The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

It

Secretary Walker's Report.

"The reports from this, as well as from the

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

LOCAL MATTERS.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1846.

General Taylor.

We have not, heretofore, editorially, alluded to the fact, that General Taylor had written a letter to a friend in New York, which was published in the New York *Express*, and copied from that paper into a number of others throughout the country. When we first read the letter, we concluded it was a forgery, as its tone and sentiments appeared to us not those of a brave and high-minded General, as we conceived "Old Rough and Ready" to be. And when we saw it stated in the papers that General Gaines announced that he was the recipient of the letter, and that it was published at his instance, it only strengthened the opinion we had previously formed that he (Gaines) is sadly deficient in discretion, if not in common sense.

Now, as the letter of General Taylor turns out to be genuine, the question arises, why was such a letter written to a private individual?— In the first place, *it was wrong* in General Taylor to make his complaints, however well grounded, the subject of a letter to any man not connected with the Administration. If he had any suggestions to make or any grievances to set forth, he should have written to the President of the United States or the War Department at Washington. In the second place, it *was wrong* to publish a private letter during the existence of the war, written by a General in the field. When such a document finds its way into the newspapers, it is soon circulated in the enemy's country, to be there read by those who will take advantage of its statements, whatever they may be. The tone of the letter would enable the enemy to form a pretty correct opinion of the plans, feelings, inclinations and forebodings of the writer.

The writing and publishing of the letter alluded to has another bad effect. It undoubtedly weakens the confidence which the Government reposes in its military officers, and gives rise to jealousy and bad feeling. We would be sorry to utter a word or write a sentence against General Taylor. He has served his country faithfully in the war with Mexico, and he has already been rewarded with the best gift that can be offered him, *the thanks of the American people.*— But, if he wrote the letter to General Gaines, with the intention of having it published, and thereby endeavor to get up a prejudice against the administration, with the view of placing himself at the head of a certain party as its candidate for the Presidency,—we say, if such were General Taylor's intentions, he had better resign his command at once, and come home. We have the charity to think that he wrote the letter not as a [illegible] proclamation, but as a private letter, hastily and thoughtlessly thrown together, without the remotest idea of its finding its way into the public newspapers.

We see it announced that some members of Congress, since the publication of General Taylor's letter, have published a card in a Washington City paper, recommending him as the whig candidate for President in 1848. This is to be deeply regretted. This movement is very foolish, and in exceeding bad taste. If General Taylor sanctions such a use of his name, he should not remain one day longer in the field. *His place is not there.* A movement of this description would almost appear inevitable after reading the *Buncombe* letter of Gen. Taylor. There is a certain class of politicians who are even ready to seize upon the most trivial affair as an excuse to oppose a Democratic administration, however well it may be conducted.

It is more in sorrow than in anger that we write this article. We regret there is any necessity for us to allude to the conduct of Gen. Taylor in a disapprobatory manner. He has won laurels for himself, undoubtedly, and his countrymen, without reference to party, have awarded him all praise for his heroic acts; but he passed the bounds of discretion when he wrote that foolish letter to Gen. Gaines It was contrary to the character of a brave and high-minded officer.

We said at the beginning of this article that our first impression was, when reading Gen. Taylor's letter, that it was not genuine. It seems that the Editor of the *Journal* in this city, arrived at the same conclusion, and it was not until after he was satisfied of its genuineness, that he consented to lay it before his readers. The *Gazette* editor swallowed it like a fresh oyster! The *American*, we believe, has not published the letter, but the editor, who is a M'Lean man, and hence opposed to making Gen. Taylor President, has taken occasion to give the General a severe cut—"the unkindest of all"—a stab under the fifth rib! We copy as follows from the American of Thursday evening:

"In the capitulation of Monterey his conduct, we can but little doubt, was faulty, as he appears by his own statement, to have been duped by Ampudia into the belief of a peace. Here the Mexican played the same game upon him that Napoleon did on the Austrian at Rivero—the same credulity producing the same important advantages to the opposite and worsted party; for, without the ruse, Bonaparte was beaten. But neither the Austrian at Rivero, or American at Monterey could be accused of more than too great a simplicity. There was nothing criminal to be urged against either. Of the late letter of Gen. Taylor, less can be said in defence. There is a weakness about it, to say the least, altogether unbecoming the high rank and responsible station he holds.— Indeed we know of nothing to palliate or excuse it. As the General in command on an important campaign, he commits to the mercies of others, a detail of intended operations, every purpose of which should be guarded with the most scrupulous secrecy. It is an offence, which if done by any officer with a doubtful purpose, should subject him to the severest punishment. But when done by the commanding General in levity, or negligence or ignorance, must be regarded as the heighth of imprudence and evidencing an unfitness for his trust. But Government had already superseded him in command, and it would have consulted its true dignity in resting satisfied here for this act of indiscretion, and passed to the better and more commendable part of his conduct, which they should have kept more generously in remembrance. His indiscretions should have been forgotten, and the victories of the army which he commanded, and to the merit of which he may justly lay claim, only remembered.

Gen. Taylor's friends quote the example of Gen. Washington for the letter writing; but they forget that Gen. Washington never wrote or published intended plans of his command, unless to the President of Congress. No matter how full his private letters may have been of the past—there is nothing to be found in any of them of the intended future."

☞The *American* speaks thus of the signers to the call for the M'Lean meeting:

"They simply meant to signify a wish for the nomination of Judge M'Lane as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency and without any hurrah or hero worship feeling, to adhere firmly to it.— Can the Pennsylvania, or the Post on which his card is pasted, understand what that means?"

What is here meant by "hero worship feeling?" We should like to know. Is it another dig at Gen. Taylor?

Secretary Walker's Report.

It will be recollected that on the 7th of January, a Resolution offered by Mr. Cameron, was adopted in the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report on what articles embraced in the Tariff of '46 the duties could be increased; and on what articles on the free act could be taxed &c. &c. And furthermore, the Secretary was required to state upon what, articles, if any, the rate of duties could be reduced, so as to increase revenue, &c.

On Feb. 1st, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received in the Senate. The Union of the 2d publishes it entire. It is very volumnious, and ably got up.

In Table B. attached to the Report, the Secretary names the following articles on which the duties may be levied so as to increase the Revenue:

Coal; pig iron; bar iron; round or square; nails; spike rods; sheet iron; hoop iron; wood screws; spikes, &c. The rate of increase which he proposes on these articles is 10 per cent.

Cloths; cassimeres, made of wool and not exceeding in value four dollars a square yard; sugar, brown, white, loaf and other refined—twenty per cent.

Manufactured cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stamped, exceeding thirty cents in value per square yard — per cent.

Manufactured not dyed, colored, printed, &c., exceeding in value twenty-five cents a square yard, five per cent.

White and red lead ten per cent.

The whole amount of increased revenue which will thus be obtained, is estimated at $1,418,000.

Articles on which the duties may probably be diminished so as to increase the revenue:—Dining and cutting knives, hatchets, axes and adzes; socket chisels; sickles and reaping hooks; plane irons; scythes; spades and shovels; ploughs; harrows; mattocks; rakes; cultivators; saws; cut nails—5 per cent.

Manufactures of Cotton, colored and uncolored, not exceeding in value eight cents the square yard, and weighing not exceeding one-third of a pound to the square yard, 5 per cent.

The increase of revenue from these sources is estimated at $55,000, (fifty-five thousand dollars.)

The value of the iron imported in 1846 on which an increased duty of ten per cent. is suggested, is $2,077,000. The value of iron and its manufactures on which no change of duty is proposed was in 1846, $5,570,515.

There was an increase of the amount of revenue from duties, in favor of the new Tariff, amounting to $700,000, from December 1st, 1846, to January 23d, 1847, as compared with the same period, the previous year.

The Secretary says, in his Report, that as a general rule estimate a smaller increase of the present duties as necessary to produce in such a case the largest amount of revenue, than when the tables were prepared last year.

The Secretary says, that a duty on tea and coffee of twenty-five per cent., as proposed heretofore, would produce two millions and a half. Duties on other articles in the free list (excluding bullion and specie) will produce $200,000.

A duty of fifteen per cent. on tea and coffee, added to the increased duties proposed in this Report, excepting sugars not refined, will produce $2,500,000.

The additional cost to the consumer of tea and coffee in consequence of a duty of fifteen per cent. is estimated at 10 per cent.

He recommends that the increased revenue proposed be pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt to be contracted for the war with Mexico.

The consequence of a depreciation of the Treasury Notes would be most disastrous, he says; and he insists strongly upon the duty on tea and coffee, and a pledge of specific revenue to maintain the government credit.

He says that, except the loan of five million obtained under the act of August last, by the United States, there had not been another instance in which this Government had ever, in time of war, obtained a six per cent. loan at par. During the late war, the Government finally realized only sixty per cent. on the face of the bonds issued.

Report

Of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, for the year 1846, with accompanying Documents.

The pamphlet with the above title has been handed us. We have read it through; not with a view merely of finding matter for comment; but because we felt a deep interest in the importance of the facts contained in the documents of the Report. Prison discipline is a subject that has of late years excited much attention and caused a great deal of discussion, not only by the Press and Legislators, but in social circles. It embraces the means of preventing crime and reforming the unfortunate criminal.

The Report before us goes to show that the world renowned Pennsylvania system of solitary confinement has advantages high above the congregate system, or what is termed the "Auburn System." The former is more in accordance with the spirit of the age, which requires kind treatment and due regard to present comfort and future welfare of the prisoners. They should be educated and protected, rather than punished by vindictive rules. The laws should only demand that those who offend, shall be excluded from society, for the sake of its members, and not rendered more debased by a discipline that annoys and distresses them. Mercy, and not vengeance should be awarded to the criminal.

The Directors in the Report thus set forth the advantages of the Pennsylvania system: "The convict is unknown to his fellow-convict. Except to his keeper, his name is an oblivion, and upon the expiration of his sentence, recognition is impossible, even by those who have labored for years in an adjoining apartment. When the stern mandate of the law is obeyed, and the ends of justice answered, the captive goes free, without the mark of Cain upon him, and if purged of his vices, he can mingle in the busy throng of life, exempt from the badge of disgrace which would otherwise, from exposure, attach to his person.— Unlike the congregate system, his intercourse is with the good and not with the bad; and his overseer, in place of being an object of distrust and suspicion, who binds his broken spirit and administers to him the consolations of our holy religion. Instead of addressing his fears through the instrumentality of the lash and the bayonet, his self-respect, the latent principle of his manhood, is appealed to, and his better judgment is called into activity by well timed and wholesome admonition, accompanied by inflexible firmness."

The Physician, Dr. Dale, also bears ample testimony upon the same subject, of the solitary system. He judges by the physical condition of the prisoners. He reports that much less sickness prevailed in 1846 than the former year; and then adds that this fact is evidence that "the separate system of imprisonment as here administered is not injurious to the physical and mental health of convicts." He further says:

"The reports from this, as well as from the Eastern Penitentiary of this State, *establish the fact* of this system of imprisonment being consistent with as good a state of health as is ordinarily enjoyed in the workshops of artizans, when proper allowance is made for the previous lives and habits of those who fill our prisons. It would seem indeed that assent to the truthfulness of this fact, can only be withheld by that discourtesy which would attribute misrepresentation of facts and statistics, or that partizan prejudice which is determined to view the subject only through its own jaundiced medium—it concludes, before sufficient examination, that things cannot be so, and therefore refuses to look at and weigh the evidence that they are so. Truth, however, upon this important subject, is entending itself, and light even has reached into the midst of the "Boston Prison Discipline Society" where the most zealous, uncompromising, and perhaps 'tis not too much to say, bitter opposition has been made to the Pennsylvania or "separate system." Some of its members, thinking *all* could not be so bad where so many thought they saw good, moved, in that Society, the appointment of a committee, among other things, personally to visit the Eastern Penitentiary of this State; and the result has been, that although a majority have not "forsaken their first love," nor the Society as yet turned from the unqualified advocacy of the Auburn system, yet a portion of that committee were convinced of the error of their previous opinions, and a most able "essay on the separate and congregate system of prison discipline," has been published by Mr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, one of the committee, in which decided preference is given to the 'separate system.'"

From the Physician we also learn that: "There have been six deaths during the year, being two more than in the previous year. There were one hundred and thirty convicts at the commencement of the year, and sixty have been received during the year, making one hundred and ninety."

At the risk of making this review too long, we quote another extract from the same:

"The greatly improved moral condition of the prisoners, a fact which none, connected with the prison, can have failed to notice, has evidently exercised a salutary influence on the physial health. It has produced a calm and contented state of mind, so important for the preservation of health —and with almost cheerful submission, in some cases, to the penalty of the law and the discipline of the prison, there has ceased the seeking out of trifling ailments and complaints. Thus has our Moral Instructor encouragement and stimulous to persevere in his faithful labors; for while he is instrumental in reforming the moral, he is also doing good to the physical man."

The Report of the Moral Instructor is quite interesting. We can only give one extract.

"Sixty have been received during the year; of these nine are colored, six males and three females. Forty-three could read and write when committed; five could read only, and twelve could do neither. One of these last mentioned is of infirm mind and cannot learn. All the rest, except three, have learned to read and partially to write; the three who came lately are learning to read. Seventeen are married—forty-three are either unmarried or widowers. Fifty-eight have ben discharged either by pardon or expiration of sentence. All of these were able to read, and almost all to write, when they left. They, with few exceptions, give evidence of a determination to behave well hereafter.

There are at the present time, in and around these two cities, many individuals engaged in honorable employments. (three in one of our largest manufacturing establishments, and receiving kind and respectful treatment from those who know them, who learned the true principles of reformation within the walls of this prison. The lesson is carefully impressed upon the mind of every liberated convict, that respect from all good men and success in the world, are the rewards of good conduct, and good conduct, to be durable, must have its origin in christian principles. And also that crime, far more than its just punishment, is that which degrades. It is thus that the unfortunate and criminal, are weaned from the paths of vice and are persuaded to seek a place in the paths of virtue. Let society treat them with more kindness and encouragement, the penitent convict, as they *now* do the repentant drunkard, and re-imprisonment in our Penitentiaries, will become less frequent.

The library connected with the prison, has not been much increased during the past year. Its volumes, however, are read with attention and great profit. I doubt not, but that when the benevolent shall see how much good can be done to the community and to the unfortunate convict, by contributions to this important auxiliary in their reformation, it will receive more liberal support."

We conclude by copying three tables:

AGE.	Rec'd 1846.	Disch'd 1846.	Tot. Jan. 1, 1846.
From 10 to 20	9	10	12
" 20 to 30	30	34	62
" 30 to 40	13	13	29
" 40 to 50	6	6	18
" 50 to 60	1	1	4
" 60 to 70	1	0	1
Total,	60	64	126

HABITS.	Rec'd 1846.	Jan. 1, 1847.
Temperate,	18	9
Moderate,	3	8
Intemperate,	39	109
Total,	60	126

RELATIONS.	Rec'd 1846.	Jan 1, 1847.
Married,	20	81
Unmarried,	36	40
Widowers and Widows,	4	5
Total,	60	126

General Taylor's Letter.—The Albany Evening Journal, in speaking of the indiscreet if not culpable conduct of the Express, in giving publicity to the unfortunate letter of Gen. Taylor, says:—"It is difficult to divine the *motive* of the Express, in thus embarrassing and weakening the position of General Taylor." And the Journal very significantly adds—"It is not, however, the first time that paper has afforded "aid and comfort" to the Locofocos, at the expense of those for whom it professes friendship."

The publication of the letter may afford "aid and comfort" to the Mexicans—but it surely does not to the "Locofocos," as the Journal has it.

☞The *New York Evening Post*, in refering to the revival of the regulation against the publication of letters from army officers, relating to military plans and operations, says:—"The Federal prints complain that it is levelled against General Taylor. The *National Intelligencer*, in making this complaint, says it 'will not say that the regulation may not be in itself, as a general rule, a proper one.' That is enough—if it be a proper rule, a time of war is the proper time to receive it. If it should prevent the publication of imprudent letters from General Taylor, or any other officer, we do not see that this constitutes an objection to it."

War Report Contradicted.—The report noticed by the New Orleans Picayune, says the Union, that Santa Anna had placed himself between General Taylor and General Worth, with 35,000 men, &c., is not confirmed by the last despatches from General Taylor. A letter from Gen. Jesup, received last night, expressly contradicts it.

The Ever Green Pine.—Hill's N. H. Patriot says a pine tree was cut upon the land of Mr. Philip Flanders, in Hopkinton, measuring 7 feet through at the butt and 107 feet long. It had also three prongs, each nearly 4 feet through. It was estimated that the whole tree would saw from 7 to 8000 feet lumber.

U. S. Treasury.—The amount in the various public depositaries subject to draft, on the 1st inst., we find by the statement of the Treasurer, $2,684,784, of which there is in the Chesapeake Bank $114.104 72.

☞Caleb Cushing has given to each man of the Massachusetts regiment, mustered into service, a pair of Boots.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

LETTER XXIII.

HARRISBURG, FEBRUARY 2d, 1847.

SENATE—Several petitions were presented—signed by citizens in different parts of the State, praying for a change in the license law.

A petition was presented by Mr. Ross, signed by citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the laws prohibiting the issue of notes of a less amount than five dollars.

A petition was presented by Mr. Johnson, signed by many citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the passage of a law, giving to Mechanics and others, liens on Canal Boats for repairs and articles furnished them.

Mr. Dimmick read a bill in place entitled "an act authorizing the election of Prosecuting Attorneys."

The bill entitled "an act to punish and prevent the use of false stamps and labels, passed in final reading."

HOUSE—This being private bill day, nothing of any importance was done. An afternoon Session was held for the purpose of going through the Calender on second reading.

The Canal Commissioners have nearly made out all their appointments. I send you the appointments as made by them this evening.

Jacob Fry, Collector at Lancaster; Obed Edson, do. do. Johnstown; Levi G. Clover, do. do. Pittsburgh; John H. Dutchman, Weighmaster at Lancaster; George Potts, do. at Weighlock, Holidaysburgh; James Shannon, do. at Weighscales, Johnstown; C. C. Hemphill, do. at Weighlock Johnsstown; Wm. M'Pherson, Supervisor on the Eastern end of the Western Division.

The appointments will no no doubt confer satisfaction to the people generally. I am pleased to inform you that the best feeling prevails among the members of the Board. They all work unanimously together.

KARL.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—I observed a few days since in your paper, some "poetical portraits," taken from *Blackwood*, of eminent English Poets; which, though very good, are not equal to the following, taken from a Pindaric ode by GRAY:

1ST. SHAKSPEARE.

Far from the sun and summer-gale,
In thy green lap was nature's darling laid,
What time, where lucid Avon stray'd,
To him the mighty mother did unveil
Her awful face. The dauntless child
Stretch'd forth his little arms, and smil'd,
This pencil take (said she) whose colors clear
Richly paint the vernal year:
Thine too these golden keys, immortal boy!
This can unlock the gates of joy;
Of horror that, and thrilling fears,
Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic tears.

2D. MILTON.

The allusion to Milton's blindness is most beautifully expressed. This portrait should be surrounded with sunbeams:

Nor second he, that rode sublime
Upon the seraph-wings of ecstacy,
The secrets of th' abyss to spy.
He pass'd the flaming bounds of place and time:
The living throne, the sapphire blaze,
Where angels tremble while they gaze,
He saw: but, *blasted with excess of light,*
Clos'd his eyes in endless night.

3D. DRYDEN.

Dryden is pictured in a car, like a Grecian hero, driving over the fields of glory, his steeds—

Two coursers of etherial race,
With necks in thunder cloth'd loud resounding pace.
Hark, his hands the lyre explore!
Bright-ey'd Fancy hovering o'er
Scatters from her pictur'd urn
Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.

As I have "broken the ice," Mr. Editor, I will make some selections from time to time for your excellent paper from the old English writers, who, in my judgment, are *not far behind* the modern aspirants to literary fame who monopolize the journals of the day.

ANON.

For the Morning Post.

NEW WARDS LOOK OUT!

Mr. Darsie has introduced a bill into the Senate to change the representation in Councils, and completely prostrate the New Wards of the city.—This bill is a miserable nondescript in itself, and none but a *goose* could have penned it. But if it passes the Legislature, it will effectually put a stop to the rapid stride of improvement which is now going on in the New Wards, and drive our spreading population to Allegheny. It is well known that the City District Act was got up years ago in the City Councils, by the representatives of the Old Wards. It was forced on the people of Pitt Township without and against their consent. They have been taxed for years to pay the enormous cost of laying out the District according to the wishes of the City Fathers. When the time came that they could legally claim admission as Wards, under the Act got up by the Old Wards, they were at first repulsed by their sneering step mother, and at last, by perseverance, got those rights, which otherwise a mandamus of the Court would have compelled the Old Wards to grant them. They have assumed their share of a debt of eight hundred thousand dollars, which was incurred for the improvements of the Old Wards, and are bound for every dollar of it. In the present financial condition of the City, they can expect but small appropriations in their favor.—They ask but little. But there are men in the Councils who would delight to bring them on their knees as suppliants, that they might exercise over them the power of tyrants, and grant them nothing. An example of their tyranny was shown in the recent effort to deprive a member from the Seventh Ward of his legal right to a seat in the Select Council. New Wards look out! If you are slothful now you will loose every thing, and become the by-word of the *Chinese* of the Old Wards when all is lost.

R.

[We do not approve of the sentiments of our correspondent R. in the above article.—ED.]

PROVISIONS FOR IRELAND.—One house in New York city has orders for *fifteen hundred tons* of provisions, such as beef, bacon, pork, &c., for Ireland. The British Government have also sent out discretionary orders to agents in all the American cities for Indian corn.

☞ The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding 1st inst, were of the issues prior to the act of 22d July, 1846, $367,930 97; issue of 22d July, 1846, $4,994,900—making $5,362,830 97, of which $987,650 is to be deducted for cancellations in the hands of accounting officers.

The Right of Way Bill.—The discussion of the bill granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad through Virginia to the Ohio river, was taken up in that body on Monday. Mr. Edgington, of Wheeling, spoke two hours against the bill, and then gave way to a motion to adjourn, without finishing. He gave notice that when he concluded he would move to lay the bill on the table indefinitely, so that, in all probability, a test vote was taken on it yesterday.

[*Balt. Sun, Feb.* 3.

DEATH OF MRS. POE.—Virginia E. Poe, wife of Edgar A. Poe, died on Sunday last, of pulmonary consumption, at the residence of her husband, at Fordham, Westchester county, New York.

☞ The Common Pleas finished the business of the session yesterday. The Judges are now at liberty till the fourth Monday of March, on which day the Quarter Sessions commences again.

☞ A hair mattress, a set of fancy rush seat chairs, 1 rocking chair, and a great variety of fancy and common chairs, will be added to the sale of furniture, at M'Kenna's, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE CITY.

We publish in another column a Bill introduced into the State Senate by GEO. DARSIE, Esq. We yesterday expressed an opinion favorable to some change in the government of the city, that would afford a more just and equal representation in the Councils. We are glad that the Bill of Mr. Darsie has this in view. The reduction in the number of Councilmen will not, we think, be objected to by any one.

The sixth section, we think trivial, to say the least. We have heard it condemned by several intelligent citizens. We can see no necessity for requiring a city tax to be paid before a man can be entitled to a vote for city officers.

—While our legislators are at work in reforming the affairs of the city, we beg leave to jog their memories as to the importance of a longer term than one year for the Mayor. We have heard this proposition objected to on the ground that it was not democratic. It may not be *strictly* democratic, we confess. But have we not now rules, usages, laws and institutions, very necessary under existing circumstances that are not democratic? We will mention the army. Is it not an absolute despotism? And yet could its organization be bettered.

But the reform we urge in regard to the Mayoralty, is no great deviation from the democratic idea, if it is any. Could not good citizens submit to it, when they see clearly that their interests demand the change?

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge LOWRIE.

Andrew M'Clure, }
vs. } Ejectment.
Francis M'Clure. }

This suit was brought to recover a tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 100 acres, with a Fulling Mill and other buildings. The Plaintiff claimed under a parol contract or gift from his father, the late Judge M'Clure, accompanied by possession for many years, and extensive improvements made upon the property. By the will of his father, it was devised to his brother, the Defendant, and the Plaintiff attached the will upon the ground of fraud and circumvention on the part of the Defendant, in procuring it to be made when the Judge's mind was impaired by age, he being one hundred years old at the date of his death.—The trial was one of the most exciting that has ever been tried in this county, and was argued with masterly ability by the counsel on both sides. It occupied a week, and was listened to by a crowded audience during its progress.

The learned Judge delivered an able charge, rather leaning against the Plaintiff, as we thought—but the jury brought in a verdict yesterday in favor of the *Plaintiff*, for all the land claimed. The Will, as to the residue of the Judge's large estate, remains unimpaired. The counsel engaged were, Woods and McCandless for Plaintiff; McConnell and Biddle for Defendant.

Abraham Hays vs. *James Harden, et al*—Ejectment. Swartzwelder and Forward for Plaintiff; Woods and Biddle for Defendants. Verdict for Defendants.

Jury discharged. Argument List taken up today.

SIGNOR BLITZ.

By an advertisement it will be observed that this far famed Magician and Ventriloquist, will perform for three nights more at Philo Hall. We know about 150 of our personal acquaintances who will rejoice at this, as they have not yet had a fair view of Signor Blitz on account of the crowded state of the room.

Horse Stolen—Thief Gone—Horse Found.—A man named Cook, near Connellsville, Fayette county, had a horse stolen on ——— night; for which he immediately issued a handbill offering a reward. On Wednesday the owner arrived in this city on pursuit; could hear nothing satisfactory, and started on his way home. When in the neighborhood of Wilkinsburgh, a teamster informed him that he had his horse; and that he had paid $59 for him. He requested the owner to take him, which he did. M'Kelvey, the teamster, had bought the horse on the road the day before.

From all the information that could be gleaned, it is supposed that the thief, whose name is not known, left on a steamboat for the lower country yesterday morning, and thus escaped. He stopped at a tavern in the Fifth Ward the night before.

☞ A good lady, who has lived in more seclusion than most ladies of this age of the world, was induced to visit Blitz the other night, but left after the first trick exclaiming—"see that man is in league with the evil one" Where was the use in trying to convince her that he was only an accomplished cheat, had she not her eyes about her?

Murder.—A colored man named Joseph H. Bayard, living on Pike Run, Washington county, murdered his wife in the most horrible and brutal manner on Friday morning last. Bayard, we learn, knocked her down and trampled her to death.—After committing the murder, the wretch fled, and it is supposed that he is lurking about this city. Bayard is a heavy built man, about five feet six inches in height, and not very dark complected; the thumb of his right hand is off, and he has a fresh cut on the fore finger of the right hand. He may attempt to pass himself off as a fugitive slave, and by that means gain money to convey him from the States. Our citizens should be on their guard.—*Telegraph.*

☞ Bayard, the supposed murderer, was yesterday arrested in Allegheny, by officer Tyler of that city. He is now in the Jail and will be handed over to the Washington county officers. He is an ill looking black fellow.

☞ A troublesome point was brought up before Judge Lowrie on Thursday. In the case of Hays vs. Harden, the Plaintiff called a witness, who was sworn, and a portion of his testimony taken down. When questioned in relation to a certain will, the counsel for defendant objected to hearing him any further, on the ground that he was an infidel, which they proposed to prove. The Court, however, decided that his testimony was admissible, inasmuch as his competency was not disputed before sworn.

☞ We yesterday enquired for information as to the mother of a young man now in Perryopolis, Ohio, who has not seen her since he was three years old. The article met the eye of a kind gentleman who is acquainted with the circumstances, knows the woman, and has written to her on the subject, and also to the son.

☞ Billy Patterson who was struck, is not the person whose letter appeared in the Post the other day. It is, however, true that one Billy Patterson was struck; and we have good reason to believe that the offender is *Woolly*, who is now on his way to Mexico in the second Regiment.

☞ We have heard that two of the Pittsburgh volunteers have returned; one of the Greys and one of the Greens.

☞ There will be no scarcity of ice in this city next summer, we are glad to say.

☞ Yesterday was clear and sunshiny, but rather cold.

Row on Third street.—There was quite an *affair* in Third street yesterday. A colored man, who had rented a house, re-let an apartment to a couple of ladies of the same complexion, who it appears were sometimes turbulent in their behavior; so much so as to cause our gentleman to desire them to vacate. This they absolutely refused to do.—He took upon himself the authority to *compel* by force and arms, a compliance with his demand; in which atiempt the City Constables were on the spot, and ended the matter by arresting the trio and walking them to the hill. The ladies marched up without resistance—so did the gentleman, for he was handcuffed.

Harris' New Directory.—We forgot yesterday to call attention to the Directory of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny which Mr. Harris proposes to issue early in the spring. It is a work which all our business men should encourage, for we know that Mr. H. is fully capable of making it all that he promises in his advertisement, which will be found in another column.

☞ We have been requested to state that persons under arrest by the Police, have the lawful right of going before an Alderman and giving bail for appearance and thus be released. This is a law that young 'uns who unfortunately happen to be detected on a "nocturnal buck" may very easily avail themselves of and avoid going into the Tombs.

☞ We believe the alarm last night was false. By the way, false alarms are becoming too frequent to be useful or amusing.

☞ Blitz had another great house last night.

☞ The rivers are full of floating ice.

A PITTSBURGH BILL.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Pittsburgh."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;* That from and after the second Tuesday of January next, the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh shall consist of fifteen members, and the Common Council of thirty members, the former of whom shall be elected for the term of three years, and the latter of one year; Provided, however, That in all cases of vacancy the election shall be only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 2. That in the month of November next, and in the same month in every sixth year thereafter, the members of the Select and Common Council of the said city, as herein before limited and provided, shall be apportioned by the Councils for the time being, among the several wards of the said city according to the number of taxable inhabitants in each; Provided, however, That any two or more contiguous wards may be formed into a district for the purpose of electing members of the Select Council, and that each ward shall be entitled to elect at least one member of the Common Council.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Assessor for the time being of each of the several wards of the said city, to make out and furnish to the said Councils, on or about the first day of November next, and on or before the same day in every sixth year thereafter, a complete and accurate transcript upon oath, from the duplicate of the last previous triennial assessment of the names and surnames of the taxable inhabitants therein, for which service he shall be allowed such reasonable compensation as the said Councils may direct, and for any default in the performance of the same he shall forfeit and pay to the said city the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by them as debts of the like amount are by law recoverable.

SEC. 4. That in case of any neglect, default or inability on the part of any of the said assessors to perform the duty hereinbefore prescribed, it shall be lawful for the said Councils, and it shall be their duty forthwith to appoint, by joint ballot if they cannot otherwise agree, some other competent person or persons for that purpose, who, having accepted the said trust, shall be subject to the like duties and penalties as are hereinbefore imposed upon the said assessors.

SEC. 5. That the members of the Select Council first elected under this act, shall, at their first regular meeting thereafter, proceed to divide themselves by lot into three classes, the first whereof shall serve one year, the second two years, and the third three years; so that one third of the whole number shall be elected annually thereafter.

SEC. 6 That no person otherwise qualified shall be entitled to vote at any election for municipal or corporation officers in the said city, unless he shall within one year previous to said election have paid a city tax.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to interfere with the power of the Councils of the said city to adjust and alter the boundaries of the wards thereof as heretofore.

SEC. 8. That so much of any act or acts of assembly as is inconsistent herewith be and the same is hereby repealed.

Married,

Yesterday morning at the St. Charles Hetel, by the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. HENRY MILFORD SMITH, to Miss FRANCES L., doughter of the Rev. J. L. Dinwiddie, all of this city.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4th, 1847.

☞ The Members of the Old Pittsburgh City Blues are hereby notified that an Election for First, Second and Third Lieutenant, will be held at their Armory on Saturday week, from 10 o'clock on said day, until 6 in the afternoon. The Company being nearly full, will be accepted into the service immediately. There being a vacancy for a few more members, those wishing to join the Old Blues had better make application soon. The Election is ordered by C. C. SEELY, Captain.

Volunteers will be entitled to twelve dollars bounty, the same as regulars, and their pay increased three dollars per month. If in the service less than a year, $50 in stocks will be paid; if over a year $100, which is in addition to the monthly pay.

There will be regular drills every day; doors open during the day. feb6

By Particular Request.

THREE NIGHTS MORE AT PHILO HALL!

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 9th, 10th.

SIGNOR BLITZ has the honor to announce that at the solicitation of several of the citizens of Pittsburgh that he will repeat his entertainment, when he will introduce 100 ILLUSIONS

All of which are entirely new, with change of feats nightly.

VENTRILOQUISM

Will be also varied from that performed on previous evenings.

DANCE OF DINNER PLATES.

Admission 25 cents; children under ten, accompanied by their parents, half price.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performances commence at 7. feb6

Lamps!

JUST opening an additional stock of Cornelius & Co.'s celebrated Solar Lard Lamps and Chandaliers, of one, two, three and more lights, suitable for Steam Boats, Churches, Society Halls, &c., of beautiful patterns; and will be sold at the lowest city prices for Cash. Also, Centre Table Lamps and Mantle Girandoles, with lustres, new and very handsome patterns.

Having a large and fresh supply, I respectfully invite the attention of Steam Boat builders, and others interested.

W. W. WILSON,
feb6 Corner of 4th and Market sts.

MR. DUFF'S

BOOK KEEPING AND WRITING ROOMS, corner of Fifth and Market sts. Persons intending to avail themselves this winter of the well known efficient instruction given in this Institution, will require to commence immediately. The flattering reception which Mr. D.'s new work upon Steamboats accounts has received, induces him to proceed immediately with his new treatise upon MERCHANTS' ACCOUNTS, which he is resolved shall excel all other works upon this subject, as far as his work upon Steamboat accounts has been found to excel the imperfect outlines previously published. Subscriptions lists open at his Academy as above.
feb6

Retail Store

Comprising a large assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies fine Shoes and Slippers, Store fixtures, &c.

AT AUCTION.

AT M'Kenna's Auction, No. 114 Wood street, 3d door from 5th, on Monday next, February 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold without reserve, the balance of a retail Dry Goods Store, as the owner is declining business: the lot is well assorted for this market, among which are in part the following, viz:

Fancy, staple and plaid Cassinetts; plain, do; Broad cloths; bleached Muslins; Mous de laines; Calicoes; Alpaccas; Merinoes; Highland and Gala Plaids; Linseys; Nankeens; Tweeds; Oregon; Cassimere; Plaid Shalls, Bonnett and Cap Ribbons; fancy Vestings, Flannels. Also, a lot of Ladies fine Kid, Calf, Morocco and Seal Slippers and Shoes; Lasting; Bootees; Monroes; Tops: a variety of Children's Bootees.

At 2 o'clock, same day, the furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising in part, Patent French Bedsteads, Feather Beds; 1 hair Mattrass. Chairs, Fancy Windsor and Common Chairs, Rocking Settees, Carpeting, 1 China Tea sett, China and Liverpool Cups and Saucers, with a great variety of Queensware, 1 patent Egg Stove and pipe, 1 crimping machine for Boot Makers, nearly new; a lot of Shoe and Boot Trees and Lasts; 1 Leather Trunk; 1 glass Case; 1 Screen, &c.

feb6 P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

OILS—1600 gals. naturals Colored Winter Sperm;
1400 " bleached " "
600 " " Winter Whale;
300 " " " Elephant;
1000 " " and unbleached Fall
Sperm Oil, in store and for sale by
feb6 MILLER & RICKETSON.

CRAB CIDER—8 bbls. Superior Economy Crab Cider; just rec'd and for sale on consignment by
feb6 MILLER & RICKETSON.

PRODUCE—20 bbls. Small White Beans;
4 " Roll Butter;
1 ton good Ohio Cheese, in store and
for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb6 No. 170 Liberty st.

FISH—80 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50 " Pickled Herring;
100 " White Fish and Mackinac Trout;
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb6 170 Liberty st.

N. O. SUGAR—16 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar, now landing from S. B. "Palo Alto," for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb6 170 Liberty st.

Sacred Music Books

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. MELLOR, NO. 81 WOOD ST.,

Between 4th street and Diamond Alley.

THE Psalmodist, by Hastings & Bradbury;
Carminas Sacra, by Lowell Mason;
The Psaltery, " Mason & Webb;
The Odeon, " Mason & Webb;
Western Harp, " Samuel Wakefield;
Evangelical Music, by Hickock & Fleming;
Missouri Harmony, Patent notes;
Masons Sacred Harp, round notes, 24th edition;
Mason's Sacred Harp and Patent notes;
Cautus Ecclesiæ, by Darley & Standbridge;
Music of the Church, by Doctor Wainright;
Kingsley's Sacred Choir.

Juvenile Music Books.

Mason's Juvenile Harp;
The Young Choir, by Bradbury and Sanders;
Young Chirs Companion.

A large supply of the above works constantly on hand and for sale wholesale or retail, by

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.,
feb5 between 4th and Diamond Alley.

Valentine Head Quarters.

J. W. COOK, No 85 Fourth street, has at his Valentine Depot, the most splendid assortment of Valentines ever introduced to the notice of the public, which for elegance, chasteness or satire, stand unrivalled.

As the introduction of Valentines is new to many in our community, there may be those who wish to know what they mean, *what* they are good for, and how to be used; to such we furnish them with Cupid's own remarks. He says:

They are the very things to get you a new sweetheart, or secure the affection of the one you now hold most dear.

They make men love with greater ardor, and with more constancy; and the women more affectionate—more lovely.

They are the best articles in the world to dismiss a disagreeable beau, or a coquettish belle; and by their use bad matches may be prevented.

They create new feelings, awaken the most indifferent to a sense of the most delightful emotions, set all sorts of folks crazy for matrimony, and allow the Minister no rest. feb5

Remittances to Ireland.

PERSONS wishing to remit money to IRELAND, or to send for their friends, will please call immediately on the undersigned, as they will be closing their remittances this week for the next regular Packet leaving New York. REMITTANCES made on the most FAVORABLE TERMS, and Passages secured in the "old Black Ball line," or in first class American ships leaving Liverpool every six days. Passages also secured from any port in Ireland to Pittsburgh.

BLAKELY & MITCHELL,
Agents for Roche, Brothers & Co., New York.

☞ Pittsburgh offices, Penn street, near the Canal Bridge, and Smithfield street near 5th st. feb4

Farm for Sale.

WE have for sale a small Farm of Land in Pine Township, containing sixty-one acres—about Twenty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a comfortable dwelling house and other improvements. Title good and terms reasonable. Apply to
feb4 BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

GEORGE ARMOR, Tailor,

FOURTH ST., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

(Nearly opposite the Mayor's Office.)

jan29-y

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. Millegan, Diamond alley.

JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Pittsburgh,
feb3-tf Near Hand St. Bridge.

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.

PRODUCE—6 bbls and 5 kegs Lard;
5 do Roll Butter;
3 do Cloverseed;
500 lbs Feathers;
4 bbls White Beans;
30 pairs Woollen Socks;
Received and for sale by
LAMBERT & SHIPTON,
feb4 133 and 135 Wood st.

FISH—85 bbls No 3 Large Mackerel;
10 hf bbls do do;
6 do No 1 do do;
15 bbls Nos 1 and 2 do;
6 do No 1 Salmon;
25 do do Herrings;
6 drums Codfish; for sale by
LAMBERT & SHIPTON,
feb4 133 and 135 Wood st.

MAPLE SUGAR—1,000 lbs. rec'd and for sale by
LAMBERT & SHIPTON,
feb4 133 and 135 Wood st.

CHEESE—4 tons W R Cheese, part *large and very fine*, just received and for sale by
feb4 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

BUTTER—4 Bbls Butter, fresh;
6 Kegs do "
Received on consignment and for sale by
feb4 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

FEATHERS—15 Sacks Feathers, received on consignment, and for sale by
feb4 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

HAMS.—New cured Family Hams, just received and for sale by
feb4 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

CLOVER SEED—30 bushels rec'd and for sale by
feb4 J. D. WILLIAMS & Co., 110 Wood st.

CHLORIDE LIME, in store and for sale by
feb1 HAYS & BROCKWAY.

INKS, blue, black, and red, in store and for sale by
feb 1 HAYS & BROCKWAY.

NERVE AND BONE LINIAMENT.—6 gross Butler's on hand and for sale by
feb 1 HAYS & BROCKWAY.

PERFUMERY.—A large assortment Roussel's on hand. feb 1 HAYS & BROCKWAY.

LEMON SYRUP.—Any quantity on hand and for sale by HAYS & BROCKWAY,
feb 1 No. 2 Commercial Row, Liberty st.

s

on

for

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