THE MORNING POST.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1848.

☞E. W. Carr, Unite. 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 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 Wyle, Secretary.

County Convention.

Our friends will bear it in mind, that this is the day fixed upon for the meeting of the Convention that is to select Delegates to the 4th of March Convention. We hope that every one chosen at the primary meetings will be at his post. The hour of meeting is 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Young Whigs.

In our article of yesterday, on the subject of the *indignation* meeting, held on Saturday night, we referred incidentally, to a possibility of one of the young gentlemen being a candidate for Congress, at a future day. This statement was made on the strength of the report of the proceedings in a *Whig paper;* and we therefore supposed it was correct. We have, however, received a note, from the gentleman who was the author of the resolution given by us; and who we thought might be *looking* towards the seat of government; in which he disavows having made any allusion of the kind. Here it is, *without any date*—though we suppose it was written on yesterday:

"To the editor of the Morning Post.

"My attention has been called to a misstatement, in the course of some remarks made in reference to myself, in your paper of this morning. You were misinformed by the person who stated that I made any allusion, even indirect, to my being in Congress at some future day. I had no such idea, and expressed none such.

"Yours, "J. KNOX."

We did not mention the name of Mr. Knox in our article at all; but quoted extracts from the proceedings; upon which we commented, without using the name of any speaker or mover of a resolution. We will, however, now give that part of the *Whig* report of those proceedings, from which we took the idea that *one* of the gentlemen *might be* wishing to take Mr. Hampton's place in the House of Representatives. The reporter of the proceedings, in giving a synopsis of the speeches made on the occasion, gives the following as a part of one of the speeches:—

"If he (Mr Knox) were in Congress, he would vote supplies of men and money to carry on the war—he would encourage and reward our gallant armies now in Mexico; and when they returned he would receive them with open arms. He would not desert his countrymen in foreign lands—yet all this would not prevent him, at the same time, from denouncing the war as unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President of the United States."

Now there may have been no idea, in the mind of Mr. Knox, of a possibility that he would ever be in Congress; we do not mean to say that there was;—but we were reminded very forcibly of a certain member of a militia company, who, on the event of a new captain being about to be chosen, addressed his companions in arms as follows:

"Fellow Soldiers:—You are about to elect a captain. Now a captain ought to be a man who is brave; and who knows how to drill a company; and who would lead his men to glory at the cannon's mouth.

"Fellow Soldiers—I am a man that is brave. I know how to march a company; and I'd go with you any where. I'm not afraid: so you had better elect me captain!"

Recall of the Volunteers.

The great desire on the part of our brave Volunteers in Mexico to return to their homes (especially since they are not participating in the active duties of the field.) has led to the making of many inquiries, from different quarters, respecting the manner in which they will probably be disposed of. The following letter from Senator Cameron, to Capt Porter, will give all the information that is at present to be had on the subject:

Washington, Jan. 8, 1848.

Dear Sir:—There is a general wish here that the remnant of our volunteer regiments should be recalled,—but the Government has not yet made any decision. My own opinion is, that they will be recalled; for I do not think they can be rendered effective by recruits.

Yours, truly, SIMON CAMERON.
Capt. Porter.

Rail Road Meeting.

The citizens of Beaver county held a meeting, at the Court House, in Beaver, on the 5th instant at which they passed resolutions in favor of a connection with the Central Rail Road of this State, and recommending a point at or near the mouth of the Big Beaver river, as the most desirable one at which to form a connexion. Dr. Joseph Pollock, T. Reno and Samuel Moorhead, Esqs., were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to be signed by the citizens and submitted to our State Legislature on the subject.

From Havana.

Dates have been received from this port to the 21st of December, at which time there were about thirty sail of vessels in port. Business was dull, and American produce very low. Molasses was quoted at 2½a3rs; Coffee 7; Rice 9½a10. The importations of rice from Brazil were large. The stock of lard on hand was 13,600 kegs.

Baltimore Banks.

The condition of the Baltimore Banks, on the 3d inst. was as follows:

	1848.	1847.
Discounts,	$10,118,198	$10,317,200
Circulation,	2,104,773	1,986,248
Deposites,	3,123,868	3,261,999
Specie,	1,832,962	1,814,308

There are eleven banks in the city.

The New Bedford Mercury, in an article on the present state of pecuniary affairs here and abroad, remarks that the commercial misfortune has come once in ten years, as regularly as the census. In 1807, 1817, 1827 and in 1837, there were great pressures.

☞It might, with great propriety, have been added that, but for the wise policy of the Democratic party in Congress, a similar calamity must have befallen us in 1847. Had not the revenues of the government been separated from the banks, our condition must have been truly appalling.

Election for Mayor.
PITTSBURGH.

WARDS.		Adams.	Kerr.	Stackhouse.
First Ward,	maj.	58	000	50
Second "		171	171	26
Third "		377	336	61
Fourth "	maj.	111	000	31
Fifth "		225	402	84
Sixth "	maj.	17	000	000
Seventh "	"	19	000	000
Eighth "	"	97	53	000
Ninth "		76	36	000
		1110	1039	

ALLEGHENY CITY.

	Campbell.	Alexander
First Ward,	155	121
Second "	102	86
Third "	181	160
Fourth "	94 maj	000

By the above it will be seen that H. Campbell, Whig, is re elected, by 165 majority, over A. C. Alexander, the citizens' candidate.

Third Ward.—The following is the vote for Council men in the Third Ward:

Whigs.		Dem.
Palmer, 319	Craft,	359
Early, 348	Lytle,	375
Lewis, 399	M'Colister,	377
Leonard, 397	M'Carty,	371
Horner, 320	Porter,	398
Smith, 390	Haslep,	377

☞There are two Democratic Council men elected in the Seventh Ward.

The Presidency.

From an article in the Washington Examiner over the the signature of "Andrew Jackson," we extract the following, in support of Mr. Buchan an:

"However deservedly high the names of Cass and Dallas may be esteemed by their friends, and in other circumstances than those in which our country now stand, I would not object to them; yet, in our present position with the world, and particularly with Mexico, in my opinion, the ascendency of Democratic principles, our success in the election, and the lasting interests of the United States, all urge the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, who is more identified with the war which has been forced upon us by Mexico, in her infatuation, as well as with the administration of President Polk, than any other man in the nation. This, with many democrats, would be enough to secure his election, involving as it clearly does the carrying out the measures of the government to an honorable peace. But, more than this, there is no man in the country, who understands better, the policy of the government in reference to that war, or who has wielded a more powerful pen in sustaining our just rights, not only with Mexico, but with all other nations in our diplomatic intercourse. These official papers are in our national archives, and their character indicates the exalted mind of Buchanan, who in his seat in Congress so powerfully sustained the administrations of Jackson and of Van Buren, when perils from without and perils from within, threatened the peace and onward progress of our beloved country in the history of the world's advancement."

A writer in the "Genius of Liberty," at Uniontown, in an able and temperate article, thus urges the claims of Gen. Cass upon the attention of the People:—

"In selecting a candidate for that high office, the democratic party should select a man of sterling integrity—possessing talents of the highest order—of undoubted fealty to the democratic faith—and having the elements of popularity which will make him available in all parts of the Union—a statesman well tried and true. That Gen. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, is such a man, none will deny. His long and brilliant public career, from the administration of Thomas Jefferson, down to the present day, affords undoubted evidence of his integrity, talents and democracy. His exertions on the stump, in the North Western States, during the campaign of 1844, produced results in Michigan and Indiana, which, while they carried dismay into the ranks of the opposition, were a source of great rejoicing to the democracy, and Indiana and Michigan no rank among the democratic States, attesting the popularity of their favorite. It would be a work of supererogation to attempt a history of the services of Gen. Cass, to his country and the democratic party. They commence with his boyhood; and although he is approaching a ripe old age, and not a blot has yet appeared, but the page grows brighter, as his great mind is brought to act.

Another writer, over the signature of "Fayette," in the same paper, strongly advocates the election of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, and Gen. W. O Butler, of Kentucky, for the Vice Presidency.

We observe that many of the Democratic papers in the West, begin to speak out boldly in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency. It is therefore very important that Pennsylvania should be united upon one of her distinguished sons, or otherwise she may very easily loose the honor of furnishing the Union with the President. We should dislike to be elbowed, now that we have a fair prospect, though we should have no objections to Gen. Cass, as our candidate. He is a great and a good man. We glory in his fame.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

The Late Capt. Drum.

From a letter dated at the city of Mexico, on the 26th of October, and published in the Westmoreland Republican, we extract the following in relation to the lamented Captain Drum:—

"When we arrived at the Garita, he was the only officer of his company left, and he had only four or five men. He took charge of a six pounder abandoned by the Mexicans, and, completely exposed, he opened a fire with grape upon the Mexicans, who were also dodging in and out of the ditches. He was very much exposed in the open road, while the infantry were huddled in behind the arches. Our Company lay beside him, and we had an opportunity of seeing and admiring his coolness. Wishing to draw his piece to a more favorable position, his men made the attempt, but were not strong enough. Turning very pleasantly to the arches, the Captain said—"will not some of my Westmoreland friends lend me a hand." Our boys immediately jumped out and complied with his request. As he was the most exposed object, the Mexicans concentrated their fire on him, and although their missiles struck around him in every direction, he was the same cool, brave man. At length, turning to Quitman, who stood near he observed that "they had brought to bear on him with round shot." "You observe that," said he, pointing to a round shot which fell within a few feet of him. Quitman now ordered him to charge his piece with grape, and run it forward, so that if the Mexicans made their threatened assault, he might rake them. This was done. It was not long afterwards that the enemy, making a feint of attacking us; Drum opened a fire on them. The citadel replied, and a round shot carried off one of his feet, and mashed the ankle and other foot. He was carried to the castle—two of our company assisting Gen. Scott, who met the sad procession, professed the deepest grief, and pronounced Capt. Drum one of his most valuable officers."

Mr. Clay vs. Mr. Gallatin.—"I have this moment perused an able pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Gallatin, in which, without any concert between us, I find that he takes similar positions to those which I had previously occupied. He fortifies them by a striking array of facts and powerful arguments." [*Henry Clay, December,* 1847.

"Albert Gallatin has no feelings, no attachments, no sympathies, no principles in common with our people.' (He has filled at home and abroad, some of the highest offices under this government during thirty years, and he is still at heart an alien." *Henry Clay* in 1832.

☞Mrs. Elizabeth Jackman, aged about 80 years, died at Lunenburg on the 14th inst. She was stricken with with palsy, and laid *forty days* without partaking of a morsel of food!

Yesterday—Was cold, but otherwise pleasant enough. The snow remained on the ground, and gentlemen of business not interested in the political games were enjoyng themselves as well a possible in their neat little sleighs.

At the polls there was no disturbance. The election went off quietly in both cities. There was considerable excitement—and as will be seen by the vote in the wards, a pretty general turn out. In the Third Ward there appeared to be more activity than in any other. There was a monstrous deal of scratching of the counsel tickets a great many "cross breeds" were on the ground We witnessed a good deal of angry feeling—but it is all over now, and no damage done.

Apart from the election, there was nothing transacted of local interest in either of the cities. Election days are always dull, to citizens generally, and politicians have no time to attend to other things.

☞There will be great excitement at Andrew's Saloon, on Saturday night; on which evening, the prize medal will be awarded to the author of the best sentimental song. We understand that a number of competitors have already been heard from.

In the mean time, our citizens must not forget the nightly concerts that are given by Mr. Kneass, Miss Bruce and Mrs. Sharpe.

For the Morning Post.

Relief for the Unfortunate of Cincinnati.

We have understood that gentlemen have been assigned the duty of collecting in the different wards, from our benevolent citizens, to releive the distress that prevails in Cincinnati, and along the shores of the Ohio, caused by the late freshet. In making inquiry of a friend, the other day, to know what the Committee were doing, and how progressing, we were astonished to learn, that nothing, as yet, has been accomplished by these gentlemen. The people of Cincinnati have claims on us; and we feel confident in saying, that should the Committees do their part, nothing will be wanting on behalf of our benevolent and liberal people. We dislike to find fault,—but fault there is, somewhere; or much might have been, by this time, gathered together to aid these poor people—thrown out of house and home. Push on the good work of collecting, gentlemen of the Committee; and we will guarantee that our kind-hearted citizens will give freely. The liberality of this county, in aid of the Irish funds, has gained for our people a name as unending as time. How appropriately the words of the celebrated poet will apply to these people.

Let it never be said that we were the last to send relief to a people who were the first to relieve us, during our sad calamity. A few thousand dollars, contributed by our prosperous citizens, will never be missed. We should bear in mind that they are "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh;" and, in the eye of God, it is "more blessed to give than to receive." The Committees will remember that prompt action on their part may be the means of saving numerous lives; and now that the season is extremely inclement, when the cry of distress can be heard in the storm,—let us think and feel for their cheerless situation, when we are comfortably seated by our firesides. Now is the time that exertions should be made,—that the hearts of those people may be filled with rejoicing, out of the abundance that many here can and will spare.

"Impart your portion to the poor,
In money and in meat;
And send the feeble, fainting soul,
Of that which you do eat."

Chester County, Pa., Bank Robber—We stated yesterday, on the authority of a letter in the Wilmington Delaware-an, that a man had been arrested in the neighborhood of Port Deposit, as the robber of the President of this Bank, of $31,000. In addition to a confirmation of the statement, by some of the Philadelphia papers, we find it stated in the Wilmington Chicken, that the man sent Dr. Livingston, the President, an anonymous communication, saying that he would return the money for $25,000. The man arrested is said to be named McDowell, an old convict. No money was found on him, although the house in which he was arrested was searched, as well as the woods in the neighborhood.—*Balt. Sun.*

Extraordinary Sailing—The packet ship Isaac Wright, Capt. Bailey, which left Sandy Hook on the morning of the 4th of December, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th, making the passage in the unprecedented short space of thirteen days. She was reported off the port on the 16th. This is shortest passage for a sailing vessel on record, beating the steamer Acadia something more than 48 days.

Dividends.—The Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, or the last six months, payable on demand.

The New York Ins. Co., a dividend of 3 per cent. payable 10th inst.

New Haven Banks.—The four Banks of New Haven have each declared a dividend of 4 per cent, or its equivalent, for the last six months. The Mechanics Bank, whose shares are only $50, divides $2,50 per share, which is a fraction over 4 per cent.

The Bank of Pennsylvania has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, D. C., has declared a half yearly dividend of 2½ per cent.

The Potomac Insurance Company, of Georgetown, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

☞The Legislature of the State of Vermont has passed an act, providing that all real estate, and the rents, issues, and profits which may have belonged to a woman before marriage, or which she may inherit during marriage, shall be exempt from a tachment or levy "for the sole debts of her husband," and that no transfer of either, made by the husband, shall be at all valid, unless she shall freely sign a deed. Married women are also authorized to devise such property by will.

Gone at Last.—The Attica (N. Y.) Telegraph, of the 29th ult., says that the printing press on which Morgan's exposure of Masonry was printed, was destroyed at the fire in that village, with the exception of the bed of the press, which bed was of stone.—The press was moved from Batavia to Le Roy, soon after the publication of the book; and in 1831 was removed to Attica, and was used in printing the Attica Republican, the first paper in that village.

Religious Intelligence.—On the 5th of December last, Miss Mary Jane Durnell, (Sister Mary de Chantal,) received the white veil, in the convent of the Visitation, Frederick city, at the hands of the Most Rev. Archbishop. On the same occasion, Sister Mary Teresa was admitted to the usual vows of religion. Both are converts. On the 8th of December, at the convent of the Visitation, Georgetown, D. C., Miss Mary E. Huntt, of Washington, (Sister Mary Emily,) Miss Anne Freeman, of Washington, (Sister Mary Julia,) and Miss Catharine Byrnes, of Baltimore, (Sister Mary Xavier,) were admitted to the white veil by the Most Rev. Archbishop. On the 1st inst., St. Mary's Seminary Baltimore, the Faculty of Theology conferred upon the Rev. Charles J. White, the degree of Doctor of Theology.—*Catholic Magazine.*

Massachusetts Legislature.—The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled at Boston, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. Zeno Scudder, of Barnstable, was elected President of the Senate; and Francis B Crowninshield, of Boston, Speaker of the House.

The Last.—According to a table from the Adjutant General's office, our loss in killed, in all the battles in Mexico, has been thus far 1,377, and our wounded 3,669. The Mexican killed has been 12,866, and the wounded 13,600.

AFFAIRS OF THE STATES.

Finances of the State of New York.—The annual report of the controller of the State of New York shows the finances of the State to be in a very prosperous condition; the public debt is steadily and rapidly diminishing and the revenues of the government from its public works, are increasing so rapidly that the extinguishment of the State debt at the time stipulated by the new constitution, will be easily accomplished. The cost of the public works to the State, up to December 1st, 1847, was $30,987,336; and the gross income from tolls, for the year ending September 30, 1847, was $3,581,771. The expenses of repairs, &c., for the year, was $643,766, leaving a net income of $2,888,005, against $2,116,106 in 1846, and $2,006,453 in 1845. The loans of the State to railroad companies amount to $5,225,700, of which $3,665,700 has come upon the treasury, leaving $1,560,000 which the companies to which the loans were made have protected and provided for. The $3,665,700 has been added to the cost of the public works of the State, swelling the amount to $34,653,036. The aggregate indebtedness of the State, on the 30th day of November, 1846, was $22,879,400. In 1843, the State debt amounted to $28,713,032 92. The controller has gone pretty extensively into the banks, both the safety fund and the free banking system.

The report shows that the losses by the safety fund banks have been $5,726,926, of which the creditors and bill holders have lost $2,577,926 67, and the stock holders 3,150,000. The free banks have been equally unfortunate. Thirty have been closed by the controller, and there are six more which will soon be put in a state of liquidation, making an average of four per annum, since the law went into operation. The nominal value of the securities of the thirty banks closed by the controller, was $1,881,747, and the amount realized from their sale 971,003, being a loss of $610,743. The amount of the circulation of the eighty eight free banks of the State, on the 1st of December, 1847, was $10,366,514, to secure which the controller held stocks, at their par value, to the amount of $11,100,251, and which are worth in the market, at present prices, $9,276,573. It will be seen by the above, that the depreciation at the present market price, amounts to nearly two millions of dollars, leaving an annual deficiency in the securities, compared with the amount of bills in circulation, of $1,089,981, equal to about one-tenth of the aggregate.

Pennsylvania.—Abstract of the receipts and payments at the State Treasury, for the fiscal year 1847, with an estimate of the same for the yea 1848.

Receipts.	Receipts. 1847.	Estimate 1848
Lands,	$15,293 04	$16,000 00
Auctioo commissions,	2,170 00	21,000 00
Auction duties,	53,831 03	65,000 00
Tax on bank dividends,	128,307 13	125,000 00
Tax on corporation stocks,	124,255 56	120,000 00
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,380,781 19	1,400,000 00
Tavern licenses,	34,963 13	40,000 00
Retailers' licenses,	143,684 70	150,000 00
Pedlars' licenses,	2,291 04	2,500 00
Brokers' licenses,	5,598 31	6,000 00
Theatre and circus licenses,	930 00	1,000 00
Pamphlet laws,	398 29	400 00
Militia fines,	11,090 37	15,000 00
Tax on writs, &c.,	47,184 67	60,000 00
Tax on certain officers,	13,611 56	18,000 00
Collateral inheritance tax,	43,743 55	50,000 00
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,587,995 61	1,700,000 00
Canal fines, &c.,	5,018 07	5,000 00
Tax on enrollment of laws,	3,430 00	3,000 00
Tax on loans,	118,977 90	120,000 00
Loans,	220,089 89	
Dividends on turnpike and bridge stocks,	1,076 79	1,000 00
Nicholson lands,	1,761 35	
Accrued interest,	2,043 50	2,500 00
Refunded cash,	2,242 59	
Escheats,		3,000 00
Fees of the public officers,	1,257 41	1,500 00
Miscellaneous,	6,370 16	6,000 00
	$3,977,025 89	$3,921,900 00
Balances in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1847 and 1848,	384,668 70	680,890 85
	$4,361,704 59	$4,602,790 85

Abstract of the receipts and payments at the State Treasury, for the fiscal year 1847, with an estimate of the same for the year 1848.

Payments.	Payments. 1847.	Payments 1848.
Public Improvements,	$690,575 95	$779,590 00
Expenses of government,	209,113 37	210,000 00
Militia Expenses,	25,837 72	20,000 00
Pensions and gratuities,	24,850 11	25,000 00
Charitable Institutions,	20,000 00	20,000 00
Common Schools,	196,804 04	200,000 00
Loans,	209,064 46	
Interest on loans,	2,002,240 41	2,000,000 00
Guaranty of interest,	30,800 00	30,800 00
Domestic creditors interest,	5,133 51	5,800 00
Cancelled relief notes,	150,000 00	200,000 00
Damages on the public works,	12,567 21	10,000 00
Revenue Commissioners,	98 20	2,300 00
Public buildings and grounds,	1,802 37	1,200 00
Eastern reservoir of the Penn's canal,	16,515 57	1,300 00
Outlet lock at Wells' falls,	16,550 99	3,400 00
Penitentiary,	14,915 00	15,000 00
State Library,	1,924 80	1,000 00
House of Refuge,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Conveying fugitives,	679 57	
Escheats,	35 00	1,000 00
Nicholson lands,	1,751 54	
Abatement of state tax,	40,369 57	40,000 00
Philadelphia riots,	61 00	
Miscellaneous,	5,223 35	6,000 00
	$3,650,813 74	3,576,390 00
Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1847 and 1848,	650,890 85	1,026,400 85
	$4,361,704 59	4,602,790 85

Ohio Finances, &c.—We have received the annual report of the Auditor General, of Ohio, to the State Legislature. It presents an encouraging statement of the finances of that growing State. The revenues raised by taxation, &c., for 1846, were $2,925,691; the expenditures $2,483,141. There is in the Treasury, $195,130—nearly half a million.

The foreign debt of Ohio, payable, principal and interest in New York, is $16,963,282. The domestic debt, Ohio canal bonds and road stock, amounts to $749,832. There are also in trust funds [irreducible stocks] $1,519,372, giving $19,233 487 as the funded debt of the State, on which it pays $1,163,569 of yearly interest, being on an average over 6 per cent. on par value. The debt is not an annuity or consols, like that of England, but payable at fixed periods.

The School Fund raised during the past year, amounts to $310,725, and arises from various sources, such as a State half mill tax, $74,202; a physician's, pedlar's, and lawyer's tax, &c., $15,147; interest on surplus revenue, $86,010; tax on banks, $40,559; revenue on school section No. 16 fund $59,730; revenue on Virginia military school fund, $15,408; do. on U. S. military school fund, $7,182.

The disbursements from school funds are $291,200, paid to the several counties.

Financial Affairs of Texas.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Austin, says:

Through the kindness of Mr. Shaw, the Comptroller, I have been able to procure some information of interest, touching the monetary affairs of the State.

The amount of available means in the treasury, on the 31st of October last, (the end of the fiscal year) was $51,238.

The amount of taxable property in the State, according to the assessor's returns for 1846, was $43,747,175, upon which the amount is $102,478, including poll tax. The amount of taxable property returned thus far for 1847, is $45,504,655—not including Harrison, Jefferson, Red River, Shelby, Tyler, Washington, and San Patricio counties, from which returns have not yet been received.—The taxes due on the returns thus far made, amount to $107,530, and the whole amount will be about $119,000.

There is now in the treasury, due the school fund, for the year 1846, the sum of $5 885.

The whole expenses of the State, from the organization of the present government to the 31st October last, were $112,033 98.

The amount of means received since the organization of the State, from revenue due the late government of Texas, including the amount in the Treasury at the time of the change, is $125,933 13.

The whole estimated debt of the late Republic of Texas, as far as acknowledged by the government and estimated by the Comptroller, is eleven millions and fifty thousand dollars—the probable equivalent value of which is estimated at $5,525,195.

From the Knickerbocker.

"LEND A HAND."

BY R. S. CHILTON.

Heed the words, thou man of wealth!
Bring back the fading hue of health
To the poor man's sunken cheek—
Thou art strong, he is weak;
He hath neither gold nor land:
Help to raise him—"lend a hand."

Heed the words, thou poor man!—thou
Who livest by thy sweating brow;
If a sinking brother need
Thy assistance, give him heed;
Thou may'st better understand
What his woes are: "lend a hand."

Heed the words, O thou in whom
The softer virtues live and bloom;
If an erring sister claim
Aid and pity in her shame,
Scorn her not, but take thy stand
On higher ground, and "lend a hand."

ANGRY WORDS.

"Poison-drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter pain drops are they,
Weaving for the coming morrow,
Sad memorials to-day.

Angry words—oh, let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's first impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip."

☞A Curiosity.—James W. Parker, of Cornwall, Vt., states that during the winter, he felled an Elm tree which had been dead for several years. On cutting and splitting the body of the tree, he found in its heart, and about eighteen inches above the cut for falling, seventeen distinct marks, apparently made with a hatchet when the tree was but a sapling. Outside these marks were three hundred and fifty-seven grains—noting the number of years from the time the hatchet strokes were made till the death of the tree.

☞The President of the Senate has appointed Senator Thos. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, a Regent of the *Smithsonian Institution*, in the place of Senator Cass, resigned.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, some days ago, appointed the following members of the House regents of the Institution, to serve until December, 1849, viz: Mr. Hilliard of Alabama; (re-appointment) Mr Marsh of Vermont, and Mr. M'Clelland of Michigan—to fill the places of Mr. Owen of Indiana and Mr. Hough of N. York, whose terms expired last month, and who, ceasing to be members of the House of Representatives, could not be reappointed.

A New Cave.—The editor of the Wisconsin Argus, accompanied by several friends, recently entered upon an exploration of a newly discovered cave in Dane county, near Madison. They was dered through its labyrinths for several hours, but found no signs of its termination. It is probably of great extent, and is marked by many of the peculiarities of the great cave of Kentucky. It will constitute the story of some venturesome explorer hereafter

We observe the name of Geo R Riddle, Esq of Pittsburgh, named for Canal Commissioner in several papers. Mr. Riddle has long been an active and influential member of the Democratic party, and if nominated for that important post, would make an accommodating and efficient officer.—*Harrisburgh Union.*

Specie Coming Back.—It is an interesting and unexpected fact, that the steamer Caledonia, at Boston, from Liverpool, brings $230,000 in specie. This seems to show that the demand for coin in England, which has attracted it that way, notwithstanding the balance of trade is largely in our favor, is essentially supplied.—*Jour. of Com.*

☞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. dec28

☞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. dec28

Important to Consumptives!!!—Strange! That so many who are afflicted with a Cough that is gradually wearing them down, and slowly, but surely stealing them into that dreadful disease Consumption—that disease which carries off thousands daily, are doing nothing, or what is worse than nothing, gorging themselves with *nostrums*, that are puffed to the skies for cures they are said to have effected on some foreign or unknown persons. When they can be positively cured by using Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, which still continues to effect the most *Wonderful Cures* ever recorded in the annals of medicine. A fact which is proved by reference to the vast number of certificates from the first and most respectable citizens, such as Dr. Wm. J. Richards, Judge Wm. Burke, the Wife of the Rev. G. W. Maley, Dr. Hiram Cox, late Professor in Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and others of this place. Certificates not only of remarkable cures of distressing Cough, but Consumption actually cured, after the Physicians of the highest standing had given them up to die! If men of such high standing will *vouch* for the *great virtues* of this medicine, we cannot but infer that it is at least all that it is represented to be. It can be had at D C. Kneeland's, also at Messrs Kidd & Co.'s

nov23

The time has come when coughs and colds are rife, when consumption insinuates its changeful form—nips many a lovely bud, and lurks within the present blooming flower, the beautious cheek now deadly pale, now flushed with crimson hue, bespeaks the presence of a foe, a direful foe, who flatters to destroy. To drop the metaphor, such is Consumption, often brought on by neglected coughs and colds, wet feet, &c. Beware, and use the sovereign remedy, Doctor Sherman's All Healing Balsam, a certain and never failing remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, pain in the side and breast, whooping cough, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, bronchitis, &c. Price, 25 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by W. Jackson, at his Boot and Shoe Store, and Patent Medicine Warehouse, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and by duly appointed Agents in every town in the U. States. See advertisement. nov23

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11, 5 P. M.

The steamer Blue Ridge, from Kanawha for Cincinnati, when near Gallopolis, exploded on Saturday night, about 1 o'clock, during a severe snow storm. The explosion was most terrific, reducing the boat to a perfect wreck. The cabin over the boilers, together with the hull, sunk immediately. The after portion of the cabin floated off, with all those who had escaped from the explosion. They were taken from their slender portion of the wreck about eight miles below the scene of disaster.

We are unable to arrive at any just conclusion, in reference to the number lost. There were 70 persons on board, of whom 20 or 30 perished, mostly passengers from Kanawha and Gallipolis. But few persons were able to save any thing, in the hurry and anxiety for personal safety. Many were forced to go ashore in their night clothes, not having sufficient time to hunt up their apparel.—The cause of the explosion undoubtedly was that of defective boilers, those on board having been used for nine years.

AND YET ANOTHER!!

St. Louis, January 11, 1847.

The steamer Planter, running on the Illinois river, on the 5th inst., burst both her boilers. Her cabin was torn in fragments, and five persons killed, and many others scalded very badly, including the Captain, Clerk and Engineer.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Washington, January 11, 1847.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and a prayer made by the Chaplain.

After the presentation of sundry petitions and memorials, Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill providing for the increase of the medical staff of the army.

Senator Felsh, of Michigan, upon leave, brought in a bill for granting a portion of public lands in Michigan, for the aid of internal improvements

Mr. Dayton submitted a resolution calling for copies of letters from Gens. Taylor and Scott, in reference to forced contributions for the army in Mexico.

Mr. Baldwin also submitted a resolution calling for copies of correspondence in relation to Mr. Trist's visit to Mexico, to obtain a peace or an armistice; and all his correspondence in relation to the affair. He also offered a resolution restoring Mr. Ritchie of the Union to his privileges upon the floor of the Senate, which was passed. He also made a spirited speech against the army bill. After which, Mr. Sandy Johnson continued his speech, and denounced the conduct of the President in relation to the war, who should have called out the whole of the troops authorized by Congress. In regard to the further prosecution of the war, if its object were proper, he would penetrate into the heart of the enemy's country; but if its object was to conquer and destroy the Mexican nation, he would not vote a dollar. The debate was continued by Messrs. Cass, Crittenden and Clayton until the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Hon. Mr. Rockville, the Chair man of the Committee on Claims, offered a resolution, authorizing the employment of a clerk to make out a list of claims presented to Congress to aid the committee in detecting frauds.

After the morning's business, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the President's Message. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., who had the floor, continued his speeech, and vehemently denounced Walker's Report as full of gross falsehoods, of which he produced evidence in the course of the debate. The debate was continued by Messrs. Venable and Rockwell. Mr. Lincoln of Mass. then obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

January 11, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales Howard st. at 6,00; more sellers than buyers.

Grain—Market for Wheat is active; also, Corn. No changes in other grains. Sales prime white Wheat at 1,40; prime red is selling at 1,36. Sales prime white Corn at 57@58; prime yellow at 60@62; Oats 38@40. Sales of Rye at 73@75.

Provisions—Nothing doing.

Groceries—The market is without change.

Whiskey—Sales at 24c.

Beef Cattle—Sales at 2,06 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Killed Hogs—Sales at 5,26 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Married,

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Reeves, Mr. William A. Gray, to Miss Sophia A. Gesling, all of this city.

Died,

On the evening of the 21st ultimo, at the residence of her husband, in Mt. Carroll, Ill., MARY, wife of John Irvin, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 51 years.

In New Castle, Mercer county, on the 14th ult., Capt. Jonathan Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, in the 97th year of his age.—"Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

At his residence in Lost Creek Valley, Juniata county, on the 21st ult., Hon. William M'Alister, aged 73 years. Mr. M'Alister was one of the oldest inhabitants of the Valley; and died in the same house in which he was born.

SAMUEL C. HILL,
(*Successor to Hill and Browne,*)
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
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HAS always on hand, a large assortment of the newest designs of American and French, Satin, Glazed and Common Paper Hangings, Gold, Velvet, and Imitation Borders; Fresco, Column, Parlour, Hall and Chamber Papers; Landscape, Fire-Board Prints, &c. Bainbow and other styles of Window Blind Paper, 36 inches wide. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Country Merchants are particularly invited to call.

☞ Rags and Tanner's scraps, purchased at the highest market price. jan12-w1m

"Selling off Low for Cash."

WINTER CLOTHING of every description, such as cloaks, over coats, superfine blanket, Beaver, Pilot, and heavy broad cloths, superfine cloth, Dress, and frock coats; a