SONG.

Oh! heavy, heavy day!
When wilt thou wear away,
And bring her sweet returning?
Oh! weary, weary, night!
When wilt thou take thy flight,
And bring another morning?

Oh, stars that gem the skies!
Ye shine not like her eyes,
Where love is ever beaming!
Pass on, oh hateful day—
Yet gentle night, oh stay!
For she is mine while dreaming.

In dreams she comes to me—
In dreams, her eyes I see—
And bliss divine comes o'er me,—
Then let my spirit creep
To thy pavilion, sleep!
While Love flies on before me.

For the Morning Post.

THE ANNUAL FEAST.

A correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, tells the following story:

About twenty years ago, an old notary died in Paris, who was very rich, and who had nearly as many friends when he retired, as he had ever had clients when in business. His greatest pleasure was to bring together his numerous friends, at his table, and feast them splendidly; for he was, at the same time, very hospitable, and a great epicure. So great was his taste for giving entertainments, that he wished his dinners to survive him. He therefore instituted an annual banquet in his will: twenty chosen friends were invited to this feast, and a sum, yielding an interest of two thousand francs per annum, was set apart to pay the bill.

The manner in which this banquet was to be served, was particularly pointed out in the will.—The most delicate meats, the rarest fruits of the season, and the finest wines, were to be served in abundance; in fine, every thing as it should be, at a dinner which would cost one hundred francs per head. The guests were enjoined to drink a toast to the memory of their *posthumous* guest, and to display, in their conversation, that respect for him, which politeness, and the remembrance of former friendships, demanded. His successor in the office of notary, was appointed executor of this clause of the will, and after him the next notary;—the duty being regularly entailed on the office. The business of the executor was, to order the repast, send the invitations to the guests, and pay the two thousand francs to the *restaurateur*.—The legacy was to last as long as a single one of the guests, named in the will, appeared. After the death of the last, the money could be employed in another manner; but not, under any pretext whatsoever, before that time. It was declared also, in the terms of the legacy, that the diminution, caused by death, in the number of the guests, should not in any way change the arrangement or price of the dinner: there must always be twenty one covers on the table; for the testator had reserved a place for himself; wishing, although absent from this world, to preside at the banquet. All those who should die, were to have their places prepared the same as ever, and the survivors were to drink a toast to the memory of each departed guest.

The first year, all the guests were assembled; the next year, there were only fineteen; five years later, sixteen; at the end of ten years, fourteen; at the end of twenty years, there were but eight; yet the table was always the same in size and magnificence.

Last year, there were two—*only two* out of the twenty friends, who at first sat face to face with this abundant feast before them. Six had passed away since the preceding year. This void cast a profound sadness over the commencement of the banquet. The two-guests were but little known to each other, and had never met, except at this table, for four and twenty years; their positions in life were very different. The one was rich, and the other, overcome by misfortunes, found himself in a state bordering on misery. So, the rich man and the poor man, as they sat face to face, spoke quite coldly during the first course; but they had so many toasts to drink, in honor of the absent, that they grew animated, and at last, became so gay, that the poor man forgot his misery, and the rich man forgot that wealth, with which he might have aided his unhappy companion.

The day of the feast, being the anniversary of the death of the notary, came again during the past week. The table was prepared as *formerly*, at one of our principal restaurateurs.—There was, as usual, a dining room magnificently decorated, a table with twenty-one covers, shining with crystals and glittering with silver plate, and covered with a profusion of lighter delicacies, which were soon to make room for the more solid meats of the banquet. An army of bottles was ranged along the side-board; some standing upright, others lying in their bowers of willow, or leaning upon beds of ice. Of the two guests who sat down together last year, only one appeared: it was the poor man—the man of wealth was dead.

This, all this luxury, all this table with its stately ornaments, and all this profusion of delicacies, which the ordinary art had been exhausted to prepare, were reserved *for one* man alone; and that man, poorer still than the year before, was reduced to complete misery, and a prey to all the terrors of starvation. He who had that day such a magnificent dinner served up for himself alone, had scarcely dined the day before, and knew not where he would procure a meal on the morrow.

He sat down alone, before the table which would have fed him for a year. Was it not a strange and sad spectacle, this misery seated before this luxury? this famine of every day before this luxury of an hour? They placed before him all the courses, and offered him all the wines;—in fine, they gave him a dinner worth two thousand francs. He ate all that he was able to eat, and then retired slowly, casting behind him a look of indefinable despair, upon this field of battle which he was obliged to abandon, while it was still covered with so rich a prey.

The day after, when the old man had digested the feast, and had begun again to feel the gnawing of hunger, his regrets were awakened, and his philosophical reflections upon the subject, led him to apply to the notary of the succession, to find out if he could not procure one half the price of the annual dinner to which he was entitled.

This would give him an income of a thousand francs per year, and leave a like sum to the succession.

With this thousand francs the poor wretch could buy a good dinner every day.

But the notary showed him the clause in the will, which was positive, and must be executed to the letter. There was no way to change the legacy; it had to be maintained in all its purity.

The poor devil went away sadly, thinking to himself how many days he would have to live without any dinner, until that one day next year, when there will be prepared for him alone, a banquet of one and twenty covers, and worth two thousand francs. C. P. S.

☞ Hon. John Quincy Adams completed his 80th year on Sunday, the 11th inst., and is as fresh and vigorous in mind as he was five or ten years ago.

The Morning Post

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Senate—ALEX. BLACK.
Assembly.—JAMES B. SAWYER. J. H. M'ELHENNY. JOSEPH COOPER. JAMES S. LONG.
Treasurer.—JOHN C. DAVITT.
Commissioner.—R. DONALDSON.
Auditor.—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

☞ We would call the especial attention of our readers to a communication in our paper to-day on "The Ten Hour System." The subject is one which demands public attention; and this article is the more worthy of attention, in consequence of its being the production of one who is himself an operative; and who can therefore speak from personal observation.

"Whig" Principles.

"Tempora mutantur is affixed to almost every thing; but upon nothing that we know of is it stamped in characters more plain and intelligible, than what are called "Whig" principles. Indeed, so sudden is the change often effected, that the most expert tricks of the practised juggler are completely thrown into the shade by Whig leaders. At one time, the principles of the party were—A strong consolidated government, in which "the rich and well born" should have the principal sway; and State governments that should but echo the will of the national administration. At another, a holy horror of the jacobinism of republican France, and more than filial veneration for mother England. At another, a grand scheme of internal improvements; a great national bank; *to regulate the exchanges, and make* money *plenty!*—and a high protective tariff. At another, the most bitter denunciations of General Jackson, for having boldly asserted the duty of our government if France failed to do hers; and a profound sympathy for the Indian population of Georgia, when it seemed that there might thus be created a rupture between that State and the General Government. At another, the division of the sale of public lands among the States; a swindling bankrupt law; and the assumption of the State debts by the General Government. And, at another, "no principles for the public eye," "For Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and

"We'll vote for Tyler therefore,
Without a why or a wherefore."

Getting most egregiously defeated, by this last move, they thought they would try it "on their own book," by putting Mr. Clay in the field, in '44, who was known to embody within himself the quintessence of their policy; and whose *principles* (if his party had any,) could not be mistaken.—They had been foiled, in all their direct and indirect attempts to gain and retain power in the country; and, hoping that, in this case, they might succeed, they came openly before the country, opposed to all the great issues presented by the Democrats, in relation to both our domestic and foreign policy. They were again signally defeated; and James K. Polk, and Democratic principles, triumphed.

They are now making a desperate effort to effect an organization for the campaign of 1848.—They have, as a party, opposed the war at every step of its progress. They have exerted their influence to defeat all the movements of our armies; and, as far as they could do so, they have given aid and comfort to the enemy. Yet notwithstanding this, they now come out (the most infamously unprincipled portion of the party,) and pretend to honor one of the foremost agents in asserting and defending the honor of our country—declaring him as one of their own number—and asserting their determination to make him their candidate for the Presidency. The ineffable impudence of their first movements, however, is more than equalled by the course which they have since pursued. General Taylor tells them that he considers those who oppose the war, as *worse than the Mexicans*; that he holds no communion with such; that he wishes to return to private life, when the war shall be at an end; that he will not relinquish his position in the field, until a peace is effected; that he is not desirous of the office of President, and that he will not accept it at the hands of any party. Notwithstanding all this, these unprincipled leaders declare, that he is the identical man whom they want; that they are satisfied he is in favor of Whig measures; that *they* care not for *party* organization, or *party* measures; and yet that *the Whig party* shall not be *disorganized* because General Taylor will not receive nomination at their hands.

With what may satisfy them, *we* have nothing to do, *we care not*. We have long been satisfied that they were willing to adopt any set of principles, or any policy, if by so doing they could get into office. We are now perfectly convinced of the truth of our belief. They have been so uniformly defeated in their efforts to gain power; as Federalists, as National Republicans, Antimasons, Whigs, Native Americans, *et id genus omnes*, that they are willing to take any name, or none at all—adopt any principles, or profess none, if they may but get that, for which alone they are striving—the power to impose upon the people. But we are much mistaken in the intelligence of our countrymen, if they will not be again deceived. We are still more mistaken in our estimate of General Taylor, if he is willing to lend himself to such a deception as that which the Federal party seek to practice. He has said that he will not have the office at their hands. He has not declared a willingness to recognise a Democratic nomination; and he is therefore placed in a position to render himself perfectly free from both. Should he maintain this position, the Federalists will be left the alternative, of presenting some one, identified with their oft condemned doctrines; or, plainly coming before the people to utter a lie, by asserting that they are no longer contending for their odious measures.

Mr. Clay.—The War.

A committee of Federalists in Maine, writing to Mr. Clay, say—"We are pleased to learn that you are opposed to the present war, prosecuted against a weak and distracted neighboring Republic, that was begun in *Infamy*—that is prosecuted for *Conquest*—and must end in *Disgrace*." Mr. Clay, in reply, says—"Yes, gentlemen, I certainly concur with you in deprecating this Mexican War, the causes which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement." *Once* Mr. Clay was for his country. Now he is with the enemy. Once he was a Democrat. Now he is a *Mexican* Whig.

Virginia.—Lewis Neal, delegate elect from the district of Giles and Mercer, is deceased. This leaves the whigs in a minority of one, in joint ballot, and reduces their majority in the house of delegates to nine or ten.

"An Amusing Scene."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, a bitter Federal print, gives this heading to the following:—

"We are informed, by a gentleman from Chicago, that, when the letter of Lewis Cass was read to the Convention, it took the people with so much surprise that they called for a second reading; which was followed by jeers and laughter! In parliamentary language therefore, Mr. Cass was read twice, and laid on the table."

Without intending to say aught in disparagement of the other distinguished Democrats, who felt it to be their duty to write more lengthy epistles than that of Gen. Cass, we must say, that, so far as the proceedings of this great Convention enable us to judge, he did no less than he should have done, by merely stating the reasons why he could not attend. His opinions on the subject of Western Improvements, as well as those of the other distinguished gentlemen, are known to the country; and, from the well known character of the great body of those who composed the Convention, any further expression of those opinions, so far as the distinguished men were themselves concerned, was not likely to produce any good effects whatever. The men who laughed and jeered in the Convention, would have been just as ready to abuse him, to jeer and laugh at him, if he had written a volume on the subject, as they were before, and now are. Such men as King, Corwin, Greely, &c. who prove to have been the leading spirits of the Convention, did not sustain Lewis Cass and the honor of their country, against Daniel Webster and Great Britain; when he took such a responsibility as perhaps no other representative of his country abroad ever took; and we would feel sorry to find that distinguished statesman and patriot, occupying any political position, which would lead such men as these, and their followers, to praise him.

The Jews and the Pope.

The present Pope is truly a wonderful man, and doubtless is destined to produce great changes in the moral and social condition of the world. He is singularly popular; and this popularity is owing to his enlightened and progressive statesmanship. The *Siecle* publishes the following letter, dated Rome, 22d ult.:—"The Pope has appointed a Committee to enquire into the position of the Jews. His plan is to withdraw them from the detestable *ghetto*. There is a controversy in the *ghetto* on the subject of the Pope. 'Young Palestine' is of opinion that Pius IX. is the Messiah. The Conservatives maintain that he is merely a great prophet. We have admitted five Jews into the *circolo Romano*. Such an event never before occurred."

☞ From a statement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, it would appear that the cost of an overland journey from New York to Canton, in China, is about $1500; and will require from 65 to 70 days; while the passage in a New York packet ship will not exceed $500.

A Frank Confession.—The editor of the Wheeling Times says—"we will let the world roll on without much of our wisdom." It would be a good thing for the nation, if all "Whig" editors could be induced to make the same acknowledgment.

A Scrape.—The Louisville Democrat says that Prentice lately got into a scrape. He tried to jump ashore from a steamboat, and got almost overhead into a clay puddle! The folks on shore pulled him out. This is not the first time that he has been burthened with Clay!

☞ A leading Federal paper, in Boston, said that "Jefferson and the Devil, reigned in 1806." The same paper rejoices at the election to Congress, from New Hampshire, of two men who are now called "Whigs."

The Chinese Junk.—We copy the following account of this unique visitor from the New York Commercial of the 10th:

"The Chinese Junk arrived at the Quarantine ground on Friday evening. The steamer Orus, from Shrewsbury, was the first to see her, a few miles out, and at the request of the passengers, the Captain took the Orus out to meet her. Cheers, &c. were exchanged. The junk had but one sail set, as one of the passengers who was on board the Orus informs us. The crew were copper colored—mule on the upper part of the body.

P. S.—The junk is now anchored at the Quarantine ground. Our news collector supplies the following description of this unusual visitor to our waters:

She is named the Keying—Kellet, master—and has had a passage of two hundred and twelve days from Canton—touching at St. Helena on the 23d of April. She has come in ballast, consigned to the master, but has on board a host of Chinese curiosities. She is built of teak wood, one hundred and fifty feet long, twenty-five feet beam, and ten and a half high, and twenty-three feet wide. Her rudder is not hung on pintles, but suspended in a curious fashion by two cables, made of rattan or bamboo; it weighs seven tons, and is hoisted and lowered as occasion requires—its immersion being twenty- three feet when down, and twelve when up. Her anchors are made of teak-wood. The cabin is decorated with a host of painted birds, tigers, and other animals She has an idol set up on board, representing a woman having ten pair of arms, ornamented with flowers, beads, rings, and a variety of trinkets.

Her crew consists of 40 Chinamen and 20 Europeans. She has three upright masts with lattean sails. Her stern is five feet higher than that of a 74. She is built in the form of a whale boat, and there are two great eyes in her bows. The captain represents her to be a fine sea-boat, sustaining herself well through some severe weather.

The Keying is painted white with a blacy waist as far as the foremast; then red to the stem. She has nine ports on each side; which are painted white, red and black. As she lies now, at anchor at the Quarantine Ground, the junk has cost $75,000.

☞ The Paris *Presse* says that the commerce in ice, but recently commenced in the burning climate of India and the Indian Archipelago, has already become to the United States (who principally carry it on) one of their most lucrative articles of export. In a climate, the temperature of which is almost constantly from 26 to 28 degrees of Reaumur, they have ices; they drink iced champagne in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Batavia, Manilla, and Canton, where the *alrarasa* was lately the only refreshment in use. To give some idea of this new equatorial commerce, and its importance, we need only mention one house in Boston which, in a single year, has sent to Asia 101 vessels with cargoes of ice, which have yielded eighteen millions of florins. This is almost as much as the product of the whole wine harvest of Bordeaux.—*Boston Atlas.*

☞ Surgeon E. H. Barton, head of the Board of Health in Vera Cruz, has written to Gov. Johnson, of Louisiana, on the subject of health of that city. He says that the sickness and the temperature of Vera Cruz have been much overrated—that there are few cases of yellow fever comparatively, and none of a more aggravated character than is seen in New Orleans—and that so far there is no epidemic. From 1st May to the 10th June there were fifty-one deaths from vomito and 295 from other causes. Americans 178, Mexicans 100, other foreigners 47, unknown 15.

☞ Dr. Birkey, of this city, received a letter yesterday from Jalapa, announcing the death of Capt. Charles Naylor, of the Philadelphia Rangers. He died of the brain fever in Mexico. He has left a wife and several small children in this city, and a large circle of friends and acquantances to mourn the sad loss. He was a member of this Bar, and beloved by all who knew him. Peace to his ashes.—*Pennsylvanian, July 14th.*

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Very Late, and Highly Important.

Philadelphia, July 16th, 7h., P. M.

[Our vigilant and attentive correspondent, knowing the profound anxiety in the public mind to hear all the news which arrives from the South, has furnished us with the following startling and unlooked for intelligence!!]

"The Southern mail has arrived at Washington; but brings no further intelligence from the Army."

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 15, 7 o'clock. P. M.

FLOUR—Sales western at $5.37, 5,50@5,75, according to quality. Market firm.
CORNMEAL—Sales are readily made at $3.00.
WHEAT—Prime Red $1,20.
CORN—Prime Yellow 78@80.
OATS—Sales at 43@45.
COTTON—An advance of ¼ per ct. Sales of Upland at 12@12¼c.
MESS PORK—Sales Western No. 1 at $7,50 ⅌ 100 lbs.
LARD—Sales Western at 9½@10c.; no demand.
WHISKEY—Sales at 24c.
SUGAR—Some activity; sales Porto Rico at 6@7¼.
COFFEE—Sales 800 bags Rio at 7½; some inquiry.

No change in prices of other articles.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

July 16, 8 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Sales Howard st. at $5,50.
CORNMEAL—Sales 200 bbls. at $3,00.
No change in other articles usually quoted.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR JULY.
Jos. Pennock, Jno. McFaden, F. Lorenz.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

3½ FEET IN THE CHANNEL—FALLING.

ARRIVED.
Ben Rush, Robinson, Cincinnati.
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver.
Arena, Goff, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M Lase, Bennett, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.
Pacific, Campbell, Cincinnati.
Financier, Kountz, St. Louis.
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling
Arena, Goff, Beaver.
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville.
Louis M'Lane, Bennett, Brownsville.

A Big Dam.—The dam across the Merimack, at the new town of Lawrence, is to be, when completed, 900 feet in length, 30 wide at the bottom, 12 feet at the top, and varying in height from 25 to 40 feet, according to the bottom of the river. It is constructed of heavy stones laid in cement. It is intended that the dam shall be completed before winter sets in.

The canal, from which water is to be used, is a mile in length, following the bend of the river, at a distance from it, of about 400 feet—one hundred feet wide at its mouth and sixty at the termination, with a depth of 12 feet.

☞ Our contemporary, La Patria, came out on the Fourth, in compliment to the worthies of our Revolution, in a dress of blue and gold—a blue ground and golden letters. It had also a tastefully designed head of Washington, surrounded by the flags of the United States and Spain.—*Delta.*

☞ Mr. Polk is the first President of the United States who has celebrated the Anniversary of their Independence by passing through five of those States. On the 5th inst. he honored Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut with his presence.

Toast.—The following from Secretary Walker, was received and drunk, at the late celebration of the Fourth of July at William and Mary College:

By Hon. R. J. Walker. Mankind: They will be prosperous and happy when the products of every nation and every clime shall be freely exchanged, without tax or restriction.

Religious.—A letter from Rome, dated 3d ultimo, states that the Holy Father has appointed a commission, composed of the highest ecclesiastics and most noble laics, to ameliorate the condition of the Jews. This proof of the benevolence of his holiness for his subjects has been received in Rome with great joy.

Geological Excursion.—An annoucement is made in New York city of a geological and generally scientific excursion, to occupy the month of August, through eastern Pennsylvania, the southern counties of New York, and East Jersey. It is to be conducted by Professor Olmstead, an experienced geologist.

Home Made Letters from Europe.—Not the least amusing of newspaper jokes (says the New Orleans National) is that of having a "London Correspondent." We were once gravely informed, in New York, that A. B., was engaged on a certain evening, as he "done the foreign correspondence." That there are real letter writers across the Atlantic, who furnish our journals with interesting and exceedingly dull epistles, we have no doubt; but they carry a taint of foreignism on them as easily distinguished from the domestic product, as Scotch ale is from an imitation.

Amherst College.—Samuel Williston, Esq., of Easthampton, has made another donation of $30,000 to Amherst College, and Mr. Hitchcock of Brimfield, $10,000, both for Professorships. The Professorship of Natural Theology and Geology is to be hereafter known as the Hitchcock Professorship in that institution.

Harbor Survey.—Samuel S. Lewis and Ezra Lincoln, Jr., have been appointed Commissioners for the completion of the survey of Boston harbor, and to make certain examinations with regard to the wearing away of islands, under a resolve of the last session. The work is to be done under the direction of the officers of U. S. Coast Survey.

☞ Ichabod Norton, a rich old bachelor, died at Edgartown, Mass. on the 29th ultimo, in the 86th year of his age. He bequeathed $1000 to that, his native town, and $1400 to the two other towns on Martha's Vineyard, the interest of which is to be applied towards the support of the poor.

☞ The election in New Hampshire, for Members of Congress, has resulted in the choice of both the Whig candidates—Amos Tuck and James Wilson; the former by 200 and the latter by 300 to 500 majority. They were supported by the "allied" parties—Whigs, Independants, Abolitionists, &c.

GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1846.

Being afflicted for some 8 years with that most listressing disease, the asthma, and for the last 3 years much of the time confined to my room, and at several different times my life was despaired of; I concluded to obtain some of Mazoni's Sicilian Syrup, which was recommended to me by a friend from New York, who stated that it had cured some of the most inveterate cases known to the medical profession. Suffice it to say, that, after using the above medicine for about 4 weeks, I was entirely relieved, and I believe radically cured. Yours with respect,

OLIVER W. OWEN,
No 175 Bertram st., Philad'a.

Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents; see advertisement. feb22

LOCAL MATTERS.

Senatorial Nominations.—We have only room to state that Dr. Alexander Black was unanimously nominated by the Conferees, at Bakerstown, yesterday. The proceedings were handed in too late for publication.

Western Rail Road.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade, convened Thursday evening, July 15th, 1847. The Secretary being absent, John M'Faden was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.*

A Committee from the citizens of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, being introduced, the subject of a Western Rail Road came up for discussion. By request of the Board, the Committee from Salem were desired to give some information on the subject. Mr. Brooks, on the part of the Committee, gave a brief statement of the contemplated route to Salem; and informed the meeting that it was the object of a portion of the citizens of Ohio, to enlist the feelings of the citizens of Pittsburgh, in this great enterprise; and therefore, proposed that this meeting should designate a competent Engineer, to make a survey of the route from the mouth of Big Beaver to Salem, Ohio; the expense of which survey, and publication of the report, would be borne by the citizens of Ohio.

Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with great satisfaction, the statement of Mr. Brooks, and are of opinion that the citizens of Western Pennsylvania, generally, are favorable to a Rail Road west; and therefore, recommend that the means proposed by him to procure a survey of the route from Beaver to Salem, be carried into effect under the superintendence of Col. Dodge, or W. Milnor Roberts, Esq.; and that the result of such survey be laid before this community at as early a day as convenient.

THOMAS BAKEWELL, *Pres't.*

Jno. M'Faden, *Sec'y pro tem.*

The Library Meeting.—The meeting on Thursday was a failure; there were but few persons present—we believe but one or two whose names were to the call. Yet the few who assembled went to work; and an adjourned meeting will be held this evening. We trust the second will be rather better than the first. But however small it may be, there will be enough present to accomplish the great object.

A friend hands us the following:

The editors of the daily papers are respectfully asked to give the following an insertion:

Public Library.—"Knowledge is power." It has given us the Steam Engine! the Railway! the Telegraph! and who will venture to limit its onward course? It elevates man in the scale of being, and is mighty to produce good and counteract evil. It is progressive and diffusive; and it is the duty of every man to increase his own stock of knowledge, and to aid in the extension of it among his fellow men. How can we better effect this, as a community, than by the establishment of a Public Library? Shall we have one or not? "To be or not to be? that is the question," and we must decide it *to-night*. Our duty is plain; shame on us if we prove recreant to its dictates.

WATCHMAN.

Herz and Sivori.—The Concert of these gentlemen is to take place this evening. Through a mistake of the compositor, Friday was printed in their advertisement, instead of *Saturday*. They will give but one concert in this City. The lovers of good music, who can afford to enjoy the treat, would do well to be in readiness.

Large Sales of Real Estate.—We would request attention to the sale of 75 lots of ground, adjoining the 7th ward of the city, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Also, at same hour, at Manchester, a number of choice and valuable company lots; and this evening, at 8 o'clock, of Penn street property, to be sold at the Commercial Sales Room of John D. Davis.

☞ We understand that Kneass, Murphy and Huntley appear at Andrews' Saloon to-night, *for the last time this season.* The engagement of Mr. Mack also closes to night Mr. Andrews has made every exertion to gratify the public, by making his Saloon attractive; his efforts have been duly appreciated; and we doubt not he will continue to exert his taste in affording amusement and enjoyment for his numerous friends.

Where's the Use?—A woman was arrested yesterday for drunkenness, and sent to the hill for thirty days. She will get out at the expiration of that time, and get drunk again; and again be arrested and imprisoned. And so on to the end of the chapter. The jail is filled with just such characters. There are hundreds about the city. This kind of treatment costs more than it would require to support these same people in an Institution where they might have some chance for improvement. For whoever heard of any person being reformed in a jail? We have not. Then where is the use of continuing the present system of arresting and imprisoning vagrants? This is a matter to think about.

Fountain.—Some of the editors are determined to have a fountain at the new Court House; and they rate the City Councils severely for not granting water to the County Commissioners for the purpose. We think it was a small matter to refuse; but the interest of the people will not suffer if the Fountain should never be erected.

☞ The editor of the Telegraph has been bitten by a mosquito, at which he howls lustily.

Esculapia.—We ask the attention of those of our citizens who desire to escape the dog days in the city, to the advertisement of the above named springs. The water is said to be excellent, and the place pleasant.

Thanks.—To our friend J. W. Hamilton, Clerk of the Steamer Ben Rush, for late Cincinnati papers.

☞ Mr. Mack is distinguishing himself at the Eagle Saloon, by doing some *Living Statues.*

☞ A large lot of Books and Stationary will be sold at M'Kenna's Auction, this evening, at early gas light.

Joe Kinkead.—The Dispatch says that Joe Kinkead, who has been for some time in the New Orleans Hospital, has so far recovered as to leave it in doubt whether he would receive his discharge or be sent back to the Seat of War.

☞ Yesterday was the dullest day of the season. It was warm, too.

☞ We notice that many of Mr Porter's company are still in the city. We are glad that Mr. Oxley is to be with us next season.

A New Litany.—An exchange paper says that a new litany has been composed for every day life somewhere near here, and that some of of the following sentences might, doubtless be read by numbers of readers on very "fitting occasions."

From frogs and blue devils, from musquitoes and mad dogs, from bed bugs and pettifogers—deliver us.

From rats and rascality, from lady poets and love sonnets, from Yankee pedlars and delinquent subscribers—deliver us.

For the Morning Post.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

Mr. Harper:—It will be seen, by the news from Great Britain, that the government has, with much magnanimity, passed an act to establish the *ten hour system of labor* in the cotton factories of that country.

This reform cannot fail to reflect the highest credit on the philanthropic statesmen, by whose exertions it was brought about and sustained;—and will, in after years, shine forth as one of the brightest acts of British legislation. It will have a permanent and salutary influence, in extending intelligence, and improving the moral, social and physical condition, of this large and useful portion of the British population.

Indeed, the monarchies of Europe seem to have no inconsiderable regard for the welfare of their juvenile and helpless factory operatives. France, by law, compels the owners of factories, to send all the children in their employ—under a certain age—to the district school, during so many months in the year; and if such a school should not be found convenient to the factory, then the owners are required to establish one at their own expense. Germany and Prussia have also made provision by law, for the education and protection of children, who labor in factories.

Now, it is true, that the law, under monarchical forms of government, sweeps a more extensive range than with us; and can take cognizance of evils that are left to be rectified, in free republics, by the popular voice, and the good judgment of the people. But, where we hear of our transatlantic neighbors, laudably extending the potent arm of government, to shield the juvenile factory operative, may we not with some degree of reason enquire, what has been done here towards ameliorating the condition of the same class? More, too, where it is so much more essential, that all classes should be informed, and independent, and possessed with a vigor of body and mind, that would prepare them for the highly responsible duty which they are required to perform—of governing themselves. For, I do not know that it requires any argument to prove, to the reasonable and unprejudiced, that, when children are pent up for 12 or 13 hours a day, (excluded alike from a healthy atmosphere and healthy exercise, so necessary to the growth and health of the young,) that they will naturally become more or less stunted in body and mind. Nor, will it matter much, what amount of labor they have to perform—it is the confinement—not the labor, that has the deleterious effect.

And why, let me ask, should it be said, that the son or daughter of an American citizen, (living in a country blessed with a superabundance of all that is necessary to supply the wants of man,) has to work more hours, for food and raiment, than the son or daughter of an Englishman, in a land of famine and monarchical misrule? Surely it is a great and disgraceful evil in this country, and one that cries aloud for reform. But this reform must be left to the patriotism and christian feeling of the employers themselves. It is true, we often hear mechanics of various branches, striking successfully for the ten hour system. *But they are men.* It is in vain that *females* and *children* attempt to effect the same object, by the same means. The attempt was indeed made, not many years ago, but it entirely failed: many of our citizens, at first, through a pure first impulse of right, took part with the operatives, until the potent influence of wealth showed itself, and then they gradually withdrew their support;—so that the few, who still remained true to the cause, were unable to sustain themselves against this influence; which, backed by nearly all the presses of the city, soon rendered the whole move an entire abortion. There has been nothing done, that I am aware of, since that time; and time alone will show, whether the employers themselves will take this matter in hand. If they only have the desire, how easy would it be for them to accomplish it, without either disadvantage or pecuniary loss. Let them but agitate the subject, with some such spirit and assiduity as they would a principle of government, where their pecuniary interest was involved. Then let them hold a convention at some central point, where they could adopt such measures as would enable them simultaneously to establish the ten hour system at a given time, throughout the United States. And if it should be necessary, from this reduction of time, why let them add a certain percentage to the price of their commodities. All this could be accomplished with ease. It requires but the *desire* of those who have the *power*. And surely the happy reflection, of having accomplished so much good, would amply compensate for the trouble. W.

Auction Sales

Of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries and Furniture,

BY JAMES M'KENNA.

AT the Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood st., three doors from 5th, on Monday next, July 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, without reserve, the balance of a retail stock of Dry Goods, as the parties are declining business for the present. The Goods have been well selected, and comprise, in part, the following, viz.: A large assortment of fashionable Laws and Calicoes; Irish and French Linen Cambrics; superfine French and Irish Bird Eye Linen Towels and Napkins, with fancy borders; Linen Crash and Towelling; Irish Linen; a large lot of fancy Vestings; Ladies' fancy Dress Hdkfs; black Silk Cravats; Cotton Flags; Thibet D'Laine Shawls; and Gloves, Hosiery, Cloth, Cassinetts, Sewing Silk, and Patent Thread, with many other articles. Also, a lot of ready-made Clothing; Ladies' fine Slippers; Gentlemen's Boots, Munroes and Pumps.

At 2 o'c., P. M., Groceries, Queensware, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

At early gas light, same evening—Gold and Silver Watches, fine Cutlery, Variety Goods, Books, &c.
jy17 JAMES M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

TO LET—A comfortable three story brick Dwelling House, finished in the best manner; on Cedar st., Allegheny city, near Hand St. Bridge.
jy17 J. M'KENNA.

For rent,

A comfortable and convenient three story brick dwelling house, finished and papered in the neatest and best manner, situated on Cedar street, Allegheny City, within a few minutes walk of the Hand street Bridge, in a pleasant and respectable neighborhood, with a garden in front and spacious yard in the rear, and an excellent pump of pure spring water on the premises. Possession will be given immediately. Enquire of the subscriber at his Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, 3 doors from Fifth. (jy17) JAMES M'KENNA.

Water Street Property for Sale.

I AM authrized to sell at private sale, that very valuable three story brick dwelling house with extensive two story back buildings, two story brick stables, carriage house, ice house, &c. situate on Water street, below Ferry street, at present occupied by the subscriber. Lot is 20 feet 6½ inches front by 160 feet deep, extending to Front street. $6000 of the purchase money may remain on interest for 5 years. Immediate possession can be given.
JOHN D. DAVIS,
jy17 corner of Wood and 5th sts.

Gas Fittings, Tools, Brass Castings, &c. at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 21st day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the establishment of Adams & McStein, Gas Fitters and Founders on Smithfield street, between 5th street and Diamond alley, will be sold their entire stock of Gas Fipes, Pendants, Brackets, Pillars, Brass Castings, &c. &c.; also all the Tools and Patterns of fitting shop and foundry, among which are three turning lathes, sticks and dies, vices anvil, &c. JOHN D. DAVIS,
jy17 Auctioneer.

WRITING and WRAPPING PAPER:
30 Reams Cap Writing;
100 " Crown and Medium wrapping;
jy17 For sale by JNO. F. PERRY.

FLOUR: 100 Bbls S Fine Flour, in store and for
jy17 sale by JNO. F. PERRY.

FISH: 200 bbls No 3 (large) Mackerel;
150 half bbls " " do;
15 bbls No 2 " do;
10 bbls No 1 N S Salmon, landing at the
jy17 Canal, and for sale by JNO. F. PERRY.

POTASH and SCORCHINGS: 10 casks in store,
jy17 and for sale by JNO. F. PERRY.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,
30 bbls Timothy seed;
5 bbls Clover seed; for sale by
jy17 JNO. F. PERRY.

BUCKETS and BROOMS: 30 doz Beaver Buckets;
100 " Corn Brooms;
jy17 for sale by JNO. F. PERRY.

TAR and OIL: 25 bbls N. C. Tar;
15 " " Tanners Oil;
Received and for sale by
jy17 JNO. F. PERRY.

CHEESE: 23 Boxes, received and for sale by.
jy17 JNO. F. PERRY.

BACON SIDES: 1500 lbs Bacon Sides, rec'd and
jy17 for sale by JNO. F. PERRY.

Books and Stationary at Auction.

WILL be sold, at M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No. 114 Wood street, three doors from 5th, this evening, Saturday July 17th, at early gas light, a large assortment of miscellaneous, classical, law, and theological Books, the balance of a Book Store.
jy17 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

ESCULAPIA, or the White Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs, of Lewis county, Ky. The above delightful watering-place or summer resort, is now ready for the reception of visitors, under the direction of Michael Kean, Esq., late and for many years of the Louisville Hotel. Mr. Kean and Lady will have the active management of the entire boarding department; Mr. Hitchcock of the tavern, bar, store, bowling saloon, and other amusements; and Mr. Bliss of the springs, bath houses, stables, horses, carriages, &c. &c.

Messrs. O M. & F. M. Weedon, Stage Proprietors of Maysville, will run a regular four horse Post Coach to the Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the season, and furnish horses and carriages at all other times to those wishing to visit Esculapia.

Persons prefering the Vanceburg route will do well to take the Portsmouth packet Scioto to Vanceburg on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday, when they will find horses and carriages to forward them to the Springs. M. T. C. GOULD, Proprietor.

P. S.—For other particulars, see lithographic bills, at the hotels, on the steamboats, &c., and if this be not convenient then take for granted the following facts, viz:

That Esculapia is nearer the Ohio river than any other watering-place—that it has the purest, mountain air—the most delightful, cold, limpid, sparkling, sulphur water—the oldest, coldest, clearest, purest, pleasantest and most efficacious chalybeate fountain in the U. States—that it is surrounded by mountain scenery, with romantic, picturesque, and diversified with good fishing, shooting, for chasing, deer-racing, &c. &c., together with good eating, drinking, sleeping, walking, riding, dancing, shaking off the "blues," outgrowing of the dyspepsia, talking, laughing, growing fat, loving to stay, dreading to go away, promising to come again—to bring friends, neighbors, sisters, wives, sweet-hearts, &c. &c.; and after all it is cheaper staying at Esculapia than at any other of the fashionable watering places.

This is the voice of hundreds who have been there and mean to go again.—*Cin. Com. July 12.*
jy17-$5

Books, Paper, and Fancy Articles.

THIS EVENING, Saturday July 17th, at 8 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, will be sold, a large and valuable collection of Books