THE MORNING POST.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1848.

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

FOR MAYOR:
DOCTOR WILLIAM KERR.

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.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Harrisburgh, Jan. 1, 1848.

J. HARPER, Esq.: Dear Sir—As many erroneous reports are in circulation, and as numerous inquiries have been made, in relation to the opening of the public works, the Board of Canal Commissioners deem it proper to state, that all the repairs to the main line of Canal and Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, will be completed by the middle of February, and that the navigation will be resumed at as early a day in the Spring as the weather will permit the water to be let into the Canal. By order of the Board:

THOMAS L. WILSON, Sec'y.

The New York Banks.

We have received intelligence by the eastern papers, of the failure of the Atlas Bank, at Clyner, N. Y; the Delaware Bridge Company, at Newhope, N. J.; and the Susquehanna Bank, at Montrose, in this State. These are the only concerns reported as having certainly failed; but on Saturday last, as we learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, a great degree of excitement prevailed, in relation to several of the western banks of that State; and indeed the country banks generally. The opinion given by that paper is, that the Directors of these banks only need a few days time, in order to provide for the payment of their notes in that city. We know not the true condition of any of these banks; but would caution our readers to beware, *at all times*, of those concerns which have to get their credit abroad, by sending into distant States, or even to a remote part of their own State, the notes which they issue.—Whenever this is done, to a considerable extent, there is at once afforded a ground for suspicion.

Col. George W. Morgan.

The citizens of Washington, Pa., (Col. Morgan's place of nativity,) without respect to party, gave that gentleman a brilliant reception a few days since. A public dinner was spread for their distinguished guest, which was attended by the leading citizens of the place. Our copy of the *Examiner*, containing the toasts, speeches, &c., on the occasion, has been feloniously carried away, much to our mortification; and we cannot pretend to give a sketch of the proceedings from memory. Col. Morgan, although a young man, has won for himself a reputation which might be envied by the oldest veteran in the service of his country. High honors are in store for him.

The Allegheny.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says, that this fine vessel is to be sent to Europe, to convey to Naples the newly appointed Charge of our government. It is also stated, that Mr. ROWAN, of Kentucky, is to be appointed to that office. This is a high compliment to the Democracy and the mechanics of the West. A sterling specimen of Western Democracy to represent us at the Neapolitan Court; and a magnificent specimen of the genius of western mechanics; produced more than two thousand miles from the ocean, would be very likely to create quite a sensation in the old world!

The Buchanan Meeting.

We are informed by a friend, that since the great meeting of the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN was held in this city, the names of upwards of five hundred persons have been received, attached to the call for that meeting, but which were not sent to the city in time to be published. From what we can learn, there were upwards of *twenty-one hundred* persons who signed the call, and were favorable to the objects of the meeting.

Odd Fellows' Supper.

We would have noticed, at an earlier moment, the delightful entertainment at the Exchange on Friday evening, but expected to receive the entire proceedings in time for publication in our paper of yesterday. They have not yet been furnished by the Secretaries, and we therefore merely would remark, now, that the meeting was a very large one; the members of the Order appeared to be in good humor with themselves, with the world, and especially with the supper;—that the supper was a capital one; and that no circumstance occurred to mar the harmony and good will sought to be promoted by this social meeting. The worthy landlord of the Exchange possesses unquestionable taste and capacity for providing a most desirable repast.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Huey. Our readers will recollect the excitement in regard to this case, that existed during the trial at the last term of the Court. It ended in a disagreement of the Jury. The defendant was indicted for the larceny of a handkerchief from the store of A. Marshall, Allegheny city.—The principal witness is a woman named M'Gonagle. The case occupied the court during Monday and yesterday. For Commonwealth, Mr. Marshall; for Defence, Messrs. Austin and Alden.

Yesterday morning the Jury retired, and in five minutes returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty." This gave satisfaction to all, court, bar, and spectators. The woman is undoubtedly innocent. But we do not censure Mr. Marshall, the merchant.—He was led into the matter much against his will—he desired to have the case dropped before it reached the Grand Jury.

—Is it not some times perilous to bring one old dame to testify against another? The examination of the female witnesses on both sides on Monday would seem to indicate so. Ladies have their peculiar virtues; and in many things stand high above their lords—but they will tell hard stories on each other sometimes; and exaggerate most woefully. We do not apply this remark to the whole female creation; but a fair proportion must wear the shoe.

Letter from Gen. Cass.

The following correspondence will no doubt be read with much gratification by every Democrat. And, when the questions referred to, are examined into carefully, by sober-thinking and practical men, we are inclined to believe the views taken in the letter of Gen. CASS, will be almost universally adopted. They are truly constitutional views—such as have ever marked the political career of the distinguished Statesman and Scholar who has presented them. We are greatly pleased to see this letter from Gen. Cass; because, while his views are in exact accordance with those of Messrs. BUCHANAN and DALLAS, on the questions at issue, it also shows the genuine spirit of harmony, and disposition for patriotic action, which exists among the most distinguished of the great public men of our party. And how could it be otherwise? Aiming at the ascendency of common principles, there could be no discord between them, except in relation to the means best calculated to accomplish their aims. This fact augurs well for our future prospects; and awakens in us only feelings of the most profound regard, for these distinguished men, and faithful public servants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1847.

SIR: We have learned, through various channels, that a letter has been recently addressed by you to a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, declarative of your views on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. Having heretofore read with high satisfaction what has emanated, in different forms, from Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas *in opposition to the Proviso*, and believing that the promulgation of sound views from leading democratic statesmen cannot be without good effect at this time, in facilitating the settlement of the momentous question alluded to, we take the liberty of requesting that you will, if not disagreeable to yourself, allow your letter referred to, to be published in the "Union."

We have the honor to be, &c.

J. THOMPSON,
W. S. FEATHERSTON,
WM. SAWYER,
THOS. J. TURNER,
W. W. WICK,
JNO. L. ROBINSON,
H. S. FOOTE,
HOWELL COBB,
ABM. W. VENABLE,
D. S. DICKINSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeably to your request, I place at your disposal a copy of the letter to which you refer.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

Hon. John Thompson, W. S. Featherston, Wm Sawyer, T. J. Turner, W. W. Wick, J. L. Robinson, H. S. Foote, Howell Cobb, A. W. Venable, D. S. Dickinson.

WASHINGTON, Dec 24, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, and shall answer it, as frankly as it was written.

You ask me whether I am in favor of the acquisition of Mexican territory, and what are my sentiments with regard to the Wilmot Proviso?

I have so often and so explicitly stated my views of the first question, in the Senate, that it seems almost unnecessary to repeat them here. As you request it, however, I shall briefly give them.

I think, then, that no peace should be granted to Mexico, till a reasonable indemnity is obtained for the injuries she has done us. The territorial extent of this indemnity is, in the first instance, a subject of executive consideration. There the constitution has placed it and there I am willing to leave it; not only because I have full confidence in its judicious exercise, but because, in the ever-varying circumstances of a war, it would be indiscreet, by a public declaration, to commit the country to any line of indemnity, which might otherwise be enlarged, as the obstinate injustice of the enemy prolongs the contest, with its loss of blood and treasure.

It appears to me, that the kind of metaphysical magnanimity, which would reject all indemnity at the close of a bloody and expensive war, brought on by a direct attack upon our troops by the enemy, and preceded by a succession of unjust acts for a series of years, is as unworthy of the age in which we live, as it is revolting to the common sense and practice of mankind. It would conduce but little to our future security, or, indeed, to our present reputation, to declare, that we repudiate all expectation of compensation from the Mexican government, and are fighting, not for any practical result, but for some vague, perhaps philanthropic, object, which escapes my penetration, and must be defined by those, who assume this new principle of national intercommunication. All wars are to be deprecated, as well by the statesman as by the philanthropist. They are great evils; but there are greater evils than there, and submission to injustice is among them. The nation, which should refuse to defend its rights and its honor, when assailed, would soon have neither to defend; and when driven to war, it is not by professions of disinterestedness and declarations of magnanimity, that its rational objects can be best obtained, or other nations taught a lesson of forbearance—the strongest security for permanent peace. We are at war with Mexico, and its vigorous prosecution is the surest means of its speedy termination; and ample indemnity the surest guaranty against the recurrence of such injustice as provoked it.

The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country some time. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion, that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon the subject—in my own as well as others; and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions, that the principle it involves should be kept out of the national legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective local governments.

The whole subject is a comprehensive one, and fruitful of important consequences. It would be ill-timed to discuss it here. I shall not assume that responsible task, but shall confine myself to such general views as are necessary to the fair exhibition of my opinions.

We may well regret the existence of slavery in the southern States, and wish they had been saved from its introduction. But there it is, and not by the act of the present generation; and we must deal with it as a great practical question, involving the most momentous consequences. We have neither the right nor the power to touch it where it exists; and if we had both, their exercise, by any means heretofore suggested, might lead to results which no wise man would willingly encounter, and which no good man could contemplate without anxiety.

The theory of our government presupposes, that its various members have reserved to themselves, the regulation of all subjects relating to what may be termed their internal police. They are sovereign within their boundaries, except in those cases where they have surrendered to the general government a portion of their rights, in order to give effect to the objects of the Union, whether these concern foreign nations or the several States themselves. Local Institutions, if I may so speak, whether they have reference to slavery, or to any other relations, domestic or public, are left to local authority, either original or derivative. Congress has no right to say, that there shall be slavery in New York, or that there shall be no slavery in Georgia; nor is there any other human power, but the people of those States, respectively, which can change the relations existing therein; and they can say, if they will, We will have slavery in the former, and we will abolish it in the latter.

In various respects, the Territories differ from the States. Some of their rights are inchoate, and they do not possess the peculiar attributes of sovereignty. Their relation to the general government is very imperfectly defined by the constitution; and it will be found, upon examination, that in that instrument, the only grant of power concerning them, is conveyed in the phraze, "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Certainly, this phraseology is very loose, if it were designed to include in the grant, the whole power of legislation over persons, as well as things. The expression, the "territory and other property," fairly construed, relates to the public lands, as such, to arsenals, dockyards, forts, ships, and all the various kinds of property, which the United States may, and must possess.

But surely, the simple authority to *dispose of and regulate* these, does not extend to the unlimited power of legislation; to the passage of all *laws*, in the most general acceptation of the word; which, by the by, is carefully excluded from the sentence. And, indeed, if this were so, it would render unnecessary another provision of the constitution, which grants to Congress the power to legislate, with the consent of the States, respectively, over all places purchased for the "erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, &c."—These being the "*property*" of the United States, if the power to make "needful rules and regulations concerning" them, includes the general power of legislation, then the grant of authority to regulate "the territory and other property of the United States" is unlimited, wherever subjects are found for its operation, and its exercise needed no auxiliary provision. If, on the other hand, it does not include such power of legislation over the "other proverty" of the United States, then it does not include it over their "*territory*;" for the same terms which grant the one, grant the other. "*Territory*" is here classed with property, and treated as such; and the object was evidently to enable the general government, as a property holder—which, from necessity it must be—to manage, preserve, and "*dispose of*" such property as it might possess, and which authority is essential almost to its being. But the lives and persons of our citizens, with the vast variety of objects connected with them, cannot be controlled by an authority, which is merely called into existence for the purpose of making *rules and regulations for the disposition and management of property.*

Such, it appears to me, would be the construction put upon this provision of the constitution, were this question now first presented for consideration, and not controlled by imperious circumstances. The original ordinance of the Congress of the Confederation, passed in 1787, and which was the only act upon this subject in force at the adoption of the constitution, provided a complete frame of government for the country north of the Ohio, while in a territorial condition, and for its eventual admission in separate States into the Union. And the persuasion, that this ordinance contained within itself all the necessary means of execution, probably prevented any direct reference to the subject in the constitution, further than vesting in Congress the right to admit the States formed under it into the Union. However, circumstances arose, which required legislation, as well over the territory north of the Ohio, as over other territory, both within and without the original Union, ceded to the general government; and, at various times, a more enlarged power has been exercised over the *Territories*—meaning thereby the different Territorial Governments—than is conveyed by the limited grant referred to. How far an existing necessity may have operated in producing this legislation, and thus extending, by rather a violent implication, powers not directly given, I know not. But certain it is, that the principle of interference should not be carried beyond the necessary implication, which produces it. It should be limited to the creation of proper governments for new countries, acquired or settled, and to the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union; leaving, in the mean time, to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their internal concerns in their own way. They are just as capable of doing so, as the people of the States; and they can do so at any rate, as soon as their political independence is recognised by admission into the Union. During this temporary condition, it is hardly expedient to call into exercise a doubtful and invidious authority, which questions the intelligence of a respectable portion of our citizens, and whose limitation, whatever it may be, will be rapidly approaching its termination—an authority which would give to Congress despotic power, uncontrolled by the constitution, over most important sections of our common country. For, if the relation of master and servant may be regulated or annihilated by its legislation, so may the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of any other condition which our institutions, and the habits of our society, recognise. What would be thought, if Congress should undertake to prescribe the terms of marriage in New York, or to regulate the authority of parents over their children in Pennsylvania? And yet it would be as vain to seek one, justifying the interference of the national legislature, in the cases referred to in the original States of the Union. I speak here of the inherent power of Congress, and do not touch the question of such contracts, as may be formed with new States, when admitted into the confederacy.

Of all the questions that can agitate us, those which are merely sectional in their character are the most dangerous, and the most to be deprecated. The warning voice of him who, from his character, and services, and virtue, had the best right to warn us, proclaimed to his countrymen, in his Farewell Address—that monument of wisdom for him, as I hope it will be of safety for them—how much we had to apprehend from measures peculiarly affecting geographical portions of our country. The grave circumstances in which we are now placed make these words, words of safety; for I am satisfied, from all I have seen and heard here, that a successful attempt to engraft the principles of the Wilmot Proviso upon the legislation of this government, and to apply them to new territory, should new territory be acquired, would seriously affect our tranquility. I do not suffer myself to foresee or to foretell the consequences that would ensue; for I trust and believe there is good sense and good feeling enough in the country to avoid them, by avoiding all occasions which might lead to them.

Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory, which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the constitution. Because—

1. I do not see in the constitution, any grant of the requisite power to Congress; and I am not disposed to extend a doubtful precedent beyond its necessity—the establishment of territorial governments when needed—leaving to the inhabitants all the rights compatible with the relations they bear to the confederation.

2. Because I believe this measure, if adopted, would weaken, if not impair, the union of the States; and would sow the seeds of future discord, which would grow up and ripen into an abundant harvest of calamity.

3. Because I believe a general conviction, that such a proposition would succeed, would lead to an immediate withholding of the supplies, and thus to a dishonorable termination of the war. I think no dispassionate observer at the seat of government can doubt this result.

4. If, however, in this I am under a misapprehension, I am under none in the practical operation of this restriction, if adopted by Congress, upon a treaty of peace making any acquisition of Mexican territory. Such a treaty would be rejected just as certainly as presented to the Senate. More than one-third of that body would vote against it, viewing such a principle as an exclusion of the citizens of the slaveholding States from a participation in the benefits acquired by the treasure and exertions of all, and which should be common to all. I am repeating—neither advancing nor defending these views. That branch of the subject does not lie in my way, and I shall not turn aside to seek it.

In this aspect of the matter, the people of the United States must choose between this restriction and the extension of their territorial limits. They cannot have both; and which they will surrender must depend upon their representatives first, and then, if these fail them, upon themselves.

5. But after all, it seems to be generally conceded, that this restriction, if carried into effect, could not operate upon any State to be formed from newly acquired territory. The well known attributes of sovereignty, recognised by us as belonging to the State governments, would sweep before them any such barrier, and would leave the people to express and exert their will at pleasure. Is the object, then, of temporary exclusion for so short a period as the duration of the Territorial governments, worth the price at which it would be purchased—worth the discord it would engender, the trial to which it would expose our Union, and the evils that would be the certain consequence, let that trial rest as it might! As to the course, which has been intimated, rather than proposed, of engrafting such a restriction upon any treaty of acquisition, I persuade myself it would find but little favor in any portion of this country. Such an arrangement would render Mexico a party, having a right to interfere in our internal institutions in questions left by the constitution to the State governments, and would inflict a serious blow upon our fundamental principles. Few, indeed, I trust, there are among us, who would thus grant to a foreign power the right to inquire into the constitution and conduct of the sovereign states of this Union; and if there are any, I am not among them, and never shall be. To the people of this country, under God, now and hereafter, are its destinies committed, and we want no foreign power to interrogate us, treaty in hand, and to say, Why have you done this, or why have you left that undone? Our own dignity and the principles of national independence unite to repel such a proposition.

But there is another important consideration, which ought not to be lost sight of, in the investigation of this matter. The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as compression, with less abundance of the necessaries of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy.

I say this in the event of the extension of slavery over any new acquisition. But can it go there? This may well be doubted. All the descriptions, which reach us, of the condition of the California and of New Mexico, to the acqisition of which our efforts seem at present directed, unite in representing those countries as agricultural regions, similar in their products to our middle States, and generally unfit for the production of the great staples, which can alone render slave labor valuable. If we are not grossly deceived—and it is difficult to conceive how we can be—the inhabitants of those regions, whether they depend upon their ploughs or their herds, cannot be slave holders. Involuntary labor, requiring the investment of large capital, can only be profitable, when employed in the production of a few favored articles confined by nature to a special district, and paying larger returns than the usual agricultural products spread over more considerable portions of the earth.

In the able letter of Mr. Buchanan upon this subject, not long since given to the public, he presents similar considerations with great force. "Neither," says the distinguished writer, "the soil, the climate, nor the productions of California, south of 36 deg. 30 min., nor indeed of any portion of it, north or south, is adapted to slave labor; and besides, every facility would be there afforded for the slave to escape from his master. Such property would be entirely insecure in any part of California. It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., which will be chiefly composed of our citizens, will ever re-establish slavery within its limits.

"In regard to New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande, the question has already been settled, by the admission of Texas into the Union.

"Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande and east of the Rocky mountains, it is still more impossible that a majority of the people would consent to *re-establish* slavery. They are themselves a colored population, and among them the negro does not belong socially to a degraded race."

With this last remark, Mr. Walker fully coincides in his letter written in 1844, upon the annexation of Texas, and which every where produced so favorable an impression upon the public mind, as to have conducted very materially to the accomplishment of that great measure. "Beyond the Del Norte," says Mr. Walker, "slavery will not pass; not only because it is forbidden by law, but, because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and, holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession, they will not permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country."

The question, it will therefore be seen, by examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists, but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist, and where, from the feelings of its inhabitants and the laws of nature, "it is morally impossible," as Mr. Buchanan says, that it can ever re establish itself.

It augurs well for the permanence of our confederation; that during more than half a century, which has elapsed since the establishment of this government, many serious questions, and some of the highest importance, have agitated the public mind, and more than once threatened the gravest consequences; but that they have all in succession passed away, leaving our institutions unscathed, and our country advancing in numbers, power, and wealth; and in all the other elements of national prosperity, with a rapidity unknown in ancient or in modern days. In times of political excitement, when difficult and delicate questions present themselves for solution, there is one ark of safety for us, and that is, an honest appeal to the fundamental principles of our Union, and a stern determination to abide their dictates. This course of proceeding, has carried us in safety through many a trouble, and I trust will carry us safely through many more, should many more be destined to assail us. The Wilmot Proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal, a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another, created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility, and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity.

I am, dear sir, respectfully, your ob't servt.
LEWIS CASS,

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Nashville, Tennessee.

The A. N. Johnson.

When we were put in possession of the facts given by us yesterday, in relation to the explosion on board this boat, we were unable to procure a list of those who were saved; and of those who are known to be dead or injured. From the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 31st ult., we gain the following additional particulars:—

One of the boilers was thrown about 200 yards from the boat into a corn-field, and one-half of another, 250 yards ahead of the boat, on shore.—There were supposed to be about 95 cabin, and 65 deck passengers on board, at the time of the explosion. All the ladies and children in the cabin were saved. Of 27 head of horses, 6 were saved.

The Daniel Boone left 37 of the passengers at Maysville, and brought 8 to this place. Five of the wounded, left at Maysville, were not expected to live.

Sixty or eighty are supposed to be missing.

Some of the men took a skiff, went to Maysville, and got the Daniel Boone to proceed to the place of the disaster, where she rendered all the assistance in her power. The wounded were dressed, and after attending to the wants of the sufferers, as far as possible, the Boone proceeded to Maysville. The different charitable societies of that town appointed committees to attend to them, and relieve their distress as far as possible.

At the time of the explosion, the A. N. Johnson had landed to put off some passengers.

As the books of the boat were all lost, it is not probable the entire loss of life and property will be ascertained.

A trunk was brought to shore at Maysville, which belonged to C. Walker, N. Y. It contained a package for delivery in Philadelphia, from J. Draper, Cincinnati. Mr. W. was a Son of Temperance, and from his regalia, a past worthy Patriarch.

The Boone returned from the wreck, bringing with her thirty-four of the badly wounded. Most of them must die, and two dead—the Clerk and Mr. Fairchild. It is said by those who have escaped, that there must have been upwards of one hundred in all. Our citizens are actively engaged in relieving the distressed.

Mr. Walker is not dead, but amongst the badly wounded.

S. S. Sanders, Cincinnati, badly scalded.
J. Kirkpatrick, Massillon, O., scalded.
Wm. Eberhart and son, Pa., scalded.
G. L. Weatherby, Philadelphia, Pa., scalded.
D. Rutlidge, Ohio, scalded.
N. Wheat, Baltimore, Md., scalded.
Samuel Fisher, Warren, Ohio, scalded.
Samuel Philson, Baltimore Co., Md., scalded.
Henry Shade, Cincinnati, saved.
Arthur Foal, Pittsburgh, saved.
A. N. Johnson, wife and child, Wheeling, saved.
— Conway, Graham's Station, saved.
Cyrus Rollan, Letart Falls, saved.
Jacob Shafer, Ohio, scalded.
Alexander Baily, Ohio, badly scalded.
Robert Russel, Ohio, saved.
John Clancy, Cincinnati, saved.
John Harley, Cincinnati, saved.
John Kenline, Ohio, saved.
H. J. Bonner, Hanover, Va., saved.
C. Harden, Guyandotte, Va., saved.
John Boyd, Warren, Ohio, saved.
Wm. Beard, St. Louis, Mo., saved.
F. Platter, Ohio, saved.
S. Cunningham, Cumberland, Md., saved.
J. Swigart, Belle Air, Ohio, saved.
J. Barnet, Dayton, Ohio, saved.
T. McDonald, Pittsburgh, saved.
Wm. Knight, Va., saved.
John Fowler, Ohio, saved.
Wm. Miller, Cincinnati, saved.
M. R. Hayden, saved.
James Wickersham, Pittsburgh, saved.
T. A. Horn, Ohio, saved.
James M. Sirron, Ohio, saved.
Reid Hickson, Cincinnati, saved.
Augustus Marsh, Cincinnati, slightly scalded
Henry Ladd, Randolph, Ohio, saved.
Wm. Ladd, do do
John Borran, Clarington, Ohio, saved.
Wm. Parker, Dilley's Bottom, Ohio, saved.
H. Davis, Captine, Ohio, saved.
— Tiger, Parkersburgh, Ohio, saved.
McCullough, do do
Lamb, do do
All, do do
James Brandon, Belle Air, Ohio, saved.
Edmund Swagert, do do
John Gilbreath, Pittsburgh, badly scalded.
Hamilton Berbout, Warren, Ohio, saved.
John Williams, do do
James Sprouts, do do
A. Bacon, do do
Wm. Allen, Wheeling, Va., saved.
Anderson Boner, Cincinnati, O., saved.
Benjamin Boner, do do
G. Baker, Pittsburgh, saved.
C. Weaver, Wheeling, Va., saved.
James Henderson, Belmont Co., O., saved.
E. T. Cole, Athens Co., O., saved.
John R. Deary, do do
Paulser Flechir, Doddridge Co., Va., saved.
Jacob Shawalter, Warren Co., O., saved.

CREW.

— Redman, Pilot, Pittsburgh, Pa., killed.
Capt. A. Bennett, Wheeling, Va., saved.
A. Fairchild, do., 1st clerk, dead.
Jacob Johnston, do., 2d clerk, missing.
James Belville, do., carpenter, missing.
James Venem, do., 1st engineer, saved.
John Loyle, do., 2nd engineer, dead.
Wm. Fry, do., 3d engineer, saved.
Matthew Wilson, 1st mate, Pa., leg broke.
James Fennell, bar keeper Cin., slightly wounded.
John Fennell, 1st stewart, Ky., badly scalded.
Alfred Burrows, 2d stewart, Newport, Ky., badly scalded.
John Ferguson, 1st pilot, Pittsburgh, saved.
Wm. Dorsey, 2d pilot, Wheeling, Va., badly bruised.
Sam'l. P. Havlin, 1st cook, Cincinnati, saved.
Alexander Irwin, 2d cook, saved.
3rd cook, na ne not known, saved.
Steele Bennett, pantryman, saved.
George Brown, cabin boy, saved.
C. Weaving, 2d cabin boy, Wheeling, saved.
Mrs. Sutton, chambermaid, saved, Wheeling.
Porter and barber, both badly scalded.
Three firemen saved, out of nine.
Four deck hands, all saved.
Jackson, watchman, saved.
Two found dead, names not known.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 72 Walnut street, Philadelphia: Incorporated A. D. 1810—Charter perpetual.

Insures Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, and property generally, either in the city or country, against loss or damage by fire, perpetual or for limited periods, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

John Sergeant, Samuel C. Morton,
William Lynch, Adolphus Perics,
Thomas Allibone, George Abbott,
John Welsh, Jr., Patrick Brady,
John T. Lewis.

SAMUEL C. MORTON, President.

FRANCIS D. JANIVER, Secretary.

Orders for Insurance by the above Company will be received and insurances effected by the undersigned, agent for Pittsburgh.

GEO. COCHRAN,
26 Wood st.

jan4-3m

MR. DUFF'S

BOOK KEEPING AND WRITING CLASSES, corner of 5th and Market sts., Re-open on Monday next.—MERCANTILE and STEAMBOAT Book-keeping taught on the most effective and expeditious manner. In addition to the usual course of instruction and practice, Mr. D. will on Monday next, commence a course of practical Lectures, in which the application of the science of accounts to all the details of business will be minutely explained. No extra charge made for these Lectures. Hours of business 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 10 P. M.

Jan1

READ AND REMEMBER!

THAT the restoration of the Digestive Organs to their *healthy* and *natural* condition, and the *preservation* of that state, is the GREAT OBJECT of the celebrated medicine,

Dr. Ralph's Vegetable Pills,

which consists of two kinds in one package; No. 1, a purgative, and No. 2, a gentle laxative and strengthener. These pills not only effectually cleanse the body of every vitiated and offensive humor, but also maintains a healthy condition of the digestive organs, and gives the constitution power to carry on its NATURAL MEANS OF CURE. Dyspepsia, in all its various forms, as well as every complaint which originates in constipation of the bowels, have been cured in *THOUSANDS OF INSTANCES.*

For sale by S. L. CUTHBERT,
No. 50 Smithfield st., near 3d,
Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Also, by T. G. Smith, Birmingham; J. M'Cracken, 5th Ward; Wm. Cole, Allegheny City; P. Rentel, Freedom, Pa.; J. L. Russell, Washington, Pa.; Craig Ritchie, Cannonsburgh, Pa.

jan1

EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, for the Steamer of the 15th, must be closed on Monday the 10th inst.; also passage Certificates granted as usual.

JOSHUA ROBINSON,
jan5 Fifth street.

Dividend.

OFFICE OF THE HAND ST. BRIDGE CO., December 31, 1847.

THE President and Managers of the Hand street Bridge Company, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of the capital stock standing in the name of individuals, on the books of the Company, out of the profits of the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, forthwith.

jan5-3t WM. LARIMER, Jr. Treas.

DYE WOODS—425 Bbls Chipped Logwood;
75 " Ground do;
100 " Chipped Fustic;
100 " Ground Camwood;
Just rec'd and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK *and Co.*
jan5 corner of 1st and Wood sts.

"It is the best Cough Medicine I ever saw."

READ the following proof of the superiority of *Dr. Willard's Oriental Cough Mixture*, from a respectable citizen, *who has tried it.*

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1847

MESSRS. HAYS & BROCKWAY:

After laboring for several weeks under the disadvantages of a harrassing cough and most distressing cold, which had thus far resisted the effects of several of the "infallibles," I was induced to purchase a bottle of your Oriental Cough Mixture, and give it a fair trial. To my great surprise, after using only one half of the bottle, I found myself "*entirely well.*" "*It is the best medicine I ever saw.*"

True copy. JOHN HINDS.

Sold by HAYS & BROCKWAY, Druggists, Commercial Row, Liberty street, near Canal. jan4

LARD—140 Kegs Leaf Lard, received per steamer American, and for sale, by
L. S. WATERMAN,
jan4 No 31 Market, and 62 Front st.

8 Bbls Lard;
5 " Fresh Roll Butter;
6 " Dried Peaches;
2 " Clover Seed; just rec'd for sale, by
L. S. WATERMAN,
jan4 No 31 Market, and 62 Front st.

60 Bbls Small White Beans, in store and for sale, by
L. S. WATERMAN,
jan4 No 31 Market, and 62 Front sts.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ We have no such times here as our fellow mortals in New York suffer just now. Well for us is it that we are Pittsburghers, and that Pittsburgh is in the west. Such convulsions, such panics, and such frightful distress as bankers and money dealers can create by a few dashes of their pens, are sad commentaries upon the monetary system of our great country. Still our business men feel a slight touch of the "want of confidence," and it may become worse with us.

Oh for the Benton mint-drops in profusion; oh for the time when the masses of this country will awaken to the realization of the enormous swindle that the whole paper money system is. Our schemes of government, and of society, cannot be fairly tested while the bread and butter of the poor laborer and his family, and the superfluous wealth of the rich is constantly in danger of being grasped by legalized institutions, and their "appendages," without performing a single benefit the necessity for which their existence does not create.

A New York Bank Note List gives the names of eleven banks, about which a panic has been raised. We will not name them, for we consider it a scheme of the Wall street swindlers, to make a raise from the purses of the unwary. The banks named are doubtless as solvent as any others.

Should any of our friends have notes on Banks which have been denounced as "failed," we advise them to be in no hurry about selling them at a sacrifice. They will loose nothing by waiting a few days or weeks.

IRON ORE.—An experiment was tried with the ore from the *Iron Mountain* in Missouri a day or two ago, in one of our large Foundries. About a ton of the ore, which it was supposed would yield about ninety per cent of pure metal, was put into an air furnace, and when it was believed to be melted—it was found that the iron had all evaporated! There was nothing in the furnace;—to the astonishment of all concerned, the iron had gone up the chimney!

☞ There was a Ball in Hog alley on Monday evening. Not having received a ticket, we were not present; and indeed it is likely we should not have been, had the usual courtesy been extended to us. It broke up at an early hour, say eleven o'clock; principally on account of the fuddled condition of some of the ladies and gentlemen, and the interference of the watchmen; who, after a great deal of tapping, were wakened up. The peace of the neighborhood of Fifth street was very seriously disturbed; the turmoil lasted for near two hours; and was ended at last by the confinement of one or two ringleaders in the Tombs, and the hasty dispersion of the others of the party.

These negro balls are great nuisances; invariably end in drunken rows, broken heads, and black eyes. We do not know that there is any remedy for the evil; unless the councils pass a law making it a punishable offence for the blacks to dance at all.

MORE EXCITEMENT.—We have a letter from Mr. E. M. S. SPENCER, (a gentleman who has gained great notoriety as a lecturer on Magnetism and Clairvoyance,) who says that he expects to visit Pittsburgh on or about the 20th inst. We anticipate great excitement during his lectures, as all Mesmeric lecturers and experimenters have heretofore been instrumental in creating anxiety among certain classes of our citizens.

—The celebrated Philological committee will begin their great work of investigating the subject again, we presume. Their Report may be forthcoming after the departure of Mr. Spencer. We have been eagerly watching for it, as "disclosures" are expected to be made through it to the public that will startle the conservative world.

AFFLICTING.—We were yesterday visited by Mr. Ransom, a member of *Excelsior*, a community about forty miles on this side of Cincinnati, whose large building was totally destroyed by the recent flood. Mr. R. was unwell, and has been at a water cure establishment in Brownsville for the past three months, and was fairly recovered when the news reached him that his wife, a daughter, about 17 years of age, and two sons, were washed in the river. He is now on his way home, and will find an infant child alone to welcome him—the only relation saved.

"THE HANSINGER," of last week, is an excellent number. The leader is "Sound Doctrine in a High Place," an article of great spirit, highly commending portions of the able Report of Secretary WALKER, a long extract of which is given "Pictures from Civilization" is very good. "An Hour at the Phalanxtery," a translation from Braincount, is an article of intense interest. But the paper is filled with the most readable and instructive matter.

☞ FIREMEN'S BALL.—The gallant members of the Vigilant are preparing for a Ball, in the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, which will come off in a week or two.

SYMPATHY FOR ITALY.—A meeting is *talked of* by some of our citizens. Well, this is right; but will they act, quickly and effectually? Other cities are ahead of us in this matter; but, "better late than never."

☞ We have had another flood; but not one of the sort we read about. The river was seventeen feet high—within six feet of the last freshet. No damage done.

☞ Another fortune teller (a lady) has commenced business in this city. For our part, we will not call upon her; as we can see into our future far enough already.

☞ A lady complained on Monday, before an Alderman, that her husband frequently whipped her. After hearing the whole case, the Esquire decided that he "served her right." She got tipsey, neglected her children, and behaved badly on various occasions.

THIEVING.—We yesterday heard a man complain of a system of petty stealing that has been practised on the steamboat landing, by boys.

EAGLE SALOON.—Mr. Kneass, Mrs. Sharpe, and Miss Bruce have arrived and made their first appearance for the season last evening at the Eagle. Of course they were well received.

☞ The Grand Jury was discharged last week after finding forty one true bills. This is a small return.

☞ The Athenæum Supper on Saturday night, was "all our fancy painted it." A richer table was never before set before a crowd of mouth-watering epicures. May the proprietors give a thousand more such feasts.

☞ There is another "Teasdale case" in the District Court, in which a son of Rev. Teasdale is the Plaintiff and Oliver Blackburn, Defendant. The Court House yesterday had the usual supply of ladies.

THE VIRGINIA HOUSE.—Our friene Thompson appears to be doing his share of the business in the city. We are glad, for he deserves patronage, as he keeps an excellent house.

☞ The Democrats succeeded in the third and fifth wards yesterday. The whigs succeeded in all the others. There was but a small turn out.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.