For the Morning Post.

NORTH-WEST TRADE AND TRAVEL.

I have read two articles in the Gazette, on the subject of a Western Railroad, by a writer who signs himself "PROGRESS;" which are well calculated to enlist public attention. So deeply am I impressed with the vast importance to Pittburgh of the Lake and north-west trade—a trade which I fear, is but too lightly appreciated;—that I feel it to be a duty, to assist in awakening the public mind, to the vast interests which may be jeopardized, by a want of sagacious enterprise on the part of our citizens. We have been so long accustomed to look upon our river trade as all important, in consequence of our sole reliance upon it, that it would seem as though we hesitated about admitting a rival, even with the riches of our Great Inland Seas as a dowry. Let us cast our eyes northward and westward, over the vast extent of territory bordering the Lakes, settled by an intelligent and free population, creating wealth as if by magic; and attaining, by education and enterprise, a high degree of refinement and civilization;—and then, let us glance southward, along the lines of our noble rivers, where two-thirds of the territory is cultivated by slaves; where industry has no adequate reward; and the mind no springs to vigorous action;—let us compare Smithland and Paducah (situated at the mouths of important rivers, which, twenty years ago, had each three or four hundred inhabitants,) with Chicago and Milwaukie, which, within the remembrance of our school-boys, were out-posts in a wilderness. I say, let us thus exercise our faculties of observation, and what are the conclusions, which naturally are forced upon the enquiring mind? They are these—that it is the true interest of our citizens, where natural avenues are wanting, to open artificial avenues to those regions, where freedom fosters enterprise; where wealth accumulates; and where population has no checks, to stop its rapid spread. Chicago and Milwaukie have each a large population; the former sixteen thousand, and the latter, twelve thousand souls; and their first settlers took with them the seed wheat for their first crop, within the last twelve years;—and yet Smithland and Paducah have not attained one twentieth the growth of these free cities of the Lakes. Chicago attracts the attention of Boston and New York, and we should not neglect it. Within the present season, two millions of bushels of wheat arrived in that city, in farmers' wagons. Next year, it will have an hundred miles of canal completed, to carry to it the products of the Mississippi; and the year following, two hundred miles of railroad will be terminated in it from the west, passing through the richest agricultural and mineral country in the world. The young cities I refer to, are but as specs that dot the shores, and abound over the fertile plains, surrounding the northern lakes;—a country equal in extent to our river territory; and as manifold in its wants, as it is inestimable in the value of its productions. The State of Michigan has more than fifteen hundred miles of lake coast; and we may form some idea of its prospects, when we consider that it has already more than eight hundred saw mills in operation, and upwards of a thousand locations of copper mines within its borders;—and yet this State claims the least consideration of any bordering on the Lakes. But if Chicago and Milwaukie, which double their population every four or five years, are considered but as specimens of the towns and cities which those rich regions are forcing into existence, who can calculate the value of the trade of such a country, even within the present generation.

"PROGRESS" is right, in estimating, as of the greatest importance, a continuous railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago, via Toledo, which will intercept the travel of several States before it reaches the lakes. Without such a road, all this travel will go northward. Much will be thrown into Detroit, and thence into the Canada road from that city to Buffalo; a road which is nearly all under contract, and will be completed within a few years; and which will be a connecting link in a continuous railroad of fifteen hundred miles, almost in a direct line, from Galena to Boston. And all this travel can be diverted hitherward, by tapping this line at New Buffalo, and at the same time, include all the travel south of Galena and Chicago.

While, in the main, I agree with "Progress," yet it is my belief, that it is to the interest of Pittsburgh, that the road from this place to Toledo and Chicago, should be made by way of Cleveland. It would at that point have the important advantage of decoying much of the travel, which will always be thrown upon the Lakes Michigan and Huron; especially that from the South and West; and soon, also, a large amount of travel, by way of the Mississippi and St. Croix, and Lake Superior. For there are but few persons making long journeys east, who do not wish to spend a part of their time on those beautiful Lakes,—but most of whom would be glad to leave them at Cleveland, if they could have a Railroad from thence to the Atlantic Cities, which is their nearest possible route. This they could not do at Toledo, because none of the great lines of Lake boats ever touch there, it being too far out of the route, (I except a single line from Toledo to Buffalo,) while almost the entire fleet of all the Lakes touch at Cleveland.

I would also suggest another modification of the route, as laid down by "Progress," which is, to keep by the Ohio river to Wellsville, by the route which is now in *progress*, viz: the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. This route is but six or seven miles further; while it goes through a better country, and takes us some fifty miles from Beaver, directly on a western road, which must also be made somewhere midway between the Ohio and the Lakes. The route advocated by "Progress," might also diverge from it, via Canton, or any other feasible point; or be continued from Cleveland to Toledo, along the Lake shore. Another important consideration is, that this road is already in successful *progress*—it will be made; and will be the first to connect us with the Lakes, while it may be a long time before such legislation can be obtained, as will give us a more northern route; and still longer, perhaps, to fix upon the exact location to suit all parties interested. And, should the route be at last located, after all, there may be quite as much dissatisfaction as with the Wellsville route.

And now, in view of all this, will not Pittsburgh lend a hand to finish, as soon as possible, the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road; seeing the vast Interests that are at stake in its completion? With the northern trade and travel, Pittsburgh will become a city of no secondary importance; it will rank with New York and New Orleans. With new facilities for commerce, new impulses will be given to manufactures; wealth will accumulate beyond all former example; and an immense population will spread along our noble rivers, and over the beautiful hills that environ us. With salubrity of climate, a cheap market, abundance of coal, and every other inducement to court emigration, and incite enterprise;—our city will gain that importance, in the eyes of the world, which was foreshadowed nearly a century ago, when its site, in the midst of a wilderness, and occupied by savages, attracted the attention of the statesmen of Europe, and was contended for as a rich prize by the two greatest nations of the earth. T.

THE MORNING POST.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings. N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 N. Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats are hereby requested to assemble in their respective districts, in primary meeting, on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1848, and appoint delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State and National Conventions.

In the country districts, the time of meeting will be between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M; and in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence
CHARLES SHALER, Chairman.
ANDREW WYLIE, Secretary.

The Presidency.

We recur to this subject again, in order to say a word to our correspondents. All must admit, that, from their exalted talents, and long and faithful services in the Democratic party, several distinguished men have claims upon their political friends, for consideration, in connexion with the office of President. We, as Pennsylvanians, feel deeply interested, of course, in securing for a distinguished son of the "Keystone" State the nomination for that important office; but, while we thus have our choice in this matter, it becomes us to consider that the matter is not to be decided by Pennsylvania alone; and that, therefore, we should not only pursue the most courteous and harmonizing course towards the friends of other candidates, but—what is more important than all—that we should determine to be influenced by no mere preference *for the man*. We are not, in determining this matter, to look at GEORGE M. DALLAS, or JAMES BUCHANAN—but at the effect which is to be produced upon our cause, throughout the country, by the nomination of either. The merits of each can surely be discussed calmly and dispassionately, without any resort to the vile slanders that have been so infamously circulated by our Federal opponents. It should be enough for us to know, that the one or the other has, by a steady and uniform adherence to our principles, secured such an influence in the country generally, as will effect his election. No true Democrat would wish to see either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Dallas nominated, unless he could present to the Democracy of the country, such claims, as would ensure the undivided support of our political friends.

There is an imperious necessity, imposed upon the friends of both these gentlemen, therefore, that they shall not only be courteous and forbearing towards each other; but that they be, also, equally courteous to the friends of other candidates. Pennsylvania, if united, may secure the nomination. She has done much to commend her choice to the Democracy of the Union. If divided by a determined, factious spirit, between two of her own sons, she can expect nothing. In addition to this, the People of Pennsylvania, in case of a failure to secure the nomination of their first choice, have their favorite among the distinguished men of other states. Let not a factious, and unreasonable, determination to insist on having our own way in every thing, lose to us that influence which a spirit of honorable concession is always sure to carry with it.

We have been induced to make these remarks, in consequence of perceiving indications of a spirit, on the part of some of our friends, which, we are sure, can accomplish no good. Let the motto of every Democrat in Pennsylvania be "Concession, Compromise,—every thing for the Cause, nothing for Men." With this feeling to animate us, we must present, both at home and abroad, a spectacle, which will be the admiration of our friends every where, and afford only consolation to ourselves.

We would prefer to have an interview with "JEFFERSON" and "J. M." before inserting their communications.

IMPORTANT TRIAL IN TEXAS.—*Heavy Damages*.—The District Court of Nueces County, Texas, adjourned on the 6th inst., after disposing of the following important case:

Wayman vs Porter.—This was an action to recover damages from the defendant, who was an officer in the United States Army, and commanding the post at Brazos St. Jago, for illegally taking possession of his store and stock of goods, in April last, and destroying his business as a merchant. The defendant answered that the Island of Brazos St. Jago and the country thereabouts, had been conquered by the arms of the United States, and that the State of Texas had no jurisdiction over it, and that he had acted under the orders of his superiors, and had no farther defence to make.

The Hon. M. P. Norton, District Judge, charged the Jury—that all the territory to the *principal stream* of the Rio Grande, was within the limits of the State of Texas, and that no officer of the United States had authority to interfere with a citizen, in the transaction of his legitimate business, within the limits of the State—and a verdict was found against the defendant for $15,000 damages.

For the Morning Post.

The *Dispatch* is respectfully informed, that such caution as it has given is unnecessary and contemptible. The obliquity of the public is not of such aggravated grossness, as to prevent it from determining for itself. I cannot but admire the courteous diction and the elevated bearing of the senior proprietor of that print. His imputation of dishonesty on my part, is gratuitous; because it is unfounded. I have yet to know, that the discussion of questions of importance is either dangerous or degrading. GRACCHUS.

☞ "I say stranger" said a little cut-age urchin in the neighborhood of Montreal to a Yankee peddlar, "don't whistle that dog away." "Why he ain't no use no how; he's too homely." "Oh! but he saves heaps of work." "How?" "Why he licks the plates and dishes clean, so that they never want washing; and mother says she wouldn't part with him, no how—for our new dog hain't got used to mustard yet."

A Splendid Merchant Ship.—The largest merchant ship ever built in America, was recently constructed at Portsmouth, N. H., at a cost of $100,000, for Messrs. D. & A. Kingsland, of New York, and intended to run as a regular packet between that port and Liverpool. She is a three decker, of 1,800 tons capacity; carpenter's measurement—that is; about 300 tons larger than any merchant vessel heretofore built in the United States. Her length on deck is 186 feet, with 44 feet beam, and 31 feet 6 inches hold. She is called the Columbus.

Distressing.—A woman, whose husband is absent, was discovered in destitute circumstances on Thursday morning. She was delivered of a child on the evening previous, which was found dead by her side. No one was present except her two little children. The overseers of the poor had her taken care of.

The Engagement at Puebla.

The following extract of a letter from one of the members of Capt. HERRON's Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, gives the most graphic description of the part performed by a portion of the Second Regiment, in the attack on Puebla, which we have yet seen. It is addressed to the brother of the writer; and dated

PUEBLA, (Mexico,) Nov. 4th.

"Companies D and K were ordered out to disperse the greasers and lancers, about an hour before the advance of Gen. Lane came in. We marched out under command of Col. Black, in the direction of the main Plaza; and had not gone more than the distance of two blocks, before a body of Mexican cavalry were discovered on our right; in consequence of which, some command passed from the Colonel to Capt. Herron, who immediately about faced his company, and marched by the left flank, back to the corner we had just passed, and filed left in the direction in which the lancers had been seen. "Double quick time" was the command, and off we trotted, with our arms at a trail for two or three squares. We then turned to the left, (west,) and again to the right, (north,) and so on,—still keeping up the trot, though some of our men were one hundred yards in the rear of the company, and scarcely able to get along.

We ran on in this way, passing kettles of pork, and other proofs that we were in the enemy's quarters, until we came within two squares of the Alameda, on the north edge of the town. Here we came in full view of a large number of lancers, occupying a small Plaza. We advanced still nearer, (leaving one man at the corner in our rear,) and fired on them by platoons. The second platoon had just fired; and the first was about to take their position for the second time, when the sentry in our rear sung out—"We are surrounded!" The order to retreat may or may not have been given. I did not hear it; but, at any rate, we all gave it "the long double quick," the officers gallantly leading the van, and making as good time as possible, after the race which we had going up. For the distance of about three blocks, the company kept together, firing back at the lancers who were in pursuit of us, and charging successfully upon those who occupied the corners in front; and though the greasers were firing from the roofs and balconies of the houses; and throwing stones, and every other kind of thing that you can imagine; we had not lost a man. Exhausted as many were, however, before we began to retreat, some had fallen behind. One poor old fellow had lost his musket, and was throwing away his accoutrements; another fell, and lost his gun. The lancers were all around us; and the men thought it would be best to stop and fight them. "Stop," was in every man's mouth: but the Captain's order was "On! on!" Lieut Hague was in favor of stopping. Many of the weak were thus sacrificed, in consequence of the precipitate flight of those who should at least have made an attempt to protect them.

Mr M'Giffin, of Washington Co and I were the first who were cut off from the company. I had got behind by some means—not because I could not run as fast and as long as any of them; but I believed the Capt would stop; and some of us had lost ground, by loading and firing as we ran. The head of the company retreated over the same ground, nearly, that we passed over going, turning corners to the left (east,) and right (south.) At one of these turns, my friend and I kept strait ahead, (north,) in the direction of the plaza. We turned to follow the company; but were met by ten or fifteen lancers. How we sustained the first charge, is like a dream to me. I had a charge in my piece at the time; but they came on me too thick and fast to give me time to shoot. I felt their lances catch in my coat. I must have repulsed them by main strength more than skill—flourishing my old gun with a force which no doubt astonished the assailants. They left me for a second; and I up with my piece and shot a lancer dead, who had passed me. My companion, in the mean time, was not idle. They were poking it at him as thick as they could charge in. He run his bayonet through one of them, who fell; and we were alone for a moment. A glance at each other gave us hope. I felt proud, as I looked on my brave companion; and when they came again, we received them coolly. One, who had been unhorsed, charged M'Giffin on foot, who drew a pistol from his belt and shot him, as we supposed; for the lancer dropped. We now had time to breath again; and I asked Mc to engage them, while I loaded. I primed—charged cartridge, drew ramer, and had rammed the ball half way down when they charged upon us again. This time they were more timid than before. Their excitement had got down; and having been foiled in every attempt, three or four of them lying dead, and the rattling of my ramrod in the barrel (the which had I not feared bursting my gun, I would have blown through one of them,) gave us confidence even to advance a few steps on them. They reined in, and *vamosed* round the corner, before I could ram my load. We were now exposed to the fire of the greasers,—when another man joined us, as we kept running and firing. We frightened the *hombres* off the corners—sometimes by coming to an *aim*, though our guns were empty. The balls, in the mean time, were coming pretty thick. One proposed stopping in a house; but rapiers and Escopets sticking out of the doors, put that idea out of his head.

I have got into a tight place with my yarn; but you will get a better description, perhaps, from some other source. Suffice it to say,—only one half the company is unhurt—13 killed and 3 wounded, out of 30 men.

WILLIAM C. WINEBIDDLE

For the Morning Post.

"MY COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*: It appears to me that the above caption involves a principle, in *every* respect, *true* and *righteous*; and ought to be the *spring* of action, influencing *man* in every clime—in every land, more *especially* should *this* principle govern the minds of the citizens of these "United States" of Free America; "The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

Our government—our constitution embodies all those *high*, holy, and ennobling sentiments, for which the masses of the old world have *groaned*, suffered, and poured out rivers of blood; but, alas! in vain. It remained for our fathers, led on by Washington, to free the mind from *base* subjection to the galling chains of aristocracy, and the proud and cruel dictation of kingly assumption. Especially, my country, I love thee! Thou hast already shed glorious political, civil, and moral light upon the darkness of the nations of the earth. My country, I venerate thee! for thou hast modified and softened the cruel powers of lords, and kings, and the unholy influences of aristocracy and monarchy. True,—"To err is human,"—my country may have erred in the present bloody contest with Mexico—I say she *may* have erred, (which I do not grant) but *she* is my country. I love her when right; and when in strife with a bloody and cruel foe, I love her more intensely, more feelingly. Hence, to me, as a free born, or adopted son, "my country, right or wrong," shall now, and evermore be my motto. This motto shall be engraven on my heart, till the *golden bowl* shall break, and I shall lay down in the darkness of "Theol."

Sir, had I the intellect and eloquence of a Webster, a Clay, or a Corwin, *never, no never* would I exert it against my country, my government, and its administration. Oh! is there a *free born American* that would, or could, justify me in such a course? Methinks I would be unworthy of my country,—unworthy of the land of my adoption,—unworthy of my birth,—unworthy of Washington and of our fathers;—truly so! My country first—my country last—I love thee with all thy supposed errors. I will give the my aid—if not with *arms*—if not with *supplies*—yet with kind and cheering words will I help thee through the bloody warfare. I will cheer on thy *sons*; and, *never* will I utter a word, or express a wish against thee, that can afford comfort and encouragement to the enemy.

Sir, the fact is, the present war would have been begun and continued to this hour had there been a *whig* executive and administration. I have marked the movements of "Clay" for many years; and I am bold to say, that among all our American Statesmen, there is not one, in whom ambition—base and unrighteous ambition is more fully the ruling passion of his being. The whig party as a mass *are good and true*; but the difficulty is, they are not whigs *for themselves*—but for Harry of the West, Corwin, Webster, and others. Corwin's speech against his country, was read by Mexican officers to stimulate and fire their army before going into battle. Clay's speech *will be* the next to be read before our nation's foes; and probably with greater effect than Corwin's. Shame on such Americans! Shame on such whigs! But Henry Clay is the "Embodiment" of whiggery as a party; therefore the mass of the whigs are not whigs for themselves, but *for Henry Clay*.

J. C. '98.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—As the season for legislative action is again approaching, permit me to offer a few remarks, in reference to a practice, (which has become much in vogue of late;) of sending certain characters to the seat of government, who have been very properly and significantly termed "BORERS." This practice, I believe, to be fraught with evil, and eminently dangerous to free legislation; as the avowed object of those engaged in it, is, to influence members to the sustaining of measures which are but too often sectional and selfish, and at variance with the general welfare of the state. Perhaps no state of the Union has suffered more, pecuniarily, and morally, from this pernicious practice, than our own. The chartering of a huge and designedly corrupt banking institution, which extended its blighting influence over the state and nation, at a time when the Democratic party had a decided majority in the Legislature; and when it was well understood by all parties that a large majority of the people was opposed to it; is one instance of the deleterious influence of BORERS.

The chartering of unnecessary banks; the construction of unnecessary Railroads; together with a host of so called State Improvements, which were altogether impolitic and uncalled for by the people, and which have been the means of involving the State in the enormous debt of *Forty Two Millions of Dollars*; have been chiefly brought about through the indirect influence of a set of men, who were actuated by selfish motives, without the least regard for the happiness of the people, or the future prosperity of the State; and who may very justly be called BORERS.

This practice is in diametrical opposition to the spirit of our free institutions. It is the influence of wealth, brought to bear against the wishes of the people; opposing and thwarting their designs, by bribing and corrupting their representatives, who are sent there to transact their business, and represent their rights; and, it is presumed, are as well acquainted with the wants and wishes of their constituents, as the hireling and selfish BORER.

Supposing a number of capatalists were extremely anxious to have our legislature pass an act that would be a pecuniary benefit to them, but injurious to the welfare of the State generally; (and such acts are often passed;) without a thought of consulting the wishes of the people, they club together, raise a few thousand dollars, and send on a BORER to the Capital, with this sum to use at discretion. It is thus, that poor human nature, in the form of representatives, may well pray "lead us not into temptation;" for every species of device, and stratagem, is put in practice, to seduce the representative from his highly responsible duty.

All his weak points are searched for and attacked. He is flattered and promised, cajoled and bribed, while there remains a shadow of hope that he can be weaned from duty. If he is parsimonious they offer him money; if he is involved by extravagance, they will pay his debts; and should he be convivial, they are ever ready to get up the social party, and pay for all the champaigne and oysters he can guzzle for the season.

Such is a superficial sketch of the object, and character of a BORER;—a character for which no reasonable excuse can be offered. And if this evil cannot be reached by law, then let every honest man, every lover of our free institutions, indignantly frown down, and discountenance, this anti-republican practice: looking upon the BORER as a *bore*, alike to free legislation, and honest representatives. And all legislators, who so far give way to their *swinish* appetites, as to be bored by them, as "d——d hogs;" who are governed by carnal and selfish propensities; and unworthy the name of freemen, much less to be their representatives.

W.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—A correspondent at Haverhill makes the following calculation, based upon the feat of transmitting the President's Message over the Telegraphic wires. The Philadelphia Ledger, of Thursday last, says:—

"The transmission of the President's Message over the Telegraphic wires to Louisville, Kentucky, and Vincennes, Indiana, was accomplished during Tuesday night, occupying about twelve hours incessant labor on the part of the operators engaged in it".

Our correspondent says "I have taken the trouble to ascertain about the number of impressions produced upon the paper by the register in the transmission of the Message, and according to my computation it required 161,540; consequently the Electro magnet lost and regained its magnetism, and the lever was raised that number of times in twelve hours. This would be about 13,500 an hour, 230 a minute, and nearly four times a second.

The rapid and dexterous movements of the fingers, and consequent rapid operations of the minds of the operators in order to accomplish this, seems astonishing; but we lose sight of this when we reflect upon the immense distance travelled in twelve hours, by the aggregate currents of electricity in the successive opening and closing the circuit, more than one hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred times."—*Boston Times.*

Massillon Convention.

The friends of the western Railroad met in Massillon, on Monday last, and were organized by the appointment of the following officers:—

President—SAMUEL V. MERRICK, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—F. Lorenz, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Dr. Laisure, Beaver county, Pa.; Mr. Smith, of Indiana county, Pa.; Dr. Whipple, of Mercer co., Pa.; E. W. Williams, Esq., Salem, O.; Geo. W. Belden, Esq., Canton, O.; Kemball Porter, Esq. Wooster, O.; Johnson, Esq., Ashland, O.; James Pindy, Esq., Mansfield; W. Sample, Esq., Coshocton; Cyrus Prentiss, Esq., Portage; Simon Perkins, Esq., Summit county; Joshua Perkins, Esq., Trumbull county.

Secretaries—John R. Civil, Esq., Massillon; J. Hanna, Esq., Pittsburgh; Dr. Hanna, New Lisbon; C. T. Sherman, Esq., Mansfield.

A committee, of which Mr. Bigham of this city is chairman, was appointed, to draft resolutions and prepare business for the meeting.

Mr. B. Bakewell, of this city, and Dr. Hanna, of New Lisbon, Ohio, addressed the meeting on the importance of adopting some plan by which the east and west shall be connected; when the Convention took a recess.

What they think of us in Italy.—The magnificent ovation given to Prince Charles Albert, by the people of Piedmont, appears to have excited the wildest feeling of satisfaction at Genoa.—Amongst other interesting demonstrations by the people, the following incident occurred: The American Minister, Mr. Wickliffe, had stationed himself about half way between Turin and Moncluevi, in order to salute the King. No sooner did the immense multitude, which followed the royal carriage, perceive the American Minister, than they made the air ring with cries of "Evviva gli Stati Uniti!" "Evviva l'America!" "Evviva il Ministro della grande Republica!" "Long live the United States!" "Long live America!"—"Long live the Minister of the great Republic!" The cry thus commenced, was taken up and continued by this vast assemblage of the people of Piedmont, extending from Turin to Moncluevi, a distance of three miles. It is computed that between one and two hundred thousand people were in the procession.—*Times and Keystone.*

☞ Let every one who is in need of some such Medicine as Sarsaparilla, and who wishes a good preparation, put up in generous sized bottles at one dollar each, read the advertisement in another column, of DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY, a compound of two of the most valuable medicines in the Materia Medica. As a tonic for General Debility, Dyspepsia, &c. we may safely say it is an excellent preparation.

Sold at the HEALTH DEPOT, Smithfield, between 3d and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. dec18.

Cure your Cold and Cough before the Lungs are Diseased and fall a prey to Consumption.—It is now universally acknowledged that DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT is the only certain *Medicine* that will completely eradicate the first symptoms of this Disease from the system. This medicine commences at the very root; causes the Secretial Matter and Phlegm to loose its hold, and be discharged through the Expectorant organs, thus giving immediate ease to the Cough, imparting strength to the Constitution, and finally restoring perfect health. Those who are afflicted with the first seeds of Consumption, such as a cold, cough, soreness of the throat, pain in the breast and side, affections of Bronchia, (all of which will soon lead to a speedy Consumption if not checked,) should at once procure *Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*, whereby life may be prolonged, and probably saved.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood st., Pittsburgh. dec17

☞ *Consumption and Death* will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the premonitory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. "*Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*," is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases. Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of the complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. *One Bottle* may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for "*Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*," and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard. "DR DUNCAN'S EXPECTIORANT REMEDY" is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "*Hope in a Storm*."

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street head of Wood st., Pittsburgh. dec4

LECTURE

On the Wonders of Nature and Science

PROFESSOR SUMAN, from the East, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he will deliver a Lecture on the subject of HUMAN MAGNETISM, on MONDAY, evening, December 20th, at PHILO HALL. He proposes to magnetise any that wish to be brought under the influence, if they will present themselves.

He particularly requests all those that are affected with any nervous complaints whatever to attend.—He proposes to teach the science to all who desire to make themselves useful. The lecture and experiments will be perfectly moral, as recommendations from Ministers and others will testify, and as attendance from Ministers admitted gratis.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, P. M. Lecture to commence at 7. Admittance 12½ cents. dec18-1t

FRUITS—6 Bbls prime Oranges;
25 Boxes Lemons;
5 Kegs Malaga Grapes;
All in good order, just received on consignment and for sale low, at the Wine Store.
JACOB WEAVER;
dec18 corner Market and Front sts.

JOHANNISBURGER Hock—A few cases of this celebrated wine, for sale, by the case or bottle, at the wine store.
dec18 JACOB WEAVER.

55 CASES Hock or Rhine Wines—1 doz each; embracing the most choice and popular brands of sparkling and still imported under the tariff of 1846, in cellar and for sale at the wine store of
dec18 JACOB WEAVER.

SPARKLING Hock, of Hochheim, for sale by the case or bottle, at the wine store of
dec18 JACOB WEAVER.

SPARKLING Moselle Hock Wine, for sale by the case or bottle, at the wine store of
dec18 JACOB WEAVER.

Flat Boat Taken up.

WAS caught adrift on the Ohio river, between Middletown and Shousetown, and taken up by John Boley and others, on Sunday last, a Flat Boat, 75 feet long by 18 feet wide, without stanchions. The owner can have it upon proving property and paying charges, by applying at John Boley's, near Middletown. dec18-3tw*

P. M. STEEN,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
Smithfield street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth street, Pittsburgh. dec18-1y

Wholesale Dry Goods.

NOW opening at the wholesale dry goods rooms, 62 Market street, 2d story, 100 pcs of Alpacca, 49 pcs English Merinos, 2 cases Oregon plaids, and cashmeres; 10 pcs French broad cloths, 44 pcs fancy casimeres, 5 cases casinette, 10 bales of red, white and yellow flannels, 300 pairs of blankets, new styles of calicoes, domestic ginghams, gloves and hosiery, together with a general assortment of goods. Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are confident it will favorably compare with eastern stocks in styles and prices.
dec18 A. A MASON & Co.

New Goods.

A. MASON & Co., No. 62 Market street, have just received an extensive assortment of daysey and fancy dress buttons; also, gimps and fringes of every variety, cashmere cravats, silk scarfs, etc., etc. dec18

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE PRINTER'S SUPPER will be taken down, on Christmas Eve, at the Exchange hotel. The committee *voted the ladies out*, or rather voted that, though they were good looking; they should not come in. There was one dissenting voice only, on this question. We regret that the members of our craft should stoop to such a niggardly action. The Supper will be a pleasant and respectable affair, we are confident; but what would it have been had our advice been taken, and the wives, sisters and sweethearts of every "gentleman of the press" admitted. It would have been brilliant.

Now, that it is to be a "stag" affair, let us all turn in and make it as respectable as possible.—The old printers have all promised to be present—they can't decently avoid it. Some of the craft from neighboring towns and States are expected; and we are instructed to extend an invitation to them all, to visit us on that evening as guests, if they can make it convenient. They will be received with open arms, and well treated during their stay in the city. We hope printers and editors abroad will not require any other invitation, for it has been decided that none others shall be sent.

Mr. Brown, of the Exchange, promises one of his best suppers. To some this will be a consideration of importance. The whole affair will be enlivened by the exquisite music of White's Brass Band. We will have songs, wit and sentiment. Again we urge, that all shall be prepared.

It is hoped that publishers will make such arrangements in the offices as will permit the hands to be off in good season, next Friday night. The night matter might be omitted for once.

PUBLIC HALL.—Among the numerous *wants* of the people of this city and county, the most important, in our view, is a Public Hall, which can be opened at any time, to public meetings, without charge. It should be built and fitted up at the expense of the cities and county—for the people of the whole county are interested in it. The only places now free to the citizens, are the Court houses; and they are almost entirely unsuitable. The politicians can get along well enough; their meetings can be held in the open air; or the leaders can afford to pay for a room. But there are occasions, when the people, or parties, may desire to assemble together, for some good objects; and at present, they can get no place fit for the purpose, at even a moderate price. It is sometimes desirable that ladies should attend meetings.—How would they be accommodated in the old Court House, for instance?

The Halls in our city are held at a price entirely too high for the public purse; hence the necessity for one at the expense of the County. The cost would not be enormous.

TAKEN BACK.—A notorious thief, who has as many as a dozen *aliases*, has been in jail for some days, awaiting the arrival of an officer from Cleveland, in which city justice claims him. He committed a number of burglaries and robberies there, in connection with some fellow scoundrels and eluded the vigilance of the Police. They were next heard of at Newark, where they robbed the stage of its baggage. They were arrested and imprisoned. Brown broke Jail and came to this city; enlisted in the regular service; was discovered, caught by Hague, and committed by Ald. Steele. Yesterday, the Marshal of Cleveland took him back. He will no doubt get his deserts. It is not known what his real name is; but he is certainly an experienced offender. He enlisted in New York, (previous to going to Cleveland,) and deserted. Before leaving here, he made a full confession of all his lately committed depredations, which will no doubt be brought out on the trial.

☞ The Delegates, from the Board of Trade of this city, to the Massillon Railroad Convention, have returned. They report the roads to be in a horrible condition. We hope that their labors will result in establishing something better than the mud pikes over which they have passed. The Convention was harmonious; and the delegates resolved to endeavor to obtain such legislation from their respective States as will enable us, with our Ohio friends, to go on with the Great Western Railroad. It is to be wished that the Convention will not end in *talk*, like most of our improvement schemes.

GLORIOUS.—Yesterday morning, the house tops, streets, &c., were covered with a "coverlet" of snow—four inches deep. It looked cheering to all but the destitute. These suffered as usual, we doubt not. The sleigh bells rang merrily; and the boys with their little sleds moved along in great glee. "How long will it last," asks every one. We shall see.

☞ A Mr. Spencer, a man who about two years ago, killed his wife and was acquitted, on the ground of insanity, is now lecturing on "Animal Magnetism" in Wheeling. The editor of the Times believes in him; and says that he nightly draws crowded audiences. A Wheeling gentleman informs us that Mr. S. will visit Pittsburgh in his rounds through the country.

☞ We call the attention of our business community, to the article on "North Western Trade and Travel," in the Post of to-day. It is from the pen of a gentleman, who is intimately acquainted with the subject upon which he writes; and who for intelligence and public spirit, is not excelled by any of our citizens.

WRONG TIME.—We would rather have no time at all, than such time as given to us by the Third street clock. Yesterday morning it was one hour ahead. The watchmen were deceived by it; and were almost putting out the gas lights at the time indicated by it, when some one of them announced that it was wrong. Whose business is it to see to this wild machine?

☞ Mr. Suman lectures and experiments in Philo Hall, on Monday evening. He is not a humbug, we are assured; and should, therefore, attract a large audience, as the subject of Magnetism excites considerable attention in this city.

☞ We understand that a donation has been made by Capt. EDWARD SCHENLEY and his lady, (of England,) of *ten acres of land*, to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The donation was made through the Treasurer of the Institution.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—We observe by the Gazette that Messrs. Haight & Brooks have commenced suit against the Telegraph Company, for violation of contract, in relation to the transmission of the President's Message.

☞ A sleigh was upset in Ohio street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and the contents—a gentleman and two ladies—were emptied into the snow. No harm was done.

☞ Capt. Caldwell was a citizen of Mifflin, and not of Bedford, as printed by us yesterday.

Arrivals.—The following officers and men of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, arrived in this city last evening, on board the Steamer Pennsylvania: A. G. Beebe, C. B. Mowery, John D. Mabon, jr., and Mr. Planet.—*Gazette.*

DEATH IN JAIL.—A vagrant nemed Park, died in Jail yesterday morning. The Coroner summoned a Jury, and held an Inquest upon the body. He had been an inmate of the establishment for some days; was released the day before his death; but finding no home in the wide world, and being unwell, returned to his cell, when he expired in a few hours.

SUNDAY PAPER.—The Day Book says Mr. Youngson is about starting a Sunday paper in this city. He has the talent, industry and perseverance necessary for such an undertaking.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

ZANESVILLE, Dec. 17, 1847.

The Muskingum has risen 2 feet in the last 24 hours. Part of our town is inundated. At about 2 o'clock this morning the Levee gave way, but no lives were lost. About 100 families have been turned out of house and home. By extraordinary exertions West Zanesville has been saved.

The water is 3 feet higher than it was at the great flood of 1842. It is now about at a stand.

CINCINNATI, December 17.

The river at this place has fallen one inch. The New England reports that it is subsiding from Pittsburgh down. The weather is pleasant.

WASHINGTON, December 17.

The Senate did not meet to day.

In the House, Mr. Pettit delivered a phillipic against remarks made by Mr. Ritchie, in the Union of to day, on his speech yesterday on the Veto message. Mr. Botts presented resolutions in favor of replacing the Southern mail. Mr. Meade, of Va., delivered an eulogy on the death of Mr. Dromgoole. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 17, 3 P. M.

Flour—The weather has been unfavorable today. Holders of Howard street refuse $6, and ask $6,25. City Mills held at $6,37.

Wheat—Good Prime White selling at $1,30@$1,36.

Clover Seed—Sales at $4,50.

Mess Pork—Moderete sales Western No. 1 at $15,00.

Prime Pork—New Western selling at $12.

Mess Beef—Limited sales at $8.

Bacon—Western cured Hams are selling at 10½; Shoulders at 7½; Western Sides at 6@7½.

Lard—Sales at 8@9; the market is dull, with a downward tendency.

Sales of Provisions are only for the regular trade.

NEW YORK MARKET.

December 17, 3 P. M.

Flour—Dull for all descriptions. Moderate sales Genesee at $6,25.

Grain—Nothing worth reporting in Wheat;—Corn is in good request at 75c. for prime white; sales of 1000 bu. prime yellow at 80c. Oats are in demand at 48c.

Whiskey—The market is dull. Limited sales at 20c.

Cotton—There is a better feeling, with an advance of ⅛c.

Groceries—Molasses and Coffee are offered at a little decline, but without sales. Sugar without change.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

December 17, 4 P. M.

Flour—Less demand, and no change in price. We have had rain during the day, which has stopped all business.

Grain—Dull, with no change in price. Prime Red Wheat is selling at $1,40; Southern Prime Yellow Corn at 50@69c. Old Prime Yellow at 72@74; sales new Prime White at 55.

Cotton—Sales Louisiana at 9½.

Provisions—Quotations steady; no change in prices.

Groceries—Molasses and Sugar steady, and inactive. Coffee without change.

Beef Cattle—Sales on h