The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1846.

Murder.

It again becomes our painful duty to record the occurrence of another murder. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows: Lancaster Sullivan, deck hand on board the steamer Hudson, for some misdemeanor, was discharged by the mate, Charles Hackathorn, on her last trip, at Cincinnati. Sullivan threatened to whip the mate on the first opportunity that offered; yesterday evening he arrived in the city on the steamer Aliquippa, and about 8 o'clock went, to the Hudson with the avowed determination of whipping Hackathorn, whom he met at the end of the gangway plank, and after some words between the two, Hcakathorn returned on board the boat, seized a capstain bar, went to where Sullivan was, and struck him on the front part of the head with the capstain bar, fracturing his scull so as to produce congestion of the brain. Sullivan was carried on board of the Hudson, where he received every attention from the officers of the boat. A physician was immediately sent for, who dressed Sullivan's head, and pronounced him out of danger, thinking that the stupor was produced by liquor. He died yesterday morning at about 5 o'clock. Hackathorn remained with him until he died, and appeared to regret much the deed he had committed, but immediately on the death of Sullivan he fled.

Sullivan is represented as being a married man, his wife and family reside between Liverpool and Georgetown. Hackathorn is a single man; his relatives reside a few miles from Georgetown, in Beaver county.

The following is the evidence taken before the coroner's jury:

PETER MILLER EVANS, *sworn.*—Mate's name is Charles Hackathorn, deceased, Lancaster Sullivan; did not see the mate strike him; the mate met him coming on board the boat; heard the mate ask him whether he remembered what he had told him at Cincinnati.

J. HACKATHORN, *sworn.*—I am mate's half brother; saw the mate come on board and get a capstain bar; go on shore and strike Sullivan; the mate came on board again; the difficulty occurred about 8 o'clock last night; Sullivan lived till about 5 o'clock this morning; he appeared sensible until he died.

ROBT. HUTCHINSON, *sworn.*—Good care was taken of the deceased until he died; died near day light; heard him speak a few words one of the hands asked if he knew him; deceased answered yes; was with deceased all night.

P. M. EVANS, *re-called.*—Was with deceased all night; the physician was sent for immediately; he died about 5 o'clock; did not appear to suffer till just before death; came to his senses just after he received the blow; and asked to be taken up to Hughes'; can't tell which struck first.

PETER HACKATHORN—*sworn.*—Peter knew nothing of the affair.

At the request of the Coroner a post mortem examination was held by Drs. Black, Watt, Patterson and Pollock, and the following facts were elicited:

Dr. WATT—*sworn.*—A wound of perhaps an inch and a half, over the right eye, inflicted by the blow, which was found upon examination to fracture the skull at that place, and produce a fissure, running under the base of the brain, and again appearing at the left temperal bone, and ascending it towards the top of the cranium. An extravasation of the brain followed. The man came to his death by the blow; it was sufficient to kill any man.—There was apparently but one blow given. The other wounds may have been the result of the fall; was assisted in the examination by Drs. Black, Patterson and Pollock.

After the examination the jury returned the following verdict:

Said Lancaster Sollivan was murdered by a blow inflicted by Charles Hackathorn, with a capstain bar, on the right brow, fracturing his skull; said blow was inflicted on the night of November the 7th, 1846, on the wharf at Pittsburgh, and about 6 feet from the gangway or plank, extending from the steamer Hudson to the wharf, and resulted in the death of the said Lancaster Sullivan, about 5 o'clock on the morning of November 8.

☞ The Gazette exhibits much chivalry of the Qixotic sort, in defending Gen. MARKLE from an alleged "assault from the Post." We have not assailed the General, personally, nor do we wish to say a single disrespectful word of him, as a man and a citizen. It is very probably true, as the Gazette says, that the General has not been in the habit of "thrusting himself upon the notice of the public." He has, however, very frequently been brought before the public by his friends, and has been rather unfortunate as a candidate for public office. We can seriously assure the Gazette that we have no objection in life to General Markle—we do really think more of him than any man the whigs have talked of for Governor, and there is no policy in the attempt to make the General a "persecuted individual." The allusion to the "killing of the Indian and drinking spice-wood tea," we believe was first made in the Gazette, and certainly was not meant as disparaging. As to the "frauds and corruptions of the former campaign," when Markle was a candidate, we know of none but the infamous bargain between the whigs and natives of Philadelphia, which benefited him not a little. The Gazette must permit us to disclaim all personal disrespect for Gen. Markle, and to say that we believe him to be an amiable old gentleman.

CAPTAIN HOSKEN,—A correspondent of the New York Observer having attributed the disaster to to the steamer Great Britain to intemperance on the part of her commander, Captain Hosken, a respectable merchant of New York, who was on board the Great Britain at the time of the disaster, and near to Capt. Hosken, has called on the editor of the New York Commercial for the purpose of purpose of testifying that to his positive knowledge the charge is utterly untrue.

COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit two dollar notes on the State Bank of Indiana, are becoming very common. We were shown a well-executed one yesterday, dated Indianapolis, April 4th, 1841, letter D, made payable to H. BATES, T. H. SHARPE, Cashier, MERRILL, President, the figure of a female in the centre. The engraving and filling up are both good.

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING.—By the monthly report of the Register of the Treasury, we perceive that the amount of Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of November, was $3,072,283 97. The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to inquiries, gives notice "that treasury notes issued under the act of the 23d of July, 1846, bearing an interest of one mill per hundred dollars per annum, may be deposited, under the advertisement of the 22d of October last, in exchange for treasury notes carrying an interest of five and two-fifths per cent, per annum."

Further Advance in Coal.—The dealers have again advanced the price of Anthracite coal 50 cents a ton in New York. This makes an advance of one dollar within about a month. The retail price is now $7 a ton of 2000 lbs. This is one of the mischievous effects resulting from the newspaper panic making, so extensively practised during the past season. Consumers were induced to wait, by the promised reduction in price, till they now find the supply short and the price materially enhanced.

[We find the above in the Baltimore Sun. It goes to establish the vociferous assertion of the whig presses that the coal-mining interest would be prostrated by the repeal of the Tariff, along with the Iron busines. Every thing the whigs say is proved in just about the same way. They are surely the most reliable prophets the world ever saw.]

Mr. LEONARD, *the Irish Comedian.*—This gentleman makes his first appearance this evening at the Theatre. He plays in POWER's admired and amusing round of characters, and is said to be the foremost actor in his peculiar line now upon the boards. If his deserts are anything like as great as his fame, he will have tremendous houses, for the play-goers of Pittsburgh are very fond of the description of performances he will introduce.—We shall be pleased to record his complete success.

He appears to-night, in the IRISH ATTORNEY, and the IRISH TUTOR, two pieces admirably calculated to elicit his peculiar powers.

We see, by an article in the N. Y. Truth Teller, that up to 1843, Mr. LEONARD was a Solicitor at the Irish Bar. He is a gentleman of superior education, and pleasing address, and possesses all the qualities indispensable in a star comedian.—"He is," says the article alluded to, "the creature of impulse, and of such impulse as characterizes the true Emeralder—his figure rather stout, yet buoyant—his eye flashing fire and wit—his every guesture graceful and easy. Whatever character Leonard acts, the gentleman is seen through the ganze, and thus he avoids all approach at caricature."

☞ The party that left St. Louis last Spring for California have fared badly. A letter from one of the company dated Fort Bridger, July 23, states that many of the emigrants sold their wagons at Fort Laramie, and proceeded on their journey on horseback. The men composing the party had quarrelled, and some of them had changed their minds and taken the Oregon route. The letter says: "The emigrants were heartily tired of their journey, and nine-tenths of them wished themselves back in the States. The whole company had been broken up into squads by dissatisfaction and bickerings, and it was pretty much every man for himself. The accounts they have received of Oregon and the Californias, by the parties they met returning to the States, had greatly disheartened them, and they had horrible anticipations of the future, in the country which they believed to be, when they sat out, as beautiful as the Elysian fields.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—By the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, it appears that the amount received into the Treasury was $8,755,950, including $1,953,950 of Treasury notes issued under the act of 22d of July, 1846. The expenditures for the same period, including the redemption of Treasury notes to the amount of $5,388, was $14,088,661.

AMERICANIZING SANTA FE.—Colonel Doniphan, who was left by General Kearney in command as temporary Governor, military and civil, writes thus:—In addition to other duties, Willard P. Hall and myself are arranging the government, &c., trying to get the machine in operation. It is a very arduous matter—the laws are all in Spanish and every thing is done through an interpreter, and there is much in the laws conflicting with our constitution to be altered. The officers and citizens of the department, for all the counties above and around here, have come in and taken the oath of allegiance; many tribes of Indians have been in to give in their allegiance. The Indians are citizens in the full acceptation of the term, and are by far the bravest and some of them the wealthiest portion of the north part of the territory.

FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY. The *Advocate* of the 8th October, states that the National Council was still in session. General satisfaction seems to prevail among the people in reference to the terms of the late treaty. An agricultural society had been formed at Tahlequah, and much interest was manifested in the carrying out of its designs. Ellis Saunders, charged with murdering an insane white boy in the southern part of the Nation, about two years ago, had been arrested.—Some disappointment was felt, that the Commissioners recently appointed, were not to visit the Nation. Quiet and good feeling prevailed throughout the nation. The principal Chief had not yet reached home.

TOM MARSHALL:—A correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, giving an account of the march of the Kentucky Cavalry to Texas, makes the following remarks about Tom Marshall:—"If I had time and space I could tell you what Capt. T. F. Marshall underwent while acting for some days as the pioneer of the road. Part of the time he rode with blood dropping from his chafed and lacerated legs. Surely a generous people as Kentuckians are, will remember and reward such service."

CINCINNATI SYNOD—*Dancing.*—The Lebanon (Ohio) Star, says: The Synod of Cincinnati has just closed a harmoneous session of six days in that town. There were near one hundred members in attendance. Among the questions decided by the Synod was, that *promiscuous dancing*, or dancing in public assemblies, is inconsistent with the Christian character.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—The London Gazette suggests that when a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just before entering the room, say, *Broom*, and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say, *Brush*, the result of which is infallible. If she would make her mouth look small and pretty, she must say *Flip*, but if the mouth be already too small and need enlarging, she must say *Cabbage*. Ladies, when having their daguerreotypes taken, may observe these rules with some advantage.

☞ Mr Methune, the African traveler, must have had the British lion in his mind's eye when he wrote this sentence:—

"The lion is a stealthy, cunning brute, never attacking unless he has the advantage, and, relying on his vast strength, feels sure of the victory."

Monks for Pennsylvania.—The Roman Catholic Advocate says that a colony of Missionaries, of the order of St. Benedict, started from Munich on the 29th July, for the United States of America, to form at St. Joseph, in Pennsylvania, the first monastery of Benedictines. It is composed of Rev. Father Boniface Wimmer, (prior,) F. Maximilian Goetner, two theologians, two scholastics, and several lay brothers.

Expenses of the War.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued notice for proposals to loan the government five millions. A late number of the Courier and Enquirer contains the following very creditable comments on the proceeding. The course of the Enquirer stands out in pleasing contrast with that of certain Boston whigs, who have resolved to defeat one of their regular cadidates, because he "VOTED FOR SUPPLIES." It gives us sincere pleasure to publish notices like the following—the semi-traitorous conduct of the Boston whigs cannot be dwelt upon without mortification and pain. In giving the following paragraphs to the public, the Washington Union expresses a wish that "the same spirit will influence the members of Congress.—It is thus that we shall "bring the war to an early and honorable issue." We have no hesitation in declaring that the administration is as anxious to prosecute it with vigor and efficiency, so as to secure an early, and a permanent, and an honorable peace, as any citizen in the country:"

"Our country is involved in war; and pending the contest, the honor of the nation and the interests of the whole people forbid that we should pause to cavil at the cause of the war. What our government requires now, is not only the sinews of war, but strong hands, sound heads, and stout and willing hearts, to bring the war to an early and an honorable issue. The future reputation of our country, and its character for efficiency in the estimation of foreign governments, demand that we should at once bring this war to an honorable and satisfactory termination, regardless of expense; and if ever there was a period when it is the duty of capitalists to evince their *patriotism*, it is in a crisis like the present. * * * All the money spent in this war is spent at home or returns immediately to the country. When, therefore, the government borrows five millions, and pays it out among the people to defray the expenses of the war, both the money and its representative, five millions of stock, are in the market. And so if the government should want fifty or one hundred millions; if they will call for it from time to time before their necessaries drive them into the market, they will not only receive all they want, but, strange as it may appear to the unreflecting, the money market will be constantly getting easier.—In all heavy operations, the stock of the government is as good a circulating medium as gold and silver or bank bills; and consequently loans judiciously taken up by the government, and the money spent among our own people, will benefit the money market instead of injuring it.

"We are happy to add that all with whom we have conversed on the subject unite in opinion that the five *millions* called for will be furnished promptly, &c., &c.

"Whatever may be the feelings of the whigs in Congress in regard to the cause of this war, there can be no doubt but they will stand by the country, and insist upon the whole energies of the nation being directed to insure its early termination. National honor, and not considerations of dollars and cents, will be the prevalent feeling in Congress; and if we mistake not, the administration will be censured for not having used all the moans placed at their disposal by Congress to bring the war to a close, instead of finding fault with its expenditures. The day of reckoning will come, but not until the war is terminated."

The Winnebagoes.

The deputation of Winnebagoes at Washington, having concluded their business, had a final talk with the President of the United States, on the morning of the 13th inst. The President (says the Union) expressed to them, through their interpreter, the gratification with which he had learned that a treaty, entirely satisfactory to both parties, had been concluded between them and the commissioners on the part of the Government. He hoped and believed that the treaty thus made, and to which each one of them had affixed his signature, would be instrumental in securing their future prosperity and welfare. He assured them that though their homes were remote from the seat of government, the authorities of the United States would continue to take an interest in their improvements and prosperity, would cherish friendly feelings towards them, and extend to them all suitable aid and protection. He enjoined upon them the necessity of abstaining from all acts of violence towards the white man, and assured them that whenever they might have cause of complaint, their complaints if made known to the Government through their agents, should be properly investigated and considered.

One of the oldest chiefs present then rose and made a very friendly but brief reply, expressing the satisfaction of himself and his brethren at the treaty which had been concluded, and giving assurances for himself and his nation of their desire to live always in peace and friendship with the white man, under the protection of their Great Father at Washington. Some medals, which had been prepared with suitable devices and inscriptions, were then presented to members of the delegation, together with a few other presents for the chiefs of the tribe who had remained at home; after which the delegation withdrew, apparently much gratified at their interview.

The provisions of the treaty which has been concluded will not, we believe, be published in detail till it shall have been submitted to the Senate for ratification. We understand, in general, however, that by its stipulations, the Winnebagoes quit-claim to the United States all the territory which they now inhabit, and to which they have the full title of occupancy. This tract embraces, we believe, about 1,500,000 acres. In addition to this, the Indians cede all the title which they claim to between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 of acres more, being the right to use the same as a hunting-ground. This treaty, with that entered into last spring with the Pottawatomies, extinguishes all Indian title whatsoever to lands comprehended in the new State of Iowa. The Indians are to remove from the lands thus ceded within one year. Whatsoever obstacles their presence might, therefore, present to the growth of the population and the developement of the resources of the State of Iowa, are thus effectually removed.

THREATENED REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.—Rev. Dr. Baird, than whom no American has, of late, had more free access to the great ones of Europe, says in a recent letter:

"The times are ominous of great evil in Germany. A storm is gathering which will sweep over that country. There is need, therefore, that all that can be done should be, to scatter the seeds of truth; for it alone can save the horrors of a bloody revolution. Indeed, I think all continental Europe is going to be shaken to its very centre before many years pass away."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The New York Express of Saturday afternoon says—

The low rate to which bills have fallen has induced buyers to come into market, and purchase freely. The amount remitted by this steamer will be very large. The large bulk of sterling bills has been bought at 107, although some of the most favorite drawers have sold at 107½. A large amount of Bills have also been made at 106, and from that to 107 cents. On France the rate is from 5.35 to 5.37½. We have not reported so low a figure for bills in a long time.

Exchanges are now so decidedly in our favor that a large amount of specie must come into the country.

HOW TO LOOSE DEMOCRATIC VOTES.—The *Ohio Press*, in an article upon the late election in Ohio, thus explains the defeat of Col. MEDARY, in the Tenth Congressional district:

This district was changed by taking off Knox and putting on Delaware. The 10th district, as it was, would have given Col. SAMUEL MEDARY at least 700 majority. And out of this district they have at least 300 men gone to the Rio Grande; one company from Mt. Vernon, one from Newark, and two from Columbus; and of this 300 men, 200 were democratic voters; we may safely say that with our soldiers at home, Col. Medary's majority would have been 850 votes in this district.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 2.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

By the arrival of the schooner Euphemia, Copes, from Augustura, October 11, the New York Sun has received its regular files of Spanish papers, from which the following is translated. The tranquily which the republic of Venezuela has so long enjoyed, has been of late very seriously disturbed by attempts at revolution; and it is believed the worst has not yet been seen. The present chief magistrate, General Paez, having almost founded and saved his country, with distinguished ability, until now nearly adored by the people, following the example of the illustrious Washington, of the United States, declined a re-election. The consequence is a fierce party strife, which threatens the dissolution of the republic. One party, headed by a man named Guzman, who aspires to the presidential chair, has already carried itself so far as to take up arms. The government has adopted the most active measures to quell the revolution, but the rebels are gaining power daily. The revolutionists, in the vicinity of Rio Chico, are headed by a man named Echandia and his brother Manuel, together with several other assistants, favorable to the election of General Guzman. On the 26th of September, their friends had collected at Rio Chico, four hundred men, consisting of blacks and whites, armed with muskets, lances, axes, and whatever offensive instruments they could lay their hands on. On the 20th they attacked the town of Rio Chico, and drove the inhabitants from their houses, demolishing several public buildings at the same time. In consequence of this alarming movement, the government issued orders for raising a large body of troops. On the news being made known in the capital, couriers were despatched to the authorities throughout the country, with proclamations for the arrest of Guzman and his party, or any of them. When captured they are to be placed at the disposal of the supreme government. But Guzman is a cunning man, and his party daily increasing. The revolution is spreading in other parts. At Barbadoes, on the 16th September, Pedro Aguino, at the head of some 25 men, attempted a surprise on the little garrison at that place, but the attempt failed. Four of his men were killed, two taken prisoners. The remainder fled. On another occasion, a body of 500 government soldiers dispersed a party of revolutionists, and took 34 prisoners. At Barmas, 14th September, the rebels had gathered together a force of 300 men, putting the authorities at defiance.

THE KILLING OF HOYT.—The Richmond Standard thus defends the acquittal of the brothers MYERS, by the Examining Court. It may be interesting to hear what they have to say on the subject on the spot, where the deed was done, and we give these paragraphs place, premising that we think about as much of the claim of the South to "all the chivalry," as we do of that of the Whigs to "all the decency." It is a pardonable weakness which can give us no sort of chagrin. We have, however, heard doubts expressed as to whether a jury could be found, even in the North, that would have convicted Myers of deliberate murder:

"We are quite accustomed to see our Northern friends turn up the whites of their eyes, and declare, "we are the saints;" whilst they pretend to be horror struck at the bloody deeds to which a warmer and a higher tone of chivalry sometimes leads the inhabitants of our Southern clime. But really we are inclined to doubt, whether vice and rudeness are not much fostered by a system which redresses the grossest insult by a suit for libel, and avenges the desceration of the marriage bed by a claim for damages.

"We love the law and enjoin obedience to its precepts; but, let it be remembered, that the Legislature of Virginia, *wisely* perhaps, has forborne to punish adultery; considering probably that the peace of society is best secured by letting the seducer feel the quick and avenging steel of the injured sufferer, rather than permitting him to repose upon the hope of the law's cold delay. Certain it is, that this monstrous and blighting crime is infinitely less frequent at the South, than at the North."

HOW IT IS DONE.

Throwing dust in the eyes of the public, is becoming every day more a business of science—every day new practitioners adopt the profession, and every day some nice and subtle method is discovered for carrying on successfully the calling. The New York Post gives the following as the most approved *modus operandi* for musical dust-throwing:

The Concerts.—Who are the patrons of musical talent if we are not? Hardly a night passes that our citizens do not crowd the Apollo, or the Tabernale, or both, frequently paying for their privilege the respectable price of one dollar per head. At the present time no less than four *first class* musical *artists* are catering for our patronage. Four *grand concerts* announced in one week! De Meyer, Perabau, Sivori and Samuel Lover.

Not one of all these, understands the "wire" like the "lion pianist," as De Meyer is called. De Meyer, he is the only one among fifty European pianists, deserves credit for "doing the thing up a little *browner*" than any of his predecessors. Let him be no exception. No expense is spared in puffing. The London press, which is just as venal as any other London commodity, is glutted with "puffs." These "puffs" are carefully "cut out" and reprinted (in most cases without consideration) by American newspapers, precisely in the same manner as a quack doctor puffs himself in the *advertising* columns of one paper, cuts out the paragraph, publishes it in another, giving credit to the first, as if the article had been *editorial* opinion. The artist, moreover, publishes extensive biographies of himself, adventures with kings, emperors, sultans and women, illustrated with engravings, in some of which he is the fine and accomplished gentleman, as well as artist; while in others he is made made to figure in rather a ludicrous light; by this means removing from the minds of the envious of all ideas of his personal vanity.

In short, biographies and pictures, paragraphs to suit all palates, both grave and gay, do the work. Who is there among us that can tell fine music from very fine? Not one in a thousand; and should this one lift his warning voice, who would attend to it? When all is "fixed" for his advent, the man himself comes over—opens his huge Paris piano—closes one eye in a knowing wink, and leeches us to perfection. Well, we are willing to bleed once for the curiosity of the thing, but we don't want to be bled dry. During the past few weeks a series of anecdotes, appearing in some of our city papers, of which the "lion pianist, and sometimes his "musstache," and sometimes his "grand piano," were the heroes, led us to the conclusion that

"Abram Brown
Had come to town."

And sure enough, shortly after the "lion" announced a new series of "musicial festivals."

☞ A farmer who had at times been sorely tried by his wife's constant clatter of "tongue and tin kettles," threatened never to speak to her again unless she complied with certain regulations which he laid down for her government. She refused to comply. From that time to the present—a period of nearly ten years—notwithstanding he has constantly shared the same bed, ate at the same table, and attended the same church, his wife declares, positively, that he has never spoken to her! This man lives in Newbury, Orange county, Vt., and, for so cruel and relentless a husband, bears a very decent reputation as a citizen.—*Merrimack Courier.*

☞ The steamer Native, Captain Carroll, on her last trip to Montgomery to this city, when near Catawba, burst her steam-pipe, the explosion making a noise equal to a six-pounder, causing great alarm among the passengers, without injuring any body, or the boat.

A passenger on board, a Frenchman, being very much alarmed, ran to the Captain, and in a great state of excitement, exclaimed—

"Captain, what are you going to do now? I want to get out."

"What am I going to do!" coolly replied the Captain, "why I am *going to load up and fire her off again.*"

It is useles to remark that the poor Frenchman *sloped* at the first landing.—*Mobile Tribune.*

FROM SANTA FE.

In addition to the letters, which we published in last evening's paper, we have seen another interesting communication, which is written by a distinguished officer of the army, dated "Santa Fe," September 16th, and from which we make the following synopsis:

Gen. Kearny had just returned with 700 men from making an excursion about 100 miles down the Rio del Norte to the village of Tonie. The inhabitants and country are represented to be highly satisfied with the change of government, and apparently to have vied with each other in showing the greatest hospitality and kindness to our troops.—It is not apprehended that any organized resistance to the troops will be made, and the commander will hereafter have nothing to attend to but to secure the inhabitants from further depredations from the Navajo and Eutau Indians. In speaking of the satisfaction which the people of New Mexico evince at the change which has taken place, the writer states, that they are rejoiced at being taken under the protection of our flag; that the republic of Mexico never afforded protection to them, and that the late governor (Armijo) tyranized over and oppressed them in the extreme, holding the lives of all in his own hands, being governor, treasurer, paymaster, sutler, and everything else, and filling his own coffers, leaving all other public agents unpaid, or to pay themselves as best they could—feared by all, loved by none, and supported by only a few who shared his favors; but opposed, though secretly and ineffectually, by all others. On the approach of our troops, Armijo attempted to make a stand in a strong position, with from 4,000 to 6,000 Mexicans, but his fears overcame him as o ir troops steadily advanced, and he ingloriously retreated with about 100 dragoons, in the direction of Chihuahua. General Ugarte, who was marching from that place with upwards of 400 dragoons to assist Armijo, having arrived within 150 miles of Santa Fe, received from the latter by express an account of the progress of our troops and of his own flight, with a request that the general would await there for his arrival. On the receipt of this information, the general left twelve dragoons, and hastened back in the direction of Chihuahua, followed by the governor and his escort, all whom are now out of the territory.

☞ A bill of the Bank of the State of New York for $20 has been offered in this city, evidently altered from a genuine two dollars; it appears to be a new one, and not described in the Bank Note Detector; at the same time, and by one of the same party, a counterfeit of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Ogdensburg. They were tendered in payment for dry goods, and upon the bills being objected to, the parties quickly disappeared.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ It is said of the marquis of Townsend, that when a young man, and engaged in battle, he saw a drummer at his side killed by a cannon ball, which scattered his brain in every direction. His eyes were at once fixed on the ghastly object, and it seemed wholly to engross his thoughts. A superior officer observing him, supposed he was intimidated by the sight, and addressed him in a manner to cheer his spirits. "Oh," said the young Marquis, with calmness, but severity, "I am not frightened; I am only puzzled to make out how any man with such a quantity of brains ever came to be here!"

Died,

On Saturday evening at 10 o'clock, John Fortune, aged 44 years. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residenee, in Smithfield near Fourth street, this morning at 10 o'clock.

☞ special meeting of the Tilghman Literary Society, will be held in their Hall, on Tuesday evening at 3 oclock. Honorary members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

W. A. SCOTT, Prest.
GEO. WATSON, Sec'y.

☞ The office of the MORNING POST has attached to it the *most extensive* Job Printing Establishment in the city. We are prepared to fill all orders for printing at the shortest notice, and the work will be done in the best style and on the lowest terms.

CHRISTIE'S Galvanic Remedies for nervous diseases, such as Paralysis, Rheumatism, nervous and sick head-ache, tic doroleux, fits, dyspepsia, bronchitis, deafness, spinal complaints, palpitation of the heart, general debility and deficiency of nervous and physical energy, have been used with great success and almost universal satisfaction. They are done up in the form of belts, bands, bracelets, rings, and magnetic fluid in bottles, and are all *outward* applications. No injury has ever been known from their use, and the cases where they have been used with advantage and entire success are very numerous.

☞ For further explanation please read the advertisement on the outside of this paper.

For sale at CHRISTIE'S only agency in Pittsburgh.
nov5 No. 57 Market street.

New York Pianofortes.

THREE splendid new Pianofortes from the manufactory of A. H. Gale & Co., New York, just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
Nov. 9! J. H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

More New Goods.

A. MASON, 62 Market st., will open this morning 12 more cases and bales of rich Dry Goods, being our last supply for the season. Call soon.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. Winter Lard Oil, just rec'd and for sale by
nov9 MILLER & RICKETSON.

STAR CANDLES—20 bxs. and half bxs. Star Candles just rec'd and for sale by
nov9 MILLER & RICKETSON.

PORT WINE—15 Qr. Casks Calabria Port Wine; 15 " " " "
For sale by [nov9] MILLER & RICKETSON.

Lost.

ON Saturday or Sunday last, on either Market or Fifth sts., a valuable Cameo Broastpin. The finder will be properly rewarded by leaving it at this office. nov7

Notice.

MY WIFE E**** McG**** has left my bed and board, through the persuasion of her sister.—I hereby notify all persons that I will not pay any debts contracted by her.
J*** McG****
nov7-3td*

A. A. MASON, 62 Market st., will open this morning 2 cases bleached Muslins, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-6 wide, of all qualities. Also, 5 bales Brown Muslin, and a large lot of Shirting Check. nov7

FLANNELS.—A. A. MASON, 62 Market st., has rec'd 5 bales of Plain and Twilled Red, White and Yellow Flannels, of all qualities. nov7

NOW opening, at 62 Market st., 1 case superior Plaid Linseys, 12 ps. Cotton Table Cloth, at the low price of 12½c; 1 case cheap Cassinetts, 1 do. cheap Furniture Prints. [nov7] A. A. MASON.

SHAWLS—Now opening at A. A. MASON'S, 62 Market st., a large lot of Shawls, comprising more of those splendid Broche, Thibet, Damask, Merino, Woollen and other Shawls, at very low prices. nov7

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., at Auction.

A T M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood st., 3d door from 5th, on Monday next, November 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold the balance of a retail Dry Goods Store, as the owners are declining business. The stock comprises in part, fine shawls, silk hdkfs, cassimeres, cassinetts, beaver cloths, merlins, calicoes, gloves and hosiery, flannels, buckram and padding, table cloths, velvet, spool cotton, bonnetts, cutlery, shirts and drawers, a lot of clothing, &c.

And at 2 o'clock, P. M., the household and kitchen furniture of a private family declining housekeeping.

At half past 6 o'clock, same evening, a large lot of watches, both new and second hand; brass clocks, 2 superior rifles, 1 double barreled shot gun, together with a lot of variety and fancy Goods.
nov7 P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

Great Reduction.

MR. KENNEDY begs leave respectfully to inform the public that the next quarter of his Young Ladies' School, will commence on Monday, November 16th, when, at the suggestion of several of his friends, he has determined to reduce his terms to $10 per quarter. Penn st., 6th door below Pitt.
oct29-d3w*
MICHAEL DAN MAGEHAN. P. C. SHANNON.

Magehan & Shannon,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and nearly opposite the Mayor's office. nov9-y

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER,.....C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER,.....W. M. FOSTER.

Prices of Admission:
First Tier, 50 cents. | Second Tier, 37½ cents.
Third " 20 " | Pit, 25 "
PRIVATE BOX, 75 CTS.

MR. LEONARD, the celebrated Irish Comedian, is engaged for five nights, and will appear this

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1846,

In two favorite characters—Pierce O'Harra in the

IRISH ATTORNEY,

And Dr. O'Toole in the *IRISH TUTOR.*

IRISH SONG AND IRISH JIG.

Entertainments to commence with the

Married Rake.

Tuesday, Mr. LEONARD will appear.

Doors to open at 7, performance to commence at 7½ precisely.

Religious Books.

BARNE'S Works on New Testament;
" " " Job and Isaiah;
Rev. Daniel Clark's Works;
Saurin's Sermons;
Pulpit Cyclopædia;
Blair's Sermons;
Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge;
Cottage Bible;
Dick's Works;
Evidences of Christianity, various authors;
Bibles of all kinds; for sale by
nov7 H. S. BOSWORTH & Co., 43 Market st.

BOOKS for Schools and Colleges; Writing and Wrapping Papers. For sale by
nov7 H. S. BOSWORTH & Co., 43 Market st.

Valuable Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West; will sell on advantageous terms—the lease having to run four years from April 1st, 1847, of that eligible property, now occupied by him on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, as a tavern. There is connected with the house a fine Ten Pin Alley, well fitted up and supplied with gas. A good bargain will be given for cash.
nov7-d3t JOHNSON GRAHAM.

Peremptory Sale of Dry Goods, &c.

ON Monday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Commercial Auction Rooms, cor. of Wood and Fifth sts., will be sold, without reserve, a large and valuable assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, among which are the following:

21 pieces superfine Cloths, assorted colors;
27 " " " Cassimeres, " "
43 " Palo Alto Satinets, ass'd colors;
50 " Kentucky Jeans, " "
6 " extra superfine Tweed;
4 " Gloyville black Beaver Cloth;
1 " blue Water Proof Pilot " "
6 " blue and black " "
6 " Rockaway Cassimeres;
2 " Monterey plaid Beaver Cloths;
9 " extra twilled scarlet Flannels;
10 " plain red " "
6 " " White " "
23 " rich pattern and good style prints;
8 " bleached and brown Canton Flannels;
30 " " Shirting and Sheeting;
75 packs English Pins;
Shawls, suspenders, checks, brown muslins, alpacas, fancy vestings, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, among which is 1 splendid mahogany Secretary and Book Case, Mantel Clocks, &c. Also—20 bbls. Cranberries; 1 splendid new buggy with leather top; 6 pieces carpeting, assorted, &c.

At 6½ o'clock, P. M., an extensive assortment of ready made Clothing. [nov7] JOHN D. DAVIS.

Two Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot at Auction.

ON Wednesday evening, 11th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Auction Rooms, cor. Wood and Fifth sts., will be sold: the undivided half part of that certain brick Dwelling House situate on Lot No. 158, in the plan of lots laid out by Thos. Scott, having a front of 24 ft. on the north side of the Fourth St. Road, and extending back 94 ft. to an alley at present occupied by Joseph Colhart, Jr., as a dwelling and store, which property is on perpetual lease, subject to a ground rent of $50 per annum, being one of the best situations for business in that neighborhood. Terms at sale. JOHN D. DAVIS,
nov7 (American copy.) Auct.

WHEREAS, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh has certified to the Select and Common Councils of said city, that a majority of the legal voters residing in sections numbered in the plan of the city Districts nine and eighteen, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have upon an election held, as prescribed by the Act entitled an Act supplementary to an Act to incorporate the city of Pittsburgh, passed the first day of March, A. D. 1845, decided in favor of admission into the said city of Pittsburgh; therefore,

Sec. I. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, that the Sections, nine and eighteen, be, and the same are hereby admitted into said city, as a separate Ward of said city, which said said Ward is designated and shall be known as the Seventh Ward of said city.

Sec. II. Be it further ordained, &c. That a duly certified copy of this Ordinance be communicated forthwith to said Mayor, to the end that he may issue his proclamation, giving notice of the time and place of holding an election in said Ward, in pursuance of the sixth section of the before recited act.

Sec. III. Be it further ordained, &c., that the Mayor of the city shall issue his proclamation, declaring that from and after the passage of this Ordinance, all the Acts and Ordinances now in full force within this city, are and shall be equally in force with the said ninth and eighteenth Districts, comprising the Seventh Ward of said city.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 5th day of November, A. D, 1846.

MORGAN ROBERTSON,
President of Common Council.
E. J. Robertson, Clerk, C. C.
THOMAS BAKEWELL,
President of Select Council.
Alex. Miller, Clerk S. C. nov7-3t

Wanted,

PLACES for several Clerks, Salesmen, Bookkeepers and Boys in stores and warehouses;—Also, for a number of Laborers, Mechanics and Agents. Two School-masters will find employment in the County. Wanted, places for a number of Apprentices to various trades; and, also for a number of boys of various ages to hire out for a time—Places wanted for a number of colored men and women, boys and girls. Please apply at ISAAC HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence office, No. 12, St. Clair street. nov6-6t.

OUR ARMY ON THE RIO GRANDE, being a short account of the important events transpiring from the time of the removal of the "Army of Occupation" from Corpus Christi to the surrender of Matamoras; with the description of the BATTLE OF PALO ALTO, and RESECA DE LA PALMA. The bombardment of Fort Brown; and the ceremonies of the Surrender of Matamoras, with descriptions of the city, &c., by T. M. Thrope, Esq., author of Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter, &c. Illustrated with 26 engravings, just rec'd and for sale at COOK'S Literary Depot, 89 Fourth st. nov5

BUTTER—1 bbl. Butter;
2 kegs do. for sale by
MARTIN & SMITH,
nov4. No. 56 Wood street.

DRIED PEACHES—7 bbls. Dried Peaches, a good article, for sale by
MARTIN & SMITH,
nov4. No. 56 Wood street.

Scotch Ale and Brown Stout.

50 Dozen "Tenant brands," genuine imported article, pint bottles, just received and for sale by
STERETT & Co.
nov4 16 Market st., corner Front.

FRUIT; a choice lot of Rambos, Pippins, R. I. Greens and others, just received and for sale by
STERETT & Co.
nov4 16 Market st., cor. Front.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Nov. 3d, 1846.
THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.
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