THE MORNING POST.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

To Correspondents.—We have on hand a large number of communications, on various subjects, political, scientific and literary. As soon as our space will admit of their publication, we shall present some of them, at least, to our readers. "Sir Allen Vere of Tweed," by Charles B. Gillespie, and the "Case of Mary Runkle," by the same author, have been on file for some time; but we have concluded to defer their publication until our new type comes to hand. The measure of the stanzas is too long to look well in type of the present size.

To Advertisers.—Every yearly advertiser in the Post is entitled to have a standing card published, without any additional charge being made. We request such to send in their Cards at once.

Tribulation of the Federalists.

The leaders of the Federal party are at present in the deepest state of tribulation in regard to the Presidency. They may attempt to conceal it as much as they please, but the fact is evident that our opponents are overwhelmed with trouble at present; and as the time for holding their National Convention approaches, the quarrel between the various factions and cliques composing the party, will certainly wax warmer and warmer. The most prominent candidates in the federal ranks, are Thomas Corwin, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John M'Lean, John J. Crittenden, John M. Clayton, Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott. There are other aspirants, of less renown, but equally ambitious, who have an "itching palm" for the Presidency; among these we may mention Andrew Stewart and Moses Hampton, of this State. The two latter gentlemen will probably be willing to accept of a nomination for Vice President!

The friends of each of the above named gentlemen, are very actively engaged throughout the country, in advocating the nomination of their respective favorites. Mr. Clay has unquestionably more sincere friends in the federal ranks, than any other man. They look upon him as the true and tried exponent of their views—the real embodiment of their political opinions. They would rather be defeated with him, than meet with success, in rallying under the banner of some other leader. In advocating federal measures, Mr. Clay, for many years past, has been consistent and untiring, in and out of Congress. His opinions in reference to a United States Bank, a high Protective Tariff, the Distribution of the proceeds of Public Land Sales, the Mexican war, the Independent Treasury, &c. &c., are known by his friends to be strictly orthodox—He will be the candidate of the great body of the federal party, who labor to establish certain measures, and who are opposed to a "military chieftain" for the Presidency. A call is now in circulation, in this City and County, for a meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay, and we learn that a large number of signatures have been already obtained. We have not been advised as to the time and place of holding the meeting.

Mr. Webster is the favorite of the more refined and sentimental portion of the federalists—those of the blue light, Hartford Convention stamp. He will be the candidate of that patriotic class of citizens who see nothing to admire in our Democratic Republican form of Government, and believe every thing is radically wrong and destructive, that is not copied after British forms and customs. Mr. Webster's friends will be principally confined to the New England States.

Mr. M'Lean, of Ohio, has warm and influential friends in nearly every State in the Union. In the North, it is probable that he will be the most formidable rival amongst all the federal competitors. Some months ago, it will be remembered, that a meeting of Mr. M'Lean's friends was held in this city. The most prominent actor at that meeting was James Dunlop, Esq., a man of much shrewdness and foresight. The Editor of the American is understood to be a decided M'Lean man, but will probably remain quiet while the contest progresses between the friends of the other caddates. It is our opinion that if another M'Lean meeting was got up in this city, it would be more successful than the last.

General Taylor's friends are probably more busy than those of any other candidate. They are composed of a class of men who have no fixed political principles, further than an inordinate love for the loaves and fishes of office. They do not stop to inquire what the political opinions of Gen. Taylor are, or whether he has any fixed political opinions at all. They wish to get up a whirlwind of excitement in his favor, and run him into the Presidential chair, because of his military achievements in Mexico. Most of these have been opposing their own country in all its difficulties with Mexico, ever since the war commenced, and have taken sides with the public enemy. They have no love for General Taylor whatever, and only use his name and reputation for the purpose of advancing their own base designs. The Taylor branch of the federal party are opposed to the old hero's name going before a National Convention—fearful that the delegates might wish to inquire into the orthodoxy of his political sentiments. They wish to revive the scenes of 1840, and force the people to vote for the General "without a why or wherefore!" In this county there are but very few persons who are willing to be recognized as Taylor men, and this is the reason that no effort has been made hitherto to get up a public meeting in this county.

Mr. Corwin has his friends in the federal party,—and so have Messrs. Crittenden and Clayton;—but we presume all of these gentlemen will more likely be placed on the list of candidates for Vice President. Gen. Scott is undoubtedly a favorite with a large body of the opposition, because he is well known to entertain opinions in perfect accordance with the great mass of the federal party. His political predelections have never been concealed, and have never been the subject of doubt.

While all this wrangling is going on in the federal party, the Democracy of the country have every thing to encourage them. True, we have a number of distinguished men in our ranks, whose names will be presented to the Democratic National Convention; but in political matters their sentiments are so nearly alike, that no difficulty will arise on that score. They are all known to be true patriots—the warm advocates of their own country and her rights, and with a strong hand, they will put down her enemies, whether at home or abroad. The affairs of the country will never be safe unless placed in the hands of the Democracy.

The Pea Patch Island Case.

The question as to the title, or ownership, of the Pea Patch Island in the Delaware river, opposite Delaware city, which was referred, under an act of Congress, and by appointment of the President, to the Hon. John Sergeant, for argument and decision, and which, by agreement of the parties, was recently argued in Philadelphia, by the Hon John M. Clayton and Hon. James M. Bayard, of Delaware, on the part of the United States, and the Hon. Geo. M. Bibb, of Kentucky, and Gen. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, on the part of the New Jersey claimants, was decided, on the 15th instant, at Washington, in *favor of the claim of the United States*, under title from the State of Delaware. This decision by the agreement of the parties, is final and conclusive, and terminates a controversy that has been pending for upwards of thirty years, and has been the subject of frequent suits at law in the federal courts. Never before, however, has it been investigated so patiently and thoroughly as now; the ablest legal talent having been employed on both sides, and the case occupying near a month. The award in the case was delivered in a vacant room of the Capitol, which had been fitted up for the purpose, and in the presence of the parties and a large number of members of both Houses of Congress.

Webster on Slavery.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, (the leading Federal paper of that city,) writing from the City of Washington in relation to a recent speech of Mr. Webster in the Supreme Court, says:—

"Mr. Webster incidentally alluded to the question of domestic slavery, which had been made prominent by counsel upon the other side. It was, he said, a peculiar institution, the existence of which was recognized by the Constitution of the United States. There it was placed by those who framed its existence, and he did not wish to disturb it, nor should he lift his finger to do so. It belonged not to him, but to those alone who had power over it."

Died,

At his residence near Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, on the 10th inst., in his 55th year, Hon. William Hoge, formerly of Washington, in this State. He served out a six months' tour with Col. Free, during the war of 1812; was afterwards appointed a Quartermaster; and soon after settled in Logan county; where he was elected an Associate Judge, in which capacity he served for six years. He was an excellent man, and a sterling Democrat.

The Hon. Moses Hampton has introduced resolutions to annex any Mexican State that may apply in the usual manner to our Congress. This said Hampton is a whig. Our neighbor ought to be put upon him.—*Louisville Democrat.*

☞ Yes, let Prentice give Moses a dig under the fifth rib, and read him out of the whig ranks! The same thing has been attempted here, but we rejoice to learn that it has not been attended with success. To have such a man as Moses Hampton in the Democratic ranks, would be the surest way to destroy our party forever. If converts from the Whigs are admitted upon the Democratic platform let them be men of unquestioned honesty.

FROM OREGON.

By the arrival at New Bedford, from the N. W. coast and the Sandwich Islands, we have a file of the Oregon Spectator extending from the 29th of April to the 8th of July, 1847.

The subject of temperance, or rather intemperance—the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor—appears to have been prominent in the minds of men, the several numbers of the Spectator being largely occupied by communications relating thereto, the proceedings of public meetings, &c. So far as a judgment can be formed from these, public sentiment among the Oregonians is strongly on the anti-alcoholic side.

The election had been held at the date of our latest paper, but the returns were not all in. It was believed that Mr. Abernethy had been re-elected Governor.

The Spectator announces the arrival of J. M. Stanley, an artist, for the purpose of "transferring to canvass some portions of the sublime and beautiful scenery with which the country abounds." He was last from California, having visited that region as one of Gen. Kearney's topographical corps.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Oregon city and other portions of the territory. An oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. William Roberts, superintendent of the Methodist mission.

From the Oregon Spectator, July 8.

The bark Whiton, Captain Gelston, arrived in our river on the 22d ult., having had a passage of one hundred and forty eight days from New York to San Francisco. In her came passengers the Rev. Wm Roberts and family, and Rev. J. H. Wilber and family, who are attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church in this territory.

Captain Gelston reports the entrance to our noble river feasible and easy with proper care, and speaks in terms of commendation of Mr. Reeve, our bar pilot, in justice to whom we ought to state that he brought the Whiton and Mount Vernon, the latter a first class ship, safely and easily into Baker's Bay with a head wind. Let no one harp about the "dangerous mouth of the Columbia" hereafter. The Mount Vernon came up from Fort George to the mouth of Willamette in 20 hours sailing time.

Law seems to flourish in Oregon, for the Spectator, of June 24 gives a number of decisions rendered at the June term of the Supreme Court, in regular form.

The Spectator denies the truth of a paragraph (now going the rounds of the Atlantic papers) which recently appeared in the Honolulu Polynesian, to the effect that the Winter had been terribly severe in Oregon, causing a loss of 6000 head of cattle. The Spectator says the Winter was indeed severe, but the loss of cattle was no more than 600 head, and the price of flour was only $3 per 100 lbs. at retail, instead of $12 per barrel as reported by the Polynesian.

The Oregonians had received tidings of the battle of Buena Vista and the taking of Vera Cruz.

The annual examination of the Oregon Institute was one of much interest to the friends of education.

The Crops.—It is much feared by the farmers that unless there is an immediate fall of rain, there will be a failure of crops generally. It has been an unusually dry season thus far, and by no means favorable for the growth of wheat; the plant is now about forming its head, and requires rain to give it fullness and perfection, otherwise it will be but of stunted growth.

Yamhill County Produce.—Mr. W. T. Newby, assessor for Yamhill county, furnishes us the following information relative to the productions of that country, for the year 1846: Wheat 24,546 bushels; oats 5,217 bushels; peas 1009 bushels. Mr. Newby places the population of this county at 783 souls.

Oregon Exports.—The exports from Oregon during the month of April, 1847, have been as follows:—H. B. Company's bark Columbia, 900 barrels of flour; American bark Toulon, 386 barrels of flour, 94,000 feet of lumber; American brig Commodore Stockton, 450 barrels of flour, 7000 feet of lumber; American brig Henry, 70,000 feet of lumber and 96,000 shingles—showing a total of exports of 1736 barrels of flour, 171,000 feet of lumber and 96,000 shingles.

Independent of this, the Columbia completed her cargo with lumber and shingles, the precise amount of which we do not know; of lumber it could not have been much short of 20,000 feet. The foregoing at least shows that there is something to ship from Oregon. In a few months, when harvest time will have passed, we shall have nearly *ten thousand barrels of flour* to export.

Dividends.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. payable the 17th inst.

NATIONAL HYMN OF ITALY.

TO PIUS THE NINTH.

Which has been set to music by Rossini. Translated from the Italian by Dr. Bowring, M. P.

"Italy is waking now;
Light upon her matin-brow;
And her Pontiff, heaven-inspired,
Leads her on her glorious way;
And the day so long desired
Dawns—the bright, the promised day.
Still of her salvation dreaming,
All her sleeping was but dreaming.

"Listen! how the snowy Alp,
As from Etna's blazing scalp,
Our united voice breathes forth,
Waking transports as it runs:
North to south and south to north
Calls Italia's noblest sons,
Not the tears of shame to drop,
But of glory, joy and hope!

"Hail! all hail! thou noble one!
Seated on earth's highest throne;
Scatterer of all evil, thou—
Bountiful fountain head of Good!
Not alone Italia now
Bends in fervent gratitude;
But the world—the world is pouring
Praise—and heaven and thee adoring.

"Perfect thy majestic plan,
Thou of men the noblest man!
God is smiling on thy deed,
Earth is waiting thy decree!
Tell the fettered they are freed—
Smite the arm of tyranny,
How shall tyranny withstand,
If thou bless the patriot land?

"Peace! shall be the patriot cry!
Peace! and light and liberty!
Liberty! and peace and light!
Thou shalt give as thou hast given;
O'er thee, round the smiling bright,
Crowd the messengers of heaven,
Pointing out thy path way here,
And thy crown of glory there!"

Miss Curran.—A Roman correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, of a recent date, says:

"Miss Curran, daughter of one of the most patriotic, and, as I think, most eloquent of our countrymen, died about twelve days ago. She was no other, it appears, than the betrothed of poor Robert Emmet. I am acquainted with the clergyman who attended her last moments. She spoke, he assured me, frequently and feelingly of her country, and during her illness, which was rather protracted and painful, evinced a nobleness of mind, and a heroic endurance of suffering, above all commendation. The story of her death, and previous connection with a young officer, as told by Washington Irving, and currently believed in Ireland, is, they say, without foundation. She fixed her residence in Rome some time in 1840, when she was received into the Catholic Church by Cardinal Odescalchi, and since then, until her death, her life has been most exemplary, and her charities (considering her slender means) liberal in the extreme. May the Lord have mercy on her soul. Her father was a steady and uncompromising lover of his country and we cannot better do honor to his memory than by sending up a pious prayer to the throne of mercy for the happiness of his child."

Singular Financial Rumor.—The New York Herald. of Saturday, says:—

It was rumored in Wall street yesterday, that the Government at Washington had effected a loan with the Russian Government, through M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, for $20,000,000, to be drawn for on London or on St. Petersburg. This, if true, will turn the current of specie to this country again. There are also reports in circulation, that the Secretary of the Treasury had perfected a plan for raising the money he wants by an issue of Treasury notes in sums of not less than $50, bearing interest, and an issue of notes in sums of not less than $10, not bearing interest.

Pennsylvania Relief Notes in Circulation.—From the Report of the Auditor General, the Pennsylvanian gathers, that the amount of nis called Relief Notes in circulation, in this State, amounts to $881,641—$50,000 having been cancelled on the 1st of December, 1847. Of this amount, $70,000, issued by the Bank of the Northern Liberties, are at *par*. The other issues are now at a *discount* of 1½ to 2½ per cent. It may be proper to state that the Carlisle Bank charter has expired—the Moyamensing Bank changed its name—the Lewistown, Susquehanna, Berks county, Northampton and Towanda Banks have broken—but this does not affect these notes—the State being bound for their ultimate redemption; The Berks county and Towanda Bank issues, have all been redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury.

The Warehousing System.—By tables published in the New York Courier, it appears that there were in the different warehouses on the 30th September last, goods and produce to the value of $3,618,758—liable, if entered for home consumption, to duties in the amount of $1,264,631. Of the aggregate value of $3,618,758 there were in the New York Warehouses $1,873,254, or more than one-half of the whole amount. Boston had the next largest amount, being $676,756; Philadelphia, $509,305; New Orleans, $214,756; Baltimore, $128,184.

Pauperism in Massachusetts.—By the abstract of the returns of the overseers of the poor of Massachusetts, for the year ending November 1st, 1847, prepared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it appears that the number of State paupers is 9005, that *the number of State paupers who are foreigners* is 7036;—that the number of paupers from England and Ireland is 6383; that the number of foreign paupers who have come into the Commonwealth within one year is 2501; that the proportion of paupers probably made so by intemperance in themselves or others is 8703; that the net amount of expense of supporting and relieving paupers is $347,411 19.—*Boston Transcript.*

Our Naval Force.—According to the official reports, we now have in commission, 5 ships of the line, 1 razee, 4 frigates, 13 sloops, 6 brigs, 11 schooners, 4 bomb gun vessels, 1 ordnance transport, 12 steamers, 6 store ships, total 83. Vessels in ordinary, Nov. 1847—1 ship of the line, 8 frigates, 10 sloops of war, 2 steamers—total, 21.—The estimates for the Naval service the coming year, amount to over ten millions of dollars, besides six millions of dollars for the marine corps.

Texas.—Gov Henderson, in his message to the legislature, recounting the part which that state has had in the Mexican war, declares that "when Texas consented to enter the Union, it was fully understood by both contracting parties, that the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, formed the rightful boundary between Texas and Mexico, and Texas confidently expected that no other boundary would be consented to in any treaty between the United States and Mexico. We have reason still to be satisfied that we have conceded those rights, in part, to the keeping and management of the President and his constitutional advisers."

Liberty of the Press in France.—The Paris *Commerce* has calculated, that during the last 17 years, no less than 1,129 prosecutions had been directed against the journals in the name of King Louis Phillippe, who had inaugurated his accession to the throne by a formal promise that no prosecution should be in future instituted against the press. During that period, 35 journals were obliged to suspend their publication, in consequence of the severity of the penalties. The writers were sentenced to 3,141 years and eight months' imprisonment, and the journals to 6,110,500f. fine.

Michigan Central Railway.—The earnings of this road for the year ending Dec. 1st, estimating the receipts of November at $50,000, were $479,554; the cost of operating the road for the same period was $184,554, bringing the net earnings $295,000—equal to a dividend of ten per cent. on the actual cost of each share of the stock.

The Town of Lawrence.—The Lawrence (Mass.) Courier Extra contains a history and description of that town, with a map on a large scale. The first building was erected in 1845. There are now incorporated companies in the town with capitals amounting to $5,500,000 for manufacturing purposes. In the course of the last year 7,735,000 bricks were laid. There are eight religious societies in town.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Friday Evening, December 17th.—The English funds open at yesterday's prices; but from the circumstance of a considerable supply of stock having been brought upon the market, they have closed at a decline of ¼ quarter per cent. Consols for January, ex. div., were first quoted 85¼ to ⅞; and they let off 85 to ½. Bank stock closed 86½ to 85½; reduced three per cents, 84½ to ¾; three and a quarter per cents, 86½ to ¼; India Bonds, 20s. to 15s. dis; and Exchequer bills, 7s. to 10s. premium.

The foreign securities have been less buoyant to-day, and prices generally show a slight decline compared with yesterday. The news from America, relative to the progress of the war, caused some flatness in Mexican. The latest bargains in this market were Brazilian small at 80; Chilian at 90; Dutch two and a half per cents at 54¾; Mexican for the account, at 17¾; Peruvian at 27¾; Spanish five per cents at 17½ for money and the account; Belgium four and a half per cents at 88; Dutch two and a half per cents at 55; and the four per cent certificates at 85.

In the corn market, to-day, there was a good demand, and prices were maintained with much firmness at Monday's rates.

The private letters from New York, received to-day by the Acadia, indicate a continuance of the anxiety which was reported to have been prevalent at the departure of the previous steamer.—The total amount of specie shipped to England since the middle of October, including the sum now brought by the steamer Acadia, has been rather more than $5,000,000, and the rates of discount at present quoted in consequence of the pressure for money are 12 to 15 per cent. for first class paper. Several failures are announced, but none of any importance, except the firm of Horace Gray & Co., the largest iron house in Boston, whose liabilities are about $1,000,000, and of whom the report is made, which we presume is as common on such occasions in America as on this, that they "will pay all and have a surplus." It is said their credit was undoubted up to the day of their failure. Mots & Pollets, a small German commission house, is the only failure in New York. Others, however, are anticipated in the spring, since the low price of cotton is likely to break down some of their customers in the south. Albert Emmet, I am acquainted with the clergyman who attended her last moments. She spoke, he assured me, frequently and feelingly of her country, and during her illness, which was rather protracted and painful, evinced a nobleness of mind, and a heroic endurance of suffering, above all commendation. The story of her death, and previous connection with a young officer, as told by Washington Irving, and currently believed in Ireland, is, they say, without foundation. She fixed her residence in Rome some time in 1840, when she was received into the Catholic Church by Cardinal Odescalchi, and since then, until her death, her life has been most exemplary, and her charities (considering her slender means) liberal in the extreme. May the Lord have mercy on her soul. Her father was a steady and uncompromising lover of his country and we cannot better do honor to his memory than by sending up a pious prayer to the throne of mercy for the happiness of his child."

From the N. O. Courier, of Dec. 24.

Commerce of New Orleans.—We are indebted to the office deputy collector of our Custom House, for the following comparative statements of the exports of domestic products, and the imports of bullion coin, during the years ending December 1, 1846, and December 1, 1847.

The exports of domestic products, exclusive of coin and bullion, for the twelve months commencing December 1, 1845, and ending December 1, 1846,	$55,133,354	83
Ditto, ditto, for the twelve months commencing December 1, 1846, and ending December 1, 1847,	68,192,479	12
Imports of bullion and coin for the twelve months commencing December 1, 1845, and ending December 1, 1846	767,333	60
Ditto, ditto, for the twelve months commencing December 1, 1846, and ending December 1, 1847,	1,523,720	00

The Coal Trade.—The following is the official quantity of coal sent to market from the different regions, except from the Schuylkill region, which will be increased about 2000 tons. We have received no return as yet from the Shamokin region. *Miner's Journal.*

	1847.	1846.	Inc.
Schuylkill, Railroad,	1,347,074	1,233,362	114,412
Schuylkill, Canal,	232,889	3,440	229,449
Schuylkill, P. negrove,	67,457	58,920	8,532
	1,648,320	1,295,328	352,392
Lehigh Region,	643,073	522,900	110,983
Luckawanna,	388,000	320,000	68,000
Wilkesbarre,	284,398	192,503	91,895
Shamokin,	no return	12,572	
	2,964,491	2,343,903	
	2,343,993		
Increase in 1847,	620,698 tons.		

Correct Entirely.—We fully endorse the following from the Spirit of the Times:

A Complimentary Benefit to Mr. J. Wallack is spoken of. Why? Such artifices may do to aid halting and limping stupidity into public notice; but they never advance the celebrity of men who, like Mr. Wallack, possess a true genius that, despite all temporary clouds, must, when taste shall resume her sway, compel itself to be felt and acknowledged by the whole community.

Italy and the Pope.—The people of Italy, says Dr. Baird, in his lectures, are active, ingenious and laborious. The peasantry are very industrious.—Even the lazzaroni of Naples, of whom so much is said, are not idle from choice. Of their ingenuity there can be no doubt. It was the testimony of a British manufacturer, who had hundreds of different nations in his employ, that the Italians are the most ingenious and skilful workmen in Europe, the Swiss next, and the Scotch next. He placed Englishmen last. If the Italians were not ground down by political and ecclesiastical despotism, and so governed, that enterprise and industry are without avail, they would be one of the most energetic nations in Europe. The present Pope has made many improvements. He has enlarged the freedom of the press, and encouraged the publication of newspapers; he has encouraged trade, industry, and education—the construction of railroads and other internal improvements; reformed the administration of government, and organized a national guard. He has something like a legislature, and probably will soon have one in reality.

☞ The Boston Post says that the semi-annual dividends of Railroad corporations in that vicinity, recently declared, amount to one million of dollars. The dividends are, Worcester, $175,000 Western, $100,000; Maine $119,000; Fitchburg $106,500; Eastern $100,000; Lowell $72,000; Providence 3½ per cent. on $2,520,000, $88,200; Old Colony $42,000; Portland and Portsmouth $36,000; Fall River $30,000; Connecticut River $34,000; Taunton Branch and New Bedford $26,000.

750 shares of the Old Colony Railroad were sold by auction in Boston, on Saturday, at $90 75 per share.

☞ The North Western Insurance Company of Oswego, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 12 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months making 20 per cent. for the year, payable to the New York stockholders at the agency in New York.

Illinois Bonds.—The New York Tribune says about $30,000 of the money for the payment of the interest on the public debt of Illinois, has been received, and the remainder is expected daily. The payment will probably be made between this and the 1st proximo.

LOCAL MATTERS.

District Court.—Yesterday morning, the Jury in the case of *Weaver* vs. *Wood*, after an able charge from Judge Hepburn, retired, and in a few hours returned a verdict of $300, in favor of the Plaintiff.

The case excited great interest among our citizens; and well it might—for the standing of the parties, and the ability of counsel on both sides, were calculated to cause more than ordinary feelings of curiosity, to know the result. Mr. Weaver has gained but little—not much more than expenses, if, indeed, so much as that; but, perhaps the verdict has satisfied him that he was right in his appeal to law for redress.

Whether the case is to end here, we are not advised.

Slander Case.—A case of this kind was decided in the District Court yesterday. A lady charged a servant girl with having illicit intercourse with her husband, and other matters of equal enormity. The assailed girl appealed to law; no defence was offered; it was confessed by the husband that the stories were slanderous; and the counsel for Defendant appealed to the Court for mitigation of damages. The Jury gave a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, of $360. Mr. Will appeared for Plaintiff; Mr. Shaler for Defence.

Smart.—A lad went into a retail store, on Third or Fourth street, the other day, and while the keeper was out, helped himself to the loose change in the drawer. He was discovered in time, confessed all, disgorged his ill-gotten gains, and was permitted to depart because his relations were respectable, i. e., rich. The letting off was well enough—exactly right—but we consider the reason for it as contemptible. Had his parents been poor, he would now have been on the hill, awaiting the decision of a jury, which is worse than death to any person.

☞ The Allegheny Diamond will present a romantic appearance in the spring, when the grass starts up, and the green leaves shoot forth. The four quarters of the grounds have been enclosed snugly, and none but foot passengers permitted to encroach. The Councils exhibited fine taste and forethought in ordering this improvement to be made. We congratulate the citizens of Allegheny (the ladies in particular,) upon their prospects of delightful summer promenades. The eastern cities can show nothing superior to the beauties the Allegheny Diamond will present.

The Vigilant Solicz.—To-night, the members of the Vigilant Fire Company appeal to the public for assistance, and offer a most delightful entertainment—a Ball, in the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. They will meet with ample success, we feel assured; it would reflect but little credit upon our dancing population, to have it said that a company so respectable and so meritorious as the Vigilant undoubtedly is, failed in getting a fair support.

"South Pittsburgh."—This is the name of a new Borough, for the incorporation of which Mr. Darsie has introduced a Bill into the Senate. It is a portion of Lower St. Clair, between Birmingham and the Monongahela Bridge, on the bank of the river, and running up Coal Hill a short distance. It is a flourishing, and pleasant little precinct, and we hope the Bill may pass, and the organization be effected as soon as possible.

A Good Idea.—In Baltimore, we see, they cover the marble steps of dwellings in winter, with boards, neatly fitted in, to keep the ice, that would accumulate on the stone, from breaking the noses of visitors. Would not this be a good plan to adopt in our city, *where marble steps are numerous?*

News to Us.—We happened into the Supreme Court Room yesterday, and found a large table set out, and about a dozen reverend looking gentlemen around it, with paper and ink before them. We were struck with wonder at the strange sight; and wondered on, until informed by a legal gentleman that it is what is called a "Sheriff's Jury." We felt satisfied.

☞ The Atheneum Saloon is generally open till midnight. This would give persons who are compelled to be up late, (printers, for instance,) a chance to refresh themselves—a practice we would by no means recommend to those who do not enjoy the best health; but many indulge—and there is no better place than the Atheneum Saloon.

☞ A "nipper thief" was knocked down at a private boarding house, on Penn street, yesterday, for attempting to perform one of his feats. He was let off very indiscreetly; but will probably not make his appearance in that quarter again.

The Two Pennsylvania Regiments.—Why do not our citizens move in the matter of procuring the discharge of the two Pennsylvania regiments. The boys have done good service, and their places should be supplied by fresh recruits.

☞ Is that our old Anderson, who is now prompter at the Broadway Theatre? Is it possible that he "still lives and has his being?" We notice that "a silver whistle was presented to him, lately, by the actors."

☞ There is a Thespean Society in Allegheny city, in very good circumstances. We are told, by good judges, that their performances are correct, and the young men give promise of future excellence. Their deportment in life is unexceptionable.

☞ Dr. Collyer's Living Models are at the Baltimore Theatre. The Doctor need not come to Pittsburgh, if his exhibitions are what they are represented to be by the press.

☞ The counsel for Samuel Evans, who is now in jail on a charge of burglary, informs us that there is no evidence against him.

☞ The Mercantile Library Association has declared their late election legal, by a formal vote in meeting. This settles the matter, we presume.

☞ The boy noticed yesterday as having "mysteriously disappeared," has been found by his anxious parents. He should be trounced a little.

☞ Is our Irish friend, Benton Kerr, to lose his new place, just as he was getting it warmed? The unanimous voice of the whole population of Allegheny county forbid.

☞ The songs sent in for the Prize have been sung at the Saloon during the week. Many of them are considered creditable to their authors.

The Two Pennsylvania Regiments.—Mr. Johnson has introduced a Resolution into the Senate, instructing our representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain an honorable discharge for the two Pennsylvania Regiments.

☞ The Gazette wants a Local Editor? There is a chance for the ambitious.

☞ Some action by the Councils of both cities, in relation to huckstering, is loudly called for.

☞ We understand that Capt. Porter has opened a Recruiting office in the Fifth Ward.

☞ The Mystery Levee was very successful.

Free Lectures.—Mr. Allen drew a truly respectable audience last evening. We noticed many of our leading men present. We will to-morrow give a short synopsis of his discourse.

He lectures again this evening in Temperance Hall, and on Saturday afternoon.

Seats free to all

Allegheny City Councils.—At a joint meeting of the Allegheny City Council, held on Tuesday, the following city officers, were elected for the present year:

Treasurer—John H. Stewart.
Solicitor—Stephen Geyer.
Street Commissioner—James Miller.
Assessor—T. L. McMillan.
Recording Regulators—John Stoddart and Nathan Carlisle.
Clerk of Market—Wm. Scott.
Board Measurers—E. Derby, Jas. Rynd, Robt. Brown and And. Davidson.
Weigh Master—Jas. McVicker.
Salt Inspector—John Stoddart.
Wharf Master—A. Montgomery.
Measurer of Coal, Wood and Bark—T. L. McMillan.
Bell Ringer—G. L. McIntire

For the Morning Post.

At the late election, held in the First Ward, Allegheny city, various illegal usages obtained; first, one Councilman elect, acted as Clerk; next both Inspectors of Election acted, and, as they say, were re elected.

All this is evidently contrary to law. See Kinney's Digest, Fol., 107, act of July 2d, 1839; Section XIII, 3d part of Sheriff's duty, 11th line: "No inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then voted for."

Now, Mr. Editor, a new election has been ordered by the Mayor, in consequence of the Councilman's ineligibility; is it not also necessary that the Sheriff should call a new election for Inspectors of Election. Another reason may also be named: one of the inspectors had his own tickets inside the polls, and asked voters to vote them, and he himself, put them into the poll box.

Allegheny City, Jan'y 20th. CIVIS.

The Unitarian Memorial.—It has been urged upon the Unitarian Clergymen, who have engaged in getting up a memorial to Congress against the war, that their *real*, though not *ostentible* object, is *to aid in electing a whig President.* The Plymouth Rock says:—

"Some two or three weeks since, a clergyman of the Unitarian order presented this said petition to one of our citizens, and requested him to sign it. The individual made some objection. He did not wish to sign it without reading and considering it, and he had not time then. He also urged the very natural objection that the petition would not effect the end professed to be sought. The clergyman, with more zeal for the promotion of whiggery than shrewdery in carrying out the game, replied that *he did not suppose it would do any good with regard to putting an end to the war*, BUT IT MIGHT HELP TO ELECT HENRY CLAY!"

We will not undertake to express the abhorrence we feel towards the part which the Unitarian clergy have taken in relation to the Mexican war. We regard it as foolish as it is arrogant and unpatriotic.—*Keene (N. H.) Republican.*

Franconia Can't be Beat.—A letter from this coldest place in New Hampshire of the 11th inst, says:

"This is the coldest morning of which we have any record. On the 26th January, 1837, the spirit indicated 38 degrees below zero, and on January 17th, 1840, 37 degrees below zero; this morning at sunrise, 39 degrees below zero, and the mercury congealed in the bulb of the thermometer, and did not thaw till it was brought under the influence of fire. Last evening, when the spirit indicated 15 degrees below zero, the mercury stood 21 degrees below, so that, could the mercury have resisted the cold, it would have indicated 45 degrees below zero this morning.

The Nestorians.—Dr. Wright has sent an interesting account to the Missionary Herald, of his visit among the Nestorians of Nockea, a district of the mountains west of the plain of Oroomiah, never before visited by a missionary. It is the native region of the converted priest, Dunkha; who accompanied him on his visit. They met with a friendly reception from the Nestorians; and the Koords, who are masters there, assented to their labors. The way seemed open to preach the gospel.

The Cold Tuesday.—Tuesday, the 11th of January, 1848, will hereafter be recorded in the New England calendar as the cold Tuesday. We learn that in Bristol, N. H., the mercury fell to 26 degrees below zero on that day. At Lyme, N. H., it was 33 below; at Hanover 34; at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the mercury fell to 40, and froze; at Franconia the mercury froze so hard that it is thought it will require a long spell of moderate weather to thaw it.—*Boston Journal.*

The great Gaines Case.—It will delight many of our readers—all indeed who have been acquainted with the merits of this case, which for the long period of fourteen years has been in the courts—to learn that the Supreme Court of the United States decided it on *all points in favor of Mrs. Gaines.* The suit has been among the most important and interesting before the American courts. The costs of the litigation on the part of Mrs. Gaines alone cannot have been less than eighty to ninety thousand dollars, but the result involves many millions.

Gen. Gaines and his family have recently resided in this city, which they will continue to make their home.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Methodist Missionary Society.—This Society, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is gradually enlarging its operations, and has in prospect a career of much more extended usefulness. It took its rise in 1819, but remained nearly stationary till 1832, when the Liberia mission was founded, since which time it has been increasing in resources and operations. The maximum of the Society's receipts was in 1839, when they reached $135,521; and of expenditures in 1840, $146,498.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Ohio Penitentiary.—The largest number of convicts in the Ohio prison during the past year, was 498; the smallest number 445—average 461. During the preceding year, the highest number was 502; the lowest number 459—average 479. The receipts from the earnings of the prisoners and incidental sources have been $44,082 21. The disbursements for same period have been $28,178 20; showing excess of earnings over expenses, of $15,404 21. The receipts from all sources have been $53,677 16; expenditures $43,983 13;—leaving a balance of $4,694 03.

Population of Columbus.—the population of the capital of Ohio, is 12,804—1,007 of whom are colored people. In the elements of this population, as published in the Statesman, we notice a great disparity in the numbers respectively of white males and females: the former above 20 years of age reaching 3,718, while the latter over eighteen years reach but 2,087. The respective sexes under those ages, of whites, come within 166 of being equal—the males still outnumbering.

Erie Rail Road.—The receipts of the Erie Rail Road for the month of December, 1847, were as follows, viz:

From freight,	$11,497 56	
From passengers and mail	10,127 31	
		$21,624 87
Same time 1845,		15,887 69
Increase,		$5,737 18

Gen. Taylor nominated in Tennessee.—The resolution nominating Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, which we have heretofore noticed as having been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, passed the Senate of that State on the 3d inst. by a vote of 13 to 12—the negative all Democrats!

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

Washington City, Jan. 20.

House of Representatives.—After the organization, the Hon. R. Brodhead, of Pa., announced the death of the Hon. J. W. Hornbeck, his colleague, from the Allentown district, and the House adjourned, after passing the usual resolutions.

Senate.—The Senate was organized at the usual hour, and prayer made by the Rev. Mr. Slicer.

The usual morning business of presenting petitions and memorials being ended, Senator Atherton, chairman of the Committee on Finance, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to modify and amend the Independent Treasury, in accordance with the suggestions in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Davis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a retired list for the army.

Senator Mangum also offered a resolution of enquiry, directed to the President, asking whether the recent orders to Gen. Scott, to occupy all the territory of Mexico, emanated from the War Department.

This resolution was immediately taken up by Gen. Cass, who opposed such an enquiry, as being indecorous.

Mr. Mangum spoke in support of his resolution, contending that it was unusual for gentlemen to oppose such enquiries, and that gentlemen on the other side of the house seemed very tender-footed when any action was taken that seemed designed to disclose any of the President's designs about the war.

Gen. Cass disclaimed being tender-footed upon the point, and asserted the President's intention of conquering all of Mexico. He would not say that it was his intention to keep all, but he would conquer and hold it until Mexico would agree to peace.

Mr. Mangum modified his resolution by adding a discretionary clause, and the resolution was then adopted.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Foote resumed his remarks, and spoke at some length in opposition to Mr. Calhoun, advocating the conquest of the whole of Mexico.

Mr. Crittenden followed, in an eloquent def