The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 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, JAMES COOPER, JAMES S. LONG.
TREASURER—JOHN C. DAVITT.
COMMISSIONER—R. DONALDSON.
AUDITOR—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

"Whig" Principles.

It would seem that, after having fought under every *name* which they conceived would be popular; and contended for almost every measure which was unacceptable to the people, the Federalists are now making a move to gain power by taking the name of "No Party Men," with "no *principles* for the public eye." The great founder of their political faith, contended that "the rich and well-born should have a principal share in the government;" but was defeated in all his mighty efforts to impose an aristocracy upon us. His followers have sought, (by opposition to all the radical measures recommended by Jefferson and Jackson; their continued support of paper money manufactories, and the extension of other chartered privileges,) to effect, indirectly, what he sought to carry by direct and honorable means. The founder of their party would have imposed upon the people a splendid government—the several States being subordinate to it, and their affairs regulated by its authority; they have sought to bring the State Governments under the control of the general government, by grand schemes of internal improvement, the distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands among the States, and the assumption of the State debts. He openly avo ved doubts of the capacity of the people for self-government; they have not the courage openly to assert this doctrine; but prove that their principles are identical with his, by pursuing such a course as leaves no room to doubt that they think as he thought. Forgetting that great principles of government were asserted in the formation of our Constitution, antagonist to those sought to be engrafted upon it; and that these principles are as antagonist now as they were then; they are now making an attempt to dupe the people by pretending to a wonderful share of devotion to their interests; and a very pathetic strain of appeal to overcome party differences. In this matter they show as little knowledge of the people, and as as positively question their intelligence, as though they should directly assert their lack of capacity for self-government. It remains to be seen whether they will not be again foiled in their attempt at deception.

We copied, lately, a resolution, explanatory of the course which they wish to pursue in the approaching Presidential contest. That resolution is in accordance with the sentiments avowed, at present, by the mass of the Federal presses in our country; and some of the more distinguished of their party leaders are taking the same course.—Among this number, we are called particularly to notice the Federal candidate for Governor in Maryland, WM. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. He was nominated by a Convention of delegates from the State at large, who deemed it unnecessary to make any revelation of the principles for which they meant to contend, and determined to keep their candidate at home. The Democracy of that State named for the support of their fellow-citizens PHILIP F. THOMAS, Esq., a gentleman of fine talents, unquestioned private worth, and political integrity. In naming him as their choice for the office of Governor, they also expected and required of him the duty of visiting the different parts of the State and asserting before the people the grounds upon which he asked their support—the doctrines of the great Democratic party. The Convention which nominated him recognized the truth of that ever to be remembered sentiment of Mr. Jefferson—"A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is indispensable to the preservation of liberty." The constant usage of both political parties in Maryland, has been to require of the candidates for office an avowal of the political principles which receive their sanction; and this course would seem indispensably necessary, on the part of all who seek to occupy responsible political stations. The Gubernatorial candidates have heretofore gone before the people, as men who recognized that they were assuming a great responsibility, in seeking that station; and have freely contended for those great principles of government which they were anxious to establish. Mr. THOMAS recently addressed a letter to his competitor, inviting him, in accordance with all previous usage, to visit the different counties in his company—leaving it to him to name the time when their canvass should commence. To this letter MR. GOLDSBOROUGH replied, that "The Whigs of Maryland, believing that the principles which govern them as a party, are well known and understood by the people of the State, in presenting me as their candidate deemed it unnecessary for me to make a tour of the State, in the manner you indicate."

This may therefore be looked upon as the first great move, in the operations of the "No-party Party!" How it will work in "the good old State of Maryland," we are not prepared to say; but we have over-estimated both the intelligence and independence of her citizens, if such an outrage on true republican doctrines shall be sanctioned."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn from the Millersburg (O.) Farmer, that the Jackson mill, near that town, was burned to the ground a few days since, and is now a heap of smouldering ruins.—The mill was built and owned by Messrs. Carey, Ankeny and Hart, and contained about 600 bushels of wheat, some flour, and a new buggy. There was no insurance, and the entire loss is estimated at $10,000.

☞ The federalists have already commenced their old system of attempting to sing a President into office. The Boston Atlas contains the following among other verses addressed to Gen. Taylor. If the old hero is not disgusted with such miserable stuff, we sadly mistake his character:

"Old fashioned, honest, rough Old Zack,
We love thee!—only take the track,
And we'll take out the 'valler kiver,'
And, hurra boys, old Zack forever.
Then wake up, whigs, &c."

COL. MOSES JEWETT, an aged and respectable citizen of Columbus, Ohio, in descending the stone steps of the Insurance office, slipped and fell, and was so seriously injured that there are faint hopes of his recovery.

☞ Mr. Oxley played Hamlet at the Atheneum, Cincinnati, on Monday last.

Lieut. James L. Parker.

The following letter announcing the death of the gallant Lieut. PARKER, of the U. S. Navy, was received by our townsman, Col. M'CANDLESS:

U. S. FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI,
Anton Lizardo, July 15, 1847.

DEAR SIR: It has become my painful duty to announce to the friends of Lieut. James L. Parker, his decease.

He died on the 12th inst., at sixteen minutes past eleven, P. M., of the Yellow Fever, on board this ship, and in this port. His remains were interred yesterday in the burying ground on the island of Salmadina, with all the honors of his rank, and the deepest sorrow of his messmates and friends.

Mr. Parker was greatly admired for his surpassing talents, and sincerely beloved for his noble gallantry and generosity by all who knew him.—To his bereaved widow and family we give our deepest sympathy. God send we could relieve her and them of any part of their grief. I enclose to your care one of his letters received a few hours before his death, but too late for him to read it. * * * You know how to dispose of it. I write to you because you are a friend of the deceased, and knew his great moral worth; and request that you will communicate the sad intelligence to Mr. Parker's wife and family in the manner you think best. The remains are interred with the view of being removed should his friends wish to do so.

I have entered into those details because we sail in a few hours, and may not have another opportunity for some time to communicate with the United States. I am, sir, your ob't servant,

SIMON FRAZER BLUNT,
Lieut. U. S Navy.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following notice, calling a meeting of the friends of Lieut. PARKER at the Monongahela House, was yesterday handed to us for publication:

PUBLIC TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the friends of the late Lieutenant JAMES L. PARKER, will be held on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Monongahela House, for the purpose of adopting measures to award a substantial tribute to his memory.

We trust that the numerous friends and admirers of Lieut. PARKER will attend the meeting without any further invitation. We learn that it is the intention of those who have called the meeting, to make an effort to raise a fund to defray the expenses of bringing the remains of Lieut. P. to this city for interment; and also, to erect a suitable monument to his memory. A number of our liberal and philanthropic citizens are in favor of getting up a subscription, to purchase an annuity, to be applied to the maintenance and education of a couple of interesting children of Lieut. PARKER, who, in consequence of their father's death in a distant land, are left without means to make them comfortable in this world. Such a project will reflect the highest credit upon those who will be concerned in it, and must call forth not only the prayers and blessings of the fatherless, but the approving smiles of Heaven.

Our Public Works.

THOMAS L. WILSON, Esq., the Secretary of the Canal Commissioners, at the request of the editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, has made out the following statement of the tolls received on the Public Works for the present year, up to the 1st of July. The table exhibits a truly gratifying picture of the prosperity of Pennsylvania, and puts to rest the miserable croakings of the federal politicians in regard to the "ruin" which would follow the enactment of the Tariff of 1846. Our State Improvements are now in the most prosperous condition, and must so continue, as long as a prudent and economical Democratic administration exists.

Amount of Tolls for the fiscal year, commencing the 30th of November, 1846, to the 1st day of August, 1847.

OFFICES.	*For July, '47.*		*Total since Nov. 30, 1846.*	
Easton,	18,695	88	74,262	02
New Hope,	678	98	4,177	42
Bristol,	2,552	49	13,128	60
Philadelphia,	28,191	90	208,533	08
Paoli,	1,117	57	6,785	69
Parkersburg,	1,934	64	22,604	21
Lancaster,	2,963	37	49,558	82
Columbia,	30,741	31	168,348	78
Portsmouth,	1,522	05	6,795	20
Harrisburg,	1,944	64	14,045	14
Newport,	405	78	3,781	25
Lewistown,	781	16	12,343	30
Huntingdon,	9,064	24	10,384	24
Hollidaysburg,	19,378	26	93,603	67
Johnstown,	22,047	70	111,897	73
Blairsville,	2,252	54	9,475	10
Freeport,	856	76	3,924	94
Pittsburgh,	19,675	21	98,097	30
Dunnsburg,	2,023	56	12,392	48
Williamsport,	1,282	58	6,694	98
Northumberland,	4,861	50	28,611	18
Berwick,	17,892	50	52,200	33
Liverpool,	1,007	50	6,821	66
Schuylkill Viaduct,	60	02	249	20
Ports'th out-let lock,	27	11	1,207	27
Swatara Aq't bridge,	44	28	303	52
Duncan's island do.	198	52	1,924	77
Total,	$182,812	05	1,019,551	88
Same per'd '46,	145,507	95	711,575	73
Increase in '47,	$37,304	13	307,976	15

"INGLENBOROUGH HALL," and "LORD OF THE MANOR," by Henry W. Herbert, author of "Cromwell," "The Brothers," &c.

We are indebted to Mr. Caldwell for the above works, which are bound in one volume. Both are tales of "merrie England," and are written in Herbert's best vein.

"THE FLOWERS PERSONIFIED," by N. Cleveland Esq.

Our friend Caldwell has sent us part 3 of this beautiful work. It is the richest publication of the day, and will be an ornament to every lady's centre table.

We are pleased to learn that Caldwell will be in his new quarters in a few days, in the building which has just been erected opposite the Post Office, on Third street. Prosperity attend him.

A NOVEL RAILROAD.—The model of a new railway to extend from the Battery to Union Place, in the city of New York, being a distance of about three miles, is now being exhibited in Philadelphia. The design, it would seem, is, to have two rows of cast iron columns, upon which the rails would be laid, at a sufficient height above Broadway to prevent any interference with that great thoroughfare,—with a promenade on each side of the Railroad. The model is constructed entirely of metal, is upwards of thirty feet in length, and has cost the owner more than $3000, besides upwards of two years of his time in planning it, and superintending its construction. Mr. RANDEL proposes, after exhibiting it in New York, to take his model to England, where he has secured a patent for it.

The Stark County (Ohio) Repository states that the burning in effigy of Senator Corwin at Monterey, for his expose of the Mexican war, was got up by a private (whom it names) of the Stark Rangers, who had been twice dismissed from his company for stealing!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The above is copied into one of the federal prints of this city. The Stark County Democrat pronounces the statement of the Repository an "unqualified falsehood—a lie manufactured from the whole cloth." Capt. JAMES ALLEN, who commanded the Stark Rangers, SAMUEL BEATTY, 1st Lieutenant of the same company, and some dozen privates, have published cards in the Democrat, to the same effect. Capt. ALLEN says the burning of Corwin in effigy "was a unanimous movement of both regiments."

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

The Magnetic Telegraph was yesterday completed to the capital of our sister State of Ohio; and, as one of the fruits of this wonderful improvement, we have this morning received the following letter from our friend of the Ohio Statesman:

COLUMBUS, Aug. 12, 11h. 30m., A. M.

Editor of the Post:

We have papers from Cincinnati, and from the West, which give us the latest intelligence from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Iowa. From these we learn that the Democrats have succeeded in electing four representatives in Congress from Kentucky. The Federalists have elected three in Indiana. The returns from Tennessee show a Federal gain of nine members of the Legislature, and 528 on the vote for Governor, as compared with 1845. The result is considered doubtful. In Iowa, Thompson (Dem.) is elected to Congress and Leffler (also Dem.) is believed to have been elected. The third district is not heard from.

Yours, truly, S. MEDARY.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 3h. 15m., P. M.

The letter mail from the South has arrived at Richmond. There has been a failure of the newspaper mail; and we are therefore without any further advices from the army. Passengers from Mobile, who saw the Picayune previous to their departure for the North, state that there was no later intelligence. We are therefore uninformed in relation to the present state of affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK MARKET.

August 12, 4½ o'clock P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of Genesee at $5,87½; moderate sales of Western at $5,50@5,68¾. Market heavy.

CORN—Sales of White, not prime, at 73c. Sales of prime Yellow at 76c. Market quite active.

WHEAT—The article is in good demand at $1,40. Sales of Red Ohio Wheat, not strictly prime, at $1,15.

OATS—Sales of new Oats are made at 42@43c. Sales of old Oats at 46@49c., to fill government orders.

RYE—Sales nominally at 80c.

GROCERIES—Market quiet, without change in prices.

WHISKEY—Sales at 28c.

PROVISIONS—Concessions required before sales are made.

LARD—Western Lard is held at 11½c., which price buyers refuse to give for large quantities.

FREIGHTS—Market continues dull.

COTTON—The market continues heavy, with a decline this week of ¼d.

Exchanges on London are abundant at 6½@6¾; at which rates the market is dull.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 12, 4½ o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Moderate sales at previous prices—

WHEAT—Regular sales of prime White at $1,30@1,35. Sales of prime Red at $1,15@1.25

CORN—Moderate sales of prime White, 68@70.

OATS—Sales at 38@41c.

COTTON—Sales of 800 bales Louisiana at 13¾@13½c. 300 of which were sold since the receipt of the steamer's news

COFFEE—Moderate sales of Rio at 7½@7¾c.

SUGAR—Sales Porto Rico at 7¾.

Market unchanged as to all other articles not quoted above.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

August 12, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The market generally is very dull, with no change of importance since last quotations.

LARD is active, and on the advance.

Other articles remain as last quoted.

☞ As the American and other Whig papers in this city appear lately to have become exceedingly fond of the Catholics, it would be very gratifying to many of their readers if they would republish the "FLAG STORY" with the "AFFIDAVITS" attached; we mean the affidavits of the "*gentlemen*" who saw "SHUNK tramp on the AMERICAN FLAG."

☞ If it would not be too much trouble, we would be much pleased to hear the opinion of the Editors of the American, Gazette, Telegraph, &c., on the "Bible question," that fruitful theme of denunciation during the campaign for Governor in 1844. We would suggest, whether it would not be advisable for them to send to Centre country for the affidavit of Gen. James Irvin's nephew, Mr. Duncan, who figured very extensively in the Bible question in 1844. As his uncle is now the Whig candidate for Governor, he will doubtless furnish his Whig friends here with a copy of his letter charging F. R. SHUNK with being in favor of kicking the Bible out of the Public Schools.

Hume, the Infidel.—Hume, the celebrated infidel philosopher, and author of a History of England, was dining at the house of an intimate friend. After dinner the ladies withdrew, and in the course of conversation, Hume made some assertion which caused a gentleman present to observe to him, "If you can advance such sentiments as those, you certainly are what the world gives you credit for being—an infidel." A little girl, whom the philosopher had often noticed, and with whom he had become a favorite, by bringing her little presents of toys and sweetmeats, happened to be playing about the room unnoticed: she, however, had listened to the conversation, and on hearing the above expression, left the room, went to her mother, and asked her, "Mamma, what is an infidel?" "An infidel! my dear," replied her mother; "why should you ask such a question? an infidel is so awful a character, that I hardly know how to answer you." "Oh! do tell me, mamma," returned the child, "I must know what an infidel is." Struck with her eagerness, her mother at length replied, "An infidel is one who believes there is no God, no heaven, no hell, no hereafter."

Some days afterwards, Hume again visited the house of his friend. On being introduced into the parlor, he found no one there but his favorite little girl; he went to her and attempted to take her up in his arms to kiss her, as he had been used to do; but the child shrunk with horror from his touch. "My dear," said he, "what is the matter? do I hurt you?" "No," she replied, "you do not hurt me, but I cannot kiss you, I cannot play with you." "Why not, my dear?" "Because you are an infidel!" "An infidel! what is that?" "One who believes there is no God, no heaven, no hell, no hereafter." "And are you not very sorry for me, my dear?" asked the astonished philosopher.—"Yes, indeed, I am sorry!" returned the child with solemnity, "and I pray to God for you." "Do you, indeed? and what do you say?" "I say—O God teach this man that thou art!" What a striking illustration of the words of sacred writ, "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou hast ordained strength, because of thine enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and avenger." Ps. viii: 2.

Wheat from the Black Sea.—One hundred and eighty square rigged vessels arrived at Marseilles, from the Black Sea, on the 20th ult. all loaded with wheat.

☞ The sums of money expended for improvements on the Western rivers, from 1824 to 1846, was $2,528,000. The sum appropriated for light houses, beacons, piers, and harbors on the sea-coast, during the same time was $12,901,123.

A Critical Compliment.—One of the daily critics, in speaking of Mademoiselle Caroline, the female Equestrian at Vauxhall, declares that she appeared to be a part of the horse, and the scribe intimates that he could not distinguish the fair rider from the animal. This is indeed holding her up as "the very *Centaur* of attraction."—*Punch.*

Translated for the Union from the Courier des Etats Unis

THE PEACE PARTY OF MEXICO, AND THE ELEMENTS WHICH COMPOSE THE MEXICAN NATION.

A correspondent from Washington depicts with laconic truth, in the following words, the real situation of Mexican affairs: "Interest increases, anxiety arguments, doubts multiply, and the hopes of an immediate peace diminish in direct proportion. Scott must give them battle, the most terrible of all, and perhaps the last; but it is necessary it should occur, and the first news we shall receive will be that it has taken place.

"After this battle, shall we have peace? It is doubtful. Speak as much as you will of the peace party in Mexico, such a party does not exist. To have peace, the first thing to be done is to create this party, sustain it, treat with it, put it in power, and keep an army there, perhaps for years, to maintain peace, and the peace party at the head of affairs."

It is difficult to explain in a more brief manner, the present and the future state of the war; or to show in fewer words why peace is impossible, and under what condition it might become feasible. In truth, in this labyrinth, filled with hypotheses of conjectures, of hopes, and of projects, perhaps the only possible issue has been pointed out—the anticipated idea of establishing in Mexico a government *de facto* to treat with it—simply to give to a treaty a real validity, it would be necessary to sustain this government so long as it would want support. The entire occupation of the Mexican territory, which appears to be the order of the day, would greatly interfere with the desired result, and be the means of causing an endless war.

It is useless to cherish any reasonable hope of seeing a serious peace party formed in Mexico, with any chance of duration. Our opinion of this subject is based upon the component parts of the nation with which the United States has to deal—a composition whose heterogeneous elements possess no force of cohesion, as we have said in one of our last articles on the same subject. A rapid glance at these elements will suffice to convince one of this truth.

The population of Mexico is composed of three classes of individuals, viz: strangers, Indians, or properly called Mexicans—that is to say descendants of the aborigines—and Mexicans descended from the Spanish race.

True it is, if these three classes formed a whole body, or even a nationality, the triumph of peace would be soon accomplished.

As regards the strangers, it is useless to say, war to them is indeed scourge. The man who expatriates himself, does it for one of two objects—either to make a fortune, to enable him to return to his native country, or else to find a new home, which offers him an easier and more agreeable subsistence than the one he left. In either of these cases, peace is his first interest and his first desire, and most ardently does he pray for it. But his voice is without influence; and his advice more often received with defiance than with favor.

The aboriginal Mexicans are very much in the same condition, but under circumstances totally different. Cast off with the lowest grades of society, for the most part mule-drivers, deprived of all learning, strangers to their government and the political state of their country, they live insolated in their degradation; they spend their time between the trade they have chosen, the wife they have selected, and their *cigarito*, which compose the essential part of their existence. For them also, peace is the first blessing; but even for this reason, the enemy who leaves them to enjoy the life of labor and apathy, is pretty much the same thing as the compatriot who governed them yesterday; and provided they gain a few more reals, or tobacco does not become dearer, this would be the enemy they would prefer. This explains the inertia of a people who will allow themselves to be conquered by a handful of men, and who intrust their way of life long enough to allow them time enough to examine the uniform of the new comers.

The Spanish Mexicans alone remain to represent what is called the Mexican nation. These are also divided into two classes—those who possess something, and those who possess nothing. The former naturally is the friend of peace; but the latter, on the contrary, is its declared enemy; for war is always a resource to those who have nothing. This latter class have succeeded for the last twenty years in pluging Mexico in revolution; and this fact alone proves that they possess this power, and will continue to use it, until some powerful influence throws into the balance its decisive weight. This brief expose suffices to prove what we have often said—that the majority of Mexico is in favor of peace; but that this majority will never be formed into a true party until some energetic power will come to its aid, and serve at the same time as a rallying centre and a point of support.

Episcopal Missions.—The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States contributed the last year for the support of domestic missions, $22,602; and for foreign missions, $30,425. Of this amount the churches in the State of New York contributed $15,258; in South Carolina, $6,510; and in Massachusetts, $5,208.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa.—A letter in the Toronto Colonist, purporting to come from a Canadian now travelling in Europe, says that the famous *campanile* of Pisa was thrown down, on the 15th of June, by an earthquake—the writer professing to have been present and seen it fall. If the story is true it is very odd that no account of an event so remarkable has been seen in any of the English or French papers.

Perfumery.

JUST RECEIVED, from the celebrated laboratory of Eugene Russel, a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c &c.

Extra de Jasmin,		Russel's	
" " Patchauley,		gen. Liquid Hair Dye,	
" " Magnolia,		" " Shaving Cream,	
" " Tuberince,		" " Cold do.	
" " Bergmotte,		" " Ox Marrow,	
Bouquet de Carbine,		" " Powder,	
Omnibus Rose Soap,		" Pearl Powder,	
Almond "		Vinaigre de Rouse,	
Verbena "		Saponaceous Paste,	
Pistachio "		Powder Puffs,	
Bonneet's genuine		Hair Brushes,	
Cologne,		Nail do.	
Farinas " "		Tooth do.	
Monfula's " "		Cloths do.	
		Flesh do.	

Also, Russel's celebrated Circassian Soap, unequalled for imparting a clear, white and beautiful healthy surface to the skin. The above for sale wholesale and retail, by

HAYS & BROCKWAY,
aug13 No 2 Commercial Row, Liberty st.

Auction Sales

BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER.
DRY GOODS.

ON Monday morning, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial sales room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, an extensive assortment of staple and fancy dry goods, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., A quantity of groceries, queensware, glassware, hardware, wrapping paper, band boxes, 1 large clothes chest, trunks, doors, window sash, shutters and other building materials, Venetian and transparent window blinds, a large assortment of new and second household furniture, feather beds, mattrasses, carpeting, looking glasses, mantel clocks, &c.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., a large quantity of new and second hand ready made clothing, fine shirts with linen bosoms and collars, new and second hand watches, double barrel shot guns, pocket pistols, violins, accordeons, fifes, fine cutlery, boots, shoes, umbrellas, fine hats, &c. aug13

Brown Flannels.

2 CASES 3-4 Brown Flannels, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by

GEO. COCHRAN,
aug13 Agent for the Manufacturers.

Books, and Double Barrelled Fowling Piece at Auction:

BY JAMES M'KENNA.

AT the Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, three doors from 5th, to-morrow evening, Saturday, August 14th, at early gas light, will be sold, a large assortment of miscellaneous Books.

Also, 1 superior double barreled Fowling Piece, Twist.

P. M'KENNA,
aug13 Auctioneer.

PITTSBURGH GAS WORKS.

An election for six Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, will be held at the office of the same, on Friday, 27th instant, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of the said day, agreeably to the provisions of the 3d section of ordnance of 28th June, 1847, respecting the said Gas works.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,
au 13-td *President Trustees P. G. W.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

SOCIETY FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.—This is the name of a Society that has been organized for some time in Charleston, Mass. The name indicates its object. A statement taken from the *Christian World*, which we publish below, will show the amount of good such a society is capable of doing. An institution of the kind has been proposed for this county. Some of our best men have publiciy advocated it, and to convince any man of the necessity there is or one, it is only required that he should visit the jail, or learn the history and present condition of a few of the inmates,—learn how many are regular tenants of that building; how many have spent the greater portion of their lives in prison.

From the Christian World.

This meritorious Society was organized here about nine months ago, and its benevolent object is to assist the convicts, which are discharged from the State's Prison at Charlestown, in finding employment and obtaining an honest support. Such men need friends at the moment of their release, if ever in their lives. They are peculiarily exposed to the temptations of relapsing into their former evil courses. Their prison acquaintances are, in many cases, almost their only acquaintances. At this critical period, the Society undertakes to find them a home. From the acquaintance the Society forms with him while he is in confinement, they con judge what kind of employment he can most successfully pursue. They exert themselves to find such an occupation for him, and to establish him in some business, with the chance of going forward and becoming an upright and respected man.

This Society commenced its operations, April 4th, 1846. Since that time fifty-five convicts have been discharged, all of whom have been directly or indirectly aided. Not one of them have been re-committed to prison. Last year fifteen were re-committed. Twenty dollars was loaned to one of them.—He is now in a most responsible situation, is doing well, and has already refunded a part of the loan.

Heretofore the discharged convict has been shunned. He rarely found employment, and this fact has often paved the way for the re-commission of crime, and re-commitment to prison. Now the scene is changed, and through the benevolent and humane offices of this institution, many convicts will be saved from the repetition of criminal acts, and converted into industrious, respectable, and useful citizens. Surely, such an institution as this is, in the eloquent language of Robert Hall, is one of "the multiplied blessings which Christianity scatters by the way in her sublime march to immortality."

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.—Yesterday, morning and afternoon meetings were held in the park of the American House, Penn street, which were addressed by Frederick Douglass, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and (we believe) others. We were present a part of the time at the afternoon meeting.—There was an immense crowd of white and black of both sexes and all ages. Excellent order prevailed, which we notice to the credit of the city. The address of Mr. Douglass was characterized by sarcasm, invective, simile and argument. He spoke boldly in favor of a dissolution of the Union,—this, in fact, was his theme. He denounced the Federal Constitution and all the men now at the head of the Government. He was particularly severe on those who are now leading the American armies in Mexico. According to Mr. Douglass, the British government is making grand strides towards freedom and justice. We are glad to hear this, and believe he speaks true. His assertion that our government is "going down" will hardly be taken as Gospel, until some more substantial evidences of the fact can be adduced. We could not wait for Mr. Garrison's speech, though we had great desire to listen to him.

We understand that these meetings will be continued for several days.

THE COURT OF DEATH.—This is truly a master piece of art. Every figure is complete and perfect; and it is difficult to say in which representation the artist has excelled. We have visited Philo Hall twice to see the painting, and are not yet satisfied—we wish to go again, and again.—Some of the figures have made deep and indelible impressions upon our mind, and at this moment we behold the characters as vividly as though we were gazing upon the canvass. To appreciate this great painting, a person should study each character separately, and spend considerable time in so doing. If PEALE had never employed his pencil in any other drawing, the picture of FAMINE, on the night of the canvass, would of itself immortalize his name. The representations are all good, and we shall endeavor to give them a more full and satisfactory notice hereafter.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—We are pleased to learn that this Institution is now in a prosperous condition. From the circular we learn that it was incorporated for the promotion of the Fine Arts in the United States. Each subscriber of *Five Dollars*, becomes a member of the Art Union for one year. The funds are applied:—first, to the production of large and costly engravings, of which every member receives a copy; and, next, to the purchase of original Paintings, and other works of art, by native or resident artists, which are publicly distributed, by lot, among the members, at the annual meeting in December.

The number of paintings distributed last year was 146, all richly framed. The paintings this year will be more numerous and valuable; and in addition there will be distributed 250 bronze medals, commemorative of Washington Alston, now in progress, for the members alone. And each member will receive two engravings—"The Jolly Flat-Boat Men," by Doney, after Bingham; and "A Sybil," by Casilear, after Huntington.

The business of the Institute out of the city of New York is transacted by Honorary Secretaries; and Mr. CALDWELL, of the Literary Depot, in the Post office Building, having been appointed for this city, will give any information to those who wish to subscribe that may be desired.

ROBBERY—ESCAPE—RESCUE—COMMITTMENT.—St. Clair street has not been *localized* much lately; but yesterday morning a scene occurred in that vicinity which threw the quiet citizens into grand confusion for a time. A negro woman, named Betsey Foreman, was detected by her mistress, Mrs. Gosling, in the act of carrying off some articles of ladies' dress; whereupon she cajoled the pilferer into a room and then locked the door, in hopes to secure her till an officer could be found. But this failed, for Betsey discovered there were windows in the room, and reckless of consequences, gave a Sam Patch leap, and came down upon the pavement, bringing the awning with her. She took to her heels, but did not get far, when officer Johnson, of the Independents, seized her, and walked her up to the office. Alderman Steele, after a brief examination, committed Miss Betsy Foreman for trial.

☞ An unfeeling wretch, whose misfortune it is to own a horse, was discovered yesterday beating the poor animal most unmercifully, with the butt end of his whip. Some humane persons interfered; and one of them very delicately gave the two-legged brute a heavy kick, no doubt with a view to illustrate the benefit of flogging. Is there not some punishment for "cruelty to animals?" We see frequent necessity for the interference of officers of justice, in cases such as the above.

☞ We understand that Fleck has commenced a civil suit against one of the persons whom he accuses of being in the riot at his house; and lays his damages at $5,000. There will be litigation enough in this matter before it ends, from present appearances.

☞ The Knoops give their first and only Concert on Monday evening next, in the Atheneum.

BOY DROWNED.—The body of a boy named Williams, was found in the Monongahela, below the Steel works, on the south side of the river, yesterday morning. The Coroner was sent for, who summoned a jury and held an inquest.

☞ An elopement at Worcester, Massachusetts on Tuesday night, has occasioned some excitement. The bride contrived to escape from home at midnight, though watched by her father, and, being joined by three female accomplices, was married by a magistrate and escaped out of town with her husband, 15 minutes in advance of the pursuing father.

Heavy Rains at the South.—There have been tremendous rains at the South, especially in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and much damage, it is feared, has been done. At Columbia, S. C., the river rose 15 feet in 18 hours.

Served him Right.—The captain of a steamboat was cowhided in Cincinnati lately, and very properly so. The wife of the cowhider had been placed in charge of the cowhided, at Cincinnati, and during the passage to St. Louis, he grossly insulted her by making dishonorable proposals to her.

Female Loquacity.—Jean Paul says, that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word "halt," to her troops, would do it somewhat in this wise:—"You soldiers, all of you, now mind, I order you as soon as I have finished speaking, to stand still, every one of you, on the spot, where you happen to be; don't you hear me? halt, I say, all of you!"

REAL ESTATE,
In the city of Pittsburgh, and Liverpool, Ohio.

THE subscriber will sell the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in the city of Pittsburgh, upon highly eligible terms, both as to price and time.

1st. A lot of ground on Third street, extending from Third street to Second street, having a front of thirty feet. This lot is covered by that spacious warehouse, extending from street to street now in the occupancy of A. Beelen.

2d. A lot of ground, being sixty-six and two-thirds feet on Third street, and extending back towards Second street, about eighty feet. This lot adjoins the first lot mentioned in this advertisement, and extends towards Market street, to the buildings now erecting, by S. A. Gormley, Esq., if requested, it will be divided into two lots of 22 feet or thereabouts.

3d. Four lots of ground on Market street, situate between the building now being erected by Mr. Dunlap, on the corner of Second and Market streets, and the Watson buildings. These lots average 19 feet. They are now offered at a price, and upon terms that render them more eligible for investment, than any lots in the city. The attention of those who want to purchase excellent business stands, at a reasonable rate, is particularly requested to them.

4th. The lot on Fourth street, formerly occupied as a Police Office, having a front of 29½ feet, and a depth of 85 feet, more or less. The lot now offered for sale, and the one adjoining it, are believed to be the only lots now in the market, lying between Market and Wood streets, on Fourth, and the rapid rise of property on Fourth street, renders it an object to purchasers to make a quick application.

5th. A lot situate at the corner of Smithfield and 6th streets, fronting on Smithfield 20 feet, and extending along 6th street to Church alley 60 feet. On the lot are two tenements; it is subject to a ground rent of $47 per annum. It will be sold at a very moderate price to a good purchaser.

6th. A house and lot on Penn street, adjoining Cadwalader Evans, and now occupied as a boarding house by Mr. Shiletto. This lot has a front of 24 feet, and extends back to Brewery alley 110 feet; the house is a modern three story house, with back buildings, with spacious rooms and entry, and is well worthy the attention of purchasers. It will be sold low, as the proprietors reside in Philadelphia, and do not wish to retain property of that description.

7th. A house and lot on Hay street, between Penn street and the River, the house three stories high, with a basement, having a front of eighteen feet on Hay street and extending back the same breadth 110 ft. to an alley, with the use of the alley. The house is well finished in modern style, and is replete with every convenience, and will be sold cheap, in order to close a trust in favor of creditors.

8th. Lot No 50, in the plan of lots laid out by Cook & Cassatt, on Holmes' hill. Any person wishing to purchase for the purpose of building, or speculation, will find this lot an advantageous property.

9th. Three several ground rents, one forty-five dollars per annum: one of sixteen dollars per annum: and one of twenty-one dollars per annum, issuing out of property on 2d street, near the Kensington Iron Works.

10th. The subscriber will likewise sell the following valuable property situated in or near the town of Liverpool, Ohio. The undivided third part of a tract of land adjoining said town, being part of Sections Nos. 17 and 23 in township No. 5, of first range; containing, originally, about sixty-seven acres, now reduced by fractional sales to forty-two acres; the right of the present proprietor, will consist of about fourteen acres when set off in severalty.

ALSO:

The undivided 3-4 of a tract of land, containing 13 acres adjoining said town of Liverpool, being part of Section No 23, in township No 5, of first range.

ALSO:

The undivided 3-4 part of a piece of land, adjoining the town of Liverpool, containing in the whole, about 24 acres, being a part of fractional Section No. 23, in township No. 5, range first.

ALSO:

The three undivided fourth parts of four lots in the town of East Liverpool, being Nos. 41, 124, 130 and 140.

ALSO:

The undivided fourth part of a piece of land, in the vicinity of said town of Liverpool, containing between seven and eight acres, bounded on the north by lands of John Allison, and others; on the south, by lands of Isabella Fawcett; and on the west by other lands of James Blakely.

ALSO:

Three lots in the town of Liverpool, being lots Nos. 99, 107, and 110, in the said town plat, formerly owned by William Beeler.

ALSO:

27 lots in the town of Liverpool, Nos. 212, 228, 234, 254, 255, 267, 270, 271, 276, 277, 578, 279, 293, 295, 296, 297, 302, 311, 312, 347, 326, 324, 328, 329, 237, and 244.

The town of Liverpool is about fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio River, and is one of the most flourishing and thriving villages in Ohio. The situation is remarkably healthy; the town well built, with numerous churches and schools; the population sober and industrious; the country around is fertile, and intersected with good roads in every direction; and the property offered, will afford to the mechanic and man of business, either for improving or speculation, decided advantages, as it will be sold at low prices, to close a concern in which creditors are interested.

CHARLES SHALER,
Attorney at Law.

Office 4th st., between Market and Wood sts.
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Columbia Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the Columbia Insurance Company of Philadelphia, are hereby notified, that an instalment of Ten Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on or before the fourth day of September next, 1847, at the office of the Company, No. 5 Exchange. By order of the Board.

R. S. HAMILTON, Secretary.
Philadel