THE CHEVALIER GRADINSKY.

(FROM THE ITALIAN.)

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER IV.

In her native land, Lady Caroline had not been without admirers, and even amongst the young Neapolitans she had found more than one devoted suitor for her hand. The noble appearance of Vivaldi, his fire-sparkling eyes, his manifest adoration for the charms, had produced no slight impression upon her heart. Her conduct towards him had for some time justified him in thinking that he might, at least, hope; but now—all was changed. She felt as if his suit had been like others, but ministering to her vanity. Now her heart was too sincerely engaged. She believed that she could alone find happiness upon this earth, by withdrawing from the world and its tumult; and in some lonely valley of the Alps or the Appenines, betake herself as a very hermit, and pass away her life alone—quite alone with her beloved Crudino.

The only amusement, or rather the only distraction from ever gnawing care, which Lady Caroline partook of, was that afforded by the opera, where was Signora Diamanti, who then enchanted the people of Naples by her voice. Lady Caroline felt an indescribable pleasure in listening to the tones of her heavenly voice. At home, she never could be wearied in gazing upon the exquisitely painted portrait of the singer, which occupied a conspicuous place in her boudoir. Her eyes would rest for hours upon the beautiful, but still somewhat masculine features of the picture. It called back to her old feelings for which she could not account.

A circumstance, however, soon occured, which quickly compelled the lovely solitary to turn her thoughts to other things beside her own griefs.—A Court masquerade was announced which it was proclaimed would surpass every thing of the sort that had yet been seen in Italy. Lady Caroline learned that her presence was indispensable, for she had received the royal command to attend it.

Even though she wished the grand ball at the Palace was at the very bottom of the bay of Naples, still she found her own wishes must be disregarded, and her own inclinations set at nought, and that the command of the sovereign must be attended to; and her sofa, her boudoir, and her portroit of Diamanti forsaken. It was, then, with a heavy, anxious heart, that she took her seat in her carriage, to be driven to the King's Palace.

The ball was one of the most magnificent that had ever been given in Naples. It had never been surpassed even in the gorgeous days, when the glorious Murat sat upon the throne. There was one alone in all that brilliant assemblage, who did not seem to feel any pleasure. It was Lady Caroline, who listlessly waited until the concert should begin; because then she expected again to hear the divine Diamanti. The ball commenced, and Lady Caroline stared upon the moving multitude before her, as one looks in a dream upon the confused figures which an uneasy fancy conjures up. Suddenly a gentle voice whispered in her ear, and every accent seemed to thrill through her heart. Half fainting, and quite unable to speak, she turned round, and saw standing before her the Count Crudino, in an Hungarian uniform.

"You then are here," said the Count. Follow me, for one moment."

Lady Caroline stood up, and followed him instinctively. They reached a garden attached to the palace, and there the conductor of the lady stopping short, and gently pressing her hand, said:—

"Can you pardon me!"

"Pardon you," were the only words which the lips of the maiden could utter, but her glowing cheeks showed how great was her joy at again beholding him.

"There is now but little time for excuse, or expostulation," answered the mysterious guide. "Lady, you are in great danger. The Chevalier Gradinsky has—as I have learned—as I know—determined to gain possession of your hand and fortune. Upon your return from the ball, it is intended to carry you off, and I was to be one."

Here the voice was choked by his sighs and tears.

"You! You Count—you were to be one to aid in deceiving me! Good Heavens!—oh! tell me—tell me the truth, if you would not see me expire this moment at your feet."

"Listen to me lady. Listen calmly if you can. I have deceived you—but alas! I was myself the first deceived, and betrayed. Question me no further, but leave the place instantly, and with the break of day, fly from this accursed land."

"Who are you?" enquired the distracted maiden. By your honor, tell me who you are?"

"I am—a woman!" was the scarce audible answer that reached her ears. "I am the wretched wife of Gradinski. I was compelled by him, and for reasons that I could neither divine, nor would he explain to me, to seek your society, to employ my puny talents to attract your attention towards me, and thus to make him master of all your views. Bethink you, lady, that this has caused me much of misery. I would have avoided this degradation—I would have spared you all this pain, if I could—if I dared. His threats, however, were dreadful, and I trembled before his revenge. Fare you well then, Lady Caroline. Farewell, and pardon me."

"May a thousand devils pardon you, traitress," exclaimed a raging voice from behind a thicket, and instantly a masked domino rushed forward and plunged a dagger in the unhappy woman's body.

Whether the blow had been fatal, Lady Caroline could not ascertain, for in the next instant she found herself in the hands of several masked individuals, whose wild manner, and rough Calabrian voices, at once pronounced them as banditti.—She did not, however, loose her presence of mind in this awful conjuncture, but having demanded by whose command this insult was offered to her, and receiving no answer, she at once shrieked for help. She was dragged through the garden, and to a private door, before which she saw a carriage placed.

A bandit was about to lift her into the carriage, when suddenly a well directed pistol shot freed her from his grasp. The robber stumbled, drew forth a pistol from his girdle and attempted to raise it, but his strength failed, and he fell lifeless to the earth. The banditti convinced that their plan of abduction had been discovered, fired a few shots to cover their retreat, and then fled in all directions. As soon as they had disappeared, Lady Caroline discovered that she was indebted for her safety to the Count Vivaldi. A note which had been previously delivered to him in the ball room, apprised him of the contemplated attempt on the lady; and what equally horrified him, that it was to be done at the instigation of his friend, the Chevalier Gradinsky. The latter had disappeared.

A few weeks after this eventful night, Naples was filled with the intelligence, that the charming Caroline had abandoned her solitary mode of life, and seemed determined to enjoy all the pleasures which Naples could afford, in company with the gallant Count Vivaldi. It was even reported that she promised to bestow upon him her wealth and her hand. In this case, report told the truth, for soon after afterwards her marriage equalled in splendor the kingly ball at the palace. There was, however, no Diamanti to enchant the company with her singing. The songstress had flown from Naples and none could tell whither. As to the happy pair, they left Naples immediately after their marriage.

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It was about two years subsequent to their marriage, that the Count and Countess Vivaldi, accompanied by as lovely a boy as ever smiled happiness in the face of its mother, were on their return from a journey in Germany, when their carriage broke down in a fortress town of the Neapolitan kingdom. As the repairs would require some time, the Count proceeded to take a walk on the ramparts. The features of one of the convicts who was laboring there, seemed to be known to him. He stopped to look at the wretched being, but the man instead of casting his eyes to the earth, burst into a loud laugh.

"I believe, Count," said he, "you had little notion of finding an old friend here. I am the Chevalier Grandinsky, at your service."

"What! is it possible!" he exclaimed, struck almost dumb with astonishment and horror.

"Nothing is more possible, and certainly nothing can be more true," answered the man. "But if you want to know more, you must first order me a cigar and a flask of good rich wine; for here, to tell you the truth, the luxuries of a man of quality are but indifferently attended to."

The Count instantly desired the things that he asked for to be brought to him, and Gradinsky thus continued:—

"When I was in Naples, I certainly did my utmost to get Lady Caroline into my power, and if my plan had succeeded, you positively never should again have beheld her living. At that time I had been for some years carrying on the profession of a street robber with wonderful success. You see I have no secrets to one whom I regard as an old friend. It was for the sake of the lady, that I established my head quarters at Naples. My people labored there with very great profit. The plundering of the audience at the opera, was a combination of skill and good luck. The arrest of the young duelist was another piece of the same kind. It was intended peculiarly, I might say exclusively to get possession of your heavily laden purse, and diamond-enammeled watch; but as the young officers threw themselves in our way, of course, whatever they had to give, was not to be rejected. Fortune, you know, is the brave man's deity."

"But what has at last brought you here?"

"That which destroys all men—love—that detestable folly. My dear Count, I entertained a passionate admiration for Lady Caroline. I fell in love with her fortune and herself, and I was idiot enough to trust another woman with my secret. I was betrayed. I fell myself into the snare I had laid for another. I was wounded by a pistol bullet—was seized by the police, and without any further trouble transported hither."

He turned away his head for a moment, then burst into a wild shriek of laughter, and as soon as it ceased he added:

"My wife alone has not abandoned me. She, in my degradation, as in my good fortune, is as true as ever to me. But the bell rings; I must bid you farewell."

He walked forward; but then turned suddenly round, and exclaimed—

"*Apropos*—did I not act the part of a Chevalier of the Russian Guard to perfection. Ha! ha! ha! *Au revoir.*"

VICTORIA B. M.

The Morning Post.

S. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1846.

New York Tribune.

We have not, until recently, been a reader of the New York Tribune, but we have occasionally perused some of its leading articles when copied into other papers. We must candidly say that we look upon it as decidedly the best whig paper in the Union. There is a boldness and vigor in the writings of the Editor which cannot be found in other opposition journals. We believe at heart Mr. Greeley is a democrat, but through some strange mistake he has got himself into the federal ranks, and cannot disentangle himself from their snares. There are many things in the *Tribune* which we do not, and never can indorse; but throughout the writings of the Editor there appears to be a patriotic love of country,—an ardent desire to elevate his fellow-beings, and break asunder the fetters which bind the masses. Greeley is in favor of an aristocracy, and that is the *aristocracy of intellect.* As a matter of course, the federal leaders, and principal federal journals are constantly at war with the Tribune—they denounce the Editor as an Agrarian, a leveller, and dangerous man. But in our opinion Mr. Greeley has done more for the cause of Federalism than any other editor in the Union, and to him are that party indebted for their late triumph in the State of New York, by securing the votes of the Anti-Renters for John Young. We consider the Tribune editor the most dangerous opponent the Democracy have to contend against. While writing eloquent essays in favor of Human Rights, he at the same time is fulminating the most revolting political heresies that can be found in any journal in the country. It is in this manner, and through these seductive means, that the editor steals into our ranks, holds out the golden apple, and coaxes away many honest-hearted but unsuspecting men. His doctrines are very much

"Like Dead Sea fruit that tempts the eye,
But turns to ashes on the lips!"

Mr. Webster—1820 and 1846.

When in his *sober* senses in 1820, Mr. Webster delivered a speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in which he took a position on the Tariff question by no means in accordance with his present views—denying the constitutionality of a Tariff for protection.

On Tuesday evening last, after gorging himself with turkey, pudding and wine, Mr. Webster delivered a speech in the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, in which he abused the present administration in his usual intemperate style, and eulogized a protective Tariff in the most extravagant manner.

The next morning the U. S. Gazette and North American published Mr. Webster's speech in extras, and our friends of the Pennsylvanian published his Boston speech of 1820, in an extra. Both of these speeches sold well, but as that made in Faneuil Hall had more good sense and sound logic in it, the feds wished to keep it out of their sight.

If Mr. Webster would become a good Washingtonian, he might keep himself within the bounds of reason and propriety when making political harangues. At present he is too much disposed to render himself supremely ridiculous. His friends should keep him at home!

The Exclusives.

Mr. Webster's federal friends feasted him the other day at Philadelphia. From the accounts given in the papers, it must have been a grand affair. The admission price was *only* $5! This was intended for the benefit of the aristocracy, who have plenty of money, and did not wish to sit at the same board, side by side with mechanics and laboring men. It was a feast got up by the "exclusives," the "decency," the *elite* of the Quaker city, as a mark of respect for a man who has been the faithful champion of their peculiar notions.—A $5 dish would attract the purse proud aristocrat while at the same time it kept away the honest but poor laboring man. Mark the base hypocrisy of the federal leaders! They will talk "long and loud" in favor of the rights of the laboring classes—they profess to be their particular friends about election times—they affect to be deeply concerned in having them "protected" against the "pauper labor of Europe;" but they will shut them out from their *fashionable dinners*, unless they can dress like a *parvenu*, and have their pockets lined with bank notes! No doubt Mr. Webster felt quite at home, and acted his part to the entire satisfaction of the nabobs of Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Directors of the Harrisburgh Rail Road unanimously passed the following resolution at their meeting on the 3d inst.

Resolved, That the patriotic volunteers now organizing in the city and county of Philadelphia, under the requisition of the Secretary of War, for the service of the United States are permitted to pass *free* over the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad on their way to Pittsburgh.

In connection with the above we find the following in the Harrisburg Union of the 22d inst., published as an advertisement:

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, *Harrisburg, Nov. 28, 1846.*

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the 25th June, 1839, the several volunteer campanies composing the Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which is to rendezvous at Pittsburgh, in the month of December, 1846, for the purpose of entering the service of the United States in pursuance of the call of the President—be, and they are hereby respectively authorized to pass over the Pennsylvania Improvements, on their route to said place of rendezvous, free of toll.

Extract from the Journal.

D. MITCHELL, Jr., *Secretary.*

Acts like these speak volumes in favor of the managers of our public works. We hope to see a like spirit of liberality manifested by the citizens of the state generally.

Congress—President's Message.

Congress met yesterday. It is probable that the President's Message will be read in both Houses this day at 12 o'clock, if not received and read yesterday. The Message will be looked for by the country with the deepest interest, and to meet the expected demand we shall issue a large edition, which will be kept for sale at the counter.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"LUCRETIA; *or the Children of the Night.*"

This is *the* last of Bulwer's novels, and is for sale at COOK's.

Our readers will recollect that the health of Bulwer of late years, owing to his great literary labor, had been nearly destroyed, and his almost miraculous restoration to the world of letters, is eloquently ascribed by him to the efficacy of the "*Water Cure.*" He went to the Springs of Malvern with a worn out and wasted constitution, given up by the best physicians in England.—He suffered continually from headache, a sense of weariness, dejection of spirits, and sleep without refreshment. Thus worn out, he sought and found in the "Water Cure" a Bethesda which restored him to the health, strength, and enjoyments of youth. The peasent of Graafenberg done for him what all the disciples of Esculapius failed to accomplish. Bulwer now glories in being a tee-totaler, and he writes heavenly things about that crystal element of which Undine is the type.—Restored to health, and the world as bright to him as it was in the days of his youth, he has presented that world with a new novel, which, judging from our hasty glance over its pages, is intensely interesting.

We shall not anticipate the pleasure of the reader by giving extracts from it, or attempt a criticism without a consecutive reading. We heard one of the first statesmen of our country once remark, that "the young should read histories, and none but the old read novels;" but we have observed that it is the young that read novels and the old the histories. We presume our friend COOK finds his best customers for light literature to be the young and the beautiful.—Well, he is a fine fellow and merits their custom. "LUCRETIA" is an historical novel, or rather an analysis of the characters of two remarkable criminals of our own age; the one of a lively temper and glittering accomplishments, and the other possessed of profound knowledge and intellectual capacities of the highest order. The passion for MONEY is portrayed as no pen but that of Bulwer could represent it. There is a moral in the tale which will be understood and remembered; and written as the book is by Bulwer the *water-drinker*, and not by Bulwer the *wine-bibber*, we recommend those that *do* read novels to read this one, and those who need the benefit of morals to lay those inculcated by this book to heart.

For the Morning Post.

Thoughts on Free Trade.

I propose, by your leave, occasionally to offer to your readers a few thoughts on free trade.

The opinion prevails quite too much in this city, and in this State generally, that Pennsylvania owes her prosperity to a protective tariff. I shall not now stop to argue this question: but will here say that if it were true, it would not be a sufficient reason for protection, because this State has no right to claim, for her exclusive benefit, a high tariff, to the injury of most other States. If coal and iron require a high tariff, of what benefit can it be to those States who do not trade in those articles. Should their interests be taxed that we may work with greater profit our coal and iron? I know that other States are promised the benefit of a home market, as compensating the tax imposed upon them for our benefit; but as the foreign market, and not the home market, governs the price and value of all articles not protected by a high tariff, the home market is no equivalent to other States for the injury done to them by a high tariff. The Union of the States was formed chiefly for great political reasons, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." I am not able to perceive in the words, or in the just sense of the Constitution, any warrant to claim for Pennsylvania any exclusive benefits to the trade in coal and iron, as a mere trade. Coal, iron, cotton, sugar, wool, grain, with all other special interests, must claim advantage for the one over the other on general grounds only. It can be shown that the protection of the iron interests is essential as a means of promoting "the general welfare," then, and only then, may Pennsylvania demand its protection, not as her interest, but as the common interest. This claim she may set up. And if it is manifest on fair trial, that thirty per cent. of protection is not a sufficient assurance for its safety, undoubtedly greater protection will be afforded to it. Beyond this claim, no friend of the Constitution should wish to go. Farther than this, Pennsylvania cannot go with success. For the simple reason that all other interests not equally protected, will, in self defence, resist here. Temporary triumph is a different affair from actual security to any enterprise. The permanent and wise adjustment of the iron manufacture, as a provision for the general defence, is of vital interest to the Union at large. It is of especial interest to Pennsylvania only, because nature has made her prolific in great deposits of coal, and iron ore. And from her natural advantages she is destined to derive great ultimate benefits from these sources of wealth, in which most of the States cannot share. How then may she best secure those interests? Is it by a Constitutional argument to promote the general welfare by protecting an essential arm of national defence? Or by a general one which embraces the principle of protection by a high tariff; a principle not recognized by the Constitution, but subversive of its chief design. Pennsylvania will weaken and endanger her just claims by shielding them under a fallacy, resisted by the Constitution, viz: the principle of protection. Whereas, by resting on the Constitution, and abiding in her confidence, with the friends of the Constitution, she will assuredly make permanent and successful her full claims. In politics some events, in the lapse of time, and the progress of knowledge, are probable; while other events may be viewed as certain. In the latter class may be placed the Democratic construction of the Constitution respecting the tariff on foreign products. The power of this doctrine has its fulcrum in the plain sense of the Constitution, and no serious doubt can be felt that the public mind and press will so much work the lever as to overturn finally all opposition. This great nation, extending itself over so much of the earth's surface, in latitude and longitute, cannot possibly be cribd and pressed to serve local and partial interests, against the mind and the spirit of the Constitution. Fortunately for Pennsylvania she may confidently rest her claims on a Constitutional basis. "The National defence" will secure prominent security to her chief interests, which are identified with the welfare and defence of all other interests, when rightly understood. Dismissing therefore and forever the doctrine of avarice, which seeks unfair because unconstitutional advantages at the expense of other States, Pennsylvania should set herself to the work of adjusting permanently *a tariff of duties for revenue only.* Her best interests are only safe in the hands of those who abide by a rigid construction of the Constitution. And if it were even granted that her coal and iron cannot be protected by such a construction of the Constitution as the Democratic party contends for, she should spurn the base idea of trafficing away the principles on which the Constitution reposes. For States as for individuals, the safe way is the path of duty. Let not therefore either private or public virtue be sacrificed for any consideration whatever. But if we are disposed to sacrifice patriotism to cupidity, why should we signalize our folly by letting go our claim upon the Constitutional provisions for the protection of our coal and iron.

PLAIN TRUTH.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DISTRICT COURT—*Monday, Nov. 7.*

TRIAL LIST—No. 97.

Arthurs & Nicholson, vs. Allen Kramer. } No. 5, January Term, 1845. Ejectment for 4 lots in Haven's pl'n of lots

Metcalf and Loomis for Pl'ffs; Dunlop and Shaler for Deft's.

The above case has occupied the attention of the Court since Friday. [illegible] not go to the Jury for some days in all probability. It is rather a dry case to those who [illegible] at courts for matter of excitement.

COMMON PLEAS—M[illegible] Nov. 7, 1846.

Present—Judges Patton [illegible] Kerr.

Carey vs. Anderson's Ex[illegible] for services rendered by the Plaintiff [illegible] and wife, to the deceased, during her [illegible]ness. Verdict for Pl'ff. $61,00. Woods for Pl'ff, Wilson for Deft.

Levi Finley vs. William Stewart, Executor of the last will and testament of John Finley, dec'd. This case is fixed by the Court for this morning—being an appeal from the probate by the will of said John Finley.

Foolish.—We have heard of a distinguished antimason objecting to the Hospital proposed to be erected by the "Brotherhood of St. Joseph," on the ground that it is a secret society. *It is not a secret society;* but suppose it is, would it not, nevertheless, deserve the encouragement of our citizens, in an effort such as they are making for the protection of the friendless sick who may be found in every street of our crowded city? We have charity for the weakness of those who become alarmed at every association that enjoins secrecy upon its members; but we protest against running these theories so far into the ground as to oppose all that is palpably good in them.

☞The *Alleghenian* gives us more "credit" than we deserve for our course in regard to the Theatre. *We are in favor of dramatic exhibitions;* we believe their tendency is good, and that civilization is much indebted to the Drama for its refinements, intelligence and morals. We reason more deeply on this subject than our neighbor over the river.

There is great room for reform in the Theatre; this is indeed true; and while we are for destroying its evils, we are earnestly conservative of the great good it does in society. This may be said of the very best of our civilized institutions.

Philomathean Lectures.—We must attend tonight. The Lecture will be delivered by Professor Thompson; subject—Language. The lecturer has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished linguists in the United States.

At a great expense, ($600) the entrance to the University has been lighted up with gas. This is a vast improvement.

Annoying Oversight.—The proceedings of the War Meeting in which every person felt much interest, were omitted in our paper of yesterday.—This annoyed us exceedingly after the trouble *we* took to prepare them on Saturday night.

No work is done in our office on Sunday; the compositors commence after 12 o'clock on Monday morning. The confusion incident to such an arrangement was the cause of the oversight. We promise to be more careful hereafter.

We publish the official proceedings this morning.

☞The Address of Judge LOWRIE on Saturday night, is highly spoken of by all who heard it.—He took a new view of the war question; at all events a view new to our citizens, though we have seen such ideas printed in the works of a certain Philosopher of France, whose *visions* are treated with much contempt by the wiseacres of the present day.

We trust we may be furnished with a copy of Judge L.'s address before many days. Our citizens who did not attend the meeting are eager to see it in print.

☞The Borough of Manchester is to be united with Allegheny city. It appears our neighbors over the river have become affected with the annexation mania which prevails to such an extent on this side. Allegheny has room enough for a large city, and judging by its apparent prosperity at present, we doubt not it will have its eight or nine wards before many years.

Connellsville Railroad Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. Robinson, Jr., Jas. Wood, Geo. Darsie, Harmar Denny, N. B. Craig, Wm. M Lyon, J. Kelly, Jos. Pennock, J. Bissell, J. Carothers, J. K. Morehead, W. Larimer, Jr.

The Poor.—About fifteen inmates of the Poor House, Allegheny city, will be removed to the city farm this week. The remainder will be taken care of at the old establishment until the opening of spring. There will probably be about forty of them.

☞Should the Jackson Blues exhaust their provisions during their stay in this city, they will be supplied without money and without price, at the Exchange. This is an act of liberality which we commend.

Nonsense.—We are told that Mr. Alden intends preparing for publication a statement of the Reidel case, the object being to review the grounds upon which Judge Patton refused a new trial!

Robbery in Reserve Township.—The dwelling of a Mr. Pudder was robbed on Thursday night last, of six hundred dollars in specie, which belonged to ——— Ford.

☞We are now the recipient of the Boston *Chronotype.* It is small but loud. May it live a thousand years.

☞Our readers will bear in mind the large sale of Furniture at the United States Hotel, this morning, at 10 o'clock, by P. M'Kenna, auctioneer.

The Hat Stores of this city are to be closed at 6 o'clock during the winter. We wish it was practicable to close printing offices at that time.

Good Things for the Holidays can be had at Hunter & Dickson's establishment, Fifth street, near Market. Our friends will know where to call.

☞The Volunteers are to have a Benefit this week. Addams and Miss Dean will offer their services, so we are told. There will be a crowded house that night we predict.

☞The Sewer at the head of Wood street is nearly completed. Wagons &c. pass freely.

☞Miss *Julia Dean*, a Western actress of some celebrity, is now in this city. She will appear this week we presume.

RELIEF TO IRELAND.

The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed to make collections for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. WM. LARIMER, jr., is Treasurer, to whom reports should be made immediately.

City of Pittsburgh.—First Ward—P. C. Martin and J. Caldwell; Second Ward—H. S. Magraw and W. J. Howard; Third Ward—J. M'Devitt and J. Shipton; Fourth Ward—Geo. R. White and W. M'Candless; Fifth Ward—A. Laughlin and W. Gates; Sixth Ward—Dr. R. Wray and J. C. Cummins; Seventh Ward—W. Arthurs, Esq., and ——Cust, Esq.; Eighth Ward—J. L Reed, J Lippencott; Ninth Ward—A. McCargo, R. Hughes.

Allegheny City—First Ward—W Ebbs, D. Smith; Second Ward—G. R. Riddle, J. Morrison; Third Ward—J. Parke, Jr., T. Farley; Fourth Ward—J K Moorhead, J. Tassey.

Laurenceville—W. Larimer, Rev. R. Lea.

Manchester.—W. Morrison, J. Sampson.

Sharpsburg—L. Noble, J. Sharp.

Elizabeth Bor.—S. Walker, Mr. Nelson.

Birmingham—C. Ihmsen, Esquire Ensell.

Sligo—Mr. Warner, J. Blackmore.

Temperanceville—Dr. Meeaskey, J. Dunlavy.

Tarentum—H. M. Brackenridge, J. Fulton.

East Liberty—D. Negley, Dr. M'Clintock.

Wilkinsburgh—W. Hawkins, Dr. Carothers.

Turtle Creek—J. M'Masters, Rev. Joseph Osborn.

Noblestown—J. E. M'Cabe, Rev. Jefferies.

Clinton—Dr. Pollock, M. Annon.

Sewickly—D. Shields, Dr. Woods.

Bakerstown—J. Jones, Rev. Guthrie.

☞It is distressing to hear the best motives impugned, and every effort at doing good attributed to some bad design. So we thought when informed yesterday that it was talked over town that the announcement in the Protestant Churches in relation to the Hospital, was to prevent subscriptions being made to the "Brotherhood of St. Joseph."—We believe that those engaged in the *new* Hospital enterprise, are sincere and earnest, and that the work will go on.

We have no doubt that we shall have two Hospitals in this city by next spring.

Theatre.—Addams has been drawing excellent houses. He is well sustained by the company. He appears as Othello to-night.

Two Horses Drowned.—M. A. White's hearse driver yesterday drove into the Allegheny river, for the purpose of washing, when the horses became entangled in the harness and were drowned.

Mayor's Office.—Yesterday morning there were two or three assault and battery cases before his honor, in addition to the usual variety of vagrancy cases.

WAR MEETING.

Pursuant to a call signed by the Mayors of the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh, a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens assembled at the old Court House on Saturday last, to make suitable arrangements for the equipment, &c., of our volunteer companies, previous to their departure for the Seat of War, as well as for the reception of the volunteers which are shortly to arrive from Eastern Pennsylvania.

The meeting was organized by calling the Hon BENJAMIN PATTON, Jr., to the Chair, and appointing the Hon. WALTER LOWRIE and his honor Mayor KEAN, Vice Presidents, and *James G. Reed* and *Thomas Hamilton, Esqrs.*, Secretaries.

After the meeting was organized it was eloquently addressed by Judge Lowrie, Judge Shaler Samuel W. Black, H. S. Magraw, C. S. Eyster, Michael Dan Magehan, Capt. Alexander Hay, and Wilson M'Candless, Esq.

Mr. Eyster offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to obtain information from time to time, of the situation of the families of the volunteers who are about to leave for the Seat of War, and to report to the General Committee any case of want or distress which may come under their observation, so that immediate measures may be taken by the General Committee, for their relief and comfort.

The Chairman appointed the following Committee, in pursuance of said Resolution:

C. S. Eyster, Peter W. Keller, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Alex. Richardson, Charles Paulson, Wm. M. Edgar, Andrew M'Ilwaine.

On motion of Mr. Lecky Harper, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting Judge Lowrie to furnish a copy of his remarks for publication.

On motion of Captain John M. Irwin, a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting Judge Shaler to furnish a copy of his remarks for publication.

On motion of Col. Hamilton, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all our city papers.

The Jackson Blues attended in uniform, and they were greeted by the meeting with repeated cheering, and enlivened the meeting with several spirit-stirring martial airs.

At the suggestion of Col. M'Candless at the conclusion of his very eloquent remarks, a great number of gentlemen came forward and contributed liberally.

On motion of H. S. Magraw—

Resolved, That the editors of all the papers in the two cities be requested to open subscriptions at their respective offices, to enable those who have not had an opportunity, to make contributions to the cause.

On motion, the meeting adjourned

BENJAMIN PATTON, Jr. Prest.

WALTER LOWRIE, WILLIAM KERR, } Vice Prest's.

Jas. G. Reed, Thomas Hamilton, Secretaries.

Married,

At Steubenville, Ohio, on Thursday the 3d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Andrews; Mr. HENRY KIRKPATRICK, to Miss MARY ANN IRWIN, both of this City.

WHEREAS, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh has certified to the Select and Common Councils of said city, that a majority of legal voters, residing in sections numbered in the plan of the City District 25, 29, 40 and 41, 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. 1846 decided in favor of admission into the said city of Pittsburgh. Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the said Sections, 39, 40 and 41 be and the same are now hereby admitted into said city, as a seperate ward of said city, which said ward is designated, and shall be known as the Eighth Ward. And that the said section, No. 25, be also admitted into said City, and shall hereafter be, and constitute a part of the Seventh ward of said city.

Sec. 2. 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 eighth ward, in pursuance of the sixth section of the before recited act, provided said election be held at the usual time for electing Mayor of said City.

Sec. 3. 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 force within this city, are and shall be equally in force within the said Sections, numbered 25, 39, 40 and 41 in the plan of the City District.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1846.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, President of C. C.

E. J. Roberts, Clerk C. C. THOMAS BAKEWELL, President of S. C.

Alex. Millar, Clerk S. C. dec8-3t

RYE—Wanted 500 bushels of flail thrashed Rye, for which market price in cash will be paid, on delivery at my warehouse on Third street.

dec7daw2t A. BEELEN.

Monongahela Navigation Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, the annual meetings of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company, will be held on Monday, the 4th day of January, 1847, at the office of the said company, in Breed's building, Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

dec4-td WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Sec'y.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We gather the following from the New Orleans Delta of the 28th ult.

Gen. Wool had taken possession of Monclova, and raised the American flag over the citadel.—Gen. Lopez welcomed Gen. Wool to Coahuila and gave him peaceable possession of the city of Monclova.

Gen. Wool's command were in good health.

Things were quiet in Monterey; Gen. Taylor was waiting despatches from Washington. There was much sickness in the camp.

The report is that Santa Anna is collecting his whole force at San Louis Potosi; he expects 30,000 men; he thinks enough to repulse Gen. Taylor.

It is said that henceforth the base of operations will be from the highest navigable point of the river above Tampico.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

First Tier, 50 cents. Second Tier, 50 cents.
Third " 20 " Pit, 25 "
PRIVATE BOX, 75 CTS.

Second night of Mr. A. A. ADDAMS, who is engaged for five nights only.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8th, 1846,

Will be acted Shakspeare's Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

OTHELLO.....Mr. A. A. ADDAMS.

To conclude with the laughable farce of SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

In rehearsal—"Flying Dutchman," &c.

Doors to open at 6½, performance to commence a 7 precisely.

An Ordinance

RELATING to the Streets in the Seventh Ward:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the streets, lanes and alleys in the 7th Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, contained in the general plan and map of the City District, as the same was determined, established, and directed to be recorded by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the provisions and authority of "An act to authorize such to be brought upon the official bond of Wm. B. Mitchell, late superintendent," approved the 10th day of June, 1836, be and the same are hereby declared to be open as a part of said general plan, for the user, and subject to the regulations and exercises of powers declared by law.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1846. Attest:

MORGAN ROBERTSON, President C. C.

E. J. Roberts, Clerk C. C. THOS. BAKEWELL, Pres't S. C.

Alex. Miller, Clerk S. C. dec8-3t

An Ordinance

REGULATING the exposing of goods and merchandise for sale.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens, to exhibit for sale, or otherwise any clothing, goods or merchandise, in such a manner as to occupy a space outside the building in which the same is kept, of more than two feet horizontal, and four feet in height, from the pavement in front of the tenement so occupied.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall not be construed to extend to persons, exhibiting goods and merchandise from the second story of any building, providing the same be done in such a manner, as not to extend more that one foot from the side of the building, and also, so as not to obstruct the view of the signs on adjoining buildings.

Sec. 3. Any person offending, or violating the provisions of this Ordinance, shall on conviction before the Mayor or any Alderman of the City, pay for the first offence the sum of five dollars, and for the second, or any subsequent offence, the sum of ten dollars, and it is hereby made the duty of the Street Commissioner, to have the provisions of this ordinance carried into effect.

Sec. 4. So much of any ordinance as conflicts with the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1846. Attest:

MORGAN ROBERTSON, President of Common Council.

E. J. Roberts, Clerk, C. C. THOMAS BAKEWELL, President of Select Council.

Alex. Millar, Clerk S. C. dec8-3t

An Ordinance

AUTHORIZING the extension of Clark street to Pennsylvania Avenue in the Sixth Ward.

Whereas, It is considered the extension of Clarke street from its present termination at Elm street, to Pennsylvania Avenue in the 6th Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, is necessary for the use and convenience of the public, therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, That Clarke street from the intersection of said street with Elm street, shall be, and the same is extended in a straight line, and at its present width of forty feet, until it intersects Pennsylvania Avenue in the Sixth Ward.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained, &c., That the Recording Regulator be and is hereby directed to make a plan of said extension, (being a new street) with a specification of the location, and deposite the same in his office for public examination and inspection, and cause notice to be given in at least two newspapers published in said city, as directed by act of Assembly of the 16th of June, 1836.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1846.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, President of C. C.

E. J. Roberts, Clerk C. C. THOMAS BAKEWELL, President of S. C.

Alex. Millar, Clerk S. C. dec8-3t

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent debtors, and that said Court has appointed the 4th Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors. You are hereby notified to appear at the above mentioned time and place and show cause if any you know why I should not be discharged as an insolvent debtor. JOHN BERRY, Innkeeper,

Nov. 24, 1846.—dec3-1tdw2t* Allegheny city.

Positive Sale

OF a Horse and Buggy and Harness, (in front of McKenna's Auction Rooms. By order of the Hon. W. KERR, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and Mr. John Fox, agent for owner or owners; on Thursday next, Dec. 10th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will positively be sold without reserve, viz: 1 splendid Buggy, nearly new and complete with top, and made to order in Baltimore, has not been used perhaps a dozen of times, together with one lot of Harness, nearly new, one set do. second hand. Also, one dark bay bob tail Horse, 6 years old, well broke to harness. The above can be seen anytime previous to sale, at the Livery stable of Mr. Aaron Blasdell, St Clair street. Terms at sale.

Hon. W. KERR, Mayor.
JOHN FOX, Agent.
P. McKENNA, Auctioneer.

dec8

**Great Sale of Fash