving peasantry in other districts. It is by Mr. Cummins, a country magistrate, who thus writes to the Duke of Wellington:

"I went on the 15th inst., to Skibbereen, and to give the instance of one township district which I visited, as an example of the state of the entire coast district, I shall state simply what I there saw. It is situated on the eastern side of Castlehaven harbor, and is named South Reen, in the parish of Myross. Being aware that I should have to witness frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching the spot I was surprised to find the wretched hamlets apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels to ascertain the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no tongue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished and ghastly skeletons, to all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole covering what seemed a ragged horse cloth, their wretched legs hanging about naked above the knees.

I approached in horror, and found, by a low moaning, they were alive—they were in fever, four children, a woman, and what had once been a man. It is impossible to go through the detail; suffice it to say, that in a few minutes I was surrounded by at least 200 of such phantoms—such frightful spectres no words can describe. By far the greater number were delirious, either from famine or from fever. Their demoniac yells are still ringing in my ears, and their horrible images are fixed upon my brain. My heart sickens at the recital, but I must go on.

In another case, decency would forbid what follows, but it must be told. My clothes were nearly torn off in my endeavor to escape from the throng of pestilence around, when my neck-cloth was seized from behind by a grip which compelled me to turn. I found myself grasped by a woman with an infant apparently just born in her arms, and the remains of a filthy sack across her loins—the sole covering of herself and babe. The same morning the police opened a house on the adjoining lands, which was observed shut for many days, and two frozen corpses were found lying on the mud floor, half devoured by the rats.

A mother, herself in fever, was seen the same day to drag out the corpse of her child, a girl about twelve, perfectly naked, and leave it half covered with stones. In another house, within 100 yards of the cavalry station at Skibbereen, the Dispensary Doctor found seven wretches lying unable to move, under the same cloak. One had been dead many hours, but the others were unable to move either themselves or the corpse.

Equally disheartening is what follows from the Monaghan Standard:

The state of destitution in this neighborhood is absolutely frightful. In every street, at every corner, lean and cadaverous beings meet your eye, famine in the face, want in the hollow glance, emaciation in the wasted frame, and yet they do not die. Strange how much suffering the body accustomed to want can bear before the spirit wings its flight! It has not yet been ascertained how little a man can live on. Men who fell moderately in other years are surprised how they are alive, they get so very little now. The able bodied laborer is no longer so—he is haggard and famine-worn.—There is no charity amongst those who gave ninety per cent of the alms of the country—the farmers; they are buying themselves oats; flour is 1s. 6d. per stone, and is sold to buy meal; the horses are starved, and the family, like a vessel in a calm, is on half allowance. The poor houses are filling with frightful rapidity.

Mr. Wise and Slavery.

The Journal of Commerce correspondent, at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 24, 1846, says, in speaking of the causes of the late difficulty there:—The Brazillian Government dislike Mr. Wise, because he has been instrumental in breaking up the Slave trade,—refusing to allow American merchantmen, sold here ostoriously for slaving, to sail under a sealed letter with the American flag. You know the laws about licensing vessels, and understand what I mean. Mr. Wise has, in doing this, incurred the displeasure of the Brazilian, and hence their disposition to make difficulty and have his recal. Mr. Wise says the U. S. schooner Enterprise, that was condemned at the Navy Yard (Brooklyn) two years ago, has made three successful voyages to Africa after slaves, and is now on the fourth. She sold for $1,500, and in three months cleared her owners, to his knowledge, $9,500. I believe he is a slave-holder in the U. States.

American Cotton.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for January, has no article relative to the enormous increase in the productions of American cotton, by which it appears that in 1791, two years before the invention of WHITNEY's Cotton Gin, the whole cotton crop of the United States was but 2,000,000 of pounds, and that in 1845, only fifty-four years thereafter, it was 1,000,000,000 of pounds, (2,395,000 bales,) or five hundred times the amount of 1791! At that period, the entire amount of cotton annually produced throughout the world, was estimated at 490,000,000 pounds, of which the product of the United States formed but one two hundred and forty-fifth part. While in 1845, the total supply in the markets of the world was 1,169,600,000 pounds, (2,720,000 bales,) of which the United States produced more than seven-eighths.

☞A letter from a missionary at Hong Kong, Oct. 29th, says: "Canton is a bad place, ten times more closed against the gospel than it was two years ago. There have been ten deaths of missionaries wives in China, within four years past. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, missionaries from America, will go home in the ship Huntress with their children, in consequence of the ill health of Mr. B. The weather is excessively hot. We shall get no cool weather until December.

DAYTON BANK.—A new counterfeit five dollar bill, on the Dayton Bank, is in circulation and is calculated to deceive persons not in the habit of handling money. This bill was numbered 3338, Letter A, and dated October 11, 1845. The signitures and filling up are apparently in the same hand writing.

KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR.—There were four unsuccessful ballotings in the Kentucky Legislature, on Wednesday last, for U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. Jas. S. Morehead. The candidates were Messrs. Underwood, Letcher, Metcalf and Hawes.

☞The Editor of the *Gazette* is a very modest man—very! He takes to himself the entire credit of getting up all the Railroad meetings between here and Mansfield!

Correspondence of the Daily Post.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y. 30th, 1847.

Letter XXI.

SENATE.—Messrs. Bigler and Harris obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Mann presented the petition of citizens of Bradford, praying for the passage of a law limiting the amount of land to be held by any one man to one hundred and sixty acres, and preventing the same from levy and sale.

Darsie presented the petition of citizens of Armstrong praying that the late license law may be extended to said county.

Also one from citizens of the Commonwealth limiting the amount of land held by one man to one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Crecraft presented one from citizens of the Commonwealth, praying the repeal of the law exempting certain property from levy and sale.

Mr. Dimmick presented nine petitions from citizens of Philadelphia for a change in the license law.

The supplement to the act authorising the President or Associate Judges of the District Court of Allegheny, to hold special courts in Washington, passed on third reading.

In the House.—The bill incorporating the President and Managers of the Conestoga Steam Mills, passed finally with some trivial amendments.

The bill for the suppression of gambling passed without opposition. This bill is very stringent,—any person keeping a room or building for the purpose of gambling, or knowingly permit the same, shall in connection forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars. And if the owner of any house knows that gambling is carried on therein, and shall not cause complaint to be instantly made, he shall be held as having knowingly permitted the same.—And any person gambling for money or property, shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period not less than one, nor more than five years. This act makes it the duty of all Sheriffs, Constables and Prosecuting Attorneys, to inform and prosecute all offenders. These are some of the main features of the bill; it is the same that passed by the Legislature of Ohio.

The Canal Commissioners have made some appointments, of which you are no doubt aware, having learned the news from the Electric Telegraph.

A bill will be brought up in a few days, providing for the election by the Legislature, of a Superintendant of Common Schools, taking away all authority from the hands of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and placing it in the hands of such Superintendant. The whigs are determined to do some mischief, if they be not controlled by our executive.

KARL.

Old Federal Massachusetts.

☞The resolution offered by Mr. Cushing in the Massachusetts Legislature, for the payment of $26,000 by the State, in aid of the Volunteers, was defeated in the House on last Wednesday, by a vote of 180 to 47. The Boston *Times*, in speaking of this matter, says:

"The conduct of the whig majority in this matter is disgraceful even to that party—it transcends all their former acts of meanness and infamy.—They cannot descend to a lower point of baseness—to a depth of political shamelessness more profound. Their conduct will be received by their constituents, we doubt not, with reprobation and disgust. They will meet, when they repair to their several homes, the reward due to traitors who are ready to aid and comfort the enemy, and who have taken the incipient steps in that behalf. In any event they are marked men before the country—they have disgraced the State,—as their prototypes did during the last War—and they will go down to the tide of time with their deeds and memory accursed by the great majority of the American People.

A State refusing to provide suitable necessaries for its own Volunteer Militia, which its own Governor has called together, and whose officers he has commissioned! Shame!! Shame!!!

The disgrace remains on Massachusetts alone. Not another State in the Union has so disgraced itself. Everywhere an elevated patriotism has been shown, and a noble generosity manifested.—Massachusetts stands "alnoe in solitary grandeur," and she will receive, we are assured, the felicitations of her sister States on the position in which she has placed herself.

The two Railroad Projects Compared.

It is well known that Mr. Whitney has promulgated a grand scheme for a Railroad across the U. States, to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific oceans. It is also known that Lieut. Wilkes has published and is urging a scheme of a similar character.

Between these two projects the public mind is, and probably will be for some time divided. And yet few are familiar with the comparative merits of either. To enlighten our readers on this important subject we give, from the N. Y. Globe, a succinct statement of the nature of each proposition:

"Whitney proposes: 1st. To corstruct the road himself, and to start from the lower point of Lake Michigan, on the eastern border of Illinois. 2d. He asks the government to give him a stretch of the Public Domain 60 miles in width, from that point to the Pacific Ocean, which he agrees to sell to obtain the means to build the road. 3d. The road to belong to him and his associates for the first 20 years after its completion, and afterwards to the Government, "unless his associates or their successors" shall then conclude to pay the Government 10 cents the acre for the granted land.

WILKES proposes, on the other hand: 1st That the work be national, and that it be built and owned by the Government. 2d. That its construction and control be confided to sworn Commissioners selected by the State Legislatures, or by the People of the several States. 3d. That it start from the Missouri river, and run thence westwardly over the territories of the General Government. 4th. That its revenues and tolls be kept down to the measure of its current expenses. 5th. That it be open to foreigners and their merchandize on the same terms as to our own citizens, with the exception of mere debenture fees on foreign freight. 6th. That it be built out of the Public Treasury, and that no special allotment of the contiguous Public Lands be made, except in favor of the laborers and mechanics on the road—it being recommended that each man who has worked *one year* upon it, receive, in addition to his usual wages, a reward of 80 or a 100 acres, as a farm to settle on."

These are the two plans. They are both for the second time before the Congress of the nation, and the People can take their choice between them.

BANK TAX—*Correction.*—The tax paid by the Bank of Pittsburgh for the year 1846 to the Commonwealth amounted to $10,052 63. The statement which we published yesterday, taken from the printed report of the Auditor General, we are (from the best authority) informed is incorrect, or rather incomplete. On comparing the taxes of the different Banks of this city, it struck us at the time that there was something wrong in regard to the amount received from so large a Bank as the Bank of Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Lowistown True Democrat suggests EPHRAIM BANKS, Esq., of that place, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

☞The 6th regular toast at the Pilgrim celebration in New Orleans was—

"*The States of the Union*—Distinct like the billows, but one like the sea."

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH!

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1847.

The Secretary of War sent in returns of the Militia from several States.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate, and presented maps of Oregon, with Fremont's Notes.

Mr. Bagby offered a Resolution requiring the Senate to meet at 11 o'clock during the remainder of the session, which was laid over.

The House Resolution of Thanks to Gen. Taylor and his associates in arms was taken up and laid over.

The 3,000,000 Bill was taken up, upon which Mr. Sevier made a speech. Mr. Miller replied.

HOUSE.—The West Point Bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion, it was laid aside.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

Mr. Wentworth, (Dem.,) made a speech in defence of his vote against taxing Tea and Coffee; and accused the friends of the administration with changing their position upon the question.

Mr. Andrew Johnson made a speech somewhat similar to Mr. W.'s. He declared that Messrs. Polk and Walker had always heretofore, expressed themselves hostile to the tax of these two necessary articles. He denounce it as a whig measure.

Mr. Delano, (Whig,) made a speech denunciatory of the administration.

The Bill was then laid aside.

The West Point Bill was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, January 2, 1847.
Tuesday evening, 9 o'clock.

The Southern mail is in, but brings no news of interest from the Seat of War.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1847.
Tuesday evening, 9 o'clock.

FLOUR—Has fallen a trifle, in consequence of the scarcity of vessels. Sales to-day at $6.

GREECE.

The Rev. Dr. BAIRD, who is now travelling in Europe, writes a very interesting letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, from Athens, (Greece,) Nov. 28th, 1846. We find room for the conclusion of the letter:

"What gives me hope in relation to Greece, in the midst of all present discouragements, says Dr. Baird, is the fact that schools are increasing and knowledge is becoming diffused. The Bible and other good books are becoming more and more widely disseminated. There are between 300 and 400 primary and secondary schools established in the Continental and Insular portions of the Kingdom. Four large Gymnasia have been established in four important centres—Athens, Syra, Chalcis and Patras—in which many hundreds of youth are pursuing the higher branches of an education. And to crown all, there is a flourishing University in this city, which has 26 able Professors, and 250 students, besides 400 occasional auditors. There are no less than 24 newspapers—all conducted in Greek but one—of which 10 are published at the Capital, and the others in other principal cities. Several of these Journals are conducted with ability. There is a great desire for knowledge among this people, rich and poor, high and low. Rich Greeks abroad—at Smyrna, Constantinople, Vienna, Salonica, etc.—are sending their sons to the University here. And some of them are doing much to found schools in this land, so dear to every Greek wherever he may live. These things are encouraging Depend upon it, *a brighter day will arise on Greece.*

MR. WISE'S LETTER.—Henry A. Wise, United States Minister at Rio Janeiro, has written to the Patent Office a valuable letter, published in the Union, on topics of much agricultural interest.—He recommends the transplanting of many Brazilian plants, especially of the Angola grass. The cotton about Rio Janeiro is said to be high and of good quality; the cereal grains to have degenerated. Mr. Wise says that great service can be rendered to the agriculture of our country by attention to the productions of Brazil.

El Comercio, the leading paper of Peru says:—"We are all turned into Yankees. We desire with all our hearts the triumph of the United States and if possible, the annexation of Mexico, in order to consolidate as much as possible the grand system of republican government on our Continent. The result of all may be the final extinguishment of all monarchial remains from America."

VERY GOOD.—One of the best tricks that we have heard for a long time, is the following. It is worth trying:—

Legerdemain—or how to get a whole suit of clothes in a junk bottle!—Every time you feel like taking a "horn," drop the price of a "nipper" into the bottle, and take a glass of pure cold *water*. Repeat this till the bottle is full, then break it and carry the contents to a good tailor; and within the space of a month you will find yourself encased in a new suit of clothes without any trouble or expense to yourself. The same can be done with hats, boots, &c. We have known a cart load of wood, and a barrel of flour to be transmogrified in a similar manner.

MARSHALL AND CASSIUS M. CLAY.—Last night, says a letter from Monterey, the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was at our camp, and spent a part of the night. He is a Captain of a volunteer company, as also is Cassius M. Clay. He was one of the leaders in the mob that tore down Clay's press. He says that Clay is one of the finest men in the world, but a little headstrong. He and Cassius are now on good terms. Like all Southerners, he quarrels, but holds no grudges.—*Cin. Com.*

PROSPERITY OF MANUFACTURES.—The Lawrenceburgh (Tenn.) Times, printed at the seat of one of the manufacturing regions of that state, says—

"Our manufacturers are all fully manned, and are unable to meet the constantly increasing demand for their fabrics. Prices continue firm and steady, and, as the year comes to a close, promise a great increase of business in the next year."

☞Col. Johnson, the killer of Tecumseh, says that he feels young enough with 2,000 such men as he commanded at the battle of the Thames, to whip Santa Anna's whole army.

☞It is estimated that the advance in American exports since the previous steamer from England, is nearly $20,000,000.

☞Monroe Edwards died on Friday morning in the Prison Hospital at Sing Sing, N. Y., of consumption, after an illness of about three weeks.

☞The "Republic," is the title of a new democratic daily paper just started at Buffalo, by an association of practical printers.

☞Mr. A. A. Addams, the distinghished tragedian, appeared as Othello, in Wheeling, last night.

Later from Rio Janeiro.—We learn from Capt. Wolf, of ship Courier, from Janeiro, Dec. 20th, that the California Expedition sailed from Rio the latter part of November. A number of soldiers belonging to the expedition had deserted, and were seeking employment among the shipping at Rio. The U. S. seaman had been liberated. Nothing had transpired relative to our Minister and the Brazilian government. Nothing new in the river. The U. S. frigate Columbia sailed for the River Dec. 3; the U. S. brig Bainbridge was at Rio, Dec. 20.—*Jour. Com.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞The law for the suppression of Gambling, in this state, it is thought, will pass. Green is hard at work for it in Harrisburgh.

—Since the above was written, we observe by the letter of "Karl" that the Bill has passed the House without opposition. It will pass the Senate certainly. About "one twenty-fifth" of the enjoyments indulged in by some of our citizens, will be cut off, when the law goes into operation.

☞The members of the Uncle Sam, Allegheny city, held their election on Monday evening. The voting was followed by a spree, in which numbers participated, who have not the felicity of belonging to that company. They appropriated a lot of Dry Goods boxes, Butchers blocks, &c. &c. to their own use—hauled them on the Commons and there applied the torch. Of course the natives thought the town was on fire. No damage done.

☞The editors of the Alleghenian have got their "heads in their hands," as the saying is—The Washington Fire Company, at a meeting the other evening, passed a resolution in substance as follows:

"That the conduct of the Editors of the Alleghenian, in copying a notice of the late fire in this city, on Bank Lane, in which no notice is taken of the Allegheny Firemen, who were active during the progress of the flames, is ungentlemanly," &c.

The Washington was the first engine at the above fire, and did good execution.

LAND AGENCY.

We ask attention to the card of our young friend L. A. CLARKE. We can safely recommend him to those who may require the services of a land agent.

He will also devote his attention to furnishing situation for clerks, mechanics and laboring men.

This is a business in which many fails, but we are satisfied that with the industry and business talent of Mr. C. his success is certain.

☞We will here suggest to the ice dealers of Cleveland, that there is a chance that we, of Pittsburgh, may fail in putting down a sufficient quantity of this necessary article, to serve during the coming summer, in which event, the demand will be great enough to pay the transportation and a hadsome profit to shippers at that city.

☞There is now a little controversy between the Mayor and the Independence Police. His Honor denies the Independents the privilege of locking up vagrants in the Tombs; while the Independents contend that the cells under the Mayor's office were not constructed for the regulars alone, and that they have a perfect right to use them. Among them be it.

Price of Gas.—The American says "it is a little extraordinary that gas is furnished in Philadelphia at $2,50 per 1000 feet and 5 per cent. off for prompt pay, and the coal to make it *transported from Pittsburgh*, that here, at Pittsburgh, it is charged to the citizens at $3,00, *just 20 per cent. higher.*"

Mail Failures.—There were lately about fifteen mail failures between this city and St. Louis; but now we believe there is more regularity. The cause of the failures (or one of the causes,) is thus stated in a St Louis paper:

"We have heard with regret that one of our most extensive mail contractors has recently failed—to what amount not stated. The rumor is quite prevalent, though we are not prepared to endorse its correctness. It is also stated, currently, that to this failure is attributed much of the late irregularity of the mails."

☞The Bissell robbery case, about which several of the morning papers have given out some hints, is likely to develop important facts not heretofore known. There is considerable mystery in the whole affair. In a few days, probably, we shall learn something in relation to it.

☞At the annual election for officers of the Duquesne, Allegheny and Vigilant Fire Companies, held at their respective Halls last night the following gentlemen were elected Captains:

Duquesne—W. J. Howard.
Allegheny—Michael M'Steen.
Vigilant—David Campbell. *Telegraph.*

☞We understand that a literary gentleman of Philadelphia, who has had the luck to be married to a literary lady, intends locating in this city for the purpose of publishing a Sunday paper—his wife to assist in the editorial department. Success doubtful.

Irish Poor.—Two Hundred and Ninety Five Dollars were collected in St. Patrick's Church, Liberty street, on last Sunday, for the Poor of Ireland. The members of this congregation are mostly Irish by birth. What better evidence can we want of their characteristic liberality.

☞The Cincinnati editors are very warm in their encomiums upon the acting of Miss E. Logan. She has improved vastly since her last engagement in this city; and we doubt not she deserves all that is said in her praise.

☞The gentleman "who prefers oysters to any thing else in this world," was seen in the neighborhood of the Eagle Saloon yesterday. We shall note his movements.

☞Persons who are in need of socks or stockings should not forget that Mr. Daly, Fifth street keeps on hand the largest and best assortment to be found in the city. He has machinery for weaving stockings, &c., in operation.

SIGNOR BLITZ.

Let no person neglect to attend Philo Hall tonight. We need only say that Blitz appears.

☞"Ariel," the Army correspondent of the Chronicle, says that Daniel Guyer, of Company A. (Capt. Hay,) is recovering and will come down with the second Regiment."

☞The Dispatch of yesterday publishes a long and interesting letter from Mr. Van Amringe, dated New York, Jan. 27.

☞There were several false alarms of fire on Monday night. The bell-ropes in our engine houses are too easily pulled.

☞Nothing but assault and battery cases at the Mayor's Office yesterday.

☞The "Independents" did but little—nothing worth notice—yesterday.

☞Signor Blitz had a good house last night.—We understand it is his intention to get the Theatre, if possible, for his wonderful exhibitions.

☞It was raining when our paper went to press.

☞We would call the attention of invalids to a medicine advertised as "Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture!" If one half is true which we hear of this article, it certainly is a panacea which acts upon a newly discovered principle. Its effect which has come under our own observation, proves that the new theory of "one disease only" has a foundation, for we know in every trial of this strictly vegetable compound, it has acted as a strong curative agent—yet administered for all kinds of complaints. See advertisements headed "Great American Remedy." Pamphlets furnished gratituously.

☞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.

A Farm for Rent.

CONTAINING about one hundred acres—seventy or eighty cleared and in good order. The improvements are: a large and comfortable house; a large barn; and a large orchard, with a meadow. The farm is well watered with good springs, and there is plenty of coal-stone on the place. It is situated in Baldwin township, six miles from the city. Inquire of Mr. Devlin, near the farm, or of P. Milligan, Diamond alley.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Pittsburgh,
feb2-tf Near Hand St. Bridge.

Executors Sale.

THE Executors of the Estate of Gustavous Sandol, dec'd., will sell at public auction on the premises on Thursday the 18th March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the tools belonging to the soap and chandlery establishment of said deceased. Also, 1 Horse, 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Cart and Harness, 1 country or market Wagon, 2 Guns and a lot of fishing tackle, and a number of agricultural implements.

They will also let, for a term of years, the soap and chandlery aforesaid. The premises are in good order and calculated to manufacture soap and candles on a large scale. Apply to G. R. Riddle, Esq., at his office, 5th street, Pittsburgh, or to Mrs. Mary Sandol, on the premises—possession will be given on the first of April next.

All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FLEMING,
G. R. RIDDLE, } Ex'rs.
WM. M'HENDRY,
Allegheny County, Feb. 3d, 1847-d&wtd
(Chronicle copy.)

OFFICE OF AUDITORS AND SUPERVISORS OF PITT TOWNSHIP, Feb. 1st, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having unsettled claims against Pitt Township, to present their bills for settlement to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday of March next, as they will not be received after that time.

By order of the Board of Auditors and Supervisors for said Township.

feb3-d1m P. CONNOLLY, Cl'k.

Notice.

THE undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Morgan, late of Findlay Township, Allegheny County, dec'd, will attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Friday the 19th day of March, first ensuing, for the purpose of making settlements with the Drs. and Crs. of said Estate; persons indebted will attend prepared for payment, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated.

feb3w6t* JAMES POLLOCK, *Adm'r.*

Real Estate Agency and General Intelligence Office.

THE Subscriber has opened at the Publication Office of the Morning Telegraph, No. 50 Third st., a Real Estate Agency and General Intelligence Office.

A Register will be kept in which persons can record, without charge, real estate which they wish to sell or exchange, houses to let, &c. &c. Titles to real estate will be examined, and deeds of sale or exchange will be executed and all other business connected with a Real Estate Agency, will be transacted with promptness and fidelity.

He will also attend to all the business belonging to a General Intelligence Office, such as procuring situations for persons out of employment, supplying families with male and female domestics, &c.

The fees will in all cases be small and no charges will be made except for services actually rendered.

The subscriber is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen of this city.

Hon. Gabriel Adams, Mayor.
James Howard & Co., Wood st.
C. B. M. Smith, Attorney at Law.
J. Rutledge, Wood st.
James Irwin, Diamond alley.
W. J. Howard & Co., Wood st.
J. W. Cook, Fourth st.
L. Harper, Editor of Post.
Whitney & Porter, Editors of Chronicle.
White & Harris, Editors of Gazette.
J. Herron Foster, Editor of Dispatch.
P. P. Boylan, Publisher Catholic.
R. R. R. Dunars & Co., Fourth st.
Wright & Bryan, Publishers Telegraph.

feb3-tf L. A. CLARK.

Situations Furnished.

THE undersigned will attend to the procuring of situations for young men in stores of all kinds and for every capacity, such as clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, assistants, and laborers, also, for men on farms, driving carriages, and wagons, and men for families, and for all kinds of mechanical business. Families supplied with male and female domestics, on the shortest notice. By applying at CLARK'S General Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 50, 3d st., two doors below the Post Office. feb3-tf

China and Liverpool Ware at Auction.

A T M'KENNA'S Auction, No. 114 Wood street 3d door from 5th, to-morrow, Thursday, February 4th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold without reserve, 1 crate of China and Liverpool ware assorted, comprising tea setts, pitchers, bowls, cups & saucers, basins, chambers, dishes, plates, &c. At the same time, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, viz: bureaus, chairs, settees, tables, bedsteads, carpeting; also, 1 truck for a wholesale or retail store.

Same evening, at 7 o'clock, a variety of gold and silver watches. P. M'KENNA,
feb3 Auctioneer.

County and Township Officers.

TREATISE on the duties of County and Township Officers in Pennsylvania. By JAMES DUNLOP, Esq.

PART 1st—Containing the duties of County Commissioners, Assessors and Collectors of Taxes, and modes of assessing and collecting the taxes.

Having purchased from the publishers the balance of the edition of the above useful publication at a reduced price, I am enabled so sell them at a trifle over half the original price. This book should be in the hands of every property holder in the commonwealth. For sale at the Book and Paper warehouse of LUKE LOOMIS, Agent,
feb2 89 Wood st.

To Let.

THAT commodious Tavern Stand and Ferry House, in Birmingham, at the Landing of the Steam Ferry Boat, and now in the occupancy of Mr. Whitfield. For terms, apply to
Jan. 29-d2w. M'CANDLESS & M'CLURE.

Extraordinary Bargains in Dry Goods,

At A. A. MASON'S, No. 62, Market street.

COMPRISING Silks, Shawls, Cashmeres, Mous de Laines and Ginghams. A large stock of Alpacas and Alpiaces, Merinos, Cloak Stuffs, Calicoes, Flannels, Plaids, White Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Handk'fs, Cravats, Scarfs, Undershirts and Drawers, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Diaper, Napkins, Crash, bleached and brown Muslins, Ticking, Stripes, Checks, Blankets, Counterpanes, Plaid Linseys, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Merino Cassimeres, Vestings, Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths. All of which will be offered at less than Auction prices, in order to reduce the stock for the Spring trade.

The following are some of the prices: Mous de Laine as low as 12½, well worth and usually sold at 25 cents; real Persian Cashmere, only 25 cents; heavy twilled and plain Flannels for 25 cts.; Alpaccas as low as 25 cents; usual price 50, Merinos for 31cts; Scotch Ginghams at 20 cents; Canton Flannels 9 cts; Cassinette at the extra low price of 92 cts; black worsted Hose only 21 cts. French Linen Handkerchiefs, very fine, for 37½, 8-4 brown Linen Table Cloths only 50 cts. Kentucky Jeans from 18 cts up. Calicoes at about one half their usual price.

Purchasers will please bear in mind that the reduction in prices will not be confined to a few leading articles only, but the whole stock. Every article will be offered at immense bargains.

A. A. MASON,
jan27 No 62 Market st.

Mechanical Books.

LAFEVER'S Modern Building Guide;
The American House Carpenter;
Grier's Mechanic's Calculator;
Haswell's Engineer's Companion;
Scribner's Mechanic's & Engineer's Companion;
The Builder's price Book and Estimator.
For sale by H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.,
jan13 No. 43 Market st.

CASTOR OIL—25 Bbls Castor Oil; for sale low to close consignment, by
jan12 JAMES MAY.

Medical and Surgical Office.

Health is the charm of life, without it gold,
Love, letters, friends, all, all, are unenjoyed.

DOCTOR BROWN, a regularly educated physician from the eastern cities, would respectfully announce, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, that he can be consulted privately and confidentially, every day and evening at his office on Diamond Alley, a few doors from Wood street towards the market.

Dr. Brown gives his particular attention to the treatment and investigation of the following diseases:

All diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, scrofula, syphilis, seminal weakness, impotency, salt rheum, diseases of the eye and ear, rheumatism, piles, palsey.

Dr. Brown has much pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is in possession of the latest information and improvement in the treatment of secondary syphilis, practised at the Paris Lock Hospital. The modern researches on syphilis, its complications and consequences, and the improved modes of practice which have been made known to the public but recently, and to those chiefly who make this branch of Medicine, their particular study and practise.

Many new and valuable remedies have been lately introduced, which secures the patient being mercurialized out of existence. Strangers are apprised that Doctor Brown has been educated in every branch of medicine, and regularly admitted to practise, and that he now confines himself to the study and practice of this particular branch, together with all diseases of a private or delicate nature, incident to the human