SHOPPING.

As shopping, through Cheapside once pass'd
To annoy and perplex the young men;
Every store of dry goods she had rambled thro' fast,
From one to a hundred and nine, and at last
Popp'd in at one hundred and ten.

Here goods after goods were exposed to her view,
Prints, laces, and silks at her call;
She took patterns of yellow, pink, white, red and blue,
Then the strings of her huge indispensable drew,
With the prices of each marked on all.

'Have you any gloves?' (note the question she made.)
Those for gentlemen quickly were shown—
'Ladies', sir, if you please; and long whites were displayed.
'Oh, the short ones!' Short English before her were laid,
'French, French, sir!' and sharp was her tone.

French kid, still unmoved, Dickey drew from a case,
Where they lay packed so snugly together;
But he soon had to wish them all back in their place
When for Silk she cried out, with surprise in her face,
'Why, bless me, you see these are leather.'

Dick now stood aghast, twenty others the while
Roared for goods like a battling host;
The counter was heaped to a terrible pile;
His countenance lost its soft, simpering smile,
And his patience quite gave up the ghost.

"Confusion!" he stammers, with rage nearly burst
And his face not in graces or love;
"Were ever poor mortals like store-keepers curs'd;
Why in patience's name did you not ask at first
For ladies' *short, white, French, silk gloves!*"

From Chambers Edinburgh Journal.

ROSA GOVONA.

A little before the middle of the last centuary, there resided at Mondovi, a city in Italy, a young child called Rosa Govona. Left an orphan at an early age, she had no other apparent means of earning a livelihood than the use of her needle, in which she showed great skill combined with the most remarkable industry. Being of a reflecting mind, she took no delight in those pleasures and frivolous amusements which too often engage the female heart. Confiding in the resources of an active and benevolent nature, she wished for no companions save those of misfortune, and for no recompense save the blessing of Heaven.

While Rosa was thus living and laboring by herself, she happened to meet with a young girl who had lost both her parents, and who had no means of supporting herself in an honest manner. No sooner did the good Rosa become acquainted with the sad story of the distressed girl, than she generously stretched forth her hand to help her:—'Come and live with me,' said she; 'you shall share my bed, and drink out of my cup, and, above all, live honestly by the work of your hands.' When she had thus made a commencement, others joined her, and she soon congregated around her a society of young girls all equally poor, and by the most assiduous application procured the necessaries of life for them all.

But the little house in which the young girls dwelt soon attracted the attention of all the dissolute young men of the place, who were forever seeking after adventures of some kind or other.—They began by following them whenever they left the house: but the young women silently repulsed all their impertinences, and even forced them, after some time, to blush at their conduct.—The house incurred also the displeasure of those old people who, considering all innovations (whether of a beneficial character or not) as dangerous, wish forever to abide by the old forms and regulations which governed the actions of their ancestors. They could not divest themselves of a mean suspicion that all was not right, and many of the citizens observed Rosa with much curiosity, and began to whisper all manner of things to her prejudice. Thus the retreat of industry and virtue became the object of the most malignant calumnies, and the good Rosa saw herself the subject of impertinent inquiries, of rumors the most vexatious, of suspicions the most unjust. But the wise and courageous girl, fully assured of the purity of her actions and intentions, opposed perseverance to insinuations, and silence to calumny. The truth could not long remain doubtful—Rosa soon gained the applause of the virtuous, and the commune granted her a larger house, in the plain of Carasone, as the number of her companions increased daily. This augmented the jealousy of her enemies, who had been hitherto unsuccessful in their endeavors to injure her character; but these new obstacles served only to redouble the ardor of Rosa, and to raise her courage. There were now about seventy young women in the house, all of whom worked in common with herself to procure an honest livelihood. As the house they inhabited was scarcely large enough to accommodate the number of work-women, she solicited the commune to grant her another still larger habitation. The municipal body, to show their sense of her exertions in the cause of virtue, voluntarily made her a gift of a very large and commodious dwelling in the valley of Brao; here she established a work-shop for the manufacture of woolen articles.

The excellent Rosa, who was now about 39 years of age, had at this period, by her indomitable perseverance, triumphed over all obstacles; and by her exertions in extending the association, and her wisdom in superintending the affairs of the community, created an asylum for poor and indigent females. The more she considered the utility of her institution, the greater became her desire to extend the benefits which such an asylum presented. 'How many poor and destitute beings,' thought she, 'must there be in a large and populous city who are deprived of all means of procuring an honest livelihood!' Filled with this idea, and relying entirely on the sanctity of the mission she proceeded to Turin in the year 1755. Arrived in the city of Sardinia, she asked the use of a building suitable for the carrying out of her intentions, and obtained from the priests of the Oratory of St. Phillip several capacious rooms. Some chairs, tables, and different articles of furniture, were also provided for her use by the good priests. She received the little they gave her with the greatest delight; and thus established, with some of her companions, in the capital city of the kingdom, she resolutely set about prosecuting the object of her mission.

The novelty of the idea soon engaged the attention of the citizens; they saw, and what is more astonishing still, they applauded her design; and her shop, or rather factory, soon became the tale of the whole city. At this period, Charles Emanuel the Third, having established on a firm footing the independence of his people, gave himself up entirely to the parental administration of the country. As a protector of labor, he accorded to the pious Rosa some houses which had formerly belonged to a religious establishment. Rosa installed herself here, increased the number of her companions, and greatly extended the branches of labor to which they applied themselves. Two years after this, by order of the same prince, the manufactures carried on by Rosa were properly organized, and registered by the Magistrates of Commerce; and regulations were drawn up for the Government of the Institution, which now received the name of Rosines, (from that of the foundress,) and above the principal entrance were inscribed the following words, addressed by Rosa to her first companions: "You shall live honestly by the work of your hands."

The prosperous condition of her Institution filled the heart of the pious foundress with joy, but she could not divest herself of a desire to extend its blessings still farther. She had left an establishment at Mondovi, and she wished now to form similar ones at other populous places. With this end in view, she visited several provinces of the kingdom, called around her all the young women who were desirous of finding a decent means of subsistence, and founded asylums at Novara, Fossan, Savigliano, Saluces, Chieri and St. Damiano d'Asto, all of them towns of considerable note and population. These were provided with the necessary materials for work, and every other want was generously supplied by the excellent and kind Rosa.

She lived twenty-two years after quitting her native city, during all of which period she was engaged in work, laboring unceasingly for the establishment of her eight institutions, and providing asylums for the sustenance both of the bodies and souls of the unfortunate of her sex. On the 28th of February, 1776, this excellent woman expired, in the midst of her sorrowing pupils being quite worn out, not with age but with fatigues.—Her memory was held in highest veneration, as well by those, many of whom she had rescued from misery and idleness if not from depths of sin and shame, and rendered good, useful members of society, as by all classes of the Sardinian subjects who had experienced the benefits arising from her exertions, and who know how to applaud and take example from the virtue of a maiden, who, from the lowest condition of poverty, had raised, by her wisdom and virtue, a monument in the hearts of all well disposed and charitable persons.

In the establishments of Rosines are received all indigent young girls, of from thirteen to twenty years of age, who have no means of subsistence, but who are qualified for manual labor. "You shall live honestly by the work of your hands"—such is the fundamental rule and the base of the establishments of Rosines, which is never perverted. All the means of subsistance are derived from the labor of the young girls; and the resources for the support of the aged and infirm members are procured from the work of their more youthful companions. The establishment at Turin is a centre of manufactures; and so are the other affiliated houses, all of which flourish at the present time, with the exception of that at Novara, which was closed when that city became part of the kingdom of Italy, and which has never been reopened since. To avoid all interference with the manufacturers else where, Rosa ordained that all connected with the different establishments should be at the charge of each, that all should correspond with the principal institution at Turin, which should exercise a surveillance over the others, and be considered the centre of their operations.

The Arts and Manufactures carried on by the Rosines are as varied as the tastes of Woman can make them. After receiving the raw material, the whole operations from the first to last are carried on by them. Take, for example, all silken articles

The cocoons of the silk worm are purchased at the proper season; and the silk is then spun, and undergoes every other preparation necessary before it is delivered into the hands of the weavers. The most beautiful stuffs—Gros de Nayles. Levantines, Satins, &c.—are thus fabricated, and more particularly Ribbons, for the manufacture of which there are more than 20 looms These Ribbons are of excellent quality and really beautiful. Those silken stuffs, the fabrication of which requires a frequent change of machine, are never made by the Rosines, as in other manufactories, because in that case, at every change of fashion they would be obliged to introduce people from without into their house.—But all that is really convenient and useful may be found in their warehouses at almost any time.—Linen is also fabricated in these institutions, particularly table cloths; but this species of work is very laborious to young women, and consequently there are not many employed in it. A large number are likewise occupied in the manufacture of cotton articles; the raw material being purchased by the Rosines, it is then transformed into all kinds of goods. The Woolen Factory is at Chieri, because at Turin it would interfere greatly with the Silk Trade. The establishment is complete in all its arrangements, the wool being scoured, carded, spun and woven entirely by the Rosines; who fabricate cloth of every quality from it.

As may be supposed, there are many industrious Rosines employed on the article of embroidery.—In fact, in this particular branch the Rosines have acquired as much perfection as can possibly be obtained by the industry of woman. A new species of manufacture has lately been introduced into the establishments, namely, that of gold thread for the fabrication of lace. This is a most beautiful article, and particulary adapted for church ornaments. All the habiliments of the clergy are made in the institutions.

Our readers will no doubt be curious to know by what means the young women contrive to dispose of their various goods, in order to cover the outlay and to gain a profit on the raw material. This is managed in the following simple manner: Each establishment acts, as we have said, as a great commercial depot; and each of them has a magazine or shop attached to it, in which the handiwork of the Rosines is sold by persons in the employment of the institution.

All the cloths necessary for the army are purchased by the Government from the warehouses of the Rosines. They not only fabricate the cloth itself, but also every other article of ornamental attire, and skillful tailors are employed by them to cut out the different coat pieces, which are then perfected by the sisters. Beside this, the inhabitants of Turin, and even the tradesmen themselves, are glad to make their purchases at the institution, because they are sure to get every thing good and cheap.

In this manner, then, the institutions are never in want of employment, and a considerable profit is generally left after deducting all the expenses of the different establishments. That at Turin alone brings in a sum of £3,334 6s 8d per annum; it contains three hundred females, among whom there are about fifty aged or infirm inmates, who in consequence are chargeable to the community. "I visited this remarkable institution," says Signor Sacchi, "thanks to the kindness of a worthy ecclesiastic who presided over its administration. He accompanied me round the different apartments, which contained many young females animated by the holy ardor of labor. With an air of quiet content, the girls were engaged in their sevral tasks, all apparently animated with an anxiety like that which a mother displays when laboring with her children for their common subsistence. Six mistresses and a matron preside over the different work-rooms, and the institution is frequently visited by one of the ladies of honor to the Queen (of Sardinia) bearing the commands of her Majesty, who gives her special protection to the industrious girls." Such is this asylum, truly admirable in all its details, founded by the exertions of a poor woman: so true is it that Providence frequently, from the smallest origin, produces the greatest results. The story of Rosa Govona serves to prove in what way, without saddling and expense upon the citizens, and without donations or legacies, so vast a scheme of labor may be brought to a successful termination. In a little chapel adjoining the workrooms I read the following monumental inscription: "Here repose the remains of Rosa Govona de Mondovi, who from her youth consecrated herself to God, for whose glory she founded in her country, in this city and diversothers, retreats for unfortunate young females in order to lead them to serve God, and give them excellent rules, to attach them to piety and labor. During her administration of more than thirty years, she gave constant proofs of an admirable charity and an indomitable perseverance. She passed to the life eternal the 28th day of February, in the year 1776, and the 60th year of her age. The children recognize in her their mother and benefactress' and consecrate this monument to her memory."

Humble words these, when one considers the good which has been done, and the benefits which these institutions still continue to confer upon the country; and for which Rosa merits the highest possible eulogiums. I was deeply affected, especially when I considered that Rosa Govona had as yet received no place among the list of the benefactors of the human race. May this little paper make her known as she deserves to be.

Thomas Corwin.—The Meigs County Times, Ohio, has hoisted the name of Thomas Corwin as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. It says that Tariffs, National Banks, and all other measures of policy sink into insignificance before the great question of the extension of slavery; and adds: "Under these circumstances, it is madness, nay, worse than madness—it is guilt in us to refuse to meet the issue, and give our influence in favor of freedom."

☞ "William," said a carpenter to his apprentice, "I am going away to-day, and want you to grind all the tools." "Yes sir." The carpenter came home at night "William, have you ground all the tools, right sharp?"

"All but the handsaw," said Bill; I could'nt get quite all the gaps out of that!"

☞ What a glorious world this would be if all the inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's shepherd, "Sir, I am a true laborer. I earn that I get; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy not man's happiness; glad of other men's good; contented with my farm.

Genuine Philanthropy.—The Waldenses of the valleys of Piedmont, who have so long maintained the ancient faith, though suffering the common calamity of the poor in Europe—scarcity of bread—contributed ten thousand francs to the funds of the French Society of Evangelical Missions during the financial year wich ended in May. The object of this society is to sustain the work of missions among the heathen.

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 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.

The "Independent" Press.

The Baltimore Sun, which is conducted with much spirit and ability, recently gave the views of its editor, (or editors,) on a matter vitally connected with its own existence, and that of all others who seek to live by imposing false ideas of politics upon the public mind. We make an extract, for the purpose of indulging in a few comments:

"The dogma of party, to which the independent journal seems to be particularly obnoxious, is one of the most impudent assumptions of an age in which impudence may, with some hope of success, pretend to cardinal esteem. It is contended, that to exist without party allegiance, is to have no political existence at all; and that he who rejects the servility of character which party adherence would impose, is unworthy to exercise the privileges of a *freeman*. By what process of logical deduction the advocates of such paradoxical sentiments reconcile them with the most ordinary suggestions of common sense, we presume they would rather leave to conjecture than be compelled to explain."

This denial of the existence of any settled political principles, with which the editor sets out, may be honest on his part,—and all who assert a similar proposition may, also, be equally honest; but, if they are honest, then they are grossly, culpably ignorant. "The dogma of party;"—or, in other words—the settled opinions; the principles, maxims, or tenets; the doctrinal notions of political parties, are "the most impudent assumptions of an age in which impudence may, with some hope of success, pretend to cardinal esteem!"—Now, we really think that it requires a degree of impudence which puts to shame all the impostors of past ages, and which will stand as a monument of the most consummate impudence for ages to come, to assert such a proposition. An editor who can by any means possess the hardihood to advance such a doctrine, may well dislike to have the name of *neutral* given to his paper. He is indeed an *independent*;—independent of the sage lessons which are to be learned from the past; independent of the living, and moving, and advancing present; independent of the consequences that may be entailed upon the future. To him, the reasonings of the giant mind of a Pitt, a Castlereigh, a Brougham; a Montesquieu, or a Rosseau; of Paine, Franklin, Hamilton or Jefferson; of a Jackson, a Clay, a Webster or a Van Buren,—all their mighty efforts to lead men to believe that *there are political truths*; and that men's minds will naturally come to different conclusions, respecting what is political truth; are but as straws, as chaff, compared with the discernment, the profundity, the disinterestedness of the hybrid, neutral, political, or "*independent*" press.

We are among the number of those who look upon politics through a different medium We are of the opinion that there is yet going on in the world *a great political struggle*—an effort for securing and maintaining the supremacy of political principles opposed to each other. We think that even in Europe, where there is discernable only the dawning of a brighter day—only the infant efforts of the babe, for light and political knowledge, this struggle is going on; while in our own country we are enjoying the morning sun of freedom and of liberty. We think that this light was secured to us by the fathers of our government. They struggled long, arduously, faithfully, to impress upon the charter of our liberties those features, which, if not obliterated or defaced, would be recognised in all after ages as those of political equality. In their struggle they were obliged to contend with the master advocates of old forms, and antiquated notions—men who could not recognize their race as being of a progressive nature, who feared to trust their fellow men, and thought them incapable of self-government. The political principles exposed by the two parties were antipodes, but the friends of freedom, of liberty, of man, triumphed.

On the adoption of our Constitution, the fundamental truths asserted by the majority of the Convention which framed it, of course became a part of that instrument—were engrafted upon it—or, rather, it sprang, as did Minerva from the brain of Jove, from those great truths. The elements which warred at its inception, continued to war as it advanced;—those elements have ever been at war; they are warring still. This we assert as truth, at this day; and this we believe will ever be true.

The conclusion to which these "independent" writers would lead the public mind, is either that, at the formation of our Constitution, the spirit—the great principles—of monarchy and Federalism, were destroyed; or that, from repeated and continued rebukes, it has been silenced. They would lead the public mind to the belief, that our Constitution is an instrument, framed without an object, and having no vital principles; or that, with a constitution for their government, of special and unquestionable character, the people have a right—and it is of course their duty—to act according to any rule, either obsolete and discarded, or designed to operate only for a season, in contravention of the spirit and the letter of an instrument, for which they profess a sincere regard.

We hold that, if our constitution was the result of a triumph of great principles, those principles which triumphed, and those only, should be acted upon in our government; that there cannot be any compromise with the principles which were prostrated on its formation, without endangering the whole fabric; and that the man who seeks to sap, by such means, the foundations of our political system, is a moral traitor of the blackest character.

Entertaining such views, we are led, in common with the mass of our fellow-citizens, to contend for the adoption of those measures, which we believe best calculated to secure the great ends of our government. A portion of our countrymen believe that measures the opposite of those we approve, will be most conducive to the good of the country. Their ideas and ours must of course run counter, in relation to all measures affecting fundamental principles—their designs and ours are antagonist to each other. Thus are we arrayed as opposing parties—each with different views of the true character of our government, or actuated by the desire to conform the action of that government to our idea of what the government should be. The one party favors a limitation of the acts of the government within the compass prescribed by its framers; while the other favors, (and has from the outset favored,) such a construction of the Constitution, as would make that instrument, in point of fact, a nullity.

And shall we be unblushingly told, by these hybrid "independent" editors, that there is no such thing as fixed political principles; that it is "the most impudent assumption" to assert, that there is a wide difference of opinion between our countrymen, in relation to the fundamental principles of government; and that these "independents" are the only wise, and patriotic, and truth-loving personages to be found in our country? Shall we be told all this, and not hold up to view the arrogant assumptions of such pretenders? We think that a sense of duty to our countrymen; to man all over the world; to the great charter of our liberties, forbids us to remain silent. We think that it is the duty of every editor, (whether contending for the measures supported by the "Whig" or the Democratic parties,) to hold up before the people in their true light, these "*independent*" concerns. Every man, properly impressed with a sense of the importance of preserving our glorious Constitution in its purity; every honest-minded man, who opposes the views of the Democratic party, but who thinks our Constitution is not a rope of sand; in short, all who think that there are great political truths, and that error stalks abroad in the world; all who seek for truth, and would oppose error; are called upon, by every consideration which men regard as sacred, in relation to other matters, to rebuke the arrogance, and expose the impudence or ignorance, or both, of these miscalled "independent" presses.

For ourselves, while we shall ever contend against measures having any tendency to favor the triumph of those principles once cherished, gloried in, and manfully supported by the old Federal party, (and now supported by the "Whigs,")—we are prompted by every consideration recognized as honorable among contending parties, to extend courtesy and respect to avowed opponents, who show themselves worthy; but we cannot look upon these "independents," in any other light than that of buccaneers, ready to war on either side, as considerations of pecuniary gain may from day to day prompt them. Hang out your flag, gentlemen for the idea that any intelligent and well-informed man, under a government like ours, *can be* possessed of no *political principles*, is entirely preposterous. We unhesitatingly assert, that, if there be such a man in the country, he is unfit to exercise the functions of any responsible political station under the government; and is unworthy to enjoy the privileges of citizenship.

Ireland.

The following is an extract from a letter to the Rev. Mr. Ewing, of this city, acknowledging the receipt of thirty nine barrels of Indian Meal, being the amount purchased in Philadelphia, with the collection (one hundred and eighty-eight dollars,) taken in Mr. Ewing's congregation on behalf of the destitute Irish, and forwarded for distribution to the Rev. Mr. M Clure, of Londonderry, Ireland:

LONDONDERRY, JULY 30, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR:

I ought to have written before this to acknowledge the great kindness of yourself and congregation in sending us thirty nine barrels of Indian Meal Flour.

They arrived a few days before the meeting of the General Assembly in Belfast, and, as perhaps you will have learned, that our sittings were continued nearly a fortnight, and that I was appointed Moderator, you will pardon my delay. Many who are ashamed to beg, and yet who were in great want, have been assisted by the kindness of your people, in your liberal donation. I am happy to say that the state and prospects of our country are now much more cheering than when I last addressed you.

Prices are falling. The crops appear to be most luxuriant, and the dreaded potato blight has not yet appeared. It is true there have been reports of it, but from very few places.

Whatever may be the fate of this land, I am sure we never can be too grateful to our American friends for their well timed munificence and generosity. It is my earnest prayer that you and your people especially may experience the fulfilment of our Saviour's promise, "IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE."

With kindest regards, believe me, my dear Sir, very faithfully and sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

REV. G. EWING.

STOP THEM!—A short time since, it was announced that the government mail from Tampico to New Orleans had been broken open and robbed. Three U. S. Treasury Notes, of $500 each, for a merchant in New Orleans, were said to have been stolen.

One of our exchanges, in noticing the loss, speaks of three notes of $1500 each; but our neighbor of the Gazette makes a still greater *improvement*, and says that "Three Treasury Notes of $5000 each have been abstracted from the Tampico mail.

Wonder if this, too, is not one of the effects of the "miserable Sub Treasury?"

"WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS, or Legends of the Revolution, by George Lippard, author of Ladye Annabel, The Quaker City, Blanche of Brandywine, Herbert Tracey, The Nazarine, or the Last of the Washingtons, &c., with an Introductory Essay by the Rev. C. Chauncey Burr." The fourth and last part of this highly entertaining work, has been sent to us by the publisher. It is well worth a perusal; and meets with great favor by the press as well as the public. It may be had of Mr. Mohrz, at his Periodical Depot, No. 85, Fourth street.

☞ WHOOPING COUGH.—Messrs Editors—I observed some time ago a communication over the signature for "A Parent," stating that Dr. Jayne's Indian Expectorant had been the means of saving the lives of three of his children, who were suffering severely with whooping cough; and having, but a short time before, lost one of my children by that dreadful complaint, and having another, and my only child, suffering the greatest agony with the same disease, and in hourly expectation of its death, I was induced to purchase a bottle of it, and commenced using it according to the directions—and to the surprise of all it began to mend in fifteen minutes after we commenced using it, and the child has now completely recovered.

I have no acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, but I hereby return him a husband's and a father's grateful acknowledgments.

J. L. SIMPKINS.

Philadelphia, April 22d, 1846.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.—We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved.—*N. Y. Sun.*

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 FOURTH street, near Wood—and at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, AlleghenyCity. mar4

For Cincinnati and St. Louis.

THE light draught steamer AMERICAN EAGLE, ATKINSON, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this morning, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board. aug26-1t

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE ROSINES.—We ask the attention of the reading public to a sketch, which we publish this morning, giving exhibitions of this *Order*, and its benevolent founder. It is the only detailed account of the rise and progress of the *Rosines* we have yet seen. Some persons who cannot realise that there is such a quality in the human breast as disinterested benevolence, may doubt the truth of the account. It is, nevertheless, no fancy sketch. There is something instructive to be found in it; something not in character with the ordinary affairs of this life.

The success of a poor and friendless orphan girl, in her efforts to relieve the distresses of her sex, should inspire with courage those who have undertaken to do good deeds at the present time. We have need of some Rosa Govonas in this country, prosperous and happy as the people are said to be. Here is an example that mon might emulate with honor to themselves. How many thousands who are now suffering from want—want of food, shelter, clothing and education, and *want of employment*—in the cities and towns of the United States, might be relieved and made happy by the system of guaranteeism which is depicted in the article we refer to?

We do not say that such a system affords an opportunity to the members to realize the true life indicated by the instincts which God has given us; yet here is a symptom of that divine order which will prevail, when the work of present systems has been accomplished.

☞ The Telegraph of yesterday endeavored to make it appear that the theories promulgated in "*Davis' Revelations*" are of an infidel tendency. Of course our neighbor has a right to his own opinion, but we should like to have some evidence of the truth of such an assertion, before paying great attention to it. If we understand the English language, when spread before us in large type, we can say that there is nothing like infidelity in this book; and it in no particular conflicts with a true interpretation of the Word. Refer us to the "chapter and verse" which contain the obnoxious doctrines.

EXPERIMENTS IN GALVANISM.—DR. COLTON will give his fifth Lecture and Exhibition, this evening—and among the philosophical Experiments, he will give one in *Galvanism* upon the body of a dead Rat. The Rat will first be killed by being placed in the exhausted Receiver of the air Pump, and then be restored to life by the poles of the Galvanic Battery. This is truly an interesting experiment. Dr. C. is as pleasing as instructive in all his experiments. This evening Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Amsden, from the Telegraph Office, will be present to assist in the demonstration of that subject. Any message that may be handed in by the audience will be transmitted on the wire—the whole operation being explained. The Court of Death will close the exhibition. Go early if you want to secure seats.

SMOKE CONSUMER, AGAIN.—We find in the Gazette of yesterday, a letter from Mr. Robbins, of Washington City, to Mr. Layng, of our city, in which he says:—

"Smoke,—as you are doubtless aware—results from imperfect combustion, caused by a deficient supply of air. A sufficient supply of air cannot be admitted through the grate bars of a furnace to cause a perfect combustion of bituminous coal. To remedy this deficiency, Mr. Williams' is the simplest and best plan that can possibly be devised, viz: the surrounding a portion or the whole of the throat of the furnace with an air chamber communicating with the throat by means of a series of small apertures; through which apertures the air will pass in jets into the gaseous products of combustion as they escape from the furnace, and mingling with the same, will convert all the smoke contained therein into flame."

Though certain grave councilmen have acted badly in regard to this great and (to Pittsburgh) important discovery, we have great faith that it will yet be successfully applied to the furnaces, &c. of our city, and the smoke nuisance entirely abated. Mr. Layng deserves great credit for his exertions in this matter.

☞ A lady up town, while attending go her household affairs, discovered a rough looking fellow approach from the back alley in a style that quickly excited suspicion; she retreated into the house, and seized her husband's pistol which she presented at the window; the scoundrel turned to make his escape, but met with a slight obstacle in the person of a black man who, observing what was going on, took occasion to inflict a few well-directed blows upon the face of his customer, and then started him off. The villian is a steamboat deck hand from Cincinnati, and we understand that this is not the first affair of the kind he has been engaged in.

☞ A little scamp—but one who will one day become a great one, was put in the watch-house on Tuesday for stealing a melon from the Diamond. "This is a business much practiced in this community and must be put a stop to."

☞ There is a crazy man rambling through our streets followed by a crowd of thoughtless boys who had better be otherwise employed. Has the man no friends? or do they think it right that he should run at large? He needs the protection of some person or institution. As for the latter there is none here! *How* will we be required to say so?

ANDREWS' SALOON.—Another concert to-night equal to any of the former. We are glad to see this establishment so well patronized. It exhibits evidence of excellent taste on the part of our citizens.

☞ We observe the names of a large number of Pittsburghers among the arrivals at the Philadelphia hotels. The public houses in that city, as in all the eastern cities, are reaping a rich harvest just now.

☞ We can endorse the opinion generally entertained, that the Arabs now exhibiting their wonderful feats at the Athenæum Hall, *are* Arabs and no mistake. They objected to letting us pass their doorkeeper the other evening, without a ticket!—No man born in a Christian land, would ask an editor for money to see a show.

☞ A description of a certain thief who is now prowling about the city, will be published in a few days, if one "who knows him" can get another glimpse of him. We advise him to be off quickly, or quarters will be provided for him. The Police are on his trail, and should he stop to perform some of his feats, he may be overtaken.

GREEN PEACHES, the best fruit that grows, are a little too dear yet—25 cents for twelve! But few can stand the luxury at that price. We hope our country friends will drive in their carts, and let us have them at a reasonable rate.

BALL ON THE TENTH.—We are indebted to the Managers for an invitation to attend the Citizens Fancy Dress Ball, which is to come off on the 10th of September. The tickets have all been disposed of already; so we are informed. It will be a brilliant affair.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

Latest from the South.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.
10h, 15m. A. M.

By the arrival of the Southern mail at Richmond, we have received late New Orleans papers; but they contain nothing late from the Army.

Texas papers of the 14th instant, contain along letter from Senator Houston in reply to the letter of Ex President Tyler on the subject of the negotiations to secure the annexation of Texas to the United States.

There were one hundred and forty four officers and men, belonging to the Gulf Squadron, sick on board the steam ship Mississippi, when she arrived at Pensacola on the 14th, none of them, however, were dangerously ill.

Twenty-seven deaths from Yellow fever occurred at New Orleans on the 16th.

The whigs of Baltimore are preparing for a great procession to-night, in anticipation of the arrival of the Hon. Henry Clay from New York,

Still Later.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25th,
3h. 15m. P. M.

From Richmond, we learn that the New Orleans papers of the 18th instant, contain no later news from the Army.

The number of cases of yellow fever in the Charity Hospital, on the 7th, had alarmingly increased.

The Delta says, the increase of cases shows that the disease has assumed an extensively epidemic character.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25, 9h. 30m. P. M.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held this day, it was decided, that they would adopt the Wheeling route for the terminus of the Road; and the work is to be constructed at the earliest practicable period.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

August 25, 4 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Limited sales Howard st. at $5,75. Sales of other kinds at previous prices. City Mills held at 5,75.

WHEAT—Prime White in demand, with sales at $1,25; sales of prime Red at $1,12@1,22, as in quantity.

CORN—Moderate sales prime White at 72c.

WHISKEY—Sales at 27½c.

MESS PORK—Limited sales of Western No. 1 at $15,75@16.

PRIME PORK—Sales of Western at $12,25@12,75.

MESS BEEF—Moderate sales at $14,00@14,50.

LARD—Sales of Western Lard in kegs at 9½@11c.; in bbls. at 9½@10c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

August 25, 4 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Sales Genesee at $5,75. Moderate sales Western at $5,50@5,62½.

WHEAT—Sales prime White at $1,33; prime Red is $1,17.

CORN—Prime White is held at 72c.; no sales.

OATS—Regular sales at 55c.

WHISKEY—Limited sales at 28½c.

LEAD—Market active, with sales at 4c. p lb.

No change in other articles.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

August 25, 7 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of fresh Pa. at $5,87½; Western is declining

CORN—Sales prime Yellow at 76c.

OATS—Sales at 43@45c.

RYE—Sales of 2,500 bu. at 95c.

Market generally without change.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, about the middle of July last, a dark brown Mare, with a white mark on her left hind foot, and about 20 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. F. RHOADS,
aug26-3t* Mifflin Tp.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, until the first of October next, for erecting Engines and Pumps for the Allegheny City Water Works. J. SAUNDRES.
For furnishing 75,000 lbs of Castings for frames and
" " 4,500 " " Screw Bolts.
" " 550 tons of 24 inch Iron pipe.
" " 550 " " 20 " "
" " 550 " " 12 " "
" " two 24 inch Stop Valves.
" " two 12 " "
" " two 20 " " Cocks.
Proposals to state the sum for Engines and Pumps complete.
To state the amount per lb. for Castings, Screw Bolts, Pipes, and Stop Valves—and to state the amount for the two 20 inch Stopcocks.
For particulars enquire of ROBERT MOORE,
aug26-td Supt. of Pittsburgh Water Works.

SUP. CARB. SODA: 1000 lb English, just rec'd and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
aug26 corner of First and Wood sts.

THE PIG—A treatise on the breeds, management, feeding, and medical treatment of swine, with directions for salting pork, and curing bacon and hams, illustrated with engravings drawn from life, by Wm. Youatt. For sale at MORSE'S,
aug26 85 Fourth street.

ENDLESS AMUSEMENT—A collection of nearly four hundred entertaining experiments, with illustrations, bound edition. For sale at MORSE'S.
aug26

DAMAS' NEW NOVEL—The Crimes of the Borgies, or the 17th Century, a historical romance, complete with *expurgation*. For sale at MORSE'S.
aug26

ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, or Organic Chemistry, in its application to Physiology and Pathology, by Justus Liebig, Professor of Chemistry. For sale at MORSE'S.
[aug26]

THE ENSNARED—A story of Woman's Heart, by Charlotte Bury. For sale at MORSE'S.
aug26

ANIMAL MAGNETISM—Practical Instructions in Animal Magnetism, by J. P. F. Delewye; description of remarkable cases in the United States; bound edition. Just received and for sale at MORSE'S.
aug26

BRAITHWAIT'S RETROSPECT of Practical Medicine and Surgery, part 15. For sale at MORSE'S.
aug26

DOMBEY & SON—The first part, containing the first ten numbers. For sale at MORSE'S.
aug26

A Good Farm for Sale.

A FARM of about 200 acres, of good land, of which about 75 acres are cleared and under good fence. It has a story and a half dwelling house above the basement, and a kitchen in part of the basement and a cellar in the other—a stable and the usual improvements. This farm lies 13 miles from Pittsburgh, at the Forks of the Freeport and Kittanning Road, which passes through it—it will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Please call at ISAAC HARRIS' General Agency
aug25-4t* and Intel. Office, 5th st. near Wood.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of HAZEN SMITH, Esq., Superintendant, on the corner of Fourth and Smithfield until Friday, August 27, at 5 o'clock, for building the MERCY HOSPITAL, agreeably to the plans and specifications now ready.
Persons desirous of submitting proposals for the work, can examine the plans and specifications at the office of the superintendant, until Friday, 27th inst., between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, each day.
By order of the Building Committee.
P. MULVANY, Ch'm.
J. S. COSGRAVE, Sec'y. aug23-5t

GOLD PENS—Just received a large additional supply of Premium Diamond Pointed Gold pens, all warranted, and at the lowest prices.
W. W. WILSON,
aug24 cor of 4th and Market sts.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST.
Jas. May, Geo. Weyman, Jas. Marshall.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

2½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.
American Eagle, Atkinson, Louisville
Pilot No 2, Hazlett, Cincinnati
Zanesville Packet, Gallagher, Zanesville.
Palo Alto, McDonold, Cincinnati
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Michigan No. 2, Gilson, Beaver
Caleb Cope, Shoals, Beaver
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville.

DEPARTED.
American, Calhoun, Cincinnati
Sunbeam, Cochran, Louisville
Zanesville Packet, Gallagher, Zanesville
Michigan No. 2, Gilson, Beaver
Louis McLane, Bennet, Brownsville
Beaver, Hoops, Beaver
Caleb Cope, Sholes, Beaver

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 26, 1847.

We have very little from which to make a report. In fact there is no change in any article.

FLOUR—Some arrivals, taken at $4,87@4,94; from store by retail $5,00@5,25.

OATS—A lot taken from river at 25c.; from store 28@30.

WINDOW GLASS—Sales 8x10 at $3. The article will rise.

CORN—Sales at 39@40c.

SUGAR—Good N. O. 7¾; Cuba 7¼.

TARTARIC ACID: 5 Cases, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
aug26 corner of First and Wood sts.

CHLORIDE LIME: 10 Casks best American, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
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