The Morning Post.

E. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

☞ The communication of "An Old Democrat" will appear to-morrow.

Popular Demonstrations.

ADAMS COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention met at Gettysburgh, on the 17th inst., and chose as delegate to the 4th of March Democratic Convention, Joel B. Danner, Esq., under a resolution to support the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

☞ Northampton, Lehigh and Monroe counties, are all for Mr. BUCHANAN. A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, in writing from Easton, under date of Jan. 17th, says:—"I am happy to inform you that our County Meeting was one of the old sort. The real Democracy were in attendance, and every thing passed off harmoniously. Major Shawbach and Wm. B. Hutter, Esq., are delegates to the 4th of March Convention. They are *good and true men.*

"The Democracy of Old Northampton think the claims of Pennsylvania for the Presidency should no longer be disregarded, and her favorite son, JAMES BUCHANAN, is their choice.

"In this letter it may be as well to inform you, that Peter Wykoff, Esq., of Lehigh, is our Senatorial delegate; that Samuel Marx, Esq., is the Representative delegate from Lehigh and M. M Dimmock, Esq., of Monroe, and all instructed for Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency. Old Northampton, including Wayne and Pike, will be one and all for Mr. Buchanan.

☞ The American Democrat, at Carlisle, one of the best papers we receive from the interior of the State, has raised to its mast head the name of Pennsylvania's favorite son, JAMES BUCHANAN, for the Presidency. The editor says:—"Pennsylvania is now earnestly observed by other States in the Union, and already, in anticipation of her decision, several have pointed to her favorite son, JAMES BUCHANAN, as deserving of the highest honors of the nation. And there can be no doubt that if we present him with appropriate unanimity before the National Convention, he will be our standard bearer in the canvass of 1848; and if so, he will be elected by an overwhelming majority."

Hon. Jesse Miller.

The Harrisburg Union says: "Hon. JESSE MILLER has been re-appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Governor Shunk. The long experience of Mr. Miller in the public business of Pennsylvania, and the great ability with which he has discharged all the duties entrusted to his care, entitled him to the continued confidence of Governor Shunk; and his numerous friends will be highly gratified at his re appointment."

Col. Henry Petriken.

The Harrisburg Union says: "Col. HENRY PETRIKEN has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth by Mr. Miller. Mr. Petriken has held this office for three years under a former administration, and three years under the present, and has discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to those with whom he was associated, and the public generally.

☞ Nearly every one of our Ohio Democratic Exchanges comes to us with the gratifying words "Ohio can and must be redeemed," conspicuously printed at the head of their Editorial columns.—The enthusiasm which prevails in our ranks, in that noble State, exceeds any thing we ever witnessed amongst the Buckeyes before. The Mexican Federalists are already trembling for their fate!

"Mr. T. D. JONES, of Cincinnati, has produced an admirable bust of THOMAS CORWIN."
O. S. Journal.

Send it to Mexico, and the Guerillas will fall down and worship it.

"ALL THE DECENCY!"—A very interesting personal controversy is now going on between two federal editors of this city. They are applying to each other epithets too revolting to be named before Christians! The "decency" party of Pittsburgh must certainly feel proud of such organs!

OUR MEMBERS.—The occupations of the members of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, are as follows:

Farmers,	44	Cabinet Makers,	2
Lawyers,	16	Tanners,	2
Printers,	6	Surveyors,	2
Merchants,	9	Stone Mason,	1
Blacksmiths,	2	Engineer,	1
Watchmaker,	1	Carpenters,	3
Tanner,	1	Teacher,	1
Brushmaker,	1	Physician,	1
Artists,	2	Curriers,	2
Book Publisher,	1	Gentlemen,	2
Total,			100

HORNBECK'S DISTRICT.—An election will no doubt soon be ordered in the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. J. W. HORNBECK, (whig.)—The vote in the District, at the last election, was as follows:

Bucks, Irvin,	4,341	Shunk,	4,685
Lehigh, "	2,239	"	2,583
Shunk's majority,		688.	

Unless there is a great change in the District, since last fall, (which we do not by any means anticipate,) the election of a Democratic member of Congress, to succeed Mr. Hornbeck, is certain.

☞ REUBEN WILDER, Esq., a gentleman every way well qualified, has been appointed Revenue Comissioner for the 13th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Luzerne, Bradford and Tioga.

☞ The "Berks County Legion," a new Democratic paper which takes the place of the Jefferson Democrat, is a very spirited and beautiful paper, and worthy of the support of the Gibralter of Pennsylvania's Democracy.

MICHIGAN.—The official vote for Governor, in Michigan, has been canvassed, and the majority for Ransom (dem.) is 5,649, out of 46,318 votes given.

☞ NIMROD STRICKLAND, Esq, the able editor of the West Chester Record, has been appointed an Associate Judge of Chester county.

☞ Dr. SOLTON has arrived at New Orleans, with his Court of Death. Prof RISLEY is also there.

☞ Hon. DANIEL HAINES, (Dem.) was inaugurated Go[illegible] Jersey [illegible] th inst.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

During the several days of the session, from the 14th to the 20th instant, inclusive, a great deal of attention has been paid to matters of a local nature; and a considerable amount of business of a general character has been in course of preparation. A large number of petitions have been presented, praying for the appointment of Judge Burnell, in the 10th Judicial Circuit; many in relation to Banking in this State—praying for extensions of Bank charters, and for the incorporation of new Banks. From almost every part of the State, the People are sending in petitions in relation to the ten hour law; and for restricting the employment of young children in factories—A large number of petitions have also been presented, praying the abolition of the death penalty, and the Committee on the Judiciary have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of introducing a bill to carry out the views of the petitioners. A petition was presented from citizens of this county, praying for the incorporation of the borough of Worthsport. Various calls have been made upon the several departments of the State government, for information. The Judiciary Committee have reported adversely to the petitions praying for the rights of citizenship to colored persons. A resolution has been introduced, instructing our Senators, and calling upon our Representatives in Congress, to vote for a restoration of the duty of 1842 upon imported iron. And an act has passed the House, providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt in August next.

Mr. Clay and the War.

At the dinner of the Sons of New England, in New Orleans, on the 22d of December, 1876, Mr. CLAY, notwithstanding his age;—notwithstanding the hardships of a campaign, and the many privations natural to the life of a soldier,—in the outburst of such a spirit of patriotism as prompted him during the war of 1812, said, among many other patriotic things—

"Although leading a life of retirement, I am not wholly unobservant of the proceedings relating to the condition, welfare, and prospects of our country. And when I saw around me to-night General Brooke, and other old friends: *I felt half inclined to call for some nook or corner in the army, in which I might serve, to avenge the wrongs done to my country. I thought that I might yet be able to capture or slay a Mexican.*"

In his great speech at Lexington, in October last, this same Mr. Clay declared, that, in relation to the war with Mexico, we were all in the wrong:—the war was unconstitutionally begun by the President; that Mexico was the injured party; that the Congress of the United States knew this to be the case; and that, when they declared "war exists by the acts of Mexico," *they voted a lie!*

To most minds, there would seem to be a wonderful difference between the two speeches; and many would naturally be disposed to enquire, what could have been the reason for so great a change in the sentiments of Mr. Clay on this point. All the facts which give character to the war, were as well known to him in 1846, as they were in 1847; and the *wrongs* done to our country, (if they had been done in December, 1846,) had only been accumulating in a tremendous ratio, at the time he delivered the Lexington speech. Then, on the other hand, if no wrong had been done by Mexico, how unkind, how cruel on the part of Mr. Clay to express a willingness to *slay* a poor, unoffending Mexican!

ELECTION OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The Washington Union, of Thursday evening, announces intelligence of the election, *by acclamation*, of Col. Davis, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Speight, as one of the U. S. Senators from Mississippi. Col. Davis had been serving by the simple appointment of the Governor.

SPEAKING OUT.—A correspondent of the New York Express, a few days ago, stated that he knew not a single Whig who concurred in Gov. YOUNG's war sentiments. And now the Express itself holds the following unequivocal language:

We think that we have the *very highest authority* for saying there is no difference of opinion at all among the Whigs of the Legislature in the *condemnation they bestow upon the Message.* One and all they disapprove it, and not ONE VOTE in either house can be obtained, as we believe, (*unless it is paid for with an office*) to reaffirm the sentiments in it.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HOUSTON.—Gen Houston, who has just been re elected to the United Senate, arrived at the city of Washington, on the 21st, in the Southern boat. He is in fine health and excellent spirits, and full of rejoicing that an American army is revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas."

GEN. TAYLOR IN BOSTON.—The following extract of a letter from Boston will be read with interest by the five Taylor men of this city:

"The Taylor tea party held here on the evening of the 14th, was a mere "native" concern, and not worthy of serious mention. It was a ridiculous misuse of a great name."

☞ Buffalo and Cleveland are now united by Telegraph. A perfect telegraphic circle is therefore formed from the Atlatic to the Lakes, through New York on the North, and Pennsylvania on the South.

☞ The Mercer county Democratic Convention assembled on the 21st inst.

For the Morning Post.

RENTS, LANDLORDS, AND TENANTS.

MR. HARPER:—I read your editorial remarks on Rents, in one of your last week's papers, with deep interest: for I believe with you, from what I have heard in our two cities, that our Landlords are asking very high rents for this year, both for stores and dwelling houses. Rents are much too high in many places; and merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, who are obliged to rent, complain loudly; and when the rent is due, and pay day comes, they will complain much more, and find it very hard to meet the new prices they have in some cases engaged to pay. Landlords ought, we think, to lessen the Rents in some places, instead of increasing them. "To Let" is now to be seen in our two cities in a great many places; and I believe it would promote the substantial interest of both landlord and tenant, to have rents at a fair price. Pay day will, I fear, be a hard day on many at the advance; and some "To Lets" will remain after the 1st of April.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

For the Morning Post.

A LEGAL EXAMINATION.

Querent.—What is a tenement?

Respondent.—Any property that may be holden.

Q—A horse is property. Is a horse a tenement?

R.—No.

Q—Why is he not?

R—Because he cannot partake of the reality.

Q—He can do this.

R—I would like to know how that can be.

Q—*He can eat grass.*

Respondent at once handed over his hat, coat and boo[illegible]

QUIZ

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1848.

Friend Harper:—Owing to a multiplicity of other engagements, I have not, until the present moment, found leisure to fulfil the promise made you before leaving Pittsburgh; to write you letters for publication in the Post. And, indeed, I am not certain that even now I shall succeed in collecting together matter of sufficient interest to make a letter worthy of a perusal, as the City is very quiet at present, and the *quid nunces* and politicians are in distress for something to talk about.

I like Philadelphia very much. As its name imports, it is essentially a City of Brotherly Love. The people are generally plain and quiet in their manners, and warm hearted and affable towards strangers. I have been here but three days, and although a total stranger when I arrived, already I have the pleasure of being acquainted with scores of gentlemen, and a goodly number of the gentle sex likewise. The ladies here, with but few exceptions, are of a literary turn of mind but their literary taste is not of that character which will recommend itself very strongly to persons of finished education. But perhaps the ladies are not so much to blame, after all. The fashionable follies of the day predominate over every thing else. If the latest novel, and the last piece of music, are not found on the centre table, it is *prima facia* evidence of lack of taste. Old standard authors, and works of established merit, are allowed to slumber on dusty shelves, while the wishy-washy, namby-pamby "literary" trash of the day, finds a conspicuous space in every drawing room.

There are a great many ladies here who are regular contributors to the Magazines and weekly journals. In fact, there is no city in the Union, or I may say in the world, that sustains so many literary publications as Philadelphia. Besides Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine, which have each a circulation of 15 or 20,000, there are several other Monthly Periodicals of considerable merit, which are well supported.

The Saturday Courier is unquestionably the leading and most profitable weekly paper published here. I am told that it numbers upwards of 50,000 subscribers! You will remember that one of the proprietors and Editors, EZRA HOLDEN, Esq, died some months since, and ever since there has been constant trouble between the surviving partner (Mr. MCMAKIN) and the heirs of the deceased. The matter has become the subject of litigation. Mr. MCMAKIN contended that the good-will of the concern, (which is valued at many thousand dollars,) survived to him, and did not become the property of Mr. HOLDEN's heirs. The learned Judge, it seems, thought otherwise, and decreed that the establishment shall be sold at public sale, and the proceeds equally divided between Mr. McMAKIN and the heirs of Mr. HOLDEN. A receiver was accordingly appointed; and a perpetual injunction allowed against Mr. McMAKIN interfering in the affairs of the paper! It strikes me that the Court erred in this matter, and went further than it should have done. It was proper enough, perhaps, to order the sale of *one half* the establishment, but it was a gross interference with private rights, to force the sale of the entire concern, and eject the surviving partner, *nolens volens.* But it is all *legal*, I presume! The trouble is not to end here, it seems. McMAKIN, who is a man of enterprise as well as talent, has issued proposals for a new paper, to be called MCMAKIN'S MODEL AMERICAN COURIER, of larger size than the Saturday Courier, and to be published for $1,00 per annum. His Honor of the woolsack got wind of this, and thinking that it was a mere *ruse* on the part of McM., for the purpose of injuring the sale of the Saturday Courier, ordered a capias to be issued to arrest that gentleman for *contempt of court!* Strange proceeding, that!

The Saturday Evening Post is an older paper than the Courier, but lacks originality. Better talent might be employed upon it, with advantage to the proprietor. Its selections are generally second hand and stale. The paper is not so profitable as it might be. "Neal's Saturday Gazette" is rapidly increasing in popularity and patronage. It pays pretty well. It was commenced by JOSEPH C. NEALE, Esq, the popular author of the celebrated "Charcoal Sketches," formerly editor of the Pennsylvanian; and since the death of that gentleman, the paper has been edited principally by Mrs. NEAL, a lady of fine talents, and quite a pleasing writer. The "Saturday Gleaner" is the title of another literary weekly. It takes the place of the Saturday Inquirer, and is made up, principally from the columns of the Daily Inquirer. Its selections are very good, but the original matter is thrown together without much labor being bestowed upon it. "Alexander's Messenger" has a very large circulation, but in my opinion it is a very poor concern. There is a deplorable lack of brains exhibited in conducting the paper. It lives by puffing itself into notice, publishing horrible tales of the Radcliffian school, and printing, for the fiftieth time, old worn out wood cuts, for the amusement of little boys and half witted girls. The paper has no reputation among persons of the least taste. "Scott's Weekly Paper" is a miserable attempt to imitate the Saturday Courier. Its chief recommendation is its cheapness. "The Dollar Newspaper" is my favorite of all the Philadelphia weeklies. Its selections are made with great care, and the contributions of its correspondents are generally highly creditable. The Editor remains *incog.*, but whoever he may be, I feel certain that he is a gentleman of fine education, and an original thinker. There is a fund of good sense and philosophic reasoning in his editorial articles, which always secures for them a host of admiring readers.

I shall write to you soon again, and hope that my next epistle will be more interesting to the general reader than this. Adieu,

FORT PITT.

MORE BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The New York Tribune, of Thursday, says:

"To-day, the State Bank at Saugerties and the Bank of Cayuga Lake suspended redemptions.—These are free Banks, and the circulation, which has been reduced to $50,000 each, is secured entirely by New York State stocks."

The Taylor Movement.—The Frederick Examiner (a Clay print) denies the statement, that every Whig member of the Maryland Legislature is in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and says it has letters from two of the delegates from that county, also denying the statement. They are both, says the Examiner, opposed to the Taylor movement in Maryland.—*Balt. Sun.*

Allegheny County.—The unanimous expression of the sterling democracy of the great county of Allegheny, in favor of James Buchanan for the Presidency, has induced the able and fearless editor of the Morning Post to place the name of that distinguished Democrat at the mast head of his paper. Very good!—*Carlisle Democrat.*

Canada Election.—The Montreal Herald of the 6th gives the return of forty-one members, viz: 21 ministerial, 19 opposition and 1 doubtful. The Courier publishes the return of thirty-five members, 20 ministerial, 14 opposition and 1 doubtful.

For the Morning Post.

THAT PRIZE SONG.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps I undertake a very foolish thing, when I attempt to examine critically the song that had the luck to obtain a *gold medal*, at the Eagle Saloon. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; neither is fame and fortune the meed of the most deserving. How such puerile verses as "Old Hundred," could be esteemed worthy of the slightest consideration by a Pittsburgh audience, baffles all comprehension. An eminent artist once said, that the most difficult part of his profession was, to paint the face of a stupid, commonplace individual, unenlivened by a single spark of intellectuality; and equally difficult is it for the critic to analyze a poem, below mediocrity, indeed hardly rising to the level of contempt. I would say nothing about that song, if I did not think that the critical reputation of the visitors of the Eagle Saloon is concerned in the matter! Of course no one felt justified in dissenting from the opinion of *so judicious a committee*; but it strikes me, that the long-nosed gentleman who pronounced "Old Hundred" worthy of a golden medal, should be presented with a medallion of calf-skin, with the head of St. Crispus embossed on it, in honor of his poetical taste and judgment!

A song ought to be a short composition of easy natural verses; the thoughts prompted by passion; and the lines euphonious and free as the warbling of a bird. It ought to be perfect in its sentiments, and these so simple that a child could understand them. If my idea of a song is correct, then "Old Hundred" is no song at all. The third and fourth lines of the first verse should be embraced in parenthesis, a constraint inadmissable in a song; without this, the verse would be tolerable, were it not for its plagiarism. The waves of the sea reflecting the stars, has been a metophor to more poets than Byron, but by none more beautifully expressed. In *Marino Faliero*, he says:

"— Around me are the stars and waters—
Worlds mirror'd in the ocean," &c;

and in the *Destruction of Sennacherib* the thought occurs again:

"And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee."

But to great geniuses, such as the author of "Childe Harold" and the author of "Old Hundred," the same ideas might be given birth to, without the one being indebted to the other for paternity of thought.

The second verse is an improvement on the first; but it shows that our poet has as little knowledge of the meaning of words, as he has of the realms of Flora. He sings of evergreens *blooming* in May, and still *blooming* in winter.

The third verse, from its ungrammatical construction, is intolerable. In fact, it is evident that our poet is unacquainted with Murray or Kirkham, and therefore is not to blame for his unfortunate blunders. Hear him:

"Chill fingered *snows* that *freeze* the earth,
And silver o'er each blooming thing
Keeps green the wheat beneath *its death*." &c.

The very common expression of "blue birds ushering in the Spring," is rendered by our author ushering "*back*" that season out of winter. One of the finest lyrics in our language, by Logan, makes a bird the delightful harbinger of the time of flowers. In this verse, the words "from" and "green" are made to chime together; and it closes thus:

"——Else of youth be gone and dead."

It seems to me, the cart is before the horse, and *dead and gone* would be more natural. For the truth of this position, I appeal to all the old ladies in Pittsburgh!

The last verse is an absurd and ludicrous jumbling up of thoughts and things, showing that our poet had exhausted his genius as he approached the end of his song. Thoughts are coming and going (a favorite expression,) from frosts to flowers, and retreating from snows to sing, amid "sunshine *hours*," very much after the manner of the Irishman who ran a race from St. Patrick's Day, to the Falls of Niagara.

This is doubtless the first attempt, of an unfledged poet, to rise on the wing towards Parnassus, and owing to the lucky assistance of that embodiment of *soul*, the long nosed literary Appollo, who sat in judgment on the songs submitted, our word-catcher has won his golden honors. I have no acquaintance with the author of "Old Hundred;" and for all I know to the contrary, he may be a very nice young man; but as I am not one of those

"Who seek the thorn and leave the rose,"

I would advise him to be satisfied with his luck, and eschew poetry hereafter, lest his next schoolboy drivel, should have the misfortune to be subjected to the scrutiny of men with heads upon their shoulders.

ANACHRON.

For the Morning Post.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY!

MR. HARPER:—As Public Suppers have become the ruling fashion, I would suggest the propriety of having one on the ever memorable 17th of March,—a day celebrated every where—the proceeds of which, should be given to relieve and mitigate the suffering now, as heretofore, in that distressed *Island*. The tickets might be put at $3 00, each—and from this, a pretty sum could be gathered. Besides, a social evening in this good way can be spent, and add much to the comfort of those in a far distant land. Never was there a more fitting opportunity for a rational feast, and to which the most charitable feelings can be realized. I feel confident, that the generous of our people, that are enjoying every comfort the heart can wish for, will rise in their magnanimity, and give this their attention. Our ever warm hearted and truly generous Americans, that have, during the winter, made the "*St. Charles Hotel*" (the very best in the country,) vocal with their songs and praise of "Yankee Land"—the most favored of all—will join in doing their part.

The ladies, too, should give an assisting hand; and their presence would be hailed with feelings of delight.—"Every man of sense admires woman," for "*whether sunned in the tropics or chilled at the pole, if woman is there, there is happiness, too.*" Their appearance would act as a stimulus—even on the strict principles of temperance—the best mode of doing good.

Then, let the goodness of all be made manifest in this way; by sending a further mite, to comfort those that are in want. A few hundred dollars could thus be raised, and we, here, never miss so small a portion—to save from death *hundreds.* "*Out of the ashes of the dead, will arise a flame to consume yet, the tyrants, and oppressors of unfortunate.*"

IRELAND.

P. S. Would not this be a good time to form an Emigrant Association?

SUB TREASURY.—The law went into operation January 1st, 1847. Since that time, in 11 months the government has received, transferred and disbursed more specie, than it has for fifty seven years.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMONWEALTH.—We understand that Mr. Allen will lecture in Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, upon the mission of America, in the realization of the idea of a Perfect Commonwealth.

Rights and Wrongs of Labor.

Mr. Allen gave his second lecture upon Labor, on Friday evening last, at Temperance Hall.

He remarked, that the great Idea of our Fathers, after landing upon the rock of Plymouth, was the establishment of a Perfect Society,—a perfect Commonwealth, College and Church. They for sook the false and capricious society of the old world, and, at almost infinite sacrifice, attempted, in the wilderness of this distant continent, the realization of a social order, based upon the laws of human brotherhood, and securing to all the blessings of civil and religious liberty. But they imported with them, essentially the same institutions from whose tyranny and injustice they had fled, and incorporated the causes of social evil, into the very structure of their new society. They failed to realize the Commonwealth, and secure equal rights and abundance to all.

Society is but a repetition of townships; and had they succeeded in the establishment of true relations between capital and labor, and between man and man, and guaranteed to all the rights of life and liberty, the first township would have been a model for the society of the continent.

Our fathers of the Revolution made another attempt at the realization of the American Idea, by proclaiming their emancipation from British rule; by announcing the divine rights of the people; instead of the divine rights of Kings. They were inspired by a most glorious purpose,—the institution of a civil government, based upon the law of equality; the universal right to life and liberty, and the abrogation of all special privileges, all distinctions of caste, of titled, or ignoble descent. But their aspirations died in an aspiration. They established a democracy of political ignorance, and gained only the right of the people to vote for the candidate of the caucus. They merely tore the purple vesture from the back of the priest, and laid in the dust the crown of the King.

They achieved no social reform; but in after legislation set aside the thought of the Revolution, made laws to establish the sacred rights of property, but trampled in the dust the divine rights of man. They did not change the features of society; but retained the same system of Commerce; the special privileges of monopoly, of the lands, water-falls, machinery; of the opportunities and means of labor, and the sources of wealth. They established the same system of credit, of trade upon fictitious capital; upon the monopoly of banking privileges; of selling the *signs* of wealth, with no wealth beneath to be signified; of *making* money, which stands as the representative of past industry or of *dried labor*; while they have never contributed to the storehouse of production, a single clevel of corn. They, indeed, abolished the law of primogeniture; but they reinstituted it in the form of Corporations; and gave to concentrated capital the attribute of immortality.

Distribute, if you will, day by day, the corporate certificates of stock, and there exist as "fixed facts," the monopoly with its tenantry, its hired "*hands*," its right to fix the wages of the operative, to say how much of these wages shall be taken back for rents, for profits on provisions, and for taxes,—in short, to decide how many pounds of meal, or how many ounces of third rate potatoes, shall be left for the subsistence of a laborer's family, per day. The real *fact* of the law of primogeniture is not abolished. The landlords of Ireland, to-day, have not more power to abrogate the right to labor, and the right to life and liberty, than lies concealed in the essence and form of the American Corporation. There exists in this country, too, the same antagonism of interests between Capital and Labor, the same competition between man and machinery, between class and class, and man and man, that has reduced wages to starvation point, in the Old World; that inspires the frightful cry of "bread or blood," that is breathed in the expiring groan of the famished operative of England, or that has victimized by the famine and the fever, during the past year, two millions of our brothers and sisters in Ireland. A vampyre system of war is bleeding the life veins of industry in this country, as in our Fatherland. Slavery exists here under the chattel form of a barbarous age, and the not less oppressive form of dependent tenantry and wages service, and called, in bitter satire, civilized "*free labor.*"

In fact, you can hardly point to a single vicious feature of English society, to a single cause of poverty, ignorance, crime, or oppression, in wrought in the structure of her institutions, that I will not find you the parallel germ of evil in our existing social order.

But another generation or two is required to fill our country with a dense population; and increasing as we are now, by the importation of five hundred thousand emigrants annually from foreign shores, by an accumulation of population at the rate of 33 per cent. every ten years, the day cannot be long deferred; and the injustice, the suffering, wretchedness and ruin, that are seen beyond the ocean in portraiture, that already exist here in miniature, will attain collossal magnitude, not less in one country than the other.

Statistics are not wanting to prove that already among the sempstresses of our great cities, the laborers of our more densely populated districts, there exists a deprecation in wages, a supply of work so far exceeding the demand, that poverty, gaunt and boney, stands like a ghost of despair, at the rented doorway of hundreds of thousands.

These are the inverse tendencies of the age.—And the perfection of the selfish and antagonistic institutions of present society, but aggravate and intensify the evil.

And what is to be done? Surely not to fold our hands, and cry "all is well"! Surely, not to trust the cure of the disease to its own recuperative powers. Surely, not to give up in despair.

There is one thing that can be done—and it is the only thing left for us to do. It is to achieve a noble, constructive Social Reform, to organize the Commonwealth upon the principles of the divine social code; to reconcile all classes, by bringing them into relations of co-operation and love, to unite the interests of capital and labor; employ the productive forces of society, apportion the results of industry according to the law of distributive justice; restore to man his violated rights to labor and life; and to guarantee to all the means of wealth, education and social happiness.

DOGS.—Yesterday morning, a dog, belonging to some half witted fellow, (for only half-witted folks keeps dogs in the city,) seized a child in the middle of the street, threw it down, and was earnestly beginning to mangle its flesh, when some bystanders interfered.

ALLEGHENY LOOKING UP.—The Telegraph says there were six cases in the Allegheny lock-up on Saturday morning.

☞ It is a very trite observation that, "in the midst of life we are in death," but it is a very true one. A young woman in New York, last Tuesday, was walking past a corner, when a pile of lumber suddenly fell upon and killed her! What gay thoughts were passing through her mind the very moment of her death! What hopes of a long any rory life, and what schemes of vivacity or affection! It is painful to think of it.—*Phila. Times.*

The thought has often occurred to us, that it was strange that such accidents as the above were not more frequent in cities. But a day or two ago, we saw a box falling from the second story of a warehouse, upon a pavement along which persons were momently passing. There is one establishment in this city, where it would seem the proprietor has set a trap for the thoughtless traveler. Fortunately no one has been caught as yet, but we expect, before many days, to be called upon to record the maiming or killing of a man, woman or child on the pavement of the aforesaid establishment. The pavements are for the passing and re passing of the people—and no man has a right to the exclusive occupancy of that portion in front of his warehouse. Business which requires the use of packles so constantly that people are excluded from the pavement beneath, should seek some more secluded spot than the thronged streets of a city.

THE EDDY FAMILY.—This charming Troupe of Vocalists had a fair audience last evening. The ladies sang with great spirit, as also did the gentlemen. We think the Editor of the *Day Book* does not speak in terms too complimentary of the Eddys, in pronouncing them superior to the Bakers, and equal, in some respects, to the Hutchinsons. We understand that a member of the latter family has spoken in high praise of the Eddys. We are not deeply studied in the art of music, and cannot speak in regard to those little points which serve critics in making up their articles; but we know a sweet, melodious voice when we hear it, and such are the voices of the Misses Eddy.

They give another Concert this evening, in Philo Hall, and we commend them to the patronage of the public. Single Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, 50 cents.

AMATEUR.

☞ We saw a crowd on the wharf, yesterday, and on approaching to know what it was all about, we learned that two gentlemen were settling a dispute in a very summary and civilized manner—*i. e.* they were trying to blacken each other's eyes, and probably to pummel out each other's brains. The bystanders let them go for a while, and then forced a separation. This is a great country!

Whether the dispute was settled we did not hear; nor have we been informed whether the chivalrous aspirations of the combatants were fully gratified by the result of the encounter.

MESMERISM.—It is quite likely that before the end of the present week our citizens will be in the midst of another excitement on the subject of Mesmerism. Mr. E. M. S. Spencer, whose arrival we announced yesterday, is one of the most successful experimenters in this country. He brings with him the commendations of the press in every city in which he has appeared; and the names of many of the greatest men of the country are attached to testimonials of talent, power, &c.—He will probably deliver a number of lectures in Philo Hall, during his stay. His introductory will be announced, which will be free to all who feel an interest in the subject on which he treats.

☞ There is a petition out asking for a place in the army for THOMAS THORNBURGH, a very deserving young man, who has served his country already in the battle-fields of Mexico. He was discharged on account of a severe wound, from the effects of which he has entirely recovered.—We trust the appointing power will take the application in his behalf into favorable consideration.

The Wretch!—A wretch, 16 years of age, named Owen Farrel, who lives at Boston, threw a kettle of boiling water, over his mother, on Friday evening, and scalded her dreadfully. The unnatural wretch should be made an example of.—*Ex. papers.*

Why make an example of him? Had his mother trained him right, he would never have been guilty of the offence; the crime originated in her neglect. It may be well enough to punish him, but not as an "example," not for revenge.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of our friend and neighbor, H. H. RYAN, the enterprising proprietor of the "Bee Hive." It will be seen that he has increased his facilities for doing all work in his line of business. He does work cheap and does it well. Give him a call.

☞ We understand that a skeleton Whale will be exhibited in this city in a few days. The lovers of the curious will be entertained by this novel exhibition.

FOUND.—The lad who was drowned in the Allegheny river, about a week since, (son of Mr. Beatty) was yesterday morning found opposite Marbury street. He was interred in the afternoon.

☞ That was a chaste conundrum that took the locket at the Eagle Saloon, on Saturday night, we don't think.

☞ It should not be forgotten, that White's Band gives their Ball next Thursday evening.

☞ Yesterday, was so *spring* like. In the morning there was a heavy frost.

CURIOUS.—We have not seen an itinerant music grinder for a week or ten days.

Eagle Saloon Crowded Nightly!

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, January 25, and every evening this week will be presented a rich Programme of Sentimental, Patriotic, Comic and Ethiopian Songs, Extravaganzas, &c. jan 25

The Grand Soiree,

TO be given by the members of WHITE'S BAND, comes off on Thursday evening next, 27th inst., at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. Every arrangement to make it a splendid affair has been made. The Ladies will be conveyed to and from the party free of charge. Carriages will be in readiness at the Assembly Room at 6 o'clock. Entrance on 4th street. The Omnibuses will be at their stations at 7 o'clock, viz: one at Jenkins' Ice Cream Saloon, Allegheny City, one opposite Shoenberger's, Bayardstown, and one at the Round House on Pennsylvania Avenue. The Ball will be opened precisely at 8 o'clock, with a Grand March, arranged expressly for the occasion. Tickets can be procured of the Managers, at the Music Stores and at the Assembly Rooms on the evening of the party.

MANAGERS.

HENRY HAYS,	D. L. SMITH,
MICHAEL MARSHALL,	D. C. MCKEE,
C. L. MAGEE,	WILSON SWAIN,
THOMAS STEEL,	JAMES BRATT,
MICHAEL STEEN,	JNO. HINDS,
J. P. RICHARD,	J. S. OKTON,
ALEX. MELVILLE,	G. W. FLEMING,
J. E. MCFEELYN,	R. BAILEY.

jan25-d3t

H. H. RYAN,

CONTINUES to carry on his old business with renewed advantages, having increased the number of Lathes in the establishment from 8 to 12, with such other improvements as make it the best Shop of the kind in the West. His old customers can be accommodated with Bedposts and Rails turned at the lowest rates and of the best workmanship.

Also, Carpenters work done in the best manner, and at prices to suit the times.

H. H. RYAN.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Samuel Houston, Senator from Texas, was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Berrien offered a Resolution calling for information as to the views expressed by Gen. Taylor as to the proper position to be taken by the army before he went to Corpus Christi, which was accepted.

Mr. Rusk gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a Bill providing for the increase of the Navy.

A Resolution in relation to the Washington Monument was then offered.

Mr. Baldwin's Resolution calling upon the President for information as to the extent of the Mexican Domain, and the power of Mexico to cede it to a foreign power, was called up and considered.

A debate arose in which Mr. Baldwin and Hannegan participated. The Resolution passed, yeas 28, nays 20.

A Resolution was offered, calling for the correspondence relative to the late difficulties with Brazil.

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

Butler said he was convinced that if Gen. Taylor had not advanced from Corpus Christi, the Mexicans would have remained beyond the Rio Grande.

The debate was continued by Messrs Sevier, Pierce, Foote, Jefferson, Davis and Clayton.

HOUSE.—A Resolution was offered providing for additional clerks in the Pensions office. An amendment was offered by Mr. Cobb proving that the new clerks should be appointed by Mr. Marcy, and spoke at much length in its favor.

Andrew Johnson, of Tenn, spoke very forcibly against the Resolution, as needless. The present system cost enough; the clerks were paid enough; they would work more and play less.—He called the previous question, but it was not agreed to.

Mr. Cocke moved the postponement of the resolution, which prevailed.

A resolution was adopted to stop the debate on the President's Message till 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1848.

We learn from Washington that Trist and Herrera have completed the basis of a Treaty of Peace. Upper California and all the country east of Rio Bravo is to be ceded to us for fifteen millions of dollars.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1848.

The Southern mail is in, and brings all the back numbers of the New Orleans papers; but we find no news from the Seat of War.

NEW YORK MARKET.

January 24, 3 o'clock.

Flour.—Market quiet and tendency downward. Moderate sales of Genesee at $6,06 and Western brands at $6. Holders are up, but buyers do not meet them.

Grain.—Less doing in Corn, with a downward tendency. Other Grains are as before. The supply of Wheat is good, and rather pressing on the market. Sales of Prime White Corn at 68@70. Oats are selling at 51.

Provisions.—The market is heavy for Pork, and no sales. Lower offers would be accepted. The market for Beef is improving.

Groceries.—Sales N. O. Molasses at 28; small supply in first hands. Sales New Orleans Sugar at 4@5¼. Sugars have an improving tendency; Coffee and Molasses are without change. Receipts of Sugar are light; sales moderate.

Whiskey.—Sales at 26¼.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

January 22, 4 P. M.

Flour.—Sales of Western brands at $6,25. The market is steady, but not active.

Grain.—No sales worth reporting, but Corn is firmer and in good request. Sales Prime Yellow at 61@62.

Provisions.—Market is rather inactive, but quotations steady.

Groceries.—No change.

Whiskey.—Sales at 24c.

Cotton.—Prices declined.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

January 24, 3 P. M.

Flour.—Sales Howard street at $5,87; at which figures there are more sellers than buyers.

Grain.—Supplies limited, and market without change. Sales of Prime Corn at 65; Prime Yellow at 64.

Whiskey.—Sales at 24@25¼.

Molasses.—Regular sales N. O. at 26c.

Beef Cattle.—Sales at $3,62 per 100 lbs.

Cancellation of Relief Notes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide