The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

Relief for Ireland and Scotland

The following message from Governor Shunk does honor to his head and heart:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Every arrival from abroad adds horror to the story of the suffering of the people of Ireland. Pale famine, with "the destruction that wasteth at noonday" in its train, is upon them. The wailings of the afflicted are heard from afar, and every generous and humane feeling is awakened—every heart throbs with sympathy, and every hand is ready for relief. In addition to the ordinary claims of misery, wherever may be its location, there are circumstance which give to an appeal from Ireland to us, resistless force. Her sons have been the champions of liberty, and their bones are bleaching upon every battle field of the first and second wars for American Independence.

The Highlanders of Scotland, too, are represented as suffering for the want of bread. Who can withstand the claims of these countries, the genius of whose sons has shed light and science, and the charms of poetry, of eloquence and of story, upon every country? Nations so distinguished, whose sons and whose daughters have mingled their blood with ours, and transferred to their adopted country the genius of their native land. Over these nations the cold and withering hand of famine has stretched its desolations.

Realizing the ties of a common kindred, impelled by the charities of our nature, and the holy spirit of religion, the people of these States are pouring out their abundance for the relief of the sufferers—they are expressing the fulness of their gratitude to the Great Giver of good, who has so bountifully blessed their basket and their store, by sending bread to famishing men, women and children.

Profoundly thankful that we have the means, and are moved to enter upon the work of piety and benevolence, I recommend to the General Assembly, the immediate passage of a law for the transit upon our public works, to the sea board, free of toll, of all bread-stuffs, and other provisions, which the kind hearts and open hands of our citizens are providing, for the relief of those upon whom the hand of affliction is so heavily laid.

FRS. R. SHUNK,

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Feb. 22, 1847.

Senator Corwin Again.

The exposition we made the other day of Senator CORWIN's course in regard to the war with Mexico, has excited the ire of the federal papers of this place, and, as was to be expected, they readily enlist in the defence of the Ohio Senator.—Now, let the reader mark the conduct of these federal patriots! Mr. CLAY, at New Orleans, made a patriotic speech, in which he said, "I have felt half inclined to ask for some little nook or corner in the army, in which I might serve in *avenging the wrongs of my country.*" Although the federal papers of this place have on a thousand occasions indorsed the political orthodoxy of Mr. CLAY, they have never yet, we believe, said one favorable word in reference to his truly American speech at New Orleans! But Senator CORWIN of Ohio rises in his place in the Senate, and utters the most infamous sentiments in regard to the war,—sentiments which are disgraceful to any man claiming to be an American citizen,—and the Federal papers immediately send them forth to the world, accompanied by the most fulsome eulogy!

There is no excuse or palliation for the conduct of Senator CORWIN. By his own vote in May last, he recognised the existence of war, *by the acts of Mexico.* He voted for the bill as it came from the House, authorising the President to call out *fifty thousand volunteers,* and appropriating *ten millions of dollars* to carry on the war. The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, John M. Clayton, Colquit, ☞CORWIN,☜ Crittenden, Dayton, Dickenson, Houston, Jarnagin, Jenness, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Morehead, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Seiver, Simmons, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Upham, Wescott, Woodbridge and Yulee—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Thomas Clayton and Davis—2.

Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun and Evans were present, but did not vote. The other Senators, whose names are not given were absent.

We now find Mr. CORWIN, when his country is actually engaged in war—the very war he last year declared existed *by the acts of Mexico*—doing all in his power to bring ignominy upon the American army and the American name! He last May voted for men and money to carry on the war; and now, when our gallant volunteers are in the enemy's country, *in consequence of Mr. Corwin's own act,* he declares—

"You must call your army back! You must; unless you are willing to be thought a robber—an invader of your neighbors—you must recall that army! Retrace your steps—and if your President asks of me men and money to prosecute the war, with God's assistance and my own poor faculties, he shall have neither men nor money to prosecute any such purpose."

* * * * * * *

"If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will welcome you with bloody hands and a hospitable grave.'"

"He (the President) shall have no funds from me in the prosecution of such a war." "I have no way left but to withhold the means to carry on that war. That way I have selected, and in that way I shall continue until I shall be satisfied that I have mistaken my ground on this first grand proposition, and then I shall be as ready as any one to retrace my steps."

We leave this matter without any further remarks at present.

☞The Cleveland *Plaindealer* copies an article from the *Post*, in reference to the Mexican speech of Senator CORWIN, and adds the following remarks:

Tom's sympathy for the Mexicans is well understood in Ohio. It is founded upon privity of color. When Tom first appeared upon the stump it was a question of much doubt among naturalists whether he belonged to the Mongolian, African or Mexican race. As he moved about from stump to stump, it was observed, too, that his complexion changed. In the South he carried the hues of the Mongolian, but as he approached the Western Reserve he grew dark, very much inclined to the African. Thus wavering according to latitude, between white and black, he has at last settled down into the Mexican.

"To this complexion has he come at last."

☞The bill which was reported, and passed in the House of Representatives of the Delaware Legislature, for the abolition of Slavery, as noticed in our paper yesterday, has been indefinitely postponed by the Senate by a vote of 5 to 4. The *Delaware Gazette,* in alluding to it says:

The Abolition of Slavery Bill, provides, as *we understand,* that no slaves shall *be born* in this State after the year 1860. Long enough for all the negroes to run away, at least. There is no excitement on the subject here. Never have we seen so important a measure produce so small a sensation.

☞The Beaver county delegates to the Federal State Convention, are instructed to vote for Gen. IRVIN for Governor.

Good News!

It gives us real pleasure to announce that the subscription of this city, to the great Pennsylvania Railroad is now complete, more than the required three millions of stock having been taken in this city alone, exclusive of aid from the interior. The first instalment on this subscription was yesterday paid in, and certified by the Commissioners. This gratifying fact indicates not only a united public opinion on this subject, in this city, and a generous disposition to urge forward the great work alluded to; but it proves also that the success of the Central Railroad is placed beyond all doubt. We perceive that Baltimore is making a galvanic effort to invoke the support of Pittsburgh to the "right of way" project. The tone of the press, in the great western city of Pennsylvania, and the just and liberal course recently pursued by the members from Allegheny county in the House, show, however, that the people of Pittsburgh are not willing to separate again from their fellow citizens, and endanger an enterprise, the success of which is their *sure* gain, for new promises, written in the sand, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or depending upon doubtful contingencies. They will act hereafter with their eyes open; and will aid the glorious work which has been so auspiciously commenced.

☞We clip the above gratifying item of intelligence from the *Pennsylvanian,* of Wednesday We shall soon have a Railroad from Philadelphia! The matter does not admit of a doubt. The attention of our citizens will no longer be divided between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The meeting in this city, on Thursday, resolved that the Connellsville project should be abandoned, and the subscriptions transferred to the Central Railroad. So the question is settled. Baltimore can take her own course hereafter, and Pittsburgh is perfectly indifferent as to what that course may be. Let Pennsylvanians hereafter look to the interest of their own glorious old Commonwealth, and cultivate the most friendly social and business relations with each other.

☞Our good friend Major LARIMER, publishes a communication in the *Journal* of yesterday, which we transfer to our columns. It is as follows:

MR. EDITOR:—I find the proceedings of the Liberty party, at their meeting on Monday last, in the Morning Post of Tuesday prefaced by the following remarks, which, to do the Editor no injustice, I ask to give at length:

[Here the Major copies an editorial notice of the Liberty Party Meeting from the *Post.*]

It would appear from these comments, that the Liberty party would wish to throw itself as a kind of pauper upon the public, to gain publicity for their proceedings. It is true we Liberty men have no exclusive organ in this city, nor do we expect to have one for some time, but we have plenty of friends amongst the many kind editors here, who would cheerfully have published any proceedings we would furnish. But inasmuch as one of the editors of the Post called early, and asked for these proceedings, they were cheerfully given, not supposing, however, that the publication was to be regarded as an act of *charity.* This explains the publication in the Post.

The liberty party, though small, are very independent, and we cannot thank the Post for the courtesy of publishing the proceedings, which he has conceded in the shape of a favor to us; but we will ask the favor of you to give them a place in the columns of the Commercial Journal.

Respectfully, &c,

WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
Chairman.

We are sorry that Major LARIMER feels grieved at the notice which we took of the Liberty meeting. He is entirely mistaken in supposing that we intended to speak of the Liberty party "as a kind of pauper upon the public." We made no remark that imputed any such charge, either directly or indirectly. But on the contrary we expressly said that "WE DEEM IT BUT RIGHT, as they are citizens in common with us all, *that we should yield to them the use of our columns.*" We have always been willing to open the columns of our paper for the publication of communications and the proceedings of meetings, although we might not be willing to indorse the peculiar sentiments set forth in such communications and proceedings. We shall always reserve the right to make such editorial commentary as we may think proper. Surely Major L., who is favorable to "free discussion," will not deny us this right! We hope this explanation will satisfy the Major.

☞Whig patriotism appears to be at a very low ebb just now. Not only do the leaders of that party take sides with Mexico against their own country, but a proposition to honor the birth day of the immortal WASHINGTON is met with sneers and ridicule by them in the Legislature of New York. We find the following remarks of Mr. BLOSS, of Monroe County, reported in the *Albany Evening Journal:*

Mr. Bloss objected to the resolution, on the ground that this House could reverence the name of Washington as well at work as in idleness.—There were many great men produced by time and Providence, and too many deify men regardless of Providence. We have just passed through St. Valentine's day. Why did not the House adjourn over on St. Valentine's Day? And there was St. Patrick's Day in the morning. Why not adjourn over upon that day? The House could meet and adjourn at 2 o'clock—in time for the dinner at Troy.

PRINTING INK.—The Greensburgh Republican says: "For several weeks we have been compelled to print the Republican, with the worst kind of Ink, having failed last fall in getting on a winter supply before the navigation of our Canals closed—which will account for the almost illegible manner in which it was printed." For the benefit of the editor of the Republican and all others interested, we will state that we keep on hand and for sale Johnston's superior Printing Ink, and will be happy to fill all cash orders for the article.

☞The receipts of the Cambria are nearly $60,000, as follows: 104 Passengers at £41, £4,264; $400,000 Gold at ½ per cent £2,000; 330 tons Freight at £7, £2,310; Small Parcels, £100; Parcels, Freight and Passengers from Halifax, £100; for the Mails, £2,250. Total, £11,324.

BUCKS COUNTY.—The Bucks county Democratic Convention met on the 22d inst., and chose the following delegates to the 4th of March Convention, with unanimous instructions to support FRANCIS R. SHUNK:—Henry Chapman, John Derr, Jonas Ott, Franklin Vansant. The delegates were also instructed to support W. K. HUFFNAGLE for Canal Commissioner.

☞The Illinois Senate, by a vote of ayes 17, nays 21, has rejected resolutions instructing the Senators and Representatives from that state to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, excluding slavery from any new territory that may hereafter be acquired.

HOW TO TEST THE WEIGHT OF GOLD COIN BY A COMPARISON WITH SILVER.—The following test, says Thompson's Reporter, is with American silver, except in the case of the half eagle, when two dimes and a fair Spanish shilling are used:

Half eagle is equal in weight to	31½ cts.	silver.
Sovereign is equal in weight to	30 "	"
Napoleon is a shade lighter than	25 "	"
X Thaler is a shade lighter than	50 "	"
X Guilder is equal in weight to	25 "	"
Doubloon is equal in weight to	$1 00	"

☞We will attend to the Editor of the *Journal* as soon as we have more leisure.

Correspondence of the Daily Post.

Letter XXXVII.

HARRISBURG, February 23.

This was private bill day in both Houses. According to the resolution of the Legislature, this being the day fixed upon for allotting the public printing and binding, the speaker and members of the Senate assembled in the hall of the House at 12 o'clock. The proposals were then opened by the Speakers and announced severally, to the clerk. For the German printing, there were seven proposals, of which John F. Keeper's being the lowest, (55½ per cent below the rate specified by law) the printing and binding was therefore allotted to him for the period of three years from the first of July next. The English printing was allotted to J. M. G. Lescure, the present printer to the State.

The act authorizing the corporations of the city and county of Philadelphia and Allegheny to subscribe stock to the Central Railroad, is not yet through the House. Mr. M'Abee made a motion to reconsider; and if it be reconsidered, it will be certainly lost, as there is a reaction among the members, who think it a dangerous example at best. The members from Philadelphia county have been very active against it, believing it to be unconstitutional.

An afternoon session was held in the House.—A few private bills were passed.

The Native American Convention finished its sittings to-day. Emanuel G. Reigart, of Lancaster, was nominated as their candidate for Governor.

KARL.

For the Morning Post.

Further Extracts from M. Appert's Work.

MR. EDITOR:—The unwarrantable interference of France, in 1823, with the Spanish Cortes in their attempt to curb the despotism of Ferdinand, "the peticoat embroiderer," by sending thither an army under the Duke of Angouleme, is doubtless within the recollection of many of your readers, together with the honors heaped upon the General, afterwards the Dauphin, as the hero of the Trocadero at the siege of Cadiz. It may, therefore, not be uninteresting to ascertain the stuff of which heroes were composed under the benignant reign of the restored Bourbon dynasty; and for this purpose an additional extract from the Memoirs of M. Appert, as reviewed in Blackwood's Magazine, is subjoinded, in relation to the hero of the Trocadero.

Speaking of the military promenade of 1823, and its leader the Duke d'Angouleme, afterwards Dauphin, upon the ascent of his father Charles X to the throne, M. Appert says—

"The battles were unimportant, our troops showed themselves as brave as ever; but, in order to flatter the prince, so much fuss was made about the military feats of this campaign, about the passage of a bridge for instance, that all sensible men in France, and throughout Europe, laughed to hear so much noise for such small conquests. At last the Duke of Angouleme returned to Paris, entertainments were given him, triumphal arches erected, Louis XVIII, and the Count d'Artois told him he was the greatest captain of the age, the old generals of the Empire, now become courtiers and flatterers, added the incense of their praise to the royal commendations. The poor prince came to believe that he really was a great warrior. A lie, by dint of reputation, acquires the semblance of a truth, especially when it flatters our self love, our vanity and pride. Behold, then, Louis Antoine, *Fils de France,* a greater captain than Bayard or Turenne. Napoleon I do not name; of him the Restoration had made a *Corsican marquis, who had the honor to serve, with some distinction and bravery in the French army, under the orders of the princes during the reign of H. M. Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre.*"

Such, it would appear, was the lying account given of the Emperor by certain partizan historians, with a view to flatter the reigning dynasty, and prop up their tottering throne, by depreciating the services of Napoleon, and throwing his name and fame into oblivion. The Legitimists, it may be remarked, also, deemed the reign of Louis XVIII to have begun, upon the execution of Louis XVI, and the death of his son, and to have continued, though the monarch was in exile, during the periods of the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire, as well as upon and after the Restoration.

"Before his departure for this famous war," continues M. Appert, "the Duke of Angouleme's disposition was simple, modest and good; when he returned, he was subject to absence of mind, and to fits of passion, and his understanding appeared weakened. Exaggerated praise, like a dizzy height, often turns the head."

"Louis XVIII, long a sufferer from the gout, at last died, and Monsieur—the father of D'Angouleme—became king under the title of Charles X. The priests and ultra-royalists rejoiced; they thought their kingdom was come."

M. Appert, in another place describes the personal appearance of the valiant commander, whose head appeared to have been turned by exaggerated praise and fulsome adulation, and who, duly dry-nursed and tutored by his major general, Count Guilleminot, won imperishable laurels in the great fight of the Trocadero. "Short in stature and red in the face, his look was absent, his gait and shape ungraceful, his legs short and thin." He afterwards gives an instance of his passionate temper, and "shows him to us in a very unprincely and unbecoming passion, for which, however, he received a proper wigging from his royal dad.'—"The sentries at the gates of the chateau of St. Clous," says M. Appert, "had orders to allow no person in plain clothes and carrying a parcel, to enter the private courts and gardens. One of the dauphin's (d'Angouleme) servants, not in livery, wished to pass through a door kept by the Swiss guards. The sentry would not allow it, and the servant appealed to the subaltern on guard, who was passing up and down near the gate. 'You may be one of Monseigneur's servants,' the officer politely replied, and that parcel may, as you say, belong to his royal highness, but I do not know you, and I must obey orders!' The lacquey got angry, was insolent, and attempted to force a passage. Thereupon the officer, a young man of most estimable character, pushed him sharply away, and told him that if he renewed the attempt he should be sent to the guard house.

"From his window, the dauphin saw admission refused to his servant. Without reflection or inquiry, he ran down stairs like a madman, went up to the lieut., abused him violently without listening to his defence, and at last so far forgot himself as to tear off his epaulets, and threaten him with his sword. Then the officer, indignant at seeing himself thus dishonored in front of his men, when in fact he had done no more than his duty, took two steps backward, clapped hand on hilt, and exclaimed. "Monseigneur, keep your distance." Just then, the dauphine, informed of this scene, hurried down, and carried off her husband to his apartments. "I entreat you, Sir," said she to the officer, "forget what has passed! You shall hear further from me."

"The same evening the King was told of this affair, which might have had very serious consequences, for all the officers of the Swiss guards were about to send in their resignations. As colonel-general of the Swiss, Charles X was too partial to them not to reprimand his son severely for the scandal he had caused. To make the matter up, and give satisfaction to the corps of officers, he desired the dauphine to send for the insulted lieutenant; and, in the presence of that princess, who anxiously desired to see her husband's unpardonable act atoned for and forgotten, the King addressed the young officer with great affability. "Sir," he said, "my son has behaved most culpably towards you, and towards me, your former colonel-general. Accept these captain's epaulets which I have great pleasure in offering you, and forget the past."—With much emotion the dauphin added a few gracious words, and the officer not without reluctance, continued in the royal guard as captain. The dauphin, who was good in the main, did not fail, the next time he saw the new made captain, to offer him his hand in sign of reconciliation, and, by a singular chance, this officer was one of the last Swiss on duty with the royal family when it departed for Cherbourg on its way into exile."

"How striking," says the reviewer, "the picture of royal dignity here presented to us! The heir of the French throne scuffling in his own palace yard with a subaltern of foreign mercenaries, and rescued by his wife from public chastisement at the hands of his opponent. The King compelled to apologize for his son's misconduct, and almost to crave the acceptance of a captain's commission as plaster for the wounded honor of the Swiss guardsman. There is an unmistakable Bourbon character about this story. And truly, both in great things and small, what a pitiful race of Kings were these elder Bourbons! Fit only to govern some petty German State of a few dozen square miles, where they might revel in etiquette, surround themselves with priests and flatterers, and play by turns the tyrant and the fool. High time was it that a more vigorous branch should oust them from the throne of a Francis, a Henry, and a Napoleon. The hour of their downfall was at hand; although they, as ever, were blind to the approaching peril. And little thought the glittering train of gay courtiers and loyal ladies, who thronged to Rheims to the coronation of Charles the Tenth, that this ceremony was the last sacrifice offered to the last descendant of St. Louis."

A Schedule of all the Indian Tribes.

1. Appalachicolas,
2. Belantseetuas,
3. Caddoes,
4. Cahokias,
5. Chayennes,
6. Cherokees,
7. Chickasaws,
8. Chippewas,
9. Choctaws,
10. Comanches,
11. Crecks,
12. Crows,
13. Delawares,
14. Del Rivers,
15. Floridas,
16. Foxes,
17. Hunkpapas,
18. Illinois,
19. Ioways,
20. Kaintas,
21. Kaskaskias,
22. Kickapoos,
23. Mahas,
24. Mandans,
25. Menomonees, or Menominies,
26. Miamis,
27. Minnetarees, or Belantee Eteas,
28. Missouris,
29. Mitchigamins,
30. Mohawks,
31. Munstees,
32. Muscogees,
33. Ogallalas,
34. Omahas,
35. Oneidas,
36. Osages, Great and Little,
37. Ottawas,
38. Ottoes,
39. Pawnees,
40. Peorias,
41. Piankeshaws,
42. Poncaras,
43. Poncars,
44. Pottawattomies,
45. Quapaws,
46. Ricaras,
47. Sacs,
48. Seminoles,
49. Senekas,
50. Seven Nations of Canada,
51. Shawanes,
52. Sioux,
53. Six Nations, of New York,
55. Stockbridges,
56. Tamaros,
57. Teetons,
58. Tuscaroras,
59. Weas,
60. Winnebagoes,
61. Witchetaws,
62. Wyandots,
63. Yanctons,
64. Yanctonies,

We learn from the Washington Union, that the United States have formed treaties with all the preceding tribes of Indians, from the year 1778 to 1837. The Delawares made the first treaty, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws the last. There are other treaties made up to 1844.

For superintendents, agents, annuities, and other expenses, the United States pay over two millions of dollars annually; and for 1845, more.

MR. CALHOUN AND THE WAR.

The *Union,* of Monday evening, has a very powerful article in reply to Mr. Calhoun's argument as to the beginning of the present war with Mexico, which we regret our limits will not allow us to give till to-morrow. It places that gentleman in a most irretrievable dilemma, and fully exposes the absurdity of his recent objections to the war, as growing out of the boundary question between the two countries. It shows not only that Mr. Calhoun, in 1844, while Secretary of State, had addressed the Texas Commissioners, *when Texas was a foreign republic,* assuring them that preparations had been made to protect Texas against invasion by Mexico, and that to this purpose a strong naval and military force had been ordered to concentrate, &c.; and further, that *after* the treaty of annexation had been rejected, and while Texas was *still* an independent republic, on information received from Mr. CALHOUN, as Secretary of State, our military forces were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to *such point in Texas,* as might be designated by our charge in Texas, &c.!!! The documents are full of interest, and dispose completely of all the recent arguments of Mr. CALHOUN against the war and its origin.—*Pennsylvanian.*

ACHILLE MURAT.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post,* writing from Tallahassee, thus notices a son of the celebrated Frenchman, Murat; who is now a citizen of Florida:

Among the prominent citizens of Florida we find a live prince, the son of Murat, King of Naples. Prince Achille Murat (*Mu rah*) is a singular genius. Inheriting all his father's courage, but little of his chivalric love of glory, he has settled down on a plantation the quiet citizen and spectator of the affairs of the world. Various anecdotes are related of him. The prince once fought a duel. He came on to the ground with his surgeon and took his station, smoking a cigar. He quietly puffed his meerschaum, and when the word was given he fired. The unfortunate Floridian, his antagonist, was shot and fell. Murat's surgeon, seeing his employer bolt upright, ran to assist the fallen.

The prince, who had a little finger cut nearly off by the other's ball, called to his surgeon—"What for you go there? See you, doctair," holding up his finger dangling by a bit of skin; "I want you cut my finger off. Let him, poor devil, go. He got what he come for. I pay you vun hundred dollair to come here and cut bullet out of my body if that dam rascal shoot him in. Let him pay for his own carving. If he not satisfied, I give him another ball just so soon as you can cut off my finger." But one ball did satisfy his antagonist, and they re-tired.

The prince is fond of hunting, and he goes in for the profits of the field and moor. Nothing that swims the water, flies the air, crawls or walks the earth, but he has served up on his table Alligator steak, frogs' shins, boiled owls and roasted crows are found palatable; but there is one animal that the prince don't like. The buzzard is one too many for him. "I try him fried; I try him roasted; I try him stewed, and I make soup of him; but the buzzard is not goote.—I have no prejudice against him, but I cook him every way, and then I no like him." Buzzard's soup! think of that! It takes a Frenchman to *develop* the resources of a new country.

LOAF SUGAR—20 Barrels No 4 Loaf Sugar; just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb 27 No 170 Liberty st.

RYE WANTED—2000 bushels Rye wanted, for which cash will be paid, by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
feb27.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RELIEF OF IRELAND.

In accordance with a former resolution, the Clergymen of the City and County, are respectfully requested to preach a Sermon and have collection made for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

The time is left to the discretion of the gentlemen themselves, with the suggestion, that a meeting of their body might fix a day for simultaneous action.

W. EBBS, Chairman.

☞A large number of the clergymen of this county have expressed a willingness to comply with the above suggestion; indeed, we believe the days have been set apart by some of them for the purpose of taking up collections for the Irish fund. We must confess that the amount subscribed by Pittsburgh looks rather trifling when compared with the immense sums contributed by the people of some other cities in this Union. Vigorous efforts should be made to add to the fund.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP FOX HUNT.

We have been kindly favored by a friend who was at the grand Robinson township Fox Hunt, with the following account of the proceedings.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock we arrived at "M'Kee's bottom," after a most fatiguing walk. The roads were very bad—all cut into ruts, and covered over with two or three inches of snow, so that we were every moment stumbling. Still all was mirth and good humor, and a merrier set of fellows than those who composed our squad, could scarcely be found. We had never seen each other till we met on the ferry boat, yet the joyousness and animation which the idea of a good day's sport engendered, rendered us friends for the time being, in an instant. Some had horns, some whistles, one was armed with a large wooden rattle, and those who had no instruments yelled with delight till they kept a greater noise than the rest, and wakened many an echo among the hills bordering on the Ohio.

We found the hunters gathered round an old school house in the midst of the woods, engaged in preparing for the start, and spent some minutes very pleasantly in examining their accoutrements. Some of the townsmen, we thought, had brought very respectable horns, but they appeared very insignificant beside the huge tin monsters, five feet in length, which some of the countrymen bore.

At last we distributed ourselves along the hill side, and waited impatiently for the signal. Every minute appeared an hour, till one of the marshals sounded his horn. Two or three hundred horses, and twice as many pairs of lungs were instantly in requisition, and straightway a hubbub arose such as has been rarely equalled. On surmounting the hill, we were joined by some forty or fifty colored people, commanded by a captain of their own, and a very good captain he made too.

He was a bright mulatto, rather fantastically attired, for he wore a white coat with crimson flaps and edging, blue pantaloons—a crimson belt—a yellow sash over one shoulder, and a pink one on the other. His hat was surrounded by a broad band of white muslin; the ends suffered to descend till they reached the ground. In his hand he carried a conch shell, from which he occasionally drew forth a roar that put the horns to the blush.

Now he would yell—right wing, halt—go on left wing. Close up, darkies, close up. March ahead right wing slowly.

At last we began to approach the centre of the circle, after a walk of three and a half miles, when the men could with difficulty be restrained from rushing on, helter skelter, and spoiling the sport. The hounds, which had been coupled together, and held by ladies, now began giving tongue.

Every now and then, a fox could be seen dashing frantically around the ring, and in his efforts to escape almost maddening the excited dogs and equally excited men.

Owing to some mismanagement, one company did not arrive at the closing ground soon enough, and almost all the foxes escaped at the corner.—Several were seen to make off, and three only were finally enclosed. One of these was shot—another was caught by a cur dog, which distanced all the hounds, and after an animated struggle, in which a few bites and scratches were given, and a great many received, poor pug yielded up his life, and brush together.

The third was the largest of the three, and by far the most cunning, for he managed to give his pursuers the slip, and escaped scot free. Then arose the grand chorus, all the horns on the ground sounding at once, and every man who had a gun fired a "*fu de joie,*" till we were nearly deafened, and started to return home, having seen the play, and too exhausted to wait for the afterpiece.

PITTSBURGH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The members of this Society have issued an address, (which we would have published had we received it in time,) setting forth the good that is expected to result from such an organization. We quote an extract:

The main object of the Society is, the improvement and promotion of horticulture in all its branches, both ornamental and useful. It is their design to hold one or two exhibitions every year, at which time premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of fruits, culinary vegetables, flowers, and all other valuable products of the garden.—Any person, by the payment of one dollar a year, is constituted a regular member, and may be a competitor for the premiums which will then be awarded for the best specimens of fruit, flowers or vegetables which are the products of his own culture. Rare and extraordinary productions of the Garden may also be exhibited before the Executive Committee, at any of their monthly meetings, which will be examined by them and noticed publicly.

It is very important that the objects of the society should be carried out. Many men, who have much to gain by its labors, take but little interest in its succes. There are too few for such a population as is here, belonging to it. The amount of good must necessarily be limited, on account of want of means and want of encouragement.

Are ladies admitted to membership? We have an idea that they would make it work to advantage; and what calling is more congenial to female delicacy and refinement than Horticultere.

☞Bills are out announcing Gliddon's Lectures. The first lecture of the course will be delivered on the 5th of March, in the Lutheran Church. We call attention to his card, which will be found in another column. We observe an article in the Baltimore Clipper which gives us some important information in regard to the advantages enjoyed by Mr. Gliddon in obtaining the immense amount of interesting matter to be found in his lectures and publications. We cannot here give the article at length, but quote: "All the facts connected with the history of the Egyptians, which has been discovered in the various investigations which have been had, being in the possession of Mr. Gliddon, his lectures will possess an extraordinary interest, delivered, as they will be, in his clear and perspicuous style."

☞Our types were sanguine in their expectations of receiving a slice of wedding cake yesterday, but, alas! disappointment will overtake us.

Arrived.—It gives pleasure to announce that "Citizen Swankey" has arrived in this city again.

☞How much homily has been perpetrated upon "gratitude!" It is one of the noblest springs of action in the whole mechanism of the human passions. This world, bad as it is to the best of beings, must be poor indeed to those who know not gratitude by its promptings. There are such in the world, and we give a specimen of *one,* from the Telegraph of yesterday:

"On the 22d, a little girl wandered off to see the launch. She did not return. Her parents were dreadfully alarmed, supposing that she must have fallen into the canal or river. The bell man was started out, and went up and down the streets, ringing his bell and crying, 'lost, lost, lost.' The stray one could not be found. The alarm of the parents increased. Two little boys procured a bell and joined in the search. They after a while succeeded in finding the lost one, up in Pipetown, and led her home to her parents. Father and mother were delighted to see their darling again, uninjured. The little finders looked on the tender meeting with delight, anticipating that so much joy would result in something substantial to them. But what was their astonishment to find their hopes of a quarter, or a 'fip' at least, nipped in the bud by a cold 'Get away, boys, as fast as you can.'"

A Good Move.—The Governor has sent a Message to the Legislature, recommending the passage of a law for transit upon our public works, to the seaboard, free of tool, of all bread stuffs and other provisions," for the relief of Ireland.

Should such a law be passed, it will afford our citizens an opportunity to send to the famishing Irish the *real value* of their contributions, without the shaves of speculators. Let flour, corn, beans, &c., be sent instead of money.

Monongahela House.—This magnificent and stupendous structure will be opened on Monday next. JAS. CROSSAN & SON, Proprietors. These gentlemen have a well earned fame in this country; a fame that will secure to the Monongahela House a most munificent patronage.

☞The large sale of Groceries at Reinhart and Jones, will be continued this morning at the store, corner of 2d and Wood streets, at 10 o'clock precisely, and will be closed by 12 o'clock, if possible. Among the articles remaining unsold are, Havanna and New Orleans sugar, molasses, mackerel and herring; best quality black and green teas, fruits, fixtures, &c.

☞A black girl, who was released on bail, by Ald. Steele, on Thursday, was yesterday re arrested and committed, the bail concluding that it was best to give her up. The charge against her is larceny of bonnets.

Another black girl was yesterday arrested and committed on the same charge.

☞Quarter Master Birmingham is now engaged in loading the steamer North Carolina with government stores for the South. About one hundred and twenty wagons with covers, mule harness, &c., will constitute the entire load of the steamer. She leaves on Sunday for New Orleans.

☞A correspondent—a lady—asks room "in the local column" "to expose the system pursued by" some person in swindling the keepers of boarding houses! We can give an answer when we see her communication.

Farmer's Deposit Bank.—We learn from the American that the Bill to authorize this institution to issue notes has been vetoed by the Governor.

☞We learn from the Chronicle "that there has been an unusual degree of sickness in Elizabethtown and vicinity during the winter. It is attributed to the changeable weather we have had for some months back."

☞The splendid steamer *Messenger,* leaves today for Cincinnati. "Persons who wish to go down the river will know where to call."

Taxes.—The Assessors of the county, in conjunction with the Commissioners, have been in convention for three days, and are still in session, for the purpose of equalizing the taxes upon property in the county.—*Dispatch.*

☞We understand that the Police, since they were prosecuted for riot at Mr. Williams', have prosecuted one of Mr. W.'s sons, for defending his wife from their assaults.—*Dispatch.*

☞The Regulars were out with fife and drum yesterday.

District Court.—The new Trial List will be taken up on Monday week.

☞The National Reform Editor of the Dispatch is into the Editors of the Chronicle some!

A SINGULAR LAWSUIT.—Eugene Guinot relates that a suit of a very singular character has been brought against Alexander Dumas, the novelist. It is well known that this distinguished writer left Spain sometime since, with a hunting party, for Africa. He little mistrusts what awaits him upon his return. In a word, the celebrated novelist is threatened with a lawsuit of a very peculiar character. Our readers may remember the romance of *La Dame de Montsoreau,* in which Dumas describes the Court of Henry III, and the interesting part which it makes Saint Luc play among the associates of the King.

One of the descendants of that gentleman, the Marquis d'Epinay Saint Luc, is much scandalized by the character the novelist has given to his ancestor. M. de Saint Luc has made a formal complaint, praying that the name of his ancestor may be expunged from the romance, or else that the novelist may be sentenced as guilty of calumny. What would become of our romance literature should this succeed and become a precedent?—Both the drama and romance would lose their best and most interesting heroes and heroines, which would be a great shame.

Mr. George R. Gliddon,

FORMERLY U. S. Consul, for Cairo; will commence a *Course of Five Lectures,* illustrated by splendid *Pictorial Diagrams* and *Genuine Antiquities,* at the LUTHERAN CHURCH, 7th st., on FRIDAY evening, 5th March, at 7½ o'clock. The *Course* will be continued, at the same place and hour, on *Monday 8th, Thursday 11th, Friday, 12th, and Monday 15th.*

TICKETS, with *Prospectus* and *Programmes,* for sale at the Book Stores of Kay & Co., Wood street; Elliott & English, Market street; J. L. Read, 4th st.; Johnston & Stockton, Market st.; Cook's Depot, 4th st.; J. B. M'Fadden & Co.'s Market st.; Yeager's do., and office St. Charles Hotel.

TERMS—Gentleman's Tickets, $1,50; Lady's, $1; Juvenile Person 75c. for the *Course of Five* Lectures. Single admissions—Adults, 50 cts., Juvenile Persons 25 cents. For other particulars see *Prospectus* and *Programmes.* feb27

Claret Wine.

40 CASES "St. Julien Medoc" Wine, just received and for sale by
feb27. MILLER & RICKETSON.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—300 barrels plantation Molasses just received and for sale by
feb27. MILLER & RICKETSON.

WHITE LEAD—55 kegs pure White Lead, in store and for sale by
feb27. MILLER & RICKETSON.

COFFEE—200 Bags Rio Coffee;
100 " Havana do;
10 Sacks Java do;
Just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
feb27 No 170 Liberty st.

MOSS. 6 bales Moss, suitable for upholsters receiven and for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & CO.,
feb17 No. 57 Water st.

LINSEED OIL.—13 bbls. old Linseed Oil, in store, and for sale by
feb20 FRIEND, RHEY & Co., 57, Water st.

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH!

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1847.

Senate.—Mr. Moorhead, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported the House bill amending the Postage law. It was passed.

Mr. Crittenden reported a Bill appropriating one half million dollars for the Relief of Ireland; allowing the President to buy provisions and send vessels. Messrs. Crittenden, Clayton and Cass sustained the Bill; it was opposed by Mr. Niles.—Laid over.

Mr. Hannegan delivered his speech upon the Three Million Bill.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was considered.

House.—Bill regulating intercourse between the Indian tribes and the Naval Appropriation Bill were taken up and passed. Mr. Boyd moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Ten Regiment Bill from the Senate. An amendment was offered allowing the President to select the chief commander from the Army or Volunteers without regard to commission; also, limiting the number of Major Generals to two, and Brigadiers to three. After discussion the amendment was adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill which was passed.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock

We have papers from New Orleans, but they contain no news.

The negro Alexander was executed to-day.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The friends of Ireland will meet at the Washington Hotel, on Satu day, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the 17*th of March, St. Patrick's Day.*

Papers friendly will please copy.

Fine Toys, Fancy and Variety Goods at Auction.

AT M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood st., 3d door from 5th, this evening, Saturday February 27th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold a lot of choice French and German Toys; fancy Boxes, variety Goods and Cutlery, together with a large lot of new and second hand Gold and Silver Patent Lever and other Watches.

Also, 1 eight day Clock and