The Morning Post.

E. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The News from Mexico.

The news which we publish this morning was issued in an Extra on Saturday from this office, and created much rejoicing throughout the city.—Vera Cruz is now in possession of the American army! The castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, one of the strongest fortresses in the world, has been yielded up to the gallant boys under Gen. Scott! The door to the city of Mexico is now open! The particulars of the bombardment have not reached us, and we must patiently wait for a few days, before we can spread the full account of the engagement before our readers. The Pennsylvania Volunteers, we have not a doubt, acted well their part on the occasion. The Mexicans, fearful of the issue, did not not take that bold stand in defence of the City and Castle that was expected. Gen. Scott encountered much difficulty at first on account of the Northers, but still he must have taken every precaution necessary to secure the complete triumph of the American arms. We rejoice that this strong-hold of the Mexicans has been taken before the sickly season commenced; for had our forces encamped outside the walls of the city with the idea of starving the Mexicans into a surrender, more deaths would have ensued from the *vomito* than from the guns of the enemy, in a warm engagement.

The future movements of the American army in Mexico will be watched with the most intense interest. It is thought Vera Cruz will be garrisoned, "and the body of our troops will be marched to the high and beautiful town of Jalapa, situate about thirty miles from the sea coast, but seventy miles by the road from Vera Cruz. Here they can be maintained in health, and well supplied with all the comforts and necessaries of life. If a proper discipline is preserved, as we are sure will be the case if Gen. Scott remains in command, these troops will be in fine condition to march towards the capital, in the fall."

If the Mexican nation should not manifest a desire for peace, we presume the entire force under Generals Taylor and Scott, at least 20,000 men, will form a junction, and march towards the city of the Montezumas, and there plant the glorious stripes and stars on its ancient walls! This must, of necessity, be the finale of the war, unless the Mexicans manifest a little common sense, and agree to receive a peace minister from the United States. The olive branch has been continually held out by our government, but the military tyrants of Mexico have obstinately refused to receive it, unless our forces were removed from Mexican soil! This is altogether out of the question. We have been badly fooled by Mexico too often.—There is not the slightest faith to be placed in the words and acts of that vascillating people. We must "hold fast" to every foot of soil we have conquered, until Mexico comes to terms. Any other course on our part would be disgraceful and dishonorable.

The expenses of conducting the war hereafter will be very materially reduced, so that this objection to its continuance will be removed. If the enemy are determined that the war shall not be brought to a close, it is but right that they support our soldiers. A vast amount of revenue will be collected at the Mexican ports on the Atlantic by our officers stationed there.

By the latest advices from Mexico we learn that a new revolution has broken out among the Mexicans themselves. We are not in possession of all the facts relative to this difficulty. These intestine wars in Mexico are the natural result of her bad system of government. Santa Anna was hastening his course towards the capital for the purpose of quelling these insurrectionary movements. He may be successful, and then, again, he may lose his own head! who knows?—who cares?

Letter from Gen. Taylor to Hon. Henry Clay.

We are indebted to a friend for the following letter of condolence from Gen. Taylor to Hon. H. Clay, on the occasion of the death of the son of the latter, HENRY CLAY, Jr.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

My Dear Sir: You will no doubt have received, before this can reach you, the deeply distressing intelligence of the death of your son, Henry Clay, Jr., in the battle of Buena Vista. It is with no wish of intruding upon the sanctuary of parental sorrow, and with no hope of administering any consolation to your wounded heart, that I have taken the liberty of addressing you these few lines; but I have felt it a duty which I owe to the memory of the distinguished dead, to pay a willing tribute to his many excellent qualities, and while my feelings are still fresh, to express the desolation which his untimely loss, and that of other kindred friends, has occasioned. I had but a casual acquaintance with your son, until he became for a time a member of my military family, and I can truly say that no one ever won more rapidly upon my regard, or established a more lasting claim to my respect and esteem. Manly and honorable in every impulse, with no feeling but for the honor of the service and for the country, he gave every assurance that in the hour of need I could lean with confidence upon his support. Nor was I disappointed. Under the guidance of himself and the lamented M'Kee, gallantly did the sons of Kentucky, in the thickest of the strife, uphold the honor of the State and country. A grateful people will do justice to the memory of those who fell on that eventful day.

But I may be permitted to express the bereavement which I feel in the loss of valued friends. To your son I felt bound by the strongest ties of private regard; and when I miss his familiar face and those of M'Kee and Hardin, I can say with truth that I feel no exultation in our success.—With the expression of my deepest and most heartfelt sympathies for your irreparable loss, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully and sincerely, your friend, Z. TAYLOR.

THE U. S. CUTTER JACKSON.—The U. S. revenue cutter Jackson, Green Walden, Esq., commander, arrived at Newport, R. I., April 1st, after a cruise on the coast during the past winter. The Jackson has sailed 3385 miles, boarded and spoken 289 vessels, viz: 2 ships, 12 barks, 57 brigs, 202 schooners, and 16 sloops, 10 of which Captain Walden has supplied with provisions, men and pilots.

Philadelphia democratic town meeting will be held in [illegible] in order to express their sentiments in relation [illegible] glorious victory, of American arms at Buena Vista, [illegible] proper tribute of respect to our gallant Army [illegible] to its brave leader, Gen. Taylor.

☞ A large number of Mormons are now encamped [illegible] miles west of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and are [illegible] to death and have no clothing [illegible]

☞ The price of Hemp has advanced in the New Orleans market from $88 to $122 per ton.

☞ [illegible] is now in Philadelphia.

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST:

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ!

From our Extra of Saturday.

The ship Oswego arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult., from Vera Cruz. From the *Delta* of the 31st we gather the following items:

Gen. Scott had completely surrounded the city, cutting off all communication from the interior.

There had been landed ten mortars, the balance being on board the ship Charles, which, owing to the severe weather, could not land.

As the Oswego passed out there was heavy cannonading heard on shore. A Mexican had been arrested while attempting to pass the lines. Despatches to the Government were found concealed in his cane.

LATER.

The ship Oregon, Capt. Glidden, (says the Delta,) came in last evening: she left Anton Lizardo at 11 o'clock on the 20th inst. While Capt. G. was on shore, on the 19th instant, he was informed, by good authority, that General Scott intended to commence the bombardment of the city on the next day—the 20th—at 12 o'clock.—He is inclined to think that he carried this his intention, into execution; for, some three or four hours after he sailed, the report of heavy guns was distinctly heard on board. It was believed that they were the American mortars: the guns of the Castle are not of a calibre to make so loud a report. A portion of Gen. Worth's division had possession of a limn-kiln within 700 yards of the city.

About an hour after the Oregon left, she met the U. S steamer Mississippi, having Com. Perry on board, bearing in for the fleet.

A shell had been thrown from the Castle into the quarters of one of Gen. Scott's aids.

STILL LATER.

Bombardment of Vera Cruz Commenced!
FIVE AMERICANS KILLED!
Santa Anna advancing upon Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1847. } Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M. }

The ships Herron and Louisiana arrived at New Orleans on the first of April, from Vera Cruz.

The bombardment of Vera Cruz had commenced by the American army under General Scott.

Five Americans (names not given,) were killed by the explosion of a shell fired from the castle.

It was rumored at Vera Cruz that Santa was advancing upon the city of Mexico by forced marches, with a force of five thousand cavalry, for the purpose of putting an end to the conflict there. This news is generally credited.

LATEST NEWS!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM

VERA CRUZ!

City and Castle taken by the Americans!

Over 4,000 Mexicans made Prisoners of War!

SKIRMISHES BETWEEN HARNEY'S DRAGOONS AND THE MEXICANS!

AMERICAN FLAG WAVING OVER VERA CRUZ!

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1847. } *Saturday, 11 o'clock, A. M.* }

The Princeton arrived at Pensacola on the 1th of April. She left Vera Cruz on the 29th ult.

She brings intelligence of the reduction of Vera Cruz, with the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and their entire unconditional surrender.

The total loss of the Americans from the day of landing was 65, killed and wounded.

The Mexican loss has been immense.

Five Mexican Generals, three hundred and thirty officers, and four thousand men, were taken prisoners of war!

Gen. La Vega had a force of from six to ten thousand cavalry outside the walls of the city of Vera Cruz, and was repulsed with great carnage by the American troops by Col. Harney with a force only of three hundred dragoons!

The American Flag was floating over the city!

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE IRVING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1847. } *Sunday, 7 o'clock, P. M.* }

The packet-ship Irving arrived at Boston to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 21st.

Cotton—All kinds had declined ¼ pence. Sales of the week 16,400 bales.

Grain—London corn trade firm; supplies rather below demand, although higher prices are not freely paid. The extensive arrivals of Flour and Indian Corn at Liverpool produced no influence on London market, where supplies were far below present demand.

Western Canal Flour realized 40s.

Indian Corn had fallen 1@2s. ⅌ quarter.

The steamer Sarah Sands sailed on the 1st inst.

General Taylor's Order after the Battle.

We publish from the Union of Wednesday, General Taylor's "order," from the field of battle, to his victorious division, over the Mexican forces of twenty thousand men, commanded in person by Gen. Santa Anna, in the conflicts of Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847. It is written in fine taste:

ORDERS NO. 12.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Buena Vista, February 26, 1847.

1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The general would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action.—It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered. While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the general deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously from Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor.

W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Opening of the Mexican Ports.

The late determination of the President to open the ports of Mexico to the commerce of the world, is generally approved by the American people.—Yet, still, there are a few ultra Federal politicians, who condemn the measure as unconstitutional and tyrannical. To these patriots we earnestly recommend the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as collected by the *Union* from books of reports:

1. A seaport of Mexico, captured and occupied by troops of the United States, is, whilst in their possession, NOT *a port of Mexico*. The laws of Mexico can "no longer be rightfully enforced, or be obligatory on the inhabitants who remain and submit to the conqueror."—*United States vs. Hoyward, 3d Gallison*, p. 501.

2. Such seaport, on the other hand, cannot be deemed a port of the United States, or a port, within the dominions of the United States, for it has not permanently passed under their sovereignty.—"It could only be by a renunciation in a treaty of peace, or by possession so long and permanent as should afford conclusive proof that the territory was altogether abandoned by its sovereign, or had been irretrievably subdued, that it could be considered as incorporated into the dominions of the captors." Meanwhile, the right which they have over the place, is "the mere right of superior force," and the allegiance due from the inhabitants is a temporary allegiance.—*Ibid.*

3. This right is "a temporary right of possession and government until a pacification."—*Clark vs. the United States, 3d Washington*, p. 104.

4. "The title by conquest is acquired and maintained by force. The conqueror prescribes its limits. Humanity, however, acting on public opinion, has established *as a general rule*, that the conquered shall not be wantonly oppressed, and that *their condition shall remain as eligible as is compatible with the objects of the conquest.*"—*By Chief Justice Marshall. Johnson vs. McIntosh, 8th Wheaton*, p. 589.

Applying this "general rule," in connexion with the foregoing principles, to the case of a sea-port of the enemy's country, captured by the U. States troops, and in their occupation, the following propositions obviously result therefrom:

1st. That it is the duty of the captor to permit commerce to go on at such sea-port, so far as this shall be compatible with the objects for which the place is occupied.

2d. That the captor is the proper and rightful judge of the extent to which such compatibility exists; and of the limitations and regulations which it requires.

3d. That such place is not properly a seaport of either country: Consequently the revenue laws of neither country apply to it. Consequently, also, the stipulation in subsisting commercial treaties between the two belligerents respectively, and third parties, are alike inapplicable. On the one hand, a stipulation between Mexico and a third power, securing to the latter the right to trade freely with all the Mexican ports, does not give such right in regard to the captured port with respect to the captors who are in possession of it. On the other hand, not being a port of the United States, it is not involved in a stipulation between the United States and a third power, securing to the latter the right to trade freely with all ports of the United States.

4th. If commerce be allowed at such port, its regulation, does, of necessity, form part of the military government of the captured place, until such time as this military government shall come to an end by a pacification, or by the exercise of the legislative power of the State where forces have acquired armed possession of the place.

Upon these grounds the Administration will be honorably sustained by the people of the Union, despite all the unpatriotic and most reprehensible efforts of the federalists or their organs.

The Argument of a Young Lady.

"Is the war with Mexico justifiable?" This question was lately propounded in a district school in New Hampshire. A young Miss took the affirmative, and wrote the following sensible argument, which we earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Mexican Federalists, who are eternally finding fault with the policy of the administration. With this patriotic Miss for instructor, they might learn something, and not be so confounded ignorant as to assert that they did not know what the object of the war was:

Is the war with Mexico Justifiable?—I take the affirmative, assigning the following reasons:

1st. Mexico had for many years practised the most unprovoked aggressions on the persons and property of our citizens. Many were robbed, beaten and most cruelly insulted, and property to the amount of more than eight millions of dollars taken by violence. Our government remonstrated strongly, and sent envoys and commissioners to treat with Mexico, and settle all difficulties. The Mexican government acknowledged the justness of much of our claims, and entered into treaties to pay for their spoliations. The obligations have been *violated*, the debt has remained unpaid, and her aggressions have been continued. Our government has urged our claims in the most respectful manner, has sent her envoys, and made all propositions possible, short of wholly abandoning the rights of our citizens to the rapacity of Mexican robbers."

Her overtures have been treated evasively at first, and then with contempt. Our envoy was finally driven out of Mexico and barely escaped with his life.

2. *Mexico made the first declaration of War.*—This was done April 23d. The American Congress declared war May 13th, twenty days after *actual hostilities* were commenced by the Mexicans.

3d. Up to the 24th of April, the Americans had committed no act of hostility. On that day a large detachment of the Mexican army passed in to our territory and attacked a small party of dragoons under Captain Thornton, and killed and wounded sixteen, capturing the remainder.

4th. Up to this time, our government has given constant assurances of their readiness to settle the controversy, and has paused between each of her brilliant victories, to give her miserable enemy time to consider and sue for peace.

5th. All the pleas put in by *Mexico, or her friends in this country, are unfounded.* It is urged that we have robbed her of Texas. Texas was once a State composing a part of the Republic of Mexico. That republic was subverted in a revolution, and made subject to a consolidated government. Texas was fully absolved from her allegiance to the Mexican government. She declared her resolution to adhere to her republican institutions, and the whole world justified her claims and acknowledged her independence. For many years the Mexican government exerted itself to subjugate that brave people; but after a most cruel warfare, was driven back and Texas took her stand among the Independent Nations of the earth. Many christian nations treated with her, and she was as free from Mexico, as America is now from Great Britain.

Nor was it a question of boundary; for Mexico never made a complaint of our crossing the Neuces, but that we claim *any part* of Texas. But Texas being a State in our Union, the government was under the same obligations to defend it as any other State in the Union. It is agreed that the war is engaged for the extension of slavery. The falsity of this charge is seen from the fact, that nearly all the territory sought as indemnity lies north of the line limiting slavery, and the House of Representatives have decided by vote, that slavery shall be excluded from all Territory to be added. That prince of slaveholders, J. C. Calhoun, is opposed to the addition of any territory, knowing that slavery will exist in no part of it.

So far then from seeking the extension of slavery, the vast additions of territory will be free, and greatly facilitate the downfall of that abominable institution.

The evils of war are great. War should be the last resort to injured nations. America has felt this, and gone reluctantly to the contest. Wrongs and aggressions were suffered. Frauds and cruelties were borne, and the history of the world presents no instance of forbearance like that practised by our government. We honor her for it. But the time had come when we must suffer our dearest rights to be wrested from us, or like Israel's hosts go forth to battle. And well has Israel's God sustained us.

To Him we commend our cause and to Him we appeal from the decision of such as charge injustice or wrong upon our beloved country.

IRISH RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The amount received by the New York City Committee is $110,284.71. The donations in breadstuffs, $7,247 19. About $107,000 have been sent forward, including a bill of exchange for £3,000. The ninth vessel is now in process of loading.

☞ It was a strange idea of Santa Anna, to demand the surrender of an American army *upon the 22d of February*. Upon that day, above all others, our soldiers might bleed and die for their country—but never cry craven and stack their arms.

☞ The Wayne County Herald recommends that the Democratic Young Men of Pennsylvania hold a State Convention at some central point.—The Harrisburgh Union seconds the proposition, and suggests that the Convention meet at Harrisburgh, on the 4th of July.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that Mr. Bogardus, at present deputy collector at New York, has been appointed Collector at Vera Cruz, under cover of a military commission.

☞ We learn from the Cleveland Plaindealer of Thursday, that the lake is now clear of ice, and that the Ohio Canal is in full operation.

☞ The city of Reading contains a population of 13,000 souls, and is the fourth city in size in the State.

☞ The Hon. James Buchanan passed through Philadelphia on last Wednesday, on his way to Washington.

☞ The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday last, April 8th, as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

☞ The singular phenomena which was observed in the heavens on Wednesday night last, was also observed in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ Mr. James Farley has been appointed Inspector of Cargoes on the canal, in the room of R. H. Kerr, Esq.

☞ H. E. SPENCER, Esq., (ed.) has been elected Mayor of Cincinnati.

☞ The physician of Mr. O Connell says that he is likely to recover with care and attention.

☞ The telegraph from this city to Cincinnati, will be completed on the first of July, so it is said.

FROM RIO JANEIRO AND RIVER PLATE.

Extract of a letter dated

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 19, '47.

We are most anxiously expecting late advices from England and Montevideo, as it will probably determine the policy of England and France as regards the armed intervention on the river Plate, particularly as upon their decision depends the question of peace or war between Rosas and Brazil. The former has of late offered many insults to Brazil, and seems to be determined to goad her into a quarrel. Brazil is desirous of peace, but is preparing for defence in case of being attacked at the South.

By last advices from Montevideo, 20th Jan., Rosas's troops were in possession of the Banda Oriental, having crossed in large numbers—routed Rivera, who had a few days before taken Payson, on the Uruguay,—and driven him across the country to Montevideo, where he arrived on the 27 h. It was extremely doubtful whether he could maintain himself against Order's forces, and if not, he would probably be able to retreat to the Rio Grande again, and if afforded protection as before, Rosas would consider it a "casus belli," and commence operations immediately. One of his most serious charges against Brazil is, their offering Rivera protection, and afterwards allowing him passports to go to Montevideo. It has been the subject of two very strong protests by the Argentine ministers at this Court.

It would now appear that the Urquiza, the Governor of Entre Rios, who it was supposed had deserted Rosas, has again espoused his cause, not only allowing his troops to pass Entre Rios, but offering any assistance in his power.

Nothing is known with certainty of the State of Corrientes, but it is to be feared that she will follow Entre Rios, being partly to the treaty of Alcaras which appears to have been intended only to blind the other States, while Rosas was preparing for the new campaign.

The general opinion is, that Brazil cannot escape a war with Rosas, particularly in consequence of her good understanding with Paraguay, having acknowledged her independence. Many think the two powers have entered privately into a treaty offensive and defensive. It is very certain that the Paraguay minister at this Court is on very good terms with the government, and it would not be surprising if Gen. Guide, the Argentine minister, should demand his passports; or, rather, if the government should send them to him. His correspondence and protests the last three month have been couched not only in strong, but rather insulting terms. The replies of the Brazilian government were very proper, and not wanting in spirit.

The government are expecting Mr. Wise's recall, having signified their wish that he should not be allowed to remain, and under the circumstances it would be advisable.—*Jour. Com.*

From Santa Anna's Despatch.

SANTA ANNA AND THE MEXICAN WHIGS —"PAR NOBILE FRATRUM."

"But he (the American enemy,) must have been taught by the experience of these two days, that neither the rugged steep of the mountain, nor his fortified position, nor any other of his advantages, could restrain the Mexican soldier from battling *in defence of his country and her rights.*"

☞ See how cordially *Santa Anna's* kindred spirit of the *N. Y. Tribune*, coincides with him in sentiment and language, and how true it is that the sympathies of "one entire party" in this country are with the Mexican chieftain.

SANTA ANNA says: "the Mexican soldier battles in defence of his country and her rights."

The *Tribune* says: "the Mexicans fight for their homes, their soil, the integrity of their territory."

The *Tribune* also says: "a large majority of the five thousand Americans who fought that battle *are opposed to the war*, as being *unnecessarily provoked*, and *uselessly carried on*;" and denounces it as an "unjust quarrel."

SANTA ANNA's paper in Mexico—the "*Diario*," says: "*Mexicans can derive comfort* from the fact that the *greater part* of the people of the United States are *opposed to this war, as their papers show.*" And that "the sympathies of *one entire party* in that country are on our side, and *long will Mexico remember their patriotism.*"

The *Tribune* says—this war "will be productive of no good the misguided Administration that has compelled them (the brave American soldiers) to butchery."

SANTA ANNA's organ in Mexico says: "The base man who is at the head of the (American) Government will be exiled from power."

Mr. HUDSON, a federal whig member of Congress says: "Some of my own political (whig) friends declare that it is good policy to prosecute the war" *because* "it will effectually break down and use up the present Administration."

SANTA ANNA's paper in Mexico says: "Daniel Webster has introduced resolutions into the Senate, to *impeach the cowardly James K. Polk, and turn him out of office.*"

American Freemen! under which of these banners will you fight?—*N. Y. Globe.*

Relief Contributions.—The Central Committee of Beaver county for the relief of Ireland, have shipped to Pittsburgh by the steamer Hibernia, (a very appropriate name,) 1300 bushels of corn and 80 barrels of flour—to be forwarded from thence to its place of destination.

From information received from one of the committee, we are enabled to state, that the whole of the contributions to this benevolent object will exceed 4000 bushels of corn and 100 barrels of flour—and the business is so far advanced that they hope to close their trust within eight or ten days. [*Beaver Star.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—APRIL 10, 1847.

Present—Judges PATTON, KERR and PORTER.

Court having set apart the day for the transaction of the unfinished business of the present term of this Court, proceeded to pass sentence in cases where motions for new trials has been made and overruled.

Commonwealth vs. *Robert Franklin* and *Commonwealth* vs. *John Jones, Jr.*—Cross bills, tried at this term and both defendants convicted. Sentenced each to pay a fine of six cents and the costs.

Commonwealth vs. *Thomas Dorah and Thomas Smith.*—Defendents were tried and convicted of an assault and battery on David Todd, at the old Allegheny Bridge, where they are toll collectors. Sentenced to pay a fine of 6 cents and the costs.

M. R Delany, editor of the Mystery, was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars.

James Kelly and *Hiram Hively*, the two lads convicted of Larceny at this term, were adjudged to be fit subjects for the House of Refuge for juvenile offenders, where they may yet obtain good characters and become useful members of society.

Commonwealth vs. *Mary Brown.*—The defendant is one of "Lady Bill's" company, and was convicted of stealing a shawl, in Allegheny city. Sentenced to imprisonment one year in Penitentiary, &c.

Jas. M'Kensey was discharged from prison on entering into his own recog. in $100, to appear at next term.

After giving notice that the Common Pleas trial list will be taken up on Monday, the Court adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT, April, 14, 1847.

BEFORE JUDGE LOWRIE.

James Woods vs *Allen Brown.*—Action of Defendant on Lease, &c. Verdict of Jury, $116 for Plaintiff. Shaler for plaintiff, Metcalf and Loomis for defendant.

Edward Kennedy vs *Benjamin Graham.*—Action on the case for running over and injuring the child of Plaintiff with the omnibus owned by Defendant. Verdict of Jury, $25 for Plaintiff. M'Candless for Plaintiff, Austin and Metcalf for Defendant.

The Jurors, after receiving the thanks of the Court for their promptness in attending, were discharged

THE FAIR.

We understand that the Hospital Fair will open out to-day, in the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, Wood street. The ladies who have been industriously engaged for weeks in preparing articles for it, have been quite successful in collecting a great variety, which the humane and charitable are expected to purchase. The object is a noble one, and deserves all the encouragement which our citizens can afford to bestow. It is true, the charitable have of late, been taxed heavily for numerous objects, yet they have means left, and should not be churlish in giving a little more.

The portrait of Father Maguire will be eagerly sought after by many of our old citizens, who remember with satisfaction their friendly intercourse, in times gone by, with that good man.

The Fireman's Banner will also cause some commotion among the chivalric members of our companies. They can not all get it, so we advise each and every one to bestir himself.

THEATRE.

The lovers of the Drama, and particularly the admirers of Mrs. Mowatt, must not forget to attend the Theatre this evening. A new tragedy, by Sargeant, will be produced, in which, Mrs. M, and Mr. Davenport appear. This is attraction enough in all conscience. But Mestayer will make you all laugh in the afterpiece, just so sure as you walk to see him; he is inimitable in his line.

Dr. Delany.—We notice in another place the sentence of Dr. Delany, for libel on a colored man named Johnson. The fine in this case is, we think, rather severe. We appreciate fully the object of the Court in imposing heavy penalties upon libels, but there are circumstances connected with this affair of the Mystery that should be considered—that should argue for a mitigation of damages. The editor is poor, and we believe him to be strictly honest; he is a man of industry and talent. If his enthusiasm should sometimes get the better of his judgment, we must regard him with the same charity that we ourselves would claim under similar circumstances.

We understand that a petition is out asking the Governor to remit the penalty. We trust his Excellency may grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The Sable Harmonists.—This band will be in the city in a few days, when we may expect to be gratified with their new burlesque operas. They appeared in their new characters in Cincinnati last week, as we learn from the following from the Signal:—

The Burlesque Opera.—The Sable Harmonists are busily engaged in preparing their operas. We noticed a large quantity of scenery and other theatrical properties being taken into the Masonic Hall yesterday. The lovers of novelty are anxiously awaiting their production. A fund of mirth, fun and music may be anticipated.

☞ The Diamond Market, last Saturday, was well supplied with trees—fruit and ornamental; and also, a large variety of shrubbery, and grape vines. It gave us pleasure to observe that there was an abundance of purchasers. Every person who is fortunate enough to own a lot with a dwelling house, is setting out trees, &c., this spring. The business of cultivating fruit and other trees has become lucrative, and many are now engaged in it.

☞ There was a rumor in town last evening, that a letter had been received from Lieut. Rowley, in which he stated that three members of the *Jackson Blues* and six of the *Duquesne Grays* had fallen at the taking of Vera Cruz. We do not know what credit to give to it is.

Sign Painting.—Mr. T. S. Fleming, who advertises in another column, is one of the best sign painters in the city. We were shown, on Saturday, a specimen of his work, which we regard as equal, in point of neatness, to any letter work we ever saw.

☞ Last Saturday was very similar to the 10th of April, 1845,—the day of the Great Fire. It was clear and cool, sun shone brightly, and the wind was high. There were several false alarms, but no fire that we heard of.

☞ There was an arrest of a fellow yesterday, for striking a member of Capt. Guthrie's company. We did not hear the cause of the quarrel, but presume it was whiskey.

☞ Silsbee, the Yankee, is in town. He has written a new piece for himself, called the Fortune Teller.

☞ Yesterday was cool, and last night was cooler.

☞ The Theatre was well filled on Saturday night.

☞ Will "*Fashion*" be produced this season? ask a thousand or more of our citizens. We shall know in a day or two.

☞ We insert below an Irish song, which is not only appropriate at this time, as it illustrates the generosity of the Irish heart, but is a gem of the purest water:

THE TRUAGH WELCOME.

Shall a son of O'Donnell be cheerless and cold,
While M'Kenna's wide hearth has a faggot to spare?
While O'Donnell *is poor*, shall M'Kenna *have gold*,
Or be clothed while a limb of O'Donnell is bare?
While sickness and hunger thy sinews assail,
Shall M'Kenna unmoved quaff his madder of mead?
On the haunch of a deer shall M'Kenna regale,
While a chief of Tyrconnell is fainting for bread?
No! enter my dwelling!—my feast thou shall share,
On my pillow of rushes thy head shall recline;
And bold is the hand or the heart that shall dare
To harm but one hair of a ringlet of thine.
Then come to my home—'tis a home of a friend,
In the green woods of *truagh* thou'rt safe from thy foes;
Six sons of M'Kenna thy steps shall attend,
And their six sheathless skeans shall protect thy repose.

CHILDREN—SCOLDING.—We find the following correct sentiments in a recent number of the New York Evangelist. We would commend them to the careful perusal of parents:

A great deal of injury is done to children by their parents scolding. Many children have been nearly or quite ruined by it, and often driven from home, to become vagabonds and wanderers, by scolding. It sours your temper, provided it is sweet, which is a question; if you scold, the more you will have to scold, and because you have become crosser and your children likewise. Scolding alienates the hearts of your children. Depend upon it, they cannot love you as well after breating them, as they did before. You may approach them with firmness and decision, you may punish them with severity adequate to the nature of their offences, and they will feel the justice of your conduct and love you notwithstanding all. But they hate scolding. It stirs up bad blood, while it discloses your weakness and lowers you in their estimation. Especially at night, when they are about to retire, their hearts should be melted and moulded with voices of kindness that they may go to their slumbers with thoughts of love stealing around their souls, and whispering peace.

☞ There is an intensely interesting game of chess being played near Vera Cruz. Both parties are well matched, and the various moves evince great caution and brilliancy. Matters have arrived at such a point, that the decision of the game will turn upon the taking of a "*castle*."—*Phila. Times.*

VOLUNTEERS AND FIREMEN.

The companies composing the German Battallion and the Birmingham and Allegheny companies of volunteers, and the Firemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are requested to hold themselves in readiness to attend the funeral of the late Lewis G Robinson, in the early part of next week. Twenty four hours notice will be given when the committee arrive with the remains from Vicksburg.

By order of the Committee of Reception.

ap2-3td

IRISH RELIEF.

The Executive Committee, will here state, for the information of all, that Tauffe & O'Connor have consented to provide gratuitous storage in their spacious warehouse, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, where all donations offered for the relief of the *Poor of Ireland* will be received.

mar26 WM EBBS, Chairman.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER, ... C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER, ... W. M. FOSTER.

PRIVATE BOXES $3; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.

Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 37½ cents.
Pit, 25 " | Gallery, 20 "

Fourth Night of the great American Tragic Actress
MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT.

Fourth Night of MR. DAVENPORT.

First time in this city of a new Tragedy, written by Epes Sargeant, Esq., entitled VELASCO.

Velasco..Mr. DAVENPORT | Izadora..Mrs. MOWATT

Monday Evening, April 12,
Will be performed Epes Sargeant's Tragedy (in 5 acts) entitled

VELASCO—Or, Castilian Honor.

Velasco.....Mr. DAVENPORT.
Izadora.....MRS. MOWATT.

After the Tragedy, Miss Bertha Lewis will dance EL NALES DE XÉRES.

To conclude with the very laughable Farce of *BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.*

Tuesday, Benefit of Mrs. MOWATT, on which occasion will be produced Talfourd's beautiful Tragedy of ION.

Ion....Mrs. MOWATT | Adrastus..Mr. DAVENPORT.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½.

The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number of seats may be secured.

☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

Lamps.

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Patent Solar Lard Lamps, suitable for Churches, Hotels, Steamboats and Dwellings, constantly on hand at the lowest prices.

Also, ☞ Argand Gas burners.

ap12 W. W. WILSON.

Military Goods.

EPAULETTES, Swords, Sashes, Caps, Plumes, Buttons, Lace, and all kinds of Trimmings, for sale by

ap12 W. W. WILSON.

R. H. Hawkins,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Grant st., Bakewell's buildings, nearly opposite the new Court House.

ap11-3m*

Executor's Notice.

THE Sub-Executor of the estate of CYNTHIAN FORBES, late of Findley tp., Allegheny co., dec'd, requests those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ap12-w6t ANDREW M'CLEISTER, *Exec'r.*

Portrait of the Rev. C. B. Maguire, D. D.

COPIES of a splendid Lithograph Portrait of the *Rev. C. B. Maguire, D. D.*, will be offered for sale at the Hospital Fair, commencing on Tuesday, April 13th, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms.

Single copies, 50 cents. ap10-tf

Fresh Arrival.

WE have received a number of valuable Books, just published, among which are the following:

M'Cheyne's Life and Sermons, 2 vols;
Haldane on Romans;
Sketches of North Carolina;
History of Presbyterian church in Kentucky;
The Genius of Scotland;
Chalmer's Moral Philosophy;
Mary Jane Graham;
Winslow on declension and revival;
The Preadamite Earth;
Margaret, or the Pearl: by Rev. C. B. Taylor;
Lady Mary. " "
The Great Commandment;
Scripture Reader's Guide: by C. Fry;
The Lord's Prayer: by Bonnet;
Thankfulness and other Essays;
For sale at Eastern prices, by

ap10 ELLIOTT & ENGLISH, 56 Market st., between 3d and 4th.

Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his store from No. 115 Wood street, to Fifth street, between Wood and Market streets, where he keeps a general assortment of ENGLISH AND GERMAN BOOKS, STATIONARY, and all other articles generally to be found in Bookstores. As his intention is, to sell at small profits, and to attend to his business with the strictest mindfulness, he hopes to deserve a share of the public patronage.

ap10 VICTOR SCRIBA.

Bacon.

HAMS, Sides and Shoulders, just smoked, in store and for sale by JOHN GRIER,
mar27 222 Liberty st.

Steam Mill for Sale.

A STEAM MILL four miles from Pittsburgh, on Saw Mill Run, in Baldwin Township, known as Beltzhoover's mill, attached to the mill are two acres of Ground, and five acres of Coal within 200 yards of the mill; also, one frame dwelling house and other out building: for further particulars apply to the subscriber, residing between Monongahela Bridge and Birmingham, or to James Blackmore, at south end of Monongahela Bridge.

ap10-1w* HENRY BELTZHOOVER.

WILLIAM A. HILL & Co.,
BANKERS, EXCHANGE BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES, AND SPECIE,
No. 64 Wood st., one door above Fourth, East side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CURRENT Funds received on deposit, and collections made on all the Cities throughout the United States. Sight checks on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati, constantly for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

The paper of the Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia Banks bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

The highest premium paid for Foreign and American Gold and Silver coins.

Exchange on England, Ireland, Germany, and France procured, &c. mar10-dawy

Wanted,

A FEW hundred to a few thousand dollars to loan, for which the most satisfactory security will be given. Address B. B., Gazette Office.

ap9-d3taw1t

Sheriff's Sale

Of a Country Store, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

On Friday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Davis' Commercial Auction rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold without reserve, by order of John Forsythe, Esq., High Sheriff of Allegheny county, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., comprising the entire stock of a Country Store, consis