For the Morning Post.

THE LAY OF THE IRISH PATRIOT.

BY FREDERICK POWER.

Alone; regardless of the frigid atmosphere which enveloped him, a patriotic son of Ireland, wandered forth in the solitude of night. The severity of the season accorded well with the stern deportment of the youth. He was young; too young for the manly part he was acting; and alone, on the "silent hill," he appeared as if buried in the intensity of thought,—his body almost bursting with the mighty mind which dictated his actions. There was portrayed in his countenance more of sadness and serious melancholy than it ever has been our lot to witness in one so young. A tear dimmed the lustre of his dark eye, but it was not a scalding one. Ah, no. Anguish had wrung his heart dry as a potsherd; and the tear which blinded his eye was dragged from the inmost recesses of his soul, by the most strenuous exertion of the woe stricken bard.

On either side of him flowed a mighty river.—Their confluence took place at his feet. Below him lay the great valley of the Mississippi, extending to the Pacific;—above him the Alleghenies reared their gigantic heads, looking down in proud triumph on the angry waters of the Atlantic. His poetic imagination contemplated the roaring, rushing cataract of Niagara, and the Canadas, bathing their temples in the great Lakes. But, though these objects surrounded him, his thoughts were elsewhere. They were carried away to that far off land of emerald verdure; to the scenes which bore witness to oppression, and poverty; and he, too, would have been there, concentrating the exertions of the humane and benevolent, for behoof of his unfortunate father land.

He did not scrutinize the mysterious language of the stars, nor attempt, by astrological calculations, to learn the substance of the lay which follows Uprearing his sorrowful countenance to the pale stars of the holy heaven that was above him, and being no longer able to restrain the emotions which filled his heart almost to bursting, he broke forth in a voice, whose cadence resembled the wild keen of his native country; and this was the burthen of his lay:—

Alas! alas! for Ireland! Dire and dread will be the influence in that land, during the coming season. The peasantry grown stupidly careless; and insensible as to consequences, have neglected, or refused to attend to, the culture of their soil; and no longer look to it for support. Misery, degradation, and crime attain an elevation unparalleled in the annals of destitution; and, for a time, man seems to have lost shame, and openly gives himself up to the most profligate and unwarrantable courses. The Minister of England, unfit to keep pace with the growing necessity, is overwhelmed with anxiety, and acknowledges his inability to provide for the frightful crisis, which cannot be averted. The Ex Premier, thankful as he is, that the administration is in other hands, feels the weight of this momentous struggle, betwixt the aristocracy of the empire and its pauper population.

That most august assembly, (the Privy Council) imply, by their conduct, that they know not how to advise her Majesty, in relation to her starving subjects; and the Legislature are possessed of just as much perception and intelligence. Anarchy and confusion, with gorgon head, haunts the precincts of the metropolis; and the detective force of the London Police are employed to discover and make known every instance of disaffection; which commission is duly attended to.

The atmosphere is densely charged with contagious distempers; and disease is borne on every blast of wind that blows. Men fly from their fellows; and the parent shudders to look at his child. All ties of relationship are forgotten, in the effort to flee from contamination. The "pestilence that walketh at noonday," stalks over the land; and exercises its potent influence on the community. Death reigns almost universally.—Because of sin the land mourneth; and the wail for the dead ascends in one universal shout, before the throne of God. Hid from mortal eye is the result of the visitation; nor is it mine to question the why or wherefore. The judgments of heaven are known only to HIM who sits supreme o'er all things; and ordereth them in heaven and in earth.

Alas! alas! for Ireland! The peasantry are not alone in their distress; they have had their day of militancy. Now the vengeful arm is bared, and the nobles (so called) are doomed to receive their share of the plagues; and the hireling serf assists in the infliction of the punishment. The heavy rentroll of the rapacious landlord is considerably lightened; and the fangs of the tyrannical agent, for once, falls scathless on the tenant.

It is night. The peasantry have arisen, and the valley is filled with vows of vengeance, and requital of wrong. A fearful retribution awaits the lords of earth; and well have they cause to tremble in their palaces. The dim moonlight reflects the shadows of the avengers, along the bleak mountains; presenting a scene pitiable and exciting. The storms of their native region come down, and the cold whistling blast, falls unmercifully upon their devoted heads: but their spirits are aroused, and their trembling limbs, are braced by the excitement, to go forward in the great work of obtaining food or perishing in the attempt. The goal is reached, but the falseness of one of the party betrays them to the menials of the Government, and their line of march is already anticipated. The Military confront them. The well fed soldiery of England present a horrid front; a serried rank; impregnable as the everlasting barriers which iron binds our coast. The "fire low without a warning word" of other days is to be re enacted; and the streets drenched with the blood of the citizens. Ah, no! They will not obey the murderous command. Their humanity will sustain them in refusing to be the executioners of their own race. They are fathers, they are men.—Now, now—there, there; they shout for food, their clamour avails not, nor does the British commandant quail before the multitudinous herd. "Fire!" he shouts. Oh, God! That horrid shot!

Here the blue line of smoke from the musket tubes, intervened betwixt the Bard, and the scene which was stretched before him, as on a map.—A cloud came over his vision, and he became silent. He was exhausted by the vehemence with which he spoke, and he could only mourn in private the implacability of fate. He turned to leave the spot, and we could overhear him, muttering to himself, "Alas! who shall live when God doeth this?"

* * * * * * * * *

Alas, alas, for England. Well may she fear disgrace. The sons of toil and want, are not the only emigrants who forsake her shores, to find a more congenial clime. The capitalists of England cast their eyes to the far West, and they behold room enough and to spare, as well as freedom and surety for their possessions. Looking at the emblem of Liberty, they exclaim:—

"The glorious past is ours, the future shine!"

The stock-jobbers, and speculators, are broken up, and the banks stop payment. There is trouble in the provinces; and it requires the greatest stretch of diplomacy to keep the subject true to his allegiance. Expediency principles, and time serving politics are confounded in their mal-administrations, and all is confusion, blundering, and inconsistency. Nothing intimidated by the pains and penalties which have hitherto been inflicted on him, Fergus O'Conner is again at his post; and the chartists renew their vociferations for equal rights. The people's rights are demanded; and he insists upon their being complied with. Discord and dissension prevail in the councils of the nation, and the Lion of England trembles under the influence of the contention. Alas! alas for England—the wonder of the world;—"this rugged and awful crisis" cannot be averted. God only can change the aspect of the times, and restore peace and plenty to her shores. It will be long, very long, however, before the nation will be again in such prosperity as they were prior to the Scourge.

Oh! thou Land of the Free, and Home of the Brave: be thou warned in time, by the chastisement which is being inflicted on other lands.—Let peace reign within thy borders, so that plenteousness may abound; as a reward from the Author and Giver of all good things. Thus united, stand up for liberty, universal freedom, and unrivalled independence, and your "Union" shall take precedence of every government under the sun. And remember, that, as other lands are punished for national sins, for petty feuds and dissensions, so also will America smart, under the rod of castigation, if her people swerve from the great and holy principles laid down for our guidance, in the Constitution of our Country—in our Declaration of Independence!

THE MORNING POST.

L. DARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 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.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1847.

SENATE.—At 12 o'clock, was called to order, and Prayer by Rev. Gurley.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire presented a memorial from the Abolitionists of New Hampshire.

The question of the reception raised by Mr. Berrien, of Georgia.

Mr. Hale defended his course. He said it was dictated only by a sense of duty; and not from a desire to provoke a discussion.

The question was then laid on the table, by a vote of yeas 33, nays 9.

A bill was introduced to amend the act for the regulation of the appellent jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The Bill was then read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Cass, from the Military Committe, reported a Bill to raise additional troops for the purpose of prosecuting the war.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Henley offered a Resolution, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a Committee on printing, passed.

Sundry petitions, memorials were presented and referred.

After which the standing Committees were called upon by the Speaker to make reports.

Original Resolutions being in order,

Mr. Lincoln offered a series of resolutions on the subject of the Mexican war, which were laid over.

Mr. Vinton's resolutions coming up in order,

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., spoke one hour on the subject of slavery, as agitated in the North and South. Mr. C. speaks fluently and well, and commands the attention of the House.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.

The accounts from Santa Fe and Chihuahua, state that fourteen companies and two battalions of our troops had left that place for the South.—They expected to pass the winter at El Passo.

Five hundred men were to remain at Santa Fe, to garrison that place.

Captains Newby and Bodine had gone to Taos.

The Republican says, that the troops which had gone South, had been guilty of many acts of violence in the lower portion of the country.

A war party of Camanches had charged into Rio Frio, and driven off 200 cattle,—killing three men, and destroying all the wagons.

Maj Spalding, paymaster, who had been South, says that there were 3,500 Mexicans at Chihuahua, who were engaged in erecting fortifications, and casting cannon.

We learn that an extra session of the Legislature of Iowa has been called for the 3d of January, 1848. The seats of three Democrats, it is said, are contested.

The Illinois river, above Beardstown, is frozen over.

BOSTON, Dec. 22, 3 P. M.

The packet ship Louis Phillippi, has been taken into Edgartown harbor

NEW YORK MARKET.

December 22, 3 P. M.

Flour—Market quiet, with moderate sales at previous prices. Business almost entirely suspended, waiting foreign news.

Grain—Holders of Wheat very firm, and buyers do not meet them. Corn and other grains are in steady demand, with a large shipping inquiry. Sales Prime White Corn at 77@78c.; and Prime Yellow at 99c.; an advance. Sales of Oats at 50c; Barley is in good demand.

Provisions—Market quiet, with some sales only for the supply of the regular trade demand.

Cotton—Market continues as last quoted.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 22, 3 P. M.

Business is almost entirely suspended, and dealers are awaiting foreign news.

Flour—Moderate sales are effected at previous prices.

Grain—No change.

Provisions—Nothing doing; quotations steady. The steamer had not arrived at noon.

For the Morning Post.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MR. HARPER:—Yor paper, of late, has contained two articles, favorable to the nomination of GEORGE R. RIDDLE, for CANAL COMMISSIONER. I find in looking over the "Pennsylvanian," conducted by the talented Forney, that these articles have been copied, with a compliment to Mr. Riddle's Democracy. From indications in the East, there is a desire to give to the West (even at this late day) her rights. I most fully agree with your correspondents "Democracy" and "West," that, in Mr. Riddle, we would have an able and efficient Canal officer. Never was there a time, when his business qualifications would be more useful than will be the approaching season. I hope there will be united action, on the part of the whole West in urging our (deferred) claims. We can go into the contest with renewed vigor, with the Canal Commissioner from the West; and the candidate for President from the East. We will bring the ship of State, "Old Pennsylvania" booming in with a Jackson majority. Conversing with a son of Westmoreland, on last evening, he stated he would guarantee *Twenty five Thousand Majority for Mr. Riddle, and the Pennsylvania candidate for President.* This will be the course throughout the entire State. Our majority will increase every where. Even Allegheny will not be behind in the good work of swelling the vote, and probably redeeming our county from the shackles of Federalism—as it did a few years ago, by the election of this same gentleman, (Mr. Riddle) for Prothonotary.

"JEFFERSON."

From the Cincinnati Commercial, of Dec. 17.

THE FLOOD.—TERRIBLE ACCOUNTS.—LOSS OF LIVES.

We have accounts of the great and calamitous deluge which is now sweeping over the valley of the Ohio, from both above and below. By passengers on the steamer Lancaster, we learn that the towns of Neville, Moscow, Belmont, New Richmond, Point Pleasant and Palestine, are all entirely overflown, and that the people have been driven to the hills, where they erected tents, and taken shelter in barns, &c. Some are in a deplorable condition, and two persons between Neville and Point Pleasant, Mrs. Alice Rickson and George Brownson, who were in feeble health, died in the hills from exposure.

It is somewhat singular, that on yesterday morning, at New Richmond, the water stood at within *one inch* of the flood of 1832. This, however, may have been occasioned by the water backing in from Twelve mile and Indian creeks. Every house in the town was submerged to some extent, and there was great destruction of property. At Gibson's distillery a large number of hogs were lost, and it was thought that out of five thousand five hundred, no more than two-thirds would be saved. Mr. Gibson's loss is estimated, in all, at about twelve thousand dollars. Mr. G. suffered a heavy loss in these mills by fire, not long since. The Lancaster took out passengers from he second stories of houses in the principal street of the town. The Lancaster's trip to this place was exclusively for the accommodation of those who were compelled to remove, and she brought down many families.

The bottom lands of the Miami are entirely inundated, and many of the houses show but their chimney tops, while many have been carried away. Near Newton, there are about one hundred wagons loaded with produce for the Cincinnati markets, unable to cross the waters by ferry or otherwise.

The railroad track is entirely submerged, the water in some places standing at a height above the chimney tops of a locomotive.

A locomotive cannot be got within ten miles of the city, in consequence of high water. The Turnpike is impassable at Plainville, Duck creek Bridge, and at Crawfish creek, from the same cause.—The passenger train, due on Tuesday, came down on Wednesday morning, as far as Plainville—a portion of the passengers came through on foot.

Several thousand bushels of corn which had been left in the field, has passed out of the Miami into the Ohio within the last two days, and a passenger informs us that the time he passed, that stream was literally covered with corn; wrecks of fences, drift, etc.

The Lancaster passed, on her way down, three houses; one a tavern, belonging to Palestine, the other a small frame cottage, with tattered column portico, and the other a large barn, with gable windows, in which several fowls were quietly roosting. Evidences of the wreck and final destruction above are constantly passing the city.

Lawrenceburg is entirely under water. Nearly all the inhabitants had been compelled to leave their residences, and find places where they could, in the neighborhood, or at other places. The Mary Bell brought up about three hundred houseless families.

The town of Vevay, Indiana, is also, we are informed, almost entirely submerged.

Great apprehensions are felt by the inhabitants of Rising Sun, that the water will force the high embankment, which served as a barrier against the calamitous flood of 1832. The river was within one foot of what it was at that time.

At the town of Bethlehem, Indiana, a short distance above Louisville, which is inundated, five worthy men were drowned on Tuesday night, while endeavoring to save some wood boats from destruction. Here, as at all other river towns, from which we have heard, the greatest distress prevails.

On the same night of the accident at the above place, four men were drowned at Lawrenceburg, while assisting the distressed in the removal of their property. We have this information from a citizen of that place.

The same sad story of distress and desolation is true of every town on the river, and ruin has been the fate of hundreds.

At this point the water continued to rise slowly all the day yesterday, and at 4 o'clock last evening, it had attained to a point within nine inches of the flood mark of 1832. The greatest distress prevails among the inhabitants of the lower grounds; but much is doing and has been done, by four citizens and authorities to assist them. Numbers of families have taken refuge in the churches and engine houses, and numbers have quartered upon the citizens who have kindly thrown open their doors.

In Mill Creek bottom several houses have been washed away, and two have fallen down, and great damage to property is evident in every quarter.

The Hibernia, which arrived yesterday afternoon, reports that at all points this side of Marietta, the river was slowly rising, and that all the streams between the Muskingum and this place were pouring out. Above it was falling.

The water here rose yesterday at the rate of an inch in two hours, and reached Congress street; but it was thought that, unless a thaw would take place, the water would begin to recede within twelve hours. Heaven grant such a desirable change.

FLAMING PATRIOTISM.—One of the New Orleans papers published the following paragraph on the day of the reception of General Taylor in that city.

A Bonfire.—One of our friends, who occupies a very fine house, says that if it will in any way contribute to the eclat of Gen. Taylor's reception, he has no objection that an addition should be made to the programme, that his house shall be fired, in order to make a splendid bonfire, by way of concluding the ceremonies this evening.

THE ATHENÆUM.—We hope not one of our readers will fail to attend the exhibition of Prof Risley and Sons, at the Athenæum Hall, to be given this evening. By reference to the Bill, it will be seen that the performances are unusually attractive.

Important Decision.—According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, an employee on a railroad has not the same claim on the Company, if he suffer an injury, as a passenger. In charging the Jury, the Court ruled that the Company were not chargeable for the unsoundness of the car unless notice had been brought home upon them.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA—AFRICA.

The election for President and Vice President, and members of the Legislature, took place in October. They all hold their offices for two years, except Senators, who are so classified, that, after the first term, each shall serve four years, one half going out of office every two years. The Legislature is to meet annually, on the first Monday in January.

The New York Advertiser has seen a letter from Monrovia, of the 18th of October, giving the result of the election under the new order of things in that country. The present Governor, Roberts, has been elected to that office by the people, and the Hon. N. Brandon, Lieutenant Governor.

On the 24th of August, the Flag of the New Republic was unfurled for the first time. The Liberia Herald thus describes the celebration:—

The Twenty-fourth.—The dawn of this day was announced to the inhabitants by the thundering of a cannon from Central Fort. At sunrise the staff intended to bear the testimony of female patriotism and order in the cause of Liberia's independence rose and towered proudly to the air, ready to receive the *stripes* and the *star*, which, in the language of one of Liberia's sons, "after ages of wandering, has at length found its orbit."

All business was suspended, and all appeared animated by a common sentiment.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the companies escorting the Governor and other officers marched up, and formed a line in front of Government House, and soon afterwards a message was sent to the ladies that His Excellency was ready to recieve them.

The committee appointed by the ladies to represent them on the occasion, consisting of Mrs. S. E Lewis, Mrs M. L. Hunter, Mrs. R. Johnson, Mrs. C. Hazel, Mrs E. M. Teague, Mrs. C. Ellis, and Mrs W. N. Yates, descended bearing the flag, and advanced towards the Governor, who met them a few paces in front of the troops. As soon as the ladies appeared issuing from the door, the line presented arms. Mrs. Lewis presented the flag, accompanied by a neat patriotic speech. At the conclusion of the speech, three cheers went up from the troops and the assembled multitude, which made the welkin ring, while the waving of hats in the streets, and handkerchiefs from the piazzas and windows, testified how heartily every one was pleased. The Governor received the flag with his accustomed gallantry; unfurled it, and handed it to the standard bearer Capt. F. Payne, of the Monrovia Militia. He then replied in the best speech we ever heard him make.

"The flag is made of silk. On one side in the blue field, it bears the motto of the Republic in large letters, thus, over the star—'The love of liberty,' under it, 'Brought us here.' On the other side, is—'Republic of Liberia.' The staff is of rosewood, with a gilt head in form of a spear.

At half past 11, the troops marched up to Central Fort, and formed on the right of the flag staff. The staff is about 30 feet high, and erected on the most elevated spot in the centre of the town. The flag was then detached from the spear, and bear on to the halliards. At 12 the first gun of the national salute sent forth its thunder, when the flag rapidly ascended to its place, and floated on the breeze. At the same moment a responsive gun was heard from Signal Hill, and the flag displayed there. A salute of 21 guns was then fired, every alternate gun being from Signal Hill.

As soon as the salute was over, this flag was lowered, and one of bunting raised in its place. The flag was then attached to the spear, took its place in the line, and the whole marched off and halted in front of the Government House. After a wait of a few minutes, the troops marched off escorting the Governor, other officers, and a number of citizens, to the Methodist Church. When they arrived, they found the church already filled to overflowing. The flag of the republic was attached on the right of the altar, near M. E. Johnson, the Marshal of the day; the left was occupied by a flag and banner of Mr. James school. These also bore appropriate mottoes. The exercises in church were conducted in the following order—1st. singing; 2d prayer of supplication, by Rev Mr Ellis, of the Presbyterian Church; 3d singing; 4th, reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Hon. J. B. Gripon; 5th, singing; 6th, oration by Rev J. S. Payne, of the M. E. Church, 7th, singing; 8th, prayer of thanksgiving, by H Teague, of the Baptist Church, 9th, doxology; 10th, benediction by Rev. A. D. Williams.

In regard to the oration, as it will be published, we will now merely say, it is a production highly creditable to Liberia, and honorable to the young man who brought it out; and we will all do well to listen to its advice, and act upon its suggestions.

The service in church over, the line was again formed and marched to the Government House, when the companies were dismissed.

At half past seven, about ninety persons—ladies and gentlemen—sat down to supper. Many patriotic toasts were given, and many gallant sentiments were offered, but be it remembered, they were drank in the very best and purest water Monrovia affords.

The amusements of the evening were increased by a band of music.

In concluding, we feel bold to assert that nothing could exceed the good order, decorum and regularity of the proceedings of the day. Every thing was conducted in the most admirable order. It was a day which will be long remembered. During the ceremony of presenting the flag, many eyes were suffused with tears. And indeed who that remembered the past could forbear to weep! Who that looked back to America and remembered what he saw and felt there could be otherwise than agitated? It is indeed a great undertaking, but that Almighty Being who hath conducted us thus far, can and will conduct us to the goal at which we aim.

☞ GREAT INCONSISTENCY!!—Physicians prescribe DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT AND TAR in the last stages and the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, after all other medicines had failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing that disease. Now this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stages, such as COUGH, COLDS, &c. &c., when the LUNGS are not too far gone before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold in a few hours time, if the directions are strictly followed. The GENUINE DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT AND TAR, which makes so many wonderful cures, is for sale by D. C. Kneeland, also by Kidd & Co. of this city. Those who are afflicted with Diseased Lungs, will do well to call on them and see the certificates of the most wonderful cures, from Hon. Judge Wm. BURKE. The *wife* of the Rev. G. W. Maley, and from Dr. Hiram Cox, Professor in Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. dec17

☞ 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. dec48

RAILROAD MEETING;

The Association of the Board of Trade, and all citizens friendly to a Western Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the ONION on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock; for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Delegates to the late Convention at Massillon, Ohio; and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to promote the contemplated object.

By order of the President of the Board of Trade.

JOHN HARPER,
Clerk of the Directors.

dec23 2t

LIQUORS IN GLASS—100 bottles of Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c., for sale by
dec23 P. C. MARTIN.

POTASH—4 casks No 1 article, in store and for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
dec23 56 Wood st.

TIMOTHY SEED—A few Bushels on hand and for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR,
dec23 56 Wood st.

LARD—20 Kegs No 1, suitable for family use, in store and for sale by
dec23 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

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 Convention.

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.

Democratic City Convention.

The Democrats of the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh willassemble at their usual places of meeting, on Monday evening, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the City Councils and other officers—and also for the purpose of choosing two delegates from each ward to represent the city in convention.

The Convention will meet at the New Court House, on Wednesday, the 29th inst at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Mayor.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS KERR,
Chairman.

dec23

ATHENÆUM.

Benefit and last appearance of
PROF. RISLEY & SONS, JOHN AND HENRY.

On Thursday Evening, Dec. 23,
Vaudeville of—USE OF RICHES.
After which, *Classic Poses and Ærial Flights*, by Prof. Risley and his Sons, in two parts.
To be followed by the burlesque of BOMBASTUS FURIOSO!
To conclude with, *La Polka Nationale*, by Masters John and Henry Risley.
PRICES—Parquette and 1st Range of Seats, 50 cts. Balcony Seats, 25 cts.
Seats secured on application. dec23

ANDREWS'
Old Stand Bakery and Confectionary.
No 42, Diamond Alley.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, and Cakes, for Christmas. An assortment of Fancy Boxes, Toys, and French Confectionary, at prices lower than can be obtained at any other establishment in the city. dec23-3t

MATHEW I. STEWART,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

OFFICE on Fifth street, next door to Alderman Morrow's office, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Collections made on reasonable terms; Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills, and all other instruments of writing, drawn with legal accuracy and despatch. dec23 1y

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Hill & Browne, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

S. C. HILL,
G. G. BROWNE.

The undersigned, having purchased the entire establishment, will continue to manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of the newest designs of Paper Hangings and Borders; American and French Frescos, Column, Parlor, Hall and Chamber Papers; Landscape, Fireboard Prints, Rainbow and other styles of Curtain Paper, thirty-six inches wide, &c., all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail, at the old stand.

dec23-2wd S. C. HILL.

Horse's Weekly Budget of New Books.
NO. 85 FOURTH STREET.

SONGS for the People, No 1, published by G. B. Zeisbet & Co.

Hunters of Kentucky, or the Trials and Toils of Trappers and Traders.

Count of Montecristo; a new supply.

Eater De Medina, or the crimes of London, complete.

Picasant Art of Money Catching.

Flowers Personified, No. 12. Any number of this work can be supplied.

Marmaduke Herbert, or the Fatal Error—a new supply.

Ellen Herbert, or Family Changes.

The Child's Book of Animals—a beautiful work with colored plates.

Graham's Magazine, for January, 1848.

New Miscellany for Boys and Girls, No. 2.

Howett's Journal—a new supply.

The Boy's Winter Book.

Living Age, No. 128.

Philosophy of Life and Philosophy of Language, in a course of lectures, by Frederick Von Schlegel.

Days of Love and Faith, with other fugitive Poems, by George W. Bethune.

North British Review, for November.

The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith, beautifully illustrated.

Memoirs of Miss Margaret Mercer.

Pickings from the New Orleans Picayune—a new supply.

Daily Scripture Readings, by the late Thomas Chalmers, D. D. L. L. D.

Mysteries of London—new supply.

A Narrative of an Exploratory Visit to the Consular Cities of China, &c. &c.

Rising in the World, or a tale of the Rich and Poor, by T. S. Arthur, an interesting and instructive work.

Adventures of a Strolling Player, by William H. Graham.

George Lovell, by Sheridan Knowles.

Old Convents of Paris, by Madame Chas. Rebaud.

The Hunted Chief, or the Female Rancheros, a tale of the Mexican war.

The Pirate's Daughter, or the Rovers of the Ocean.

The Lady of the Gulf, a Romance of the City and the Seas.

Living Age, 187.

Edinburgh Review, for October 21.

Old Wine in New Bottles, or Spare Hours of a Student in Paris, by Augustus Kinsey Gardener, M. D.

Union Magazines for January, 1848, a splendid number with three beautiful plates.

Columbian Magazine, for December.

London Lancet, for November.

Forrestal, or the Light of the Reef, a romance of the blue waters.

Durang's Terpsichore, or the Ball Room Guide.

Doggett's United States Railroad and Ocean Steam Navigation Guide.

Blackwood's Magazine, for November.

The Bandit's Bride, or the Maid of Saxony, a romance.

The Star of the Fallen.

Waverly Novels, cheap form, a new supply.

Afloat and Ashore, or a Sailor's Life.

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FOR SALE—250 cuts of 5 double purple and yellow Carpet Chain; 600 Wooden Bowls, all sizes; 200 dozen of 8x10, 9x12, 10x12, and 10x15 Window Sash; 400 copies of HARRIS's late Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities and Birmingham DIRECTORIES; 6 setts of the American Pioneer, in 2 vols.; 7 vols. of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, from 1790 to 1799. White Louisville Lime, by the barrel or retail; a few bed cords, fishing and chalk lines, &c., for sale low.

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TEA—20 half chests Young Hyson Tea;
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Just received and for sale by
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LOAF Sugar—20 Bbls. No. 4, 5, 6 and 7, Louisiana;
10 " Coarse Pulverized Loaf;
5 " Fine " "
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LOCAL MATTERS.

CULTIVATION.—There is a theory afloat in the world, that, by cultivation this earth may be redeemed from poisonous plants—or, in other words, "subversive developments of vegetable life," and in their stead, the gardens and fields will be adorned with new creations, of great use to man, their overseer. Animals, too, that are vicious and destructive,—such as have no apparent destiny for good, are to give place to creatures of a higher order. This state of affairs is promised—thousands of years may bring it about. We *may see.*

Of course the theory here noticed is denounced as visionary and extravagant; yet that there is argument in its favor, in the history of the past and present, is undeniable.

We have just read an address, by Gen. Talmadge, delivered in New York, before the American Institute, from which we glean some curious facts in the science of geoponics. At the annual fair of the Institute, he states that, among other things, there were 20,000 Dahlias; "At or before the Christian Era, the Persians could only exhibit 500 varieties of trees and flowers in their botanical list. In the 79th year of our Lord the whole catalogue was 1000 as the product of the whole then known world. In 1762, in the days of Linnæus, the catalogue stood at 8,800, showing a vast increase. In 1820, it stood at 50,000; *now* we look abroad and see the advance in intelligence; the catalogues of our day contains the names of 100,000 varieties!" The Peach is said to be poisonous in the place of its nativity—beyond the Red Sea. The Carrott and the Parsnip, wild in our meadows, are the same; so also is the Rheubarb. The Cabbage, Savoy, Broccoli and Cauliflower, are supposed to be derived from a plant found on the sea coast—probably the sea-kale.

All this "progress" is the result of cultivation merely. And the science is only in its infancy But few of our cultivators are really aware that science has any thing to do with their daily labor. The interest in this branch of Education—by far the most important—is only beginning to be felt; some few leading minds are agitating the subject, and efforts are being made to establish schools for the dissemination of a knowledge of cultivating the earth's surface, so that it may be soon forced to yield its richest fruits and most useful animals.

BANK NOTES.—The credit of a bank is like the reputation of a woman: express a doubt of either, and an irreparable injury may be done.—While we give sometimes the rumors which float in the community, it is the farthest from our intentions to do injustice to any of these institutions. After making enquiries of those who have the most intelligence in these matters, we learn that the rumors in regard to doubtful bank notes were occasioned by the discredit on the part of the brokers, a few days since, of the issues of the Lewistown Bank, and the Susquehanna County Bank, in this State; as well as some of the new banks, in the State of New York, rendered weak by heavy loans to produce dealers.

When our country friends lay by for a "rainy day" the notes of banks, they should be careful in discriminating as to the character of the different institutions. It is better always to select those best known; and it is gratifying to say, that none are better, or more worthy of confidence, than the banks of this city. These are managed by men of ample means, and of the highest respectability; and their stock is so appreciated by the holders that little can be purchased in the market. We may say the same of the Brownsville and Washington banks in our neighboring counties. This may be nothing new to our country friends; but still it may be well enough to say something on the subject, when there is so much trash afloat, which had better go home to whence it came. It is a range that so little Pittsburgh money is in circulation, and so vast an amount of foreign paper, which but few know any thing about.

☞ Fun's fun; but a beast of a man stopping in the street to whip a hog that was not in the way, affords no fun at all to the hog, though he may gloat over the deed with entire satisfaction. We saw an incident of this kind yesterday in Fifth street. The perpetrator had the external appearances of manhood; but within there was a lacking of a fair application of spelling books, grammars, &c. Gov. Wolf's public school system has much to perform yet. Some folks need humanizing a little more before they are fitted to live in this stage of civilization—and the State should see too it. Cruelty to animals is culpable and punishable; but while the disposition to torment inferiors, whether man or beast, exists, there is but little efficiency in rigorous laws. "Educate the People," so that all may be honest, humane, and charitable.

MADAME BLANGY.—This popular danseuse, who is so great a favorite in our city, is now in New Orleans. The Picayune says: "The theatre was crowded from pit to dome, last evening, to welcome the Blangy once more upon the boards of the American. It is doing no injustice to any one, to say that no danseuse now in America is within a stone's throw of this superb artiste. Her dancing was inimitable. She appears tonight in the Sylphide. Our vocabulary does not furnish us with words to express the delight which those who appreciate "the poetry of motion" will feel at witnessing her performances." The Pic has taste, and can use words to express it to the public. The lady is not flattered by this notice.

☞ We are told that there is a regular system of huckstering, practised by some experienced hands, in our two cities. They manage to evade the municipal regulations on both sides of the river. They purchase, during market hours, in Allegheny, and sell out in the evening on this side; then purchase here, and sell in Allegheny. The spirit of the laws regulating these matters, is entirely violated. We do not know to what extent this trade is carried on; but the officers should see to it.

PROFESSOR RISLEY AND SONS.—Those who have not seen these wonderful performers, must not fail to visit the Athenæum this evening, as it is the occasion of their benefit, and their last appearance in Pittsburgh. The Polka Rationale, as advertised by the eastern press as a wonderful performance, and we have the evidence of our own sense of sight to the fact, that the ærial dancing of the Professor and the lads is quite beyond anything of the sort ever before presented to the public.

E. FORREST.—We understand this far famed Tragedian will be in our city shortly, on his way to the South and West. We wish we had in this city, a company to sustain him for a few nights.

A. A. Adams is also expected in a few days.

☞ The American speaks lightly of Prof. Risley and sons. Reason: Foster did not advertise in that paper and forgot to send the driveller a ticket! But "his praise is censure and his censure praise."

MORE SOAP.—Leibeg says that the degree of civilization reached by a people can be accurately calculated by ascertaining the quantity of soap used. We are moving "upwards and onwards," if this can be reckoned a fair test. We have already advertised numerous discoveries in the manufacture of soap; and now we are called upon to record another:—ample evidence that the increasing demand for the article gives encouragement to the inventive genius of the country to make great advances in the soap making business.

A gentleman from the east, known as the "*Erasive Soap man*," the other day left with us a small cake of his quality, which we must notice, though we have not tested its excellencies. He offers $25 to any person who will furnish a grease spot that he can not erase! The soap is for erasing grease spots, we must mention. We are confident that it is no humbug—because the reward offered has never been claimed.

The proprietor can be seen all round town at any time.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Col. HARNEY, of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, who so much distinguished himself at Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo; Col. BELKNAP, of the Artillery; Lt. NEWMAN, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, who has lost an arm; Midshipmen RODGERS; private JAMES MCCUTCHEN of the Jackson Independent Blues, (Capt. Denny,) who is badly wounded; and private PATRICK WALKER, of the Flying Artillery, who has lost one arm and part of his hand, all on their way to the City of Washington; arrived in this City yesterday on the Steamboat Monongahela.

☞ The Whig Convention yesterday was a noisy affair, we think, from their own account of the proceedings—(we were not permitted to enter) Two s