For the Daily Morning Post.

MY REMINISCENSES—No. 3.

BY FRED FOWLER.

CONTENTS:—*Introduction—The County Down—The Great Britain—The way they do it—The Gillespie Monument and Freemasonry!*

Well, after all, it is a great pity that I never was so lucky or fortunate as to obtain *one* kiss of the blarney stone To this cause, it is owing that I cannot affirm with my countryman, (who was he?) that I ate much better Ice Cream in Dublin, than I have yet tasted in the U. S. and that the harvest moon, visible in Yankeeland, is *almost* as large as the luna, which sheds her silvery light on the dear island I have left behind me. Yet, it is true, that from the glorious days of King Brian Boriohme, when monarchs rode to battle on *Laughceens*, with straw ropes for stirrups, down to the present moment, the sons of Jerne, and their national character, possess the same phase in every direction. Talk of Arthur the Great, Federick the Great, and Alexander the Great! What were they to *our* great ARTHUR, who, on the filed of Waterloo, totally discomfited one greater than them all? And your Poets hide their diminished heads, at the name of "our own darling, Tom Moore;" and your novel writers fall prostrate before the surprising genius, which invoked the wit of the inimitable Mickey Free! And yet, all the honor, all the reward this veritable individual claimed for his services, was that when the ladies (God bless them!) wud be afther reading his highly intelligint pirrigrinations in the pininshula, they wud give him a cher, with the round:—"Arrah, Micky, now can't you be aisy?"

The County Down for bonny lasses, against the world; but what have I to do with the Ladies?—Verily, nothing. This being Leap year, too, were I to introduce a few here, the most handsome one might choose to fancy me, and of course I dare not refuse the tempting offer! But, to the point. My friend Edward Gratton and I entered the County Down, a little below Newry, made Warrenspoint and Rosstraver, two pretty little villages, which are resorted to in the summer months for sea bathing. Directly opposite, in the County South, stands Carlingford, so justly famous for its delicious oysters. Then there was Castlewellan, (Lord Roden's Town,) and Slieve Donard, and the Mourne Mountains, at the foot of which, the fishing village of Newcastle, inauspicuously looks out on the Irish Sea. We were here informed, that a short time previous to our visit, an immense shoal of fish having been on the coast, the boats were manned by every hand that could be had for the employment of cathing them—They were not long at sea, when a dreadful storm arose; the boatmen prepared to return, and then pulled for their lives. The storm fiend mocked their efforts; the waters broke and overwhelmed them; ay, every man of them found a watery grave in sight of their peaceful dwellings. This visitation of Providence bereft above 200 families, of husbands, fathers and brothers!

A little below Donagbadee, in the bay of Dundrum, lay the Ocean Leviathan, the Great Britain. When viewing her gigantic hull, on that ocasaion, we had not the remotest idea, that ever she would be afloat rgain, but Mr. Brunell, more fortunate than his competitors—and be it remembered, that the very best Engineers of Europe and America, visited, with the intention of raising her—succeeded in floating her. She has been duly rapaired, and the curious in such matters, may gratify their curiosity in inspecting her, if they only take the trouble of going to Orleans, at which post she will run once a month with the European Mail.

Having taken a regular survey of the Downshire coast, from Newry to Bangor, and of the Isle of Man, we proceeded to Downpatrick, where in one grave, rejoice the mortality of three Saints:—BRIDGET, PATRICK and COLUMBKILLE. On Sunday morning, my liberal friend, Grattan, accompanied me to the Episcopal Church. Why? I did not question. The congregation was large and extremely fashionable. In the pew next to us, sat the officers of the Cavalry and Infantry, who filled the body of the church. Before us sat the Marchioness of ——. (I dare not be more particular.) and her amiable daughters. Edward whispered to me, "Do you observe those ladies at their small talk. I'd bet a sovereign they are chatting about my appearance here to day. Well, if they are, though a Catholic, they'll find that I can chaunt the service as well as themselves. I'll give them something to talk!" and to it, he went, but no sooner did the fair ones behold him rise, and join in the choir, than they (perhaps as a specimen of their aristocratic manners) gave vent to a low, bitter, or ironical laugh, on observing which, Edward looked 64 pounders at them, shut the of his eyes firmly, and continued singing as before, which so disconcerted the amiables that they resumed their seats. Ere the service was concluded, a tall and rather good looking dragoon, entered the church, his sabertash and accoutrements so bespattered with mud, that it was evident he had had a severe ride; and proceeding to where the officers sat, he presented the Colonel with a large packet, the red seal of which bore the Royal Arms. No further notice was taken of the interruption, and on leaving the church, after service, Edward and I walked, or sauntered directly to the residence of his father. We had not gone far, however, when we were overtaken by the glittering carriage of the Marchioness, who appeared to be informing her self of the conduct of Gratton, and just as it drove up, we heard her mention his name. The wild youth needed not another word; he walked from the footpath over to the carriage, and making a deferential bow, he inquired of the Marchioness if she had been speaking *to* him? "No sir," said she quite stiff, and with a formal jecture, "No sir, I was not." "Then, madam, if you were not speaking *to* me, you were most certainly speaking *at* me; however, the consequence is not great: good morning, madam!" Saying which he rejoined me. He then told me, that he delighted to perplex the ladies of this family, the "*old one*" dreading that he would, some day, run off with the best of her amiables. He was descended from as high a "stock" as they were; had as good possessions as they had; and wanted only a title to place him on a par.

After dinner, we learned that the military had got the "ROUT," and were to march in two hours; so we determined to witness the departure. Arrived in the barrack yard, all was confusion and hurry. Sweethearts looking for their lovers; creditors with profit and loss faces *as long as my arm*, earnestly pressing the payment of their bills; draymen, and others, packing up baggage; and many another bustling item, as the drapers would say, too numerous to mention here. The non-commissioned officers had some trouble in collecting the privates; but with the last tip of the long roll on the drum, they fell into rank; and the muster having proved satisfactory, a few preliminary orders were given, and the band was ordered to the right of the wing. The Colonel then gave in succession, stand at ease; attention! shoulder arms; slope arms; right face; right counter march; forward march; and away they went, playing the "Girl I left behind me." The scene was certainly impressive. On the sacred Sabbath day; the church bells reminding the inhabitants of the town of the hour of prayer, and their duty to go up to the house of God; the hitherto quiet streets, ringing with the gay melody of profane music, and echoing the deep tread of upwards of 2,000 feet.

When the —th gained the main street, and was passing down it, by command of the chief officer, three cheers were given for the ladies of Down; which was joined in by the crowd; and the regiment marched away.

"That is the way they do it," said my friend; "nine months, or a year at most, is sufficient stay for a regiment of English soldiers in one town.—They have got every penny of credit they could; then apply for a removal, and before a merchant can make out his bill, they are gone. But, then, the "Girl I left behind me,"—they should have said girls, or hundreds of them. Confiding, affectionate, lovely women, how dearly they pay for their confidence in the red coats. With the last twang of their bugles, every recollection and remembrance of the ladies of Down, will evaporate ou the breeze." The next morning, at seven o'clock, the dragoons were in their saddles, and in a short time were far away *en route* for Dundalk.

Perhaps, the greatest demonstration ever I witnessed, was that at the opening of the Gillespie monument, in the town of Comber. The testimonial was a lofty column, erected to the memory of the late Major General Sir Rollo Gillespie, K. C. B: a staunch mason, an ardent patriot, and a brave and distinguished officer. He fell at the head of his regiment, after assisting in achieving a glorious triumph, on a victorious battle field, and his last words were, ONE SHOT MORE FOR THE HONOR OF DOWN!

The procession consisted (I think,) of upwards of 200 Lodges of Free Masons, wearing their regalia and emblems, and headed by their distinctive banners. Several lodges came from England and Scotland, and many others travelled a great distance to be present at the ceremonial. Near to the base of the monument, stood the Fathers of the Order, with their jewels and insignia of office, and the several distinguished orators, who came to do honor to the memory of the dead, and the cause they espoused. This group was presided over by Colonel Cairnes, through whose instrumentality, the funds were raised, and the undertaking accomplished. The speeches were many and to the point, and it was certainly thrilling to gaze on that immense concourse, so profusely decked with "banners and badges," and look on the old grey headed men, who prided in their flags, which were transcribed with appropriate mottoes, such as, "Sic sita in æternum floreat;" Sit Lux et Lux Fuit;" and "Quis Separabit;" and their bands discoursed such eloquent music, that really, the unitiated (many of whom, came with the expectation of seeing a certain long tailed, cloven-footed gentleman, but who did not make his appearance,) were highly gratified; and returned home rejoicing. Relative to this maligned and ill-treated body, I have nothing to say. I never was a member of the craft; but were I disposed to become one, I would not be deterred by the foolish and unjust outcry which has been raised against the order, and which finds a response only in the breasts of the gullible, narrow minded Anti-Masons of the United States. No where else, I can assure you, dear reader, for I have been in more lands than one or two.

For the Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR:—As the "ten hour system," is before the Legislature of this State, I recur to the article on that highly important subject, which appeared in the Dispatch some time ago. Herein he says—"All our sympathies, being not overburthened with the good things of this life, are with the toiling millions, and we are ever ready to lend what little aid we can to increase their comfort, but to aid the laborer it is not necessary to vote for the capitalist." In my previous article, I have shown the hostility of capital to its producer, labor. When concentrated and separated therefrom, thus creating the class capitalist, that which tends to elevate labor, necessarily must conflict with the unjust interests of the capitalist. Therefore, if the Dispatch will hereafter aid to increase the comforts of the toiling millions; who have created all existent surplus wealth by their excessive drudgery, the fruits of which they have been despoiled of, the capitalist must be voted against, as such, and humanity must be voted for. A limit must be put to the paternate grasping of the capitalist. The interests of the down-trodden and plundered wealth producers—female and male adults, and helpless youth; the slaves of the wages system; which despoils its victims of their toil begotten products more, much more, than is perpetrated through the agency of chattel slavery, must be voted for. And, whether the Dispatch will change its mercenary tactics, (mercenary because its advertising patronage comes mainly from the employers, as evidence of the advice given to the useful classes, to call the employers to their councils; there are, at this time, cheering indications of a more expansive benevolence agitating the public mind, stimulating the investigation of the rights of man, whilst making known the flagrant wrongs inflicted by capital when created by the spoliation of LABOR. The hours of daily toil, are, at present, excessive. This fact, the Dispatch will not dare deny. The system pursued by the capitalist class, to abstract all from the useful classes that can be taken, regardless of the brotherhood of man, is becoming notorious even to those, if possible, less informed of the science of political economy, than is the Dispatch. Fenelon was accustomed to say, "I love my family better than myself; my country better than my family; and mankind better than my country—for I am more a Frenchman than a Fenelon, and more a man than a Frenchman." This noble sentiment is beyond the calibre of the Dispatch, as yet seen in its nativeism and sonnyism. It is "so wrapped up in the idea of the superlative good to be attained by their peculiar plan, as to have but little charity for those who differ from them." Unfitted to assist human progress, through lack of intelligence, or of moral courage, although that print boastingly asserts: "We are independent of capitalists, as we are of numbers;" yet that moral courage is not to be expected in its columns, was fully exhibited, in the many excuses emitted therein, to apologize to the monopolists for the articles which boldly advocated the principles of national Reform when well paid for their being admitted. Aid to the Laborer will be miserably small, coming through any such cowardly and imbecile agency.

Sagacity of the Elephant.—The tragical event at the Menagerie, resulting in the death of poor Kelly, has made the elephant the chief lion of Philadelphia, says the City Item A morning or two after the terrible occurrence, the daring Driesbach took him into the ring for the purpose of dressing his wounds, made by sundry thrusts of pikes, lances and pitchforks, in the efforts to subdue him.—The Elephant appeared to be fill at ease, and sought to attract the attention of Driesbach, by gently fondling him with his trunk, and then pointing to his foot, slightly raising it from the ground, and in various ways challenging particular notice. This aroused Driesbach's curiosity, and on inspection he discovered that he had run a large splinter of white pine into his foot. Pincers were procured, and the piece extracted, at which the joy of the monster knew no bounds, and he repeatedly thanked Driesbach in the only way that an Elephant can thank any one. It is curious that he is quite friendly now with Driesbach, although for 6 years he has sought repeatedly to kill him.

Counterfeit Gold Coin.—A counterfeit quarter eagle of the New Orleans mint, dated 1843, which had undergone the scrutiny of the best judges, and been pronounced good by them and the officers of the Philadelphia mint, has been discovered in New York, by sawing it in two, to be a mere shell of gold, the interior being filled with silver. The goldin it is said to be worth $1,25. A half eagle of the same character has been discovered, and sweated eagles also, rendering it proper that receivers should be cautious in taking gold coin.

THE MORNING POST.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

☞ 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.

For Telegraphic Despatches, see next Page.

The President.—The Federalists.

The Federal leaders in Congress, and the Federal editors in every quarter, have recently had their *patriotic indignation* aroused to the highest pitch in consequence of a communication from the President to the House of Representatives. The origin of this outburst lies in a resolution, adopted by the Federal majority in the House, calling upon the President for "any instructions which may have been given to any of the officers of the army or navy of the United States, or other persons, in regard to the return of President General Lopez de Santa Anna, or any other Mexican, to the republic of Mexico, prior or subsequent to the order of the President, or Secretary of War, issued in January, 1846, for the march of the army from the Nueces river across 'the stupendous deserts' which intervene to the Rio Grande; that the date of all such instructions, orders, and correspondence be set forth, together with the instructions and orders issued to Mr. Slidell, at any time prior or subsequent to his departure for Mexico, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that republic," and requesting the President also to "communicate all the orders and correspondence of the government in relation to the return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico."

The demand was made imperatively; being divested of the usual reservation to the President—"if not deemed incompatible with the public interest;"—in all similar calls; and the President very respectfully declines answering the call to any greater extent than he would have done, if the usual call had been made. He has submitted to the House a considerable amount of correspondence in relation to the matter; but informs that body, that a large proportion of that which is embraced within their call, is of a character not to be made public at this time, without great injury to the public interest.

With regard to the British steamer having carried Parades into Vera Cruz, a correspondence has taken place between Mr Buchanan and the American Minister at London, who laid the case before the British Government, which has drawn forth the following letter from Lord Palmerston:

Foreign Office, Nov 16, 1847.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 8th instant, (ultimo,) complaining of the conduct of Capt. May, of the British mail steamer "Teviot," in having conveyed General Parades from Havana to Vera Cruz, in the month of August, I have the honor to state to you, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having investigated the circumstances of this affair, her Majesty's government have informed the directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, to whom the steamer "Teviot" belongs, that the directors are bound to testify, in a marked manner, their disapproval of Capt May's conduct, in having thus abused the indulgence afforded to the company's vessels by the government of the United States, and the directors of the company have accordingly stated to her Majesty's government, that they will immediately suspend Capt. May from his command, and that they publicly and distinctly condemn any act on the part of their officers, which may be regarded as a breach of faith towards the government of the United States, or as an infringement or invasion of the regulations established by the United States officers in those ports of Mexico which are occupied by the forces of the United States.

I have the honor to be, PALMERSTON.

George Bancroft, &c, &c.

Among the documents relative to the admission of Santa Anna, the following, from Com. Connor is not without interest:

Princeton, Sacrificus, August 16, 1846.

SIR. The brig of war Daring, just about sailing for New Orleans, with dispatches from the English minister at Mexico, to Mr Pakenham at Washington, allows me an opportunity, and sufficient time, to inform you that Gen Santa Anna and his friends have just now arrived at Vera Cruz in the English merchant steamer Arab, from the Havana.

I have allowed him to enter without malestation, or even speaking the vessel, as I was informed by the senior English naval officer here. Capt Lambert, she carries no cargo, and would not be allowed to take any in return. I could easy have boarded the Arab, but I deemed it most proper not to do so, allowing it to appear as if he had entered with out my concurrence. It is now quite certain the whole country—that is, the garrison of every town and fortress—have declared in his favor. But unless he has learned something useful in his adversity, and become another man, he will only add to the distractions of the country, and behurled from power in less than three months.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

D. CONNER.

The President refers to his message at the opening of the preceding session of Congress, for an explanation of the motives which led to the admission of Santa Anna into the Mexican territory, and also to messages from Gen. Washington, Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, sustaining his course in declining to furnish the whole correspondence, &c., called for. "The advocates of Mexico," are however, fully determined to show their devotion to the cause of her villainous government to the utmost, and now denounce the President in unmeasured sentences, because he refuses to make public correspondence, and plans of operation, which, if laid before the country at the present time, would entirely defeat all the objects aimed at by the administration, in the discharge of its duties to the country

The very nature of the duties imposed on the President of the United States, requires that much, in relation to our intercourse with foreign powers, should be left to his judgment, and that of his constitutional advisers. This has been denied under no administration, since the origin of the government; and nothing but malignant party spleen would attempt to make it appear that the President was pursuing any other than the clear line of duty, in refusing to comply with the demand of the House, made in the manner it has been. If nothing but an honest desire for the good of the country had prompted the majority, they would at once have recognized the position in which their call, if complied with, would place our affairs with Mexico; and, instead of determining to *force* before the country and world, matters which any *Statesmen* would know ought not to be made public, they would have so framed their call, as to secure all which was necessary to be made public; or, if they could not act without *all* the correspondence, they might at least have offered some assurance that it would not be made public, until there could be no disadvantage in doing so.

But, in any event, this is a mere question of constitutional privilege, of which every President has, to a greater or less extent, availed himself. Mr. Polk has a right to avail himself of any constitutional prerogative which has been enjoyed by any of his predecessors; and yet, notwithstanding this, there is no act of his administration, which goes to fix upon him a greater desire to entrench himself behind his constitutional privileges, than other Presidents have done. Indeed we think that a contrary charge might be much more easily sustained. All the bluster now made by the Federal leaders, is not to be looked upon, by men having any knowledge of our political history, as any thing but mere party clap-trap, for the purpose of trying to gull the People.

State Bank of Indiana.

As the notes of the State Bank of Indiana form a large portion of the currency circulation of this city, we think the following comparative statement of the condition of that institution will be read with interest by our citizens at this time:

Comparative Exhibit of the Condition of the Bank on the 21st of Nov., '46, and the 20th Nov., '47.

CAPITAL STOCK.		
The capital stock of individuals has been reduced,	$33,150 00	
The capital stock of the State has been increased by investments of the sinking fund	32,200 00	
Reduction of capital stock,		$950 00
DISCOUNTS.		
Discounted notes and bills, Nov. 21, 1846	3,018,743 57	
Discounted notes and bills, Nov. 20, 1847	3,038,798 35	
Increase of discounts,		20,064 78
SUSPENDED DEBT.		
Amount of suspended debt on Nov. 21, '46	577,647 46	
Amount of suspended debt on Nov. 20, 1847	460,115 00	
Reduction of suspended debt,		117,531 57
SURPLUS FUND.		
Amount of surplus fund, Nov. 21, 1846	413,563 33	
Amount of surplus fund, Nov. 20, 1847	453,444 50	
Increase of surplus fund,		39,881 17
CIRCULATION.		
Notes in circulation, Nov. 21. 1846	3,336,533 00	
Notes in circulation, Nov. 20, 1847	3,606,452 00	
Increase of circulation		269,919 00
SPECIE.		
Am't of specie on hand, Nov. 21, 1846	$1,003,627 40	
Am't of specie on hand, Nov. 20, 1847	1,083,979 39	
Increase of specie		$80,331 99
MEANS IN EASTERN BANKS.		
Amount of means in eastern banks on Nov. 21, 1846	$370,333 87	
Amount of means in eastern banks on Nov. 20, 1847,	$39,209 09	
Increase of means in Eastern banks.		$168,875 22

Adjutant General's Report.

We are indebted to Mr. NORRIS, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of this document. We learn from it that the number of volunteers and militia enrolled is 259,101 divided into 1,736 companies, 173 regiments, 39 brigades; 39 Brigadier and 17 Major Generals; and that, to arm this force, the State has 18,266 muskets, 4,768 rifles, and about 7,000 swords, besides cannon and small arms. The report is brief and well written; and gives to the public correct information relative to the different transactions in this department of the State government.

Modesty.

Thomas Williams, Esq., is thought to be the author of an editorial in the Alleghenian, headed, "Delegate System," in which this paragraph occurs:—

"That Thomas Williams, Esq., was the choice of the Whig party in this county, for Congress, we are fully persuaded. His sterling integrity as a man and a politician was admitted by his presence as a legislator was known to be equal to any emergency—his ability in ready debate was well known to the State and to the Union—he was no political cabal meliorator—his honor was never suspected among the members of the bar, neither could any man charge him with speculation upon the fears or wants of a client. He never took lessons in the "Vicar of Bray" school. He is not a man of principle in proportion to his interest—and yet he is overlooked in a Whig convention. And how shall we account for this, but on the ground that the *party leaders* recognize the claims of no man not connected with the Regency."

Indiana.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianopolis, Ia, on the 8th inst. The venerable ETHAN ALLEN BROWN presided. The following named gentlemen were chosen Electors for the State, viz:

Robert Dale Owen, Ebenezer M. Chamberlain, Nathaniel Albertson, Cyrus L. Dunham, Wm. M McCarty, Charles H. Test, James Ritchy, George W. Carr, Henry Secrest, Daniel Mace, Graham N. Fitch, Andrew J. Harlan.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Democratic National Convention:

For the State at large, Gen. A. S. Burnett, of Floyd; John U. Pettit, of Wabash.

"THE WHOLE OF OREGON."—Mr. O'Reilly has issued Proposals for the "Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Range—Second Division—West of the Mississippi." He is going westward to the frontier of Missouri, at Independence, Weston or Fort Leavenworth, with all practicably speed, as soon as adequate funds shall be collected, on the same terms as his other telegraphic sections have been constructed.

As we learn from the *St. Louis Union*, Mr. O'R. announces himself ready to complete the whole line to the Pacific Ocean, within twelve months after the passage of a Congressional bill for the purpose. Truly this is a *project* worthy of the age. A few days ago we spoke of its immense importance to the Gouernment and people—the union of the Atlantic and Pacific by "links of lightning"—giving to the inhabitants along the American shores of the two great oceans, instant communication. The subject is worthy of Congressional attention.

☞ The State of New Jersey is not only free from debt; but is in possession of such sources of permanent revenue, as to render taxation for State purposes unneccessary:

The receipts in the Treasury have been,	$184,711 84
Disbursements,	172,397 06
Balance in the Treasury,	$12,314 78
Loaned during the year,	$42,000 00
Of which have been paid,	5,000 00
Showing present indebtedness,	$37,000 00
To pay this there is in the Treasury, without resorting to permanent funds,	33,885 65
Leaving a balance of only	$3,114 34

State Treasurer.

We learn from Harrisburg that the Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, at present Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, has been elected State Treasurer over JOHN BANKS, the present incumbent. This honor has been conferred upon Mr. PLUMER without any solicitation on his part, and is therefore the greater compliment to him as a citizen and a Democrat. Mr. PLUMER's strict moral character, rigid honesty, and unswerving fidelity, furnish the best guaranty that he will discharge the duties of the office with honor to himself and credit to the Commonwealth.

Buchanan in Kentucky.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Crittenden county, Ky., held at the County Court House, on the 15th ult., the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability and unsurpassed statesmanship of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, we recommend him to the Democratic party throughout the United States, for President, and our distinguished fellow citizen, W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

LEWISTOWN BANK.—The appraisers appointed to value the assets of this institution have reported the whole amount of means at $150,000;—from which it is believed that the notes will prove to be almost entirely worthless, except to those indebted to the concern.

☞ The Erie County Democratic Convention will assemble on the first Monday of February next.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Agreeably to adjournment this Association assembled on the 23th of January, at 2 o'clock P. M. T. J. Bigham, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W W. Wilson, Secretary.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a Constitution and By-Law reported the following, which after due consideration, was adopted.

CONSTITUTION

ART. I The Society shall be called the Scientific Association of Western Peensylvania.

ART. II. The chief object of this Association shall be to promote the investigations of physical science, and to diffuse knowledge on that subject; by the formation of a cabinet of objects, of natural science—the collection of a library—the holding of meetings for discussion and conversation—the delivery of lectures—the examination by suitable committees, of new inventions, and discoveries—and, when the funds of the association shall permit, by the publication of such essays and reports as may be deemed worthy of public attention.

ART. III. The officers of this society shall consits of a president, vice president, corresponding secretary, treasurer, librarian, and curator; all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot;—and at the same time and in the same manner, a committee shall be elected consisting of ten members, together with the officers of the society, whose duties will be hereafter prescribed.

ART IV It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the society, to preserve order, and to regulate the debates according to the usual rules. In the absence of the president his duties shall be discharged by the vice president.

ART. V. The recording secretary shall keep a correct list of all the members of the society.—He shall keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of each meeting, including the names of the members present.

The corresponding Secretary shall write and answer all letters in behalf of the society, and manage all distant correspondence as particular exigencies or the resolutions of the society may require. He shall read to the society all communications and answers which he may have made or received during each preceding recess, and then deliver them to the recording secretary.

ART. VI. The treasurer shall receive all the funds of the society, arising from the admission and contributions of members and otherwise; and shall pay the same agreeably to the orders of the society, certified by the presiding officer. He shall keep regular and accurate accounts, and immediately preceding each annual meeting, or often or if required, shall render detailed statements of the business of his department; and he shall deliver up to his successor every thing which he may have in his possession appertaining to his office.

ART. VII, The librarian shall have charge of all books, essays, and whatever scientific or literary papers the society may possess.

ART. VIII. The curator shall have charge of the cabinet; and it shall be his duty to prepare in a suitable manner all such specimens as may be presented to the society from time to time, and to arrange them in the various departments of natural science, according to the most approved classification.

ART IX. It shall be the duty of the business committee to see that timely and suitable arrangements are made for the meetings of the society; to provide for such public exercises as will promote the objects of the association, and to give due notice of the same in the public papers, and the senior English naval officer here. Capt Lambert, she carries no cargo, and would not be allowed to take any in return. I could easy have boarded the Arab, but I deemed it most proper not to do so, allowing it to appear as if he had entered with out my concurrence. It is now quite certain the whole country—that is, the garrison of every town and fortress—have declared in his favor. But unless he has learned something useful in his adversity, and become another man, he will only add to the distractions of the country, and behurled from power in less than three months.

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D. CONNER.

The President refers to his message at the opening of the preceding session of Congress, for an explanation of the motives which led to the admission of Santa Anna into the Mexican territory, and also to messages from Gen. Washington, Mr. Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, sustaining his course in declining to furnish the whole correspondence, &c., called for. "The advocates of Mexico," are however, fully determined to show their devotion to the cause of her villainous government to the utmost, and now denounce the President in unmeasured sentences, because he refuses to make public correspondence, and plans of operation, which, if laid before the country at the present time, would entirely defeat all the objects aimed at by the administration, in the discharge of its duties to the country

The very nature of the duties imposed on the President of the United States, requires that much, in relation to our intercourse with foreign powers, should be left to his judgment, and that of his constitutional advisers. This has been denied under no administration, since the origin of the government; and nothing but malignant party spleen would attempt to make it appear that the President was pursuing any other than the clear line of duty, in refusing to comply with the demand of the House, made in the manner it has been. If nothing but an honest desire for the good of the country had prompted the majority, they would at once have recognized the position in which their call, if complied with, would place our affairs with Mexico; and, instead of determining to *force* before the country and world, matters which any *Statesmen* would know ought not to be made public, they would have so framed their call, as to secure all which was necessary to be made public; or, if they could not act without *all* the correspondence, they might at least have offered some assurance that it would not be made public, until there could be no disadvantage in doing so.

But, in any event, this is a mere question of constitutional privilege, of which every President has, to a greater or less extent, availed himself. Mr. Polk has a right to avail himself of any

LOCAL MATTERS.

Free Lectures.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of Mr. ALLEN, of Boston, a distinguished Lecturer, who will deliver his introductory this evening, in Temperance Hall. We bespeak for him a large audience. We understand his subject will be "*Commercial Guaranteeism.*"

"TO LET."—We are astonished at the number of houses, offices, store rooms, &c., now offered.—We cannot see how landlords can dare attempt to raise the rents. We noticed, in one square, that every brick house had a "To Let" on it. Whole blocks, (particularly new ones,) will be in the market.

Now, we say again, let tenants resist the impositions of property-holders. Houses of all kinds will be plenty—the first of April will find hundreds vacant. The price should be lowered instead of raised.

—We see the Alleghenian notices a new scheme of speculation thus:

"We have been told that there have been certain persons engaged in speculations upon house rent in this city. The plan is, to rent without any intention to occupy, and subsequently those renters *sub let* to the highest and best bidder. Owners of property should guard against genteel swindlers of this description, and tenants would do well to protest against encouraging imposters of so mean a class. We propose to publish the names of such persons as shall be found engaged in a business both disreputable and oppressive, calculated to render the poor houseless, or drive them into miserable sheds, that will afford them no protection from the peltings of the pitiless storm.'"

NIGHT POLICE.—The Police Committee appointed for the present year, is an excellent one, in our judgment. We hope, and so do all our citizens, that they may exert themselves in securing a more efficient night Police, or in making such regulations as will render the present force of more value. Some change is called for. In the judgment of the Committee is reposed the plans for a reform.

It would be unjust to condemn the entire Night Police, for we know that many of the members are most vigilant and excellent men; but that a few are totally unfitted for the place, we are confident. Such should be removed. The Mayor is well aware of the character of all, and as an impartial officer, he should, and, no doubt, will report those who have been derelect in duty during his administration.

☞ The election for city officers is over, and not much satisfaction has been given to the whigs generally. Many aspirants for places have been sorely disappointed, and they have sworn hostility to the members who "flung them," and one defeated candidate has declared that "he is done with the whigs." We know but little of the family quarrel, and care less. It originated, as we are told, in the whig caucus—the members from the new Wards bolting outright. We do not know how many of the caucus candidates were elected. A spirited opposition was made to them. The Democrats were not organized, and each one voted as best suited him. One Democrat was elected, over his Whig competitor—we mean our friend R. M. Young, (who sings Teddy the Tiler so well;) he was elected Board Measurer for the Ninth Ward.

THE HAYS BURGLARY.—We understand that officer Scott, of Allegheny, arrested a man named Hubbard, on Monday night, on suspicion of having committed the offence. He was an inmate of the house. The circumstances appeared strong against him.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Hays and the servant girl, made information before Mayor Campbell, upon the hearing of which, Hubbard was fully committed. He will be indicted for a more heinous offence than burglary.

ANDREWS' SALOON.—The attractions are still kept up at this establishment, notwithstanding the publication of the "Old Hundred" Prize Song! The audiences are tolerably good.

To-night there will be another excitement; a silver watch is to be awarded to the author of the best conundrum, and a hat to the author of the second best. For particulars, see bills.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE INSTITUTE.—On next Monday, the Institute under the superintendence of Mrs. Ingles, will commence its second session. We have the assurance of the intelligent citizens of Allegheny who are acquainted with this institute, that the teachers are in every way competent, and no parent need hesitate to entrust children to their care.

☞ When lawyers from adjoining counties come to this city, they should practice as little at the *bar* as possible. The sad effects of such national indulgence, was manifested on *Monday* evening A lawyer was found on the steps of a house on Second street, in a most forlornly joyful condition. An old acquaintance took him in, and had him cared for kindly.

☞ The weather yesterday was remarkably fine; and business men talked of an early spring! But let them not be too hasty—we'll have cold enough yet! We hope so, at all events. The Ice Houses are not filled yet; and it is important to every class of people that there should be a good supply for the summer.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A lad about twelve years of age, son of a Mr. Scott, Second Ward, Allegheny, was sent to this side on Saturday, by his mother, for some article, and has not since been heard of. His parents are in great trouble. No clue to the cause of his disappearance has been discovered.

☞ Mayor Campbell of Allegheny, has issued a Proclamation calling for an election in the First Ward, on the Fourth Friday of January, for a member of Common Council, in the room of E. B. Slentz, whose seat is declared vacant on account of some alleged illegality in the election.

☞ We understand that there will be several applications for the place made vacant by the resignation of Arnold Plumer, from this city; as well as innumerable quantities from other counties. This is all right; the appointing power will have no difficulty in selecting a competent man.

☞ We understand that a negro, well known to officers of criminal courts in the west, is now in this city, who has, on his way here, passed himself off as an abused, and fugitive slave. He may attempt his schemes here.

☞ The friends of the Mystery newspaper, are now giving an entertainment in Philo Hall, for the benefit of that paper. It is said to be a well gotten up affair.

☞ We are pleased to learn that H. Hultz, Esq., who has been confined to his room by sickness, for some time, is now convalescent.

☞ The Alleghanian advocates the old plan of shooting burglars! We object. Good Police officers will take them, and "one living man is worth a dozen dead ones."

"WRIGHT'S CASKET," is the title of a new paper just started in Philadelphia, "devoted to Universal Education, the Education of Mothers, the promotion of Home Joys, the Influence of Women, and Human Improvement." It is to be issued monthly, at 25 cents a year; or *five* copies for $1. Should the succeeding numbers prove as interesting and valuable as the one before us, it will be well worth the price of subscription.

"THE LADY'S DOLLAR NEWSPAPER," is a new paper, by GODEY, of the Lady's Book. It is devoted to Light Reading, Fashions, &c., &c. Published in Philadelphia. "GRACE GREENWOOD" is announced as the editress.

☞ The Wheeling Times of Tuesday is filled with the tessimony taken before a majistrate in that place, in relation to the Explosion of the Steamer A. N. Johnston. The Times says: "We think it exonerates the owners and Capt. from all censure, in the premises; and so, it appears, though the Insurance companies, as they, on Saturday, after a full hearing of the case, exonerated them from all censure, and voted unanimously to pay the surance."

☞ Our readers will bear in mind that a large sale of Remnants of Carpeting takes place at the store lately occupied by E. W. Lynd, No. 79 Wood street, this morning, at 10 o'clock, as he is removing to his new and splendid establishment, Fourth street, between Market and Wood. Housekeepers and others, should not neglect attending this sale.

☞ Mr. John Rea, of the Sixth Ward, requests us to say that he was not a candidate for any office, before the Councils. His name was used by some of his friends without his consent.

☞ Lieut. Black, of the Cambria Guards, arrived in our city yesterday, from Mexico. He is in good health.

☞ A *critique* upon the "Prize Song" will appear to-morrow.

☞ M'Millan and Shryock have been appointed City Job Printers, by the Mayor.

☞ The Trenton correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, says:

The Bank statements are nearly all in, and generally indicate a firm, and healthy condition; many of the banks have a large surplus fund. There are probably no banks in the country more reliable than those of New Jersey, as well on account of the trusty men who manage them, as the ample means and firm basis upon which their business is conducted.

☞ Quite a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Santiago de Cuba, about the 10th of December.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A stated meeting of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, A. Y. Masons, will be held in the Masonic Hall, N. E. corner of Third and Wood streets, at 6 o'clock, this (Thursday) evening.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

Jan 20th. JAMES HARROP, Sec'y.

Eagle Saloon—Free Night.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION!! Arrival and first appearance of Mr. HENRY RUSSELL, Accordionist, and Mr. GEORGE BARTON, Violinist. This Evening, Jan. 20, Benefit of Mr. Andrews, on which occasion he will present to the author of the best original CONUNDRUM, (if present,) a splendid PATENT SILVER LEVER WATCH, 13 holes jewelled, TOBYS make.

For the second best, one of Paulson's, Moore's, or Keevil's best HATS. To be decided by a committee of five.

The successful author will receive the Watch from the hands of Miss C. Bruce. The second from Mrs. Sharpe.

Conundrums in competition for the prizes must be handed in before 7 o'clock, Thursday evening.

Admittance, 25 cents.

The author of "Sleeping and Dreaming," will oblige the proprietor by leaving another copy of his excellent song. The original has been mislaid.

jan19

AGENCY.

THE subscriber, having been appointed and duly commissioned agent of the Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company, is now prepared to receive applications for insurances for said Company. This Company is perhaps one of the very best Insurance Companies in the State or Union, having a capital of between one and two millions of dollars in premium notes, and by the regulations of the Company, no risk exceeding 5000 dollars will be taken on any one block of buildings, *(or any one risk,)* and no more than $2500 will be taken on a Rolling Mill, Foundry, or Furnace. Buildings in which a stove pipe passes through the side wall or Roof, Cotton Factories, Powder Mills, Manufactories of