The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention.

The Washington Union of Monday night, Jan. 24th, says:

Interesting Announciation.

A full meeting of the republican members of both houses of Congress was held to-night in the Capitol. A report from the joint committee of both houses, appointed at a former meeting, was made, recommending to the republican party to hold the national convention for the nomination of President and Vice President, at the usual time and place—viz: at Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in *May*. Motions were successively made to substitute Cincinnati as the place, and the 4th of July as the time of meeting; both of which were rejected. And then the original report of the joint committee was unanimously adopted; and the meeting adjourned at an early hour in the best feeling and spirits. We avoid further details, because an official account of the proceedings is directed to be published in the democratic papers.

Meeting of the Whigs,

In the Telegraph of yesterday morning, we find a call for a meeting of the Whigs, of Allegheny county, friendly to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency, to which is appended about a thousand names. The call is for Saturday evening next, at the old Court House.

It surprised us not a little, to see this call in the Telegraph alone; while there are so many professedly Whig presses, and adjuncts to that party, in the city. Has either of the other "Whig" journals, pursued too questionable a course in relation to the war? Has Mr. Brooks, since he has been in Washington, lost the confidence of *the party* by defending Hampton, and vouching for his soundness? or, is he too much deposed to favor the claims of Gen. Taylor? Intimations of this kind, have been thrown out in certain quarters, at any rate. And then where were the *mongrels* and the piratical concerns, whose influences are expected for the Federal party? They are supported by that party. Did they refuse to insert the call? If they did, they are a more abandoned set than we have believed them to be.

But we are pleased to see this manifestation of party confidence towards the Telegraph, at all events. We think it is much more deservedly given than more substantial proofs which are given elsewhere. The Telegraph is not liable, even to a suspicion of *charity* itself for either the men or the measures of the Democratic party: and though we can neither commend or approve the political course of its editor, towards his opponents, we are at liberty to say, that, in his intercourse with his fellow men, his conduct is that of a gentleman. Again we say, we are really pleased to see that he is the preferred organ of his party; and hope that the *dollars* will follow this mark of their preference

Small Notes.

A bill has been passed through the House of Delegates of the Virginia Legislature, now in session, authorizing the Banks of the State to issue notes under the denomination of five dollars, and as small as one dollar. What astonishes us more, is the fact, that the bill was passed without any opposition from either side of the House—not a voice of condemnation against the iniquitous measure! The bill is now before the Senate, and unless a different feeling prevails in that body, it will certainly pass, and become a law! We believe that no calculation can be made of the evils which will result from the passage of such a law in Virginia. A bank note currency is bad enough under any circumstances, but when the country is flooded with one dollar bills,—greasy, filthy, obliterated promises to pay—it is a wrong of the worst species. Farmers, mechanics and laborers, are compelled to take this depreciated trash, for their produce and labor, instead of gold and silver; and while it remains on their hands, the banks probably break, and they lose all. And besides all this, if the Legislature of one State authorises the Banks to issue one dollar bills, it furnishes an excuse for other legislative bodies to pursue a similar course of iniquity. We understand that an effort will be made this winter, to pass a similar measure through the Legislature of Pennsylvania; but we cannot for a moment believe that our Representatives will be so recreant to their trusts—so forgetful of the true interests of their constituents, or to sanction such a measure by their votes. The man who will have the hardihood to introduce such a proposition at Harrisburgh, will only be paving the way for his own political downfall.

Repeal of the Usury Laws.

The following bill has been introduced into our State Legislature:—

AN ACT RELATING TO THE USURY LAWS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c, That the act of the second of March, 1723, entitled an act for reducing the interest of money from eight to six per cent. per annum, and so much of any other act as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed

Sec. 2. No penalty or forfeiture shall hereafter accrue in consequence of receiving or taking a greater rate of interest than the one half of one per cent. for thirty days, but interest shall always be calculated, unless there is an agreement between the parties for another rate, at the rate of one half of one per cent. for thirty days; provided, however, that no bank, or association with banking privileges, incorporated by this State, shall, either directly or indirectly, take, charge, receive, or in any manner participate in, any profit, interest, discount or charge for use or loan of money, notes or credit, at a rate greater than the one half of one per cent. for thirty days, under penalty of forfeiting its charter; provided, further, however, that nothing herein contained, shall prohibit such banks or associations from buying and selling exchanges other than bank notes

Sec 3. Interest upon all payments and recoveries at law or in equity, that carry interest, shall be calculated at the rate of one half of one per cent. for thirty days, and no judgment shall be recovered in any court of record or elsewhere, for any greater rate of interest than the one half of one per cent. for thirty days, nor for interest upon interest, unless an aggreement for such greater rate of interest, or for interest upon interest, shall have been made by the parties, and reduced into writing at the time of the agreement, and in no case shall interest upon interest be calculated oftener than half yearly.

We are of the opinion, that this bill ought to pass. It seems to make a sufficient provision for all cases likely to arise in ordinary business transactions; and is, therefore, at least worthy of a trial. We have never been able to perceive the justice of laws, which go to place a limit upon the income from money, while every operation of ordinary trade is left to regulate itself. Money *will command* a rate of interest, at all times, proportionate to the demand for it, in defiance of final enactments; and it is therefore better to leave men free to make their own bargains, rather than have laws upon our statute books, which are being constantly violated.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Uniontown Democrat.

HYMN OF HONOR,

TO THE MEMORY OF A GALLANT CHIEF.

The following stanzas are reverently inscribed in celebration or the ritual burial honors paid to the memory and remains of our fellow-citizen and townsman, COL. WM. B. ROBERTS, late Commander of the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Mexico.

BY OLTON.

"Et laetum cuneti celebremus honorem."
ÆNEID LIBER V.

Behold from afar
From the din of war
A warrior returns in state
To his own loved land
Where on every hand
High honors his course await.
Lo! he comes, he comes,
'Mid the roll of drums
And martial pomp and waving plume;
With a civic train
Lo he comes again
To his long left friends and home.
Oft in mimic scene
His delight has been
To stand amid glittering arms,
Amid martial pomp
Amid flourish of trump
Yea, e'en amid battle's harms,
In the Aztec land
With his valiant band
He has stood against lance and spear;
Amid dang'rous fray
With a skill display,
And 'tis meet to thus hail him here.
But the deference bestowed
On his homeward road
By his brethren along their shores
And the honors they raise
In respect and praise
Are paid to his lifeless corse.
And he heeds no more
Those scenes that before
Enlivened his heart with glee,
The chieftain's loud word
Nor his flashing sword
Nor pomp of bold martial array.
He heeds not the knell
Of each tolling bell,
Nor the strains of the stirring fife,
Nor the muffled drum
That usherd him home
To the scenes of his former life.
For, when he had gone
With our hosts that won
The proud capitol of that land,
Had before and then
Seen his own brave men
The foremost in danger stand.
And with charge and route
Amid triumphal shout
First raise their flag o'er its walls,
He laid himself down
With a feverish moan
And died in far Mexico's halls.
And they bear him back,
Amid mournful black
Who in glittering arms went forth;
He comes from the war
In a funeral car
To his friends and his family hearth.
Embalmed, and chill,
And enshrouded still
In the array he was wont to wear,
Lo! he comes, he comes
For a place 'mid the tombs
Of his fathers amongst us here.
We receive our chief
With awe and grief
While we honor him thus in pomp;
And with sigh and tear
We'll entomb him here
'Till the sound of the last great trump.

Uniontown, Dec. 1847.

For the Morning Post.

THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL.

MR. EDITOR:—Useful labor is the source of all wealth; and in these United States, Nature's laboratory is abundantly supplied with the raw material, on which to apply labor usefully. Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," expresses the objects attainable, and to be secured; by just government; and surplus wealth is a necessary instrumentality therefor. Seventy-two years have passed, since the experiment of self-government commenced; and yet, the apprenticeship to qualify us for its rational practice, is far from being terminated. Up to this hour, even under this declared government of equal right to happiness,—the useful classes, or wealth producers, are unfitted, by unjust usage of excessive drudgery, here, or elsewhere, to participate in the rational enjoyments of life's blessings.

The worship of the almighty dollar, is practically recognized as our national religion. Capitalis's are the High Priests. National wealth, not individual happiness, is worshipped. And the toiling millions are used as beasts of burden, to facilitate the increase of power of the moneed Juggernaut; which, in its progress, crushes under its wheels, tens of thousands annually, of our country's wealth producers. The destruction of health and life, by factory labor, is enormous The children of the poor are sacrificed, by heatombs, to the purposes of moneyed still machinery monopolists; and yet, neither the monopolist, nor the victimized factory operative, is blameworthy. Both are creatures of circumstances. A philosopher has said, "the chief business of legislation, lies in the bringing up of youth." With the exception of Democratic New Hampshire, the Legislature of which has done something in the form of an imperfect ten hour law; far behind that of monarchist England; although committees of inquiry have been appointed by the Assembly of this State, years back, and some reports therefrom have been emitted,—still, up to this time, there has not been any thing done, practically, to protect the rising generation from the death hug, which capital, the master, gives the wages slave.

Legislation, as yet, has been but the myrmidon of capital. Does any true Democrat, in or out of our Legislature, ask for justice, or redress of grievances, for the toilers? he is hooted down, and charged with exciting the poor against the rich. But special legislation, to abet the plundering of the working bees, by privileged incorporations, is hailed with public approbation, by the privileged classes. But for the honest veto of our good Governor, this State would have been cursed, now, with the monster Conestoga Manufacturing Incorporation; with special privileges to plunder the community, far surpassing those of any member of the British peerage. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, faithful to his Democratic pledges, saved us from the tender mercies of this piece of Webster legislation, which takes care of the rich, that the rich may take care of the poor—as the cat takes care of the mice.

Noble efforts are now being made in Philadelphia and Delaware counties, to induce legislative action for the protection of helpless women and children, against the wrongs which capital inflicts whilst coercing them into obedience to its behests, in the more than slavish toil exacted from factory labor. What is Pittsburgh and Allegheny county doing?

MORE ANON.

HORRIBLE!—Somebody lately sent to the editor of the Detroit Free Press a box, very carefully directed,—which, to use the editors own words "on opening we found to contain the following, on a paper 'John Edwards, compliments to J. H. Harmon, Gen. Schwarz, Geo. Griswold and Jed Emmons,' accompanied by a bill of lading as follows. '1 Can of Sardines, 2 Cans of Oysters, 1 Bottle Pepper Sauce; 1 Box Salt, 1 Piece Cheese, 1 Bundle of Crackers, 1 Bunch Mustard, 1 Bottle of——and 2 copies of the history of the *four kings*.'

The sight was almost overpowering; but, after having opened that bottle of——he could endure no longer. He had not entirely recovered from its effects, at the date of his last paper. The man who would send to an editor such a *cargo* as that,—(and especially a faithful Democratic editor,)—ought to be *published!*

LOCAL MATTERS.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—Mr. Allen will lecture in Temperance Hall, on *Friday* evening, at 7 o'clock, upon a system of Industrial Schools, which will guarantee the highest opportunities of development to every child.

Lecture on the Commonwealth.

A large audience assembled in Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, to listen to Mr. Allen's lecture upon the American Idea of the Commonwealth. His statement occupied nearly two hours, and we can give but a brief sketch of his remarks.

As a nation, he said, we had a peculiar mission to perform; a sublime trust to fulfill; that it was ours to establish a Perfect Society; a Model Commonwealth, College, and Church; a Society that should guarantee to all, the enjoyment of industrial, social, and religious liberty; and enable them to achieve their terrestrial, intellectual, and moral destiny;—that our past experience, our thought, our legislation had prepared us especially for this work; and that it was in our power to succeed, if we would but employ the resources and means that Providence had placed in our hands. It is ours to make society an incarnation of the attributes of the Deity. There is a Divine Social Code. The Commonwealth must be an expression of it.

Universal wealth, educational and social happiness are not to be realized, in a Nation, by individual moralizing and self perfectioneering, but by perfecting our Social institutions, and making them an expression of the divine law of order and justice. "Seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness," seek the Perfect Social Order, "and all other things shall be added unto you." All the essential institutions of State exist, or may exist, in a single township. Society is but a repetition of townships. A social and political reform, therefore, instead of attempting to lop off the branches of evil, while the Upas trunk remains, should lay the axe at the root of the tree, and destroy it trunk and branch. The *causes* of the evil should be removed. These, it has already been shown, exist in the very structure of Society, and that poverty, ignorance, crime, oppression, are the legitimate results of our false institutions—the manifestation of "Organic" Sins

The needed reform is to be achieved, therefore, by the Organization of the Commune or the Township, upon the principles of the divine Social order. A model Commonwealth, School and Church established in a single Township, would do for the whole of Society, what the invention of the steam-boat by Fulton has done for Navigation;—it would furnish a pattern which would be repeated in every other Township of the Nation.

The reform required is constructive and peaceful. It should not destroy, but supercede. Many individuals have thought that no reform could be effected till every thing that has come down to us from the past is abolished. They see that governments abate their power, that sects are narrow, persecuting and corrupt, that the school is partial, and fragmentary, that money is abused, and turned into an engine of oppression, that marriages are mercenary and selfish, in short that all of our institutions are capable of perversion, and instead of attempting to perfect them, they raise the cry of destruction, "*no* government, *no* church, *no* school, *no* money, *no* marriage, *no* meat, *no* salt, *no* pepper, &c." till they disconnect themselves with society, tear off the social vesture, and even their bib and long clothes, and socially become naked and hungry. Reform is not an eternal "No." Even self-house should not be abolished, but be exercised in harmody with social love, made to aid society in the same ratio that it satisfied itself

Communism and civilization are the contact of extremes, the one based on common property; the other common plunder, and both are destructive of individual rights, both render man landless and dependent.

The tendencies of the times are towards the social occupancy and use of real estate, and of all the sources of wealth. The Feudalism of the individual, existing in the form of the patrooney and the plantation, are being superceded by the Corporate Feudalism.

Joint-stock property, under the form of the Special Charter, the Trustee system, and the Firm, is being introduced for the management of all branches of business, works of public convenience, and industrial operations. No protest against corporate monopolies, no system of individualism, no destructive democracy can resist this tendency of the age to united interest and effort. Industrial Unity is an ordination of Heaven.

The corporation is not objectionable because it is a corporation, but because labor and skill are not admitted into the union with capital, and dividends declared to each according to the law of distributive justice;—because it gives the exercise all power to capital, denies to the operative a voice in the control of his industry; and the election of his overseer, or adviser, makes him a mere "*hand*," and subjects him to the tyranny of a corporate despotism; and because the corporation, in its present form, like the law of primogeniture, gives to wealth the attribute of immortality, pays eternal usury, after the things used, the machinery, the improvements, the "dried labor" that are represented by certificates of tock, shall have perished.

These evils are not, however, essential elements of corporate action. And they are to be corrected, not by a system of destruction; but by making them democratic, by admitting labor and skill into fellowship with capital, and causing the corporation to do for each of these elements of production, what in times past it has done for but one.

Corporations are inverse Associations. If the operatives could own their motive power and machinery, manage their own business, choose their industrial chiefs, and share in the dividends according to the capital, labor, and skill that each had invested, no reasonable man would object to them. They would not be monopolies, nor despotisms, nor enrich capital at the expense of labor.

In the true Commonwealth, the Firms or Unions that are now partial in their results, will become universal in their providence. All interests will converge. Agriculture, manufactures, domestic industry, science, and the mechanic and fine arts, will be placed upon the same footing of equality the idea of the unity of labor, of the equal value of functions will be recognized, and each individual will show in this result, in proportion to his contribution of capital, labor and skill.

Here the Lecturer went into a long statement of the modes of distribution, or as he called it, a Scientific application of the Law of Distributive Justice, endeavoring to show that the "hands," or fine sensitive passions corresponding to industry, are entitled to five-twelvths, in the general gain of production; that the "heart," or "four social affections," are represented externally by capital, to four-twelvths; and the "head," or the "three distributive or executive faculties," expressed by still, to three-twelfths. He affirmed that there is a mathematical law of distribution, founded in the soul of man, the same in principle as the law recognized by astronomers, regulating the movements of the heavenly bodies, viz: "attractions in the direct proportion to the masses, and in the inverse ratio of the distances,"—and that in the true Social Order this exact law would be made the rule of distribution to capital, labor and skill.

The Township, or Miniature Commonwealth, if organized in such a manner as to express in its institutions, in the relation of man to man, and of capital to labor, these divine laws of Unity and Justice could not fail to embody that important feature of the divine government, *Economy of Means.* Indeed, all Industrial Unions, Corporations and Communities of Property, have demonstrated the immense economy and the increased productive power of co operation in labor. A joint stock Township, with the interests of capital, labor, and skill united, dispensing with most of the lost industry and material now employed in fencing, in building up barricades of selfishness between neighbor and neighbor,—dispensing with labor requisite to feed nine-tenths as many laboring animals as would be required in a well ordered society; the economies of a union store, supplying the citizens with articles of necessity and luxury at wholesale prices,—in the use of labor-saving machinery on an extensive scale, which a township only could afford and operate, in the employment usefully and productively, not one-third of society, or less, as now, but every member of the social body, must of necessity realize a destiny of material comfort for every individual.

Here are gigantic economies that may guarantee wealth to all, time and means of education to every child, and a generous providence over the weak, the infirm and the aged. The State organized upon these principles can only realize the Idea of a Commonwealth.

☞ Our readers will, we hope, excuse the appearance of our paper this morning. The fact is obvious to every one, that it is shorn of its proportions—"cheated in feature" by the dissembling paper maker, who marked the paper larger than it is. The error was not discovered by our pressman, in time to rectify it; and we were therefore obliged to issue a smaller sheet than usual.

THE USES OF MESMERISM.—A Mr Keely is causing some stir in Louisville, by his experiments in Mesmerism. He effects some wonderful cures; among others we notice the following in the Louisville Democrat. We understand Mr. K. was a pupil of Mr. E. M. Spencer, who is now in our city.

Mr. Keely's Experiments. * * * *

A mother held on her lap a sweet little boy about 5 years of age, subject, as we afterwards learned, to *epileptic* fits. During one of Mr. Keely's most interesting experiments, with five or six persons on the platform, this little boy fell into one of these distressing spasms. The mother exerted her utmost power to hold the child, and to keep its arms and fingers straight. Mr. Keely was called from the stand, and placing his hands gently on either side of the child's head, said to it, "fix your eyes on mine," and then mildly assuring the little fellow that "so soon as he (Mr K.) should count two, he would be perfectly restored, feel pleasant, and as well as he ever was." The little sufferer fixed his eyes confidingly on Mr K., as much as to say, "I believe you, sir."

Mr. Keely, then, with an emphatic emphasis, pronounced the words—"*one! two!*"—and suiting the action to the word, said, in a confident tone to the child—"there! now you are well, aint you? I told you you would be well!"

That instant—in half the time we have taken to narrate the incident—the child's countenance brightened up with a smile, and seemed to have been entirely unconscious of what had passed—said it was well, and if not *cured*, it was relieved, almost instantaneously, by the efforts of the will of the operator upon the nervous system of his little patient, producing this no less astonishing than happy result.

THE PRIZE WATCH.—It will be recollected that the winner of the Prize Watch (at the Eagle Saloon) generously presented it to the Committee for the Relief of the Families of the Soldiers now in Mexico. The Committee, we understand, have concluded to put it up at lottery—tickets, $1,00. Thirty five tickets will be issued; enough only to cover the actual value of the watch, which is a good one.

To Mr. M'Calmont, the gentleman to whom the watch was awarded, and who has so generously devoted it to the benefit of the destitute, too much praise cannot be bestowed. The act is evidence of a lack of selfishness not often met with among people as the world now is.

☞ There have been a few insignificant fires lately, in and about the city. On Sunday night, a wash house was burnt to a ruin in the Fifth Ward; but the conflagration caused no alarm.

A few days ago, a fire broke out in Greer's row, on Penn street, but no material damage was the consequence.

On Tuesday, a building in the Second Ward, belonging to Mr. Ward, was singed some.

WHITE'S BAND BALL.—This evening the grand Soiree comes off in the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. The weather may be unfavorable; but we hope those who have designed attending, will not be deterred by rain or mud. The pleasures of the evening will amply repay any little inconvenience that the visitors may subject themselves to.

☞ "WILLIAM ATKINSON—*A Tale of Truth.*" By FRED. POWER. This story will be read with interest by every admirer of our excellent correspondent. It is truly a thrilling and affecting sketch. We shall commence its publication in to morrow's Post.

☞ Mr. Spencer had a large and very intelligent audience, at Philo Hall, last evening. His lecture was merely introductory; but gave evidence that he understands his subject. We predict that he will be the cause of great excitement, and meet with good support during his stay.

—*He will deliver a Lecture and perform Experiments this evening in Philo Hall.*

☞ The frame buildings on Prospect street, which have been noticed by some of the papers, are old ones which are now undergoing repairs. Whether the laws in relation to frame buildings go so far as to prevent repairs being made to a frame injured by fire, we do not know.

☞ There was a number of rumpuses yesterday, among various members of the million; one black eye was seen searching its way from a scene of action, and a number of flesh wounds were made in the broils. No harm done.

☞ The Sunday Mercury comes out on next Sunday. The publication office is on the corner of Market and Fourth, over Mr. J. V. Diller's store. Mr. U. A. Jones is the editor. We look for a rich sheet.

☞ We call the attention of river men to the card of Mr. Joseph Major, in another column.—He keeps a boat store of the first class.

☞ There is an itinerant vender of cough candy in this city. He sings his drug into notice after the fashion of him of razor strops—but does not seem to be so attractive.

FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—With a commendable desire to promote the cause of science and disseminate useful information among the people, the Directors of the Sixth Ward Public School recently determined to have Free Lectures, in their elegant School House, every Friday evening, and the first of the course will be delivered by T. J. BIGHAM, Esq, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. The subject will be the "Origin of the Coal Formation of Pennsylvania." The high character of Mr. Bigham as a forcible and eloquent writer, and his intimate acquaintance with geological science, warrants us in recommending every one, who can spare the time, to take a walk to the Sixth Ward School House, and they will come away wiser than they went.

We understand that on Friday week, Dr Wm. H. Muller will lecture at the same place on Physiology. Professor Stephens, and other scientific and literary gentlemen have consented to aid in the good work. "A better day is coming" to Pittsburgh, and we rejoice that we are able to proclaim it.

BUSINESS STANDS AT AUCTION!—We point the attention of our Mercantile and Business men to the sale of Stores &c., on Liberty street, connected with Plum Alley—to take place *on the premises* on Saturday next, at 3 P. M. The rents of these Stores &c. bring, and the entire certainty of their increase in value by the termination of the Railroad above them, will ensure their purchase to be a speculation

☞ Since our announcement of the yard stick procured by the Police Committee to measure petitions, the applicants have renewed their exertions, and are now not quite so particular as to the quality of the names as to the quantity.—Boys, and in some instances women, are solicited to sign. Persons who write a bold, extravagant hand are preferred, as their names cover more paper than the modest, unassuming autographs of som others. We suggest to the Committee, that in addition to the yard stick, they introduce some test as to quality, and thus show the tricks of the ingenious applicants

"I'M TO BE QUEEN OF THE MAY, MOTHER."—One of the Misses Eddy sings this delightful song in a manner truly enchanting. At one of the Concests, a gentleman remarked, after hearing it: "Well, I've had my money's worth in that song." At the next concert given by the family, it should not be omitted. "A good time coming," is another which they give with great spirit.

☞ Did our readers ever study the character of the owners of the daguerrotype likenesses that have been exhibiting in various places lately? We have thought some on the subject, and have arrived at the conclusion that the greatest asses are those who appear with books in their foreground. Just call at some of the rooms and make your own calculations.

☞ A "nipper thief" took some trifling article from a gentleman on Sixth street, yesterday, and he did it nicely, too; but was nicely caught, and most essentially kicked. No harm done.

☞ We neglected yesterday to notice the benefit of Mrs. Sharpe, at the Eagle Saloon. We are glad that she got a fair support, last evening, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

☞ Is it indeed true that some of the city press gang carry bull dogs in their pockets? This should be discountenanced.

☞ The Eddy Family give their Farewell Concert this evening.

☞ The Police Committee make their selection of watchmen for the year 1848, on next Tuesday

☞ Yesterday was one of those suicidal days that renders local rather scarce. O! such weather!

☞ There have been near thirty cases in the Tombs of Allegheny city, during this week!

☞ More than two thousand new buildings were erected in Baltimore, during the year 1847.

Allegheny County—The democracy of Allegheny county held a convention in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the 4th of March Convention. Every ward and district in the county, but one, was represented—Among the Delegates we recognize the names of some of the most talented and oldest democrats of that county. The convention *unanimously* adopted resolutions in favor of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency, and the Delegates were instructed to support none other than his known and unwavering friends as Delegates to the Baltimore convention.—*Meadville Democrat.*

Died,

Of Consumption, on Wednesday morning, January 26th, at the residence of Mrs. Tiernan, Allegheny city, Miss MARGARET F. COX, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ATHENÆUM.

VAUDEVILLE NIGHT.

THURSDAY Evening, January 27th, will be presented the laughable Farce of

MARRIED YESTERDAY.

After which, the petite Comedy of

CHARLES SECOND.

To conclude with the

SECRET.

Jan27

IT IS NOW ADMITTED by Panthologists that no original temperament, complexion, constitution, or form of body confers complete immunity from hereditary diseases that SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, and other affections, having a similarity of origin, occur in all, although observation convinces, us that individuals and families possessing certain characteristics, are more frequently the subject of these maladies than others. These diseases are a morbid condition of the whole system of nutrition—their products being but the effects of an alteration of the Blood and secretions—the Ulcers, Abscesses, enlarged glands, Inflammation, etc., being merely attendant phenomena. The cause exists prior to the phenomena, and must be destroyed before perfect health can be established. This may be done by using DR. KELLER'S PANACEA, the most certain remedy for diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and system of nutrition, ever presented to the notice of the afflicted. Price $1, pint bottles. Call and get a pamphlet.

For sale N.W. corner of Wood and Fifth streets, by Joel Mohler, Druggist. jan27-1m

To Country Merchants.

THE subscriber will pay three dollars and seventy-five cents per 100 lbs. CASH, for good mixed country rags, in quantities of fifty to three thousand pounds, delivered at my Book Store, No. 89 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

On hand, a general supply of school books, writing and wrapping paper, blank books, etc., which will be sold by the dozen or retail, at lowest cash prices for ready pay.

jan27 LUKE LOOMIS, Agent.

To Let.

FROM the first day of April, 1848, a large brick House, carriage house, stable, &c., situated on the Pike from the Monongahela Bridge to Birmingham. For particulars apply to the subscriber, at his store, South end of the Monongahela Bridge.

jan 27:1wd* JAMES BLACKMORE.

Renting and to Rent.

FOR Rent on Shares.—Two nice small Farms of 30 and 50 acres, adjoining Freedom, Beaver county. Persons who have farms, dwelling houses, stores, &c., &c., for rent, can have the same recorded and attended to, and persons who wish to rent will have their wishes complied with, and all kinds of agencies attended to for very *moderate charges*, at ISAAC HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, Fifth street. jan 27

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—Sundry petitions and memorials were presented, and appropriately referred, among them was one by Mr. Turney, praying that the Plough patent of Jethro Wood might be extended, and in favor of which he spoke at some length.

Mr. Allen moved to strike out all after the enacting clause—upon which the yeas and nays were called. Yeas 16, nays 25. and the matter passed informally,

The morning business was then laid aside and the Ten Regiment bill taken up.

Mr. Dix, who had the floor, spoke at considerable length, as to the mode of continuing the war, and of securing a permanent peace.

Mr Dix made an argument to show, that peace would be most speedily and effectually secured by continuing our military operations, until Mexico is compelled to sue for peace.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced, as the first business in order, the motion to reconsider the vote stopping the debate upon the President's Message.

Mr Cobb moved to lay the motion on the table. Upon which, Mr. Boyd moved a call of the House, when the motion, to lay on the table, was lost.

Mr. Cobb then requested the yeas and nays upon his motion.

The Northern Telegraph is out of order.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

THE TREATY DESPATCHES.

Capt. Kerr, of the Dragoons, arrived in the City this morning, from New Orleans, with despatches, which are supposed to relate to the proposition for peace entered into by Mr. Trist and Herrera, the President of Mexico.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

PETERSBURG, January 26.

The Southern mail has arrived, but brings no news from the army.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

January 26, 3 P. M.

Flour.—The market is quiet, and prices are on the decline. I hear of moderate sales only of H. S. brands at $6,87 per bbl.

Wheat.—Moderate sales of prime red at 133c. per bu; of prime white at 126@128 per bu. Market dull.

Corn.—Prime white is selling at 60c. per bu.—Prime yellow at 60c. per bu. Demand active.

Whiskey.—Moderate sales at 26c. ⅌ gall.

Provisions.—There is no activity in any article; quotations are nominal. Sales of western hog round bacon at 7c. per lb; Hams 9@10½c; Sides 7c. and Shoulders at 5½c. per lb. Sales of West ern Lard at 7½c. per lb.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

January 26, 4 P. M.

Flour.—The market is quiet, with moderate sales of Western at $5,12½c. per bbl.

Grain.—There have been no sales of Wheat worthy of report, but Corn is firm, and in good request. Sales of Prime Yellow Corn at 64 cents per bushel.

Groceries.—Sales of N. O. Sugar at 4¾@5¼c. ⅌ lb. Moderate sales of N. O. Molasses at 27½c. per gallon.

NEW YORK MARKET.

January 26—3 P. M.

Flour.—Moderate sales of Genesee brands at $6,06¼@6,12½ per bbl., and of Western at $5,87@6 per bbl. The market is stagnant.

Grain.—The market for Corn and Oats is dull. Wheat is firm, but not active, and Corn has a downward tendency; other grains steady. Market generally without change.

Provisions.—The market has an upward tendency, for Pork and other hog products. The market for Beef is improving. Western prime Pork is selling at $6,50@8 per bbl. Sales of Western No. 1 mess Pork at $10,75@11,75 per bbl. Prime Beef, Western, is selling at $6 per bbl. Western No. 1 mess Beef is selling at $9 per bbl. Sales of Lard at 8¾ per lb.

U. A. O. D.—HILL GROVE LODGE, No. 21, of the United Ancient Order of Druids, meets at the Hall, north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets, on every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

jan 27:1w T. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

T. SELLERS. JNO. NICOLS.

SELLERS & NICOLS, Produce and General Commission Merchants, No 17 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Sperm, linseed and lard oils. Jan27

PORK.—100 bbls. mess pork; 18 do. Rump do., in store and for sale by (ia27) F. SELLERS.

FAMILY FLOUR:—70 bbls for sale by

jan 27 F. SELLERS.

TAR—90 bbls N. C. for sale by

jan27. JNO. F. PERRY, Liberty st.

CIDER VINEGAR.—40 bbls for sale by

jan27. JNO. F. PERRY.

LARD OIL—5 bbls winter strained Cincinnati for sale by (jan27) JNO. F. PERRY.

SODA ASH—25 casks, best quality, for sale by

jan27. JNO. F. PERRY.

POTASH—5 CASKS No. 1, for sale by

jan27 JNO. F. PERRY.

CHEESE—100 bxs W R, in store and for sale by

jan27. JNO. F. PERRY.

BACON—24,000 lbs bacon Shoulders, for sale by

jan27. JNO. F. PERRY.

IRON—60 tons Bar Iron, assorted, in store and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN.

jan 27 No. 31 Water and 62 Front st.

NAILS & SPIKES.—350 kegs Nails and Spikes, assorted, in store and for sale by

jan27. L. S. WATERMAN.

STEEL—A general assortment of Cast, Shear, Blister, German, American and Spring Steel, in store and for sale by L. S. WATERMAN.

jan27.

FEATHERS—29 sacks Feathers, in store and for sale by

jan27. L. S. WATERMAN.

Fifth Street Turning Establishment.

THE subscriber having completed his late improvements, is now prepared to do all kinds of turning and sawing, in a style far superior to any other shop in the west, as he has now 12 turning lathes, boring machines, and circular saws fitted up in the latest and most improved plans. He would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends to give his full attention to their orders. He will keep a constant supply for the accommodation of his country customers, (carpenters and cabinet makers,) of Newel Post and Balusters, material for columns and hand railing, bed posts and table legs. Also, bed posts and rails fitted up on his most improved plan of iron fasteners and hickory screws.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

H. H. RYAN.

N B. Our German friends will always find some attentive German in the establishment to attend to their orders.

N. B. The subscriber would further inform the public, that he as a very powerful engine, about 70 horse power, and a few small rooms to let, with steam power in them, suitable for small branches of manufactures.

Fifth street, No. 28, between Wood and Market. jan26-3mo

Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

STATEMENT of the Assets of the Company on January 1st, 1848, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1848.

MORTGAGES.

Being first mortgages well secured on real estate, free of ground rent, and are all in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $43,450 in Bucks, Montgomery, Schuylkill, and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania. Also, $7,600 in Ohio, amply secured by real estate in Philadelphia. 890,558 66

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sale, under mortgage claims, viz:

Eight houses and lot, 70 by 150 feet, on the southwest corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Sixth streets.
A farm of sixty acres, with mills, dwellings, and barn, in Germantown; known as 'Sheffield Works.'
A house and lot, 33-3 by 100 feet, No. 467 Chesnut street.
A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
A house and lot, 21-7 by 100 feet, on west side of Penn Square, south of High street.
Two houses and lots, each 18 by 80 feet, on south side of Spruce street, rear of Schuylkill Seventh street.
Five houses and lots, each 17 0 by 90 feet, Nos. 831, 133, 135, 137, and 139 Dilwyn street.
Three houses and lot, 49 by 54 feet, on East side of Schuylkill Sixth street, south of Pine street.
Four houses and lot, 46-11 by 80 feet, on east side of Third street, above Catharine street.
A house and lot, 18, by 106 feet, on south side of Filbert street, west of Schuylkill Seventh street.
Hotel and lot, 50 by 81 feet, on the southeast corner of Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and lot, 42 by 86 feet, on the north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, 26 by 117 feet, on the east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, 18 by 50 feet, No. 96 Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.

At cost 108,358 90

LOANS.

Temporary Loans, on collateral securities, amply secured, including $2500 to the Borough of Harrisburg. 124,459 00

STOCKS.

$5,000 United States 5 per cent. (int. on)
$10,000 Almshouse Loan 5 pr ct. (int. on)
200 shares Bank of Kentucky,
17 do North'n Bk of Kentucky,
100 do Union Bank of Tenn.,
13 do Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania,
200 shares Southwark Railroad Co.,
37 do Com. & R. R. Bank Vicksburg,
91 do Franklin Fire Insurance Company,
10 do Mercantile Library Co.
6 do Union Canal Company,
90 do North American Coal Co.
$500 North American Coal Co.,

Values 55 pr ct. cost 51,563 25

Cash on hand, 23,568 75
Cash in hands of Agents, 11,804 63 — 35,373 23
Notes and Bills Receivable, 7,374 50
Unsettled Policies, 1,246 25
Merchandize, 1,163 84

$1,220,097 67

By order of the Board,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
Attest—CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.
jan26-3t W. MARTIN, Agent.

New and Valuable Books

UNDESIGNED Coincidences in the writings both of the Old and New Testament, an argument of their veracity; with an appendix, containing undesigned coincidences between the Gospels and Acts, and Josephus. By Rev. J. J. Blunt, B. D. First American, from the second London edition.

The Errors of Modern Infidelity illustrated and refuted, by S. M. Schmucker, A. M., pastor of the first Lutheran Church, Germantown, Pa.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons: Illustrating the perfections of God in the phenomena of the year, in four volumes—one volume devoted to each season. By Rev. Henry Duncan, D. D.

Chalmer's Miscellany, embracing Reviews, Essays, and Addresses, By the late Thomas Chalmers, D. D.

The above with a large variety of new and standard works, for sale low by

ELLIOTT & ENGLISH,

jan26 56 market