For the Daily Morning Post.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.—A TALE OF TRUTH.

BY FRED. POWER.

"It is not the tear at this moment shed,
When the cold turf has just been laid o'er her,
That can tell how belov'd was the soul that's fled,
Or how deep in our hearts we deplore her.
'Tis the tear through many a long day wept,
Through a life by *her* loss all shaded;
'Tis the sap by remembrance fondly kept,
—When all other griefs are faded." MOORE.

The storm was past; the winds at rest; and the billows of the Atlantic ocean as calm and silent as they had previously been rough and tempestuous. For several days the Sea-gulls had been left far behind our track; and nothing was to be seen over the boundless main, but the blue sky, with nothing to break the silence, but the herd of porpoises, which gambolled about the bows, and the mother Cary's chickens, which fluttered on the bosom of the waters. The Lovediannah's passengers amounted to 302; and yet, I only became interested in the welfare of one; one who was reserved and unassuming—whose very looks spoke the anguish of his soul, and evidently testified that he was laboring under a load of secret sorrow; a depression of spirits, intense and potent. I had observed him amid the howling blast, when the skies and the stormy ocean raved wildly to overcome our gallant ship, and when our captain, under the most awful excitement, declared that in a few minutes we would find a grave in the angry element by which we were surrounded, then I marked his *costume*—it was calm and tranquil, and radiant; as if he were a messenger of mercy with tidings of peace and good will to men.

We were on St. George's bank; had most delightful weather; expected to make Sandy Hook in a few days, and were all in the best possible humor at the proximity of our release from shipboard. Seeing my friend, sitting over the cabin, with a book in his hand, and being anxious to scrape acquaintance with anything new or old in the shape of literature, I approached him, and found that he was reading from the Bible the 69th Psalm "I have read that prayer to God," said he, "every day since I left England. It infuses new vigor, new hope and consolation, into my existence. From it I derive that comfort which—and which only—keeps me from despair. But I'll read it for you, sir, and then you can judge of its extreme beauty." And he did read it, in his own way; laying, on particular passages, great emphasis; and his cheeks became flushed, and the big tears rolled down his face.

Hilberto I knew not his history; but his reading of the 69th Psalm solved the mystery which was flung about his existence. The sorrowful cast his countenance took, as he closed the Book, and rose to leave me, moved me so earnestly in his favor that, in order to deter him a little longer, I asked "how he felt amid the raging of the sea, when death was so apparently near?" "I feel," said he, "as secure of my safety, and contemptible of the perils and dangers of the deep, as if I were happy at home." The word "home," he pronounced in the most agonized manner, and then resumed:—"Well was I aware that my Heavenly Father would not desert me. Thus far He had led me on; and in my most benighted hour, His hope came to my aid. When the bleak day of adversity came, and the prospect was dark and cheerless; when I was compelled to eat the wormwood, and drink the gall; ay, even to the very dregs; and was treated more like a wild beast of the earth, than a human being, I looked for some one to take pity, but there was none. Then heaven came to my relief, and the day star from on high, more resplendent than ever, beamed out in divine illumination on my solitary path."

"We had now been four weeks on the Atlantic, and were growing tired of the dull monotony of life in the Lovediannah; right glad were we, therefore, two days after the conversation alluded to, had taken place, to behold a large barque, which, being bound "homeward," must pass immediately by us. As soon as she came within a mile or so of us, we hoisted the "Meteor Flag of England," seeing which, our advancing friend ran up to his peak the Flaunting Flag of Liberty The union Jack was then lowered, and the word "*Loodiannah*," flew boldly in the breeze; which mark of politeness was returned with due courtesy by the Yankee, who hauled down the Star Spangled Banner, and displayed the appellative, the "SEA." In a few minutes we passed other with three hearty cheers, and in two hours the "SEA" was out of sight. Next day, the carpenter from the mast head described the long looked for land; and in a little time afterwards, the Jerseys were in view. At noon, the Pilot came on board, and at ten o'clock at night, the last lead was flung, which was quarter less three. The anchor was then committed to the bottom, and we were riding our quarantine off Staten Island.

On congratulating Mr. Atkinson on his safe arrival in the the dominions of this great republic, he expressed his regret at parting with me. He said there was some little instruction to be derived from his experience, and that he would at some future period write me his history. Next day we parted, perhaps never to meet again in time.—Nine months elapsed, and I had almost forgotten the circumstance, when, visiting the Post Office a few days back, I received a rather bulky packet with a flaming seal, on opening which I discovered that it contained the narrative of my fellow voyager in the Lovediannah. I have copied its contents verbatim, which (with the exception of a prelude containing a few remarks of private import,) I now publish for the perusal of the public:

MY HISTORY.

"I was born," saith the M S S., "within 100 miles of the Giants' Causeway in Ireland. Received an appropriate education for the station in life for which I was designed; and grew quite a man, without meeting with any vicissitudes worth mentioning. About that time, I received an appointment in business, and my new residence was in the most romantic and beautiful part of the County of Antrim. There I became enamored of a young woman, who reciprocated my affection, and in due time we were married. Perhaps, it will be thought that I was blinded by passion in using the language I do, but the object of my love was worthy in my own estimation, and I cared not how my choice pleased others. My wife was handsome faithful, and affectionate, and my love for her bordered on idolatry. Her golden ringlets, downy cheek, and dark eyes—Oh! why do I attempt a description of one who was the flower of the country in which she was raised? It is enough, that I was justly proud of the choice I had made, in selecting from amongst the maidens of Antrim, Pretty Rose of Clenby, as she playfully styled herself, to be my bride.

In course of time she gave birth to a female child which was baptized for her mother. My business increased about this time, and I received several lucrative appointments from commercial houses of the first respectability, which I diligently and faithfully discharged, to the entire satisfaction of my employers. In my domestic relations I was, in every sense of the word, contented and happy. As my little infant grew older, she began to know me, and by every possible gesture, intimated her preference for me as a nurse, and well did I discharge the duty. When she was four months old, one Sabbath day, while I had her in my arms, I sung to her, (perhaps without reflection)

"Thou turnest man, O Lord, to dust."

when to my utter astonishment and delight, she made an attempt to imitate what I was singing. Ours was a gay and gladsome hearth, and in it sorrow and sighing were never heard; not a brow in the family was clouded with care, or damped by suspicion, all was joy, and peace and love. And had an artist designed to picture a happy family; then mine there could not have been a better model. But our glorious day dream was doomed to be of short continuance. Disease entered my dwelling. Our beloved infant was seized with Dearthes, and during several weeks sickness, her beautiful form wasted away, to a mere shadow. Her mother and I bestowed every attention that was in our power to relieve her distress, but in vain. Calmly and without a struggle, did the tender flower, put off this mortality, and is now, I fondly trust, with the celestial throng of cherubs and seraphs, where warbling notes are prolonged in an eternal symphony of Glory to God!

(CONCLUSION TO MORROW.)

Enterprise.—The telegraph expenses of the New York Herald for one week, a short time since, amounted to nearly twelve hundred dollars. This is an example of newspaper enterprise.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1848.

VOICE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

☞ E. W. Clark, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

Gen. Scott.—The Administration.

The Federal papers of this city have manifested a great deal of *patriotic?* indignation, within the last few days, which it might be difficult for a child of two or three years old to account for; but which the People of the United States are not so unmindful of events," as to be deceived by. From the commencement of the war to this day, the mass of the leading men of that party, and probably not less than ninety-nine hundredths of the presses in its interest, have taken hold of every circumstance, however trifling and unimportant, with a view to create, if possible, collision between the administration and the Generals in command of our armies in Mexico. They have also sought, by every means, to excite jealousy and distrust towards each other, in the minds of those officers themselves; and have made the most infamous and unfounded assertions respecting the course of the administration towards both—with a view to affect the reputation of the government in the minds of the People.

When, from a radical difference in the views of the general in-chief, and those of the constitutional commander in-chief, it was deemed most advisable to permit Gen. Taylor to conduct the opening campaign against Mexico,—the Federal papers, almost without exception, condemned the course of the President, charging it as a gross act of injustice to the acting commander. When the state of our affairs seemed to require that another plan of operations should be adopted, and a more vigorous and extensive mode of attack pursued, it was charged that the Executive was striving to tarnish the well earned fame of Gen. Taylor, acquired at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; and all the Federal pack—"Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart"—were in full cry about the disgraceful proceeding. This, in addition to a settled and uncompromising opposition to the war itself,—and in the very outset of the struggle.—was well calculated to lead honest, sober-minded patriots to conclude, that the leaders of the party glorifying in the name of "Whig" were, in point of fact, *traitors to their country.*

The course which they pursued at the outset of the war, they have pursued at every step of its progress; and are still pursuing They have assailed the administration at every point, with a view to impair the confidence of the People in the ability and integrity of their Chief Magistrate—thus encouraging the enemies of their country; and to do this, they have perverted and misrepresented every fact, capable of being thus used.—They have, in more than one instance, gone farther than this; and have wilfully misstated facts How much they believe in, or regard, the intelligence of the free People of this Union, whose minds they thus seek to mislead, is a point we will not now discuss. It is sufficient for us to say, that, if they looked upon their countrymen as a set of ignorant creatures, incapable of discriminating between truth and falsehood, they could not pursue any course more plainly indicating such a belief.

But, to *the cause* of the last outburst of indignation. The President, it would seem, (or the Secretary of War, under the sanction of the President,) has been led to believe that the best interests of the country required the temporary suspension of Gen. Scott from the command of our forces in Mexico. The circumstances that led to this belief are unknown to us, (except in a general point of view,) and they are equally unknown both to the federal leaders and editors. They affect a high military officer; and can, therefore, be fully known to no one, unconnected with the administration, until they shall be developed through the agency of a Court of Inquiry. It is not, nor has it ever been, either usual or deemed admissible to give to the public, all the reasons why this resort must be had; any more than it is common in our Courts of Justice, to permit the public to hear the grounds, upon which a Grand Jury were expected to find bills of indictment; and the persons against whom they were expected to be brought. Charges have been preferred against Gen. Scott. Of their precise character the public are ignorant, and it is as well that it is so. If he has been guilty of any act, for which he deserves either blame or punishment, it can do the cause of equal justice no service, to have the bare charges made known; and, if they are false, malicious, or unfounded, the public are not in possession of the circumstances, by which to insure justice to a brave and gallant officer. The laws of the country, and military usages, designate the proper subjects, to consider which it is proper to convene a Military Court; and also the manner in which the proceedings shall be conducted, and the persons competent to act as witnesses and as judges. Inasmuch as charges have been preferred against Gen. Scott, his own honor, as well as the interest of the service, demands that they should not be permitted to pass without notice. We know not the nature of the charges, nor by whom preferred; but, if we are to attach to *current rumor* any credit, they have been preferred by gallant and distinguished officers in the service, and in such a manner as to leave the administration no alternative. A Court of Inquiry has therefore been ordered, and Gen. Scott has been required to appear before that body, to answer the charges brought against him.

These are the facts, so far as all *our* information goes. We have no means for obtaining the true state of the facts, which are not common to the public; but, so far as the facts are publicly known, there is nothing beyond this, which is founded in truth.

It has been asserted, most unblushingly, by the Federal papers here, that Gen. SCOTT has been *recalled.* This the conductors of those sheets *know* to be false. They *know* that, through the same sources by which they learned he was to be ordered before a Court of Inquiry, they were informed that that Court was to assemble in Mexico—where he has been in command of the army,—the scene of his greatest military glory—and surrounded by all the brave officers who have been associated with him; and all the influences which have operated to bring about this state of things. They well *know* that there has been no authentic announcement of the *recall* of Gen Scott; and they are more *ignorant* than we could have believed them to be, if they do not *know* that no officer can retain his command, during the pendency of charges against him before a Court of Inquiry. Gen Scott *has* been ordered to appear before a Military Court; he *has been* necessarily *suspended*; but there is no information before the public, to justify a belief that he has been *recalled.* We are therefore at liberty to consider the recent demonstrations of indignation on this subject, by the Federalists, as prompted by no other motive than a desire, at all hazards, to cast odium upon the administration;—conceived in malice alone, and uttered in contempt of the intelligence of the People.

The Ten Hour System.

Our legislation is, in the main, directed to the advantage of wealth, either individual or aggregated; and we are, therefore, pleased to notice any manifestation of a dispositition, on the part of our legislators, to protect the rights and the interests of labor. The act lately introduced into our State Legislature, goes far to provide a remedy for a portion of the wrong which has been sanctioned.—Other provisions might, we think, be advantageously inserted. We are decidedly favorable to the principle aimed to be carried out, but cannot see why it should not be made to operate upon all branches of labor. The great design of the friends of this reform has been, to assert the doctrine, that an operative ought not to be required to labor more than ten hours—leaving him free, of course, to work longer, if he should see fit to do so. The following is a copy of the proposed law:—

AN ACT to regulate and abridge the hours of Labor in Cotton, Woollen, Silk and Flax Factories in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1.—That in all contracts for or relating to Labor in the aforesaid Factories, Ten Hours of actual Labor shall constitute a day's work; and no person shall be holden or required to perform more than Ten Hours in any one day, or sixty hours in any one secular week.

Section 2.—That if any employer or owner of such aforesaid Factories, employing any minor more than Ten Hours in any one day, or sixty hours in any one secular week, shall be adjudged to pay a penalty of Fifty Dollars, one half to the party thus employed, and the other half to the Common wealth, to be recovered as other debts are recoverable.

Section 3.—That no minor shall be admitted as a worker into any of the aforesaid Factories, under the age of ten years, after the first day of July in the present year.

Section 4.—That this act shall be put into operation on the first day of July in the present year.

The State of Iowa.

The following extract from the Message of Governor BRIGGS, delivered to the Legislature on the 3d instant, shows the state of public sentiment among the citizens of this young State:—

We have emerged from a territorial into a state government—have taken our stand among our sister states, and are therefore entitled to be represented by two Senators in the Senate of the United States. Many questions of vital importance will come before that body for its consideration; during the present session of Congress. War exists between this country and Mexico. Congress has declared by an almost unanimous vote that this war was commenced "by the act of Mexico." The administration is advancing the national honor and character, by conducting the war in a thorough and energetic manner, while at every step the olive branch of peace is extended to the enemy. They have rejected all terms of peace heretofore offered. The vigorous prosecution of the war on the part of our government, is more or less opposed by a very respectable portion of our fellow citizens; and the enemy will, undoubtedly, continue to reject our proffered terms of peace until it is ascertained whether that opposition will gain the ascendancy in this republic. The voice of Iowa, therefore, should be heard, and her true sentiments felt, in the Senate of the United States.—Under such considerations, it is believed by the executive, that the duty of electing United States Senators, according to the provisions of the constitution, will be by you speedily and harmoniously performed."

Appointment by the Governor.

The Pennsylvanian, of Tuesday, says, "Benjamin Champneys was re-appointed Attorney General of the Commonwealth, on the day of the Inauguration. His commission was presented and read in the Supreme Court yesterday, and the oath of office administered by the Chief Justice. The commission was subsequently read in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions; and David Webster, Esq., was re-appointed assistant. Judge Champneys, we need scarcely remark, is a lawyer of eminent attainments, and a man of unimpeachable integrity—the very qualities which fit him for this high position."

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

We learn (says the Pennsylvanian,) that Findley Patterson, Esq., a gentleman of high reputation, has been appointed Revenue Commissioner from the 10th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Armstrong, Cambria, and Indiana. This is a most capital selection.

James B. Marshall, Esq., of Erie, has been appointed Revenue Commissioner for the Judicial district composed of Erie, Venango and Crawford counties. Mr. M. is peculiarly well qualified for this position.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.—The following is an extract from a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman in this city. In speaking of sundry petitions for Lieutenancies for certain meritorious individuals, who distinguished themselves with Sergeant Rea, in the capture of 53 Mexicans, the letter says:

"I understand it to be the intention of the President to make the appointments of Lieutenants from meritorious non-commissioned officers now in Mexico," [when the Ten Regiment Bill passes.]

The resolve of the President in this matter is well calculated to encourage every man to do his duty.

ADAMS COUNTY.—The Democratic convention which assembled at Gettysburgh, on the 17th inst., 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. The Convention was unusually harmonious.

The Milky Way.—It is estimated that, 1,023,200 gallons of milk are annually carried over the Pittsburgh Railroad.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ The editor of the Free Press had been taking a little of something stronger than milk, when he projected the "milky way" and "railroad" above referred to. But we will enquire of the "Connellsville" and "Central" folks about this matter.

"DOCTORS WILL DIFFER!"

And here reader, is the proof of it:

The war exists by the act of Mexico, and, so help me God, but for that conviction, as I reverence truth and detest falsehood, I would never have voted for the act of May 15, 1846.—*Recently Johnson, Speech in U. S. Senate.*

I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill with palpable falsehood stamped upon its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never could have voted for that bill. *Henry Clay; Lexington Speech.*

☞ The following orders were given by the captain of a steamboat, when she was about to engage in a race with another boat:—"Rosin up thar, and tell the engineer to shut down the safety valves! Give her gosh! Gentlemen who haven't stepped up to the office and settled, will please retire to the ladies cabin till we pass that boat. Fire up!"

Correspondence of the "Morning Post."

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1848.

L. HARPER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Having been, for a few days, a sojourner in this city; and while here, anxious to enquire after truth, touching the great questions of the day; I conceive it not amiss to drop you a line, giving the result of my observations and enquiries.

From the best information I have, on the subject of the Ten Regiment Bill, now before Congress, I feel bound to predict that that Bill will be carried, notwithstanding the assertion of that British print—the National Intelligencer—to the contrary. I arrive at this conclusion, from the fact, that I believe there is yet to be found a sufficient number of Whigs in the House of Representatives, whose patriotism will prompt them to sustain the interests of their country, in the important crisis in which she is involved. Should it be otherwise, it will be the death knell of Whiggery in the United States. The yeomanry of the country will never sustain a set of men who will go against a measure so vital to the honor and well being of the nation, as is this Bill, at this important juncture in the affairs of this country.

On the subject of the Presidency, there is a most interesting triangular fight going on between the friends of Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, and Gen. Taylor; the result of which will inevitably be, the nomination of the Great Embodiment of Whiggery, in the person of Harry of the West; who, since his visit to this city, has received new encouragement to hold out faithful to the end. So far as the Democracy is concerned, it is a matter of perfect indifference, as to who shall receive the nomination of the Whig National Convention,—since it is a settled fact, that no matter who the Whigs take up, he is bound to receive, at the hands of the Democracy, a Sierra Gordo defeat. Allow me to say here, that the Southern, Southwestern, and Eastern Democracy, are toiling to concede to Pennsylvania the candidate in 1848; and that that candidate will be the present distinguished Secretary of State—Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN; than whom no man in the country—certainly none in Pennsylvania—can unite, in so eminent a degree, the elements of the Democratic party It is only necessary for Pennsylvania to make a public and emphatic demonstration in favor of this truly great man, to secure the nomination, so well deserved, and so long deferred, to the Keystone State.

That such a demonstration will be made by the Delegates at the 4th of March State Convention, at Harrisburg, I have no doubt.

To-day the news arrived here, that the gallant State of Alabama has spoken out in favor of Pennsylvania's favorite son—James Buchanan—for the Presidency. Virginia and New York will also go for him; and, with such a force, backed up by the potent thunder of the Democracy of our own State, it is idle to talk about chances Pennsylvania will get the man; and that man will be James Buchanan, beyond all doubt or cavil.

The President's Levee, at the White House, on Friday night, was a magnificent affair. Hundreds were present, of both sexes, to shake by the hand the distinguished hero of this great nation; and to pay court to his amiable and accomplished consort, who graced the assembly with her presence. I had the pleasure of seeing, on this occasion, many of the distinguished and gallant men, who have so nobly borne aloft the stars and stripes of our country, on many a bloody field, in Mexico; amongst whom, I noticed Col. Morgan, of the Ohio Volunteers, Col. Harney, of the U. S. A., and many others. I wish I had room to give a full description of those gallant soldiers; but I have not. Their deeds of daring are inscribed upon the pages of their country's history, and their names are enshrined in the hearts of their grateful countrymen. I had also the pleasure of seeing that truly magnificent citizen and soldier, Gen Shields, of Illinois; who, according to my notions of men, is one of nature's noblest specimens.

Yours, &c.,
ALLEGHENY.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1848.

"What lovely weather!" is now the exclamation that greets one from every friend he meets; and in reality the four or five days past have been such, as to warm the hearts of even our wise and sage-like legislators, who, after the business of the day is over, troop forth to gulp in the delicious mountain air, and no doubt also to catch a glimpse of the many beautiful faces that meet them at every corner In truth, it is something to be a legislator. Old, weather-beaten fellows, are smiled upon most bewitchingly, and though their hearts be as dry as their looks, still, the ladies flutter around them, drinking wisdom from their lips, while many a good-looking young fellow, like myself, is doomed to live in hopeless expectancy, "awaiting for the look that never smiles." Who would not be a legislator? The name is every thing; for, take them out of the halls of legislation, and they are the commonest of the common; with nothing to distinguish them from the "ignobile vulgus," but a self important look, that smacks of wisdom. There are a great many young members in the House, many of them not much over twenty-four; and in this respect the House is decidedly superior to that of last year—the members of which were mostly of an advanced age, without its consequent advance of intelligence; and, indeed, as it is, there is not too much of the latter commodity—a little more would be of considerable advantage.

The Act abolishing the Revenue Board of Commissioners has passed the Senate finally, and will also pass the House, unless there be a decided change in the sentiments of the members; for when it was brought up, on Saturday last, it would have been disposed of, had not the hour of adjournment arrived.

The friends of the abrogation of the death penalty are increasing everywhere in number and in zeal; and I was indeed pleased to find that, in the discussion of the resolution asking the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of wiping away the death penalty from our code, all the well-informed and talented members of the House were in its favor; and upon division it was found that the advocates of the old law had a bare majority of sixteen; a great change in three or four years, when the majority was from eighty to ninety—showing, conclusively, that it will not be long when this barbarous law, which the inhumanity of our ancestors has saddled upon us, will be forever banished from our statutes.

As usual, there are a number of divorce petitions already presented; but I think there will be but few granted. The evil has been increasing so fast that the Governor was constrained, in his last annual message, to call the attention of the Legislature to the fact; but, notwithstanding his veto was put upon twelve or fifteen bills of equivocal justice, they were all passed by the constitutional majority—this was done by a Whig Legislature, through a mere spirit of contradiction. A Democratic Legislature will correct the evil.

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

LOCAL MATTERS.

CHILDREN.—The annexed note was received by Dr. McDOWELL, on Thursday afternoon.

The little act of charity seems to be the result of something higher and purer than the mere promptings of humanity. Such deeds, performed by children of tender years, indicate the direction in which the tendencies of our times are taking: to a more extended and universal benevolence.—A benevolence that must, in God's own time, banish poverty, crime and distress from the world. Hopeless as may appear the prospect now, amid the confusion and mad antagonism of present society—visionary as may be the hopeful—we point to this little incident as proof most satisfactory of "the good time coming," a time of which all the workings of the present are prophetic.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The sympathies of a few children were awakened on hearing that Dr. McDowell was attending the sick children of a poor woman in distressed circumstances, and they have collected for her the amount enclosed.

Will Dr. McDowell be so kind as to hand it to her, on his next visit.

THE FAREWELL CONCERT.—*A Rich Treat.*—The Eddy Family, that nest of singing birds, with the "*Professor*" in it—are to sing their sweetest songs to night. The programme shows a rich selection of choicest music. And the Misses Eddys will sing in voices, soft and melodious, liquid and "cool," as the purling of a mountain rill. They are not actors—unless their singing is acting—but they will charm you with music that will make you forget your cares, your fatigue, your sins, yourself. Go and hear them.—It is the last. Admission but 25 cents.

☞ The manner in which flour barrels are rolled upon the wharf—particularly above the bridge—is to be condemned. The barrels, while in the market, are covered with mud; and, of course, the sale is injured. The fault is not with steamboat men, that we are aware of; but it lies somewhere, and should be remedied.

☞ The Ball last evening, given by White's Band, was all it gave promise of—a truly brilliant and pleasant affair. In all respects, it was the best that ever came off in the Lafayette Rooms. We think so. The supper was too good to think about.

☞ A Sunday paper is about to be started in Baltimore. We hope all Sunday papers may be conducted so as to merit success We do not see anything wrong in the mere matter of issuing on Sunday—it is the matter when issued of which we shall judge.

☞ We have some materials for excitement now in the city. There are the music makers at the Eagle, and the Eddy Family at Philo-Hall; with Mr. Spencer on Mesmerism, and Mr. Allen's philosophical lectures at Temperance Hall.—Besides various other movements in the city, of which the scientific association is not the least.

☞ There is dullness enough about the Court House just now. Judge Patton has adjourned his Court generally; and the cases in the adjoin-room do not excite much interest. The term of the Quarter Sessions is approaching; but the list is small as yet.

☞ The patronage of the Athenæum Saloon is extending. The table has been elongated; and what is best, it is spread in a style superior to the public tables of the city generally. We look forward to the day when the Saloon will be a great place of resort by both citizens and strangers.

☞ Some changes will be made in the Night Police, as we are told; to what extent we do not know. That some of the present functionaries should be removed, we have no doubt; but whether a new force, of more efficiency, can be found, is the question for the consideration of the Committee and Mayor.

☞ Bennett & Blair received an order on Saturday, from Pittsburgh, for a large quantity of their celebrated Iceland Moss Cough Candy. It is making sad encroachments upon the power of Bronchitis and its fell father Consumption.—*Cin. Com*

☞ Who sells "Island Moss Cough Candy" in this city? We calculate there is no such establishment here—but we will see.

☞ The Temperance folks are now active in the good work of resuscitating their Choir. They meet every Thursday evening, in Temperance Hall, for the purpose of perfecting their organization, and practising for the regular meetings.

☞ We saw a rare specimen of bad orthography yesterday, but as the perpetrator is a Minister of the Gospel, and a man of great piety, we have concluded (*to say nothing about it!* We would suggest, however, that he visits a school master during his business hours.

☞ A continuation of Mr. Allen's Lecture on the Commonwealth will be given in the Post of to-morrow. It is the concluding part, which refers particularly to *Attractive Industry.* It will be read with interest by all.

☞ Blackson & Fountain, have purchased the Barber shop lately occupied by Mr. Archer, on the bank of the river, where they will be happy to wait on any that may favor them with a call.

DEAD.—We regret to announce that the Day Book is no more, and the office is for sale. It was a rich and racy paper, and we thought, bid fair to succeed. Its editors deserved a better fate.

☞ We have heard of no burglaries for some days. We guess the Independents have chased the boys from this city—or frightened them so that they deem it prudent to be still for a season.

☞ We are in expectation of a big local item for to morrow's paper; but may be disappointed. Keep cool, reader, though the weather is unfavorable.

☞ Two new and beautiful steamers are shortly to start upon the Brownsville trade. One makes her first trip on Monday, as we are informed.

☞ Mr. Jonathan Buhoup, of our city, is now in Wheeling, offering for sale his book of observations and experience in Mexico.

☞ The second sale of Clothing will be continued at Aucker & Mayer's store, No. 70, Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street, this day, at 10 o'clock.

☞ We are told that the Whale, which is to be exhibited in this city in a few days, is not a *Cod Fish.* This will give ease to many excitable minds.

☞ The members of the Duquesne Brass Band, give a supper for the benefit of the Band, at Philo Hall, on the 3d of February.

☞ A meeting of the Society of 1001 will be held at the Virginia House, this evening, (Friday,) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the *Birth of our illustrious Founder.*

By order of the Grand Master.
ALEX. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

☞ An amusing, but rather serious affair occurred in a public house in the Fifth Ward, the other day. A hard headed negro proposed, for a small sum, to put a hole in a plank with his head. The money was put into his hands; and he squared for the feat, when a bystander gave him a little assistance by way of a heavy push. The poor fellow's head struck with more force than he made any calculation for, and "the first thing he knew—he knew nothing." He was taken to a physician and resuscitated as quickly as possible.

☞ Mr. ANDREWS is to take another Benefit at the Saloon.

☞ We find in the Journal of Health, the following crumb of consolation for those who, rejoicing in single blessedness, are compelled to go shivering to bed:

Cold Bedrooms.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment; and, in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chillness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all; the constitution of the one will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes than that of the latter.

☞ The New York Legislature have taken in hand the regulation of steamboat runners. This is right; and if the river States of the west would do so, likewise, passengers and steamboat men would be greatly relieved. Runners are the most intolerable nuisances in life, except bed bugs and mosquitoes. Public opinion and legislation should be set against him.

☞ When we are asked by our readers why we are constantly, week after week, alluding to Vaughn's Veg. Lithontriptic Mixture, we have only to say that with all due allowance to the merits of other articles of the kind, we must say we have been astonished at the success of this Great American Remedy. In all the complaints which belong to the human family, it acts as a curative power of most magical character—this we know. This is true that we are paid for this notice—for the proprietor of the Lithontriptic, Dr. Vaughn, advertises largely with us, but reader we are not paid to falsify, and we beg of you to examine his book in the Agent's hands and also the Agents themselves if his Remedy is not something of great value. See our columns.

HAYS & BROCKWAY, Agents,
jan28 2 Liberty st., near canal bason.

Important Warning to those who neglect a Cold.—It is evident, and decided by the most experienced physicians, that Consumption is mostly encouraged by neglect of a Cold at the first attack. How many persons are there that put off from time to time procuring a suitable medicine, until the disease begins to assume a serious character, when in all probability they are past the power of medical aid. May these lines prove a warning to those afflicted with the first symptoms of Consumption, that they may immediately use "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," which is expressly for the diseases of the respiratory system. It is certain to remove a Cough in a few days, at the same time relieving the pain in the side and breast, and arresting the progress of this fatal disease—Consumption! The "Expectorant Remedy" has a decided advantage over all other preparations. It is entirely free from Opium, and all other violent Narcotics. It regulates the system, and gives strength to the weak and nervous.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood, Sign of the Big Boot. jan28

☞ Let every one who is in need of some such Medicine as Sarsaparilla, and who wishes a good preparation, put up in generous sized bottles at one dollar each, read the advertisement in another column, of DOCTOR WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY, a compound of two of the most valuable medicines in the Materia Medica. As a tonic for General Debility, Dyspepsia, &c. we may safely say it is an excellent preparation.

Sold at the HEALTH DEPOT, Smithfield, between 3d and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAREWELL CONCERT,
OF THE BAY STATE VOCALISTS.

THE EDDY FAMILY, assisted by Prof. Coolidge, will give their Farewell Concert on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst.,
AT PHILO HALL,
When they will present a variety of choice pieces for the approbation of their friends.

Doors to be open at 7; concert to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

Tickets, Twenty-five Cents; to be had at the usual places. jan28

HARNDEN & CO'S
PASSENGER AND REMITTANCE OFFICE.

HARNDEN & CO., continue to bring out persons from any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, upon the *most liberal terms*, with their usual punctuality and attention to the wants and comforts of Emigrants. We do not allow our passengers to be robbed by the swindling scamps that infest the seaports, as we take charge of them the moment they report themselves, and see to their well being and despatch them without any detention by the first ships. We say this fearlessly as we defy one of our passengers to show that they were detained 48 hours by us in Liverpool, whilst thousands of others were detained months, until they could be sent in some *old craft*, at a cheap rate, which too frequently proved their coffins.

We intend to perform our contracts honorably *cost what it may*, and not act as was the case last season with other offices,—who either performed not at all, or when it suited their convenience.

Drafts drawn at Pittsburgh for any sum from £1 to £1000, payable at any of the provincial Banks in Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales.

JOSHUA ROBINSON,
European and General Agent,
jan28 5th st. cor. one door below Wood.

$30 REWARD.

THE subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will give him information of Daniel Mahaney, native of the County of Limerick, Ireland. Mahaney was in my employ Pedling Linen.

A. K. MARTIN,
jan28-1t* Penn street.

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.

Sunday Mercury.

THE first number of the Sunday Mercury will be issued from the Office, corner of 4th and Market streets, on Sunday morning next, at 7 o'clock. Advertisers will please send in their favors as soon as possible. Persons wishing to have the paper delivered at their residences, will please leave their names at the Office. Entrance on 4th st.

jan 26:4t GEORGE YOUNGSON, Publisher.

LARD—94 Kegs and 15 Bbls. No. 1 Lard, in store and for sale by
jan28 L. S. WATERMAN.

RYE FLOUR—27 Bbls. Rye Flour, a prime article for family use, just received and for sale by
jan28 L. S. WATERMAN.

BUCKWEAT FLOUR—44 Sacks, a superior article, in store and for sale by
jan28 L. S. WATERMAN.

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.

T. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

F. 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
jan27 SELLERS & NICOLS.

FAMILY FLOUR.—70 bbls. for sale by
jan 27 SELLERS & NICOLS.

SALT.—30 barrels No. 1 just received and for sale by (jan 28) MILLER & RICKETSON.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—20 hhds. prime N. O. Sugar, 40 bbls. N. O. Molasses; just received and for sale by (jan 28) SELLERS & NICOLS.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

Thirtieth Congress.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at the usual time, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business, which was of small importance.

Mr. Yulee, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the U. S. brig. Somers, lost at sea.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, brought in a joint resolution, which was read the first and second times and referred, which provides for the amendment of that part of the articles of war relating to practice before Court Martial.

Mr Benton also presented the petition of Lieut. Col. Freemont, asking the appointment of a committee in relation to his claims upon the government for liabilities incurred by him in California.

Mr. Ashley offered a resolution of inquiry, as to whether the public printing had been done according to contract, which was adopted

The Senate then went into the discussion of the Ten Regiment Bill, and an extended speech made in opposition to it, by Mr. Phelps, showing how rapidly the debt of the government was increasing in consequence of the vast expenditures for the Mexican war.

HOUSE.—As soon as the body came to order, Mr. Berrien claimed the floor to make a correction of his speech, as published in the papers.

After this was ended, the Standing Committees were called upon for reports, by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Rockwell, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported a joint resolution providing for an index to all claims that had been presented or granted since the 14th Congress. Upon this a debate arose, in which a large number of members participated.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 27, 1848.

The Southern mail has arrived from N. Orleans, with later news from the seat of war.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from Vera Cruz down to the 14th of January, and from the City of Mexico to the 12th of the current month.

The loss suffered by Col. Miles' train falls chiefly upon private persons and merchants. A part of the property has been recovered by the payment of black mail to the Guerillas.

From the Capital the dates are to the 12th of January. Gen. Scott has assessed an annual tax of $8,000,000 upon the Mexican government, for the support of his army.

Padre Jarunta, with his famous guerillas, are prowling round the Capital, and within a short distance.

There is nothing to confirm the rumors of peace; nor is there anything new from the Mexican Congress at Queretario.

There appears to be a growing sentiment in Mexico against sending Commissioners to Washington, as it would be degrading to Mexico. The public feeling leans more towards arbitration, as the most consistent with the dignity Mex