The Daily Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 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.

Democratic County committee of Correspondence.

The following persons compose the Committee.

Charles Shaler,	George R. Riddle,
Andrew Wylie,	James S. Craft,
Benj. Wilson, (of Eliza-beth.)	J. H. Philips, (of Robinson.)
James A. Irwin,	R. H. Kerr,
James Cunningham,	Dr. Wm. Buchup,
John J. Mitchell,	Col. Jesse Sill,
Jacob Tomer,	Col. Jos. E. M'Cabe,
Thomas Farley,	Josiah Ankrim,
A. M'Ilwain,	R. Patterson,
Edward Encell,	Gen. John Keel,
Dr Jonas R. M'Clintock,	James Watson.

☞ At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held on the 7th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the several wards and districts to appoint their own Committees of Vigilance, and that such appointments be made at once, and either by the Delegates to the late County Convention, or by a meeting held by the people for that purpose. Also, that so soon as such Committees are appointed, the names of the members thereof respectively be forwarded to the editor of the Morning Post."

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 N. Fourth street—is our only authorised agent in Philadelphia.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLES OF CONTERROS AND CHURUBUSCO.

Extracts from private letters, dated

TACUBAYA, Mexico, August 27, 1847.

The whole force which moved from Puebla amounted to ten thousand men, more or less—marching in four columns on successive days, in the following order, viz: Twiggs, Quitman, Worth and Pillow. In approaching the city of Mexico by the main highway, you go directly on to the height of El Penon, which is a strong position and excessively fortified. Before leaving Puebla it had been considered whether the main road could not be avoided, and El Penon turned, by passing round to the south and left of lakes Chalco and Jochimilco. The engineer officer, serving immediately at general head quarters, had questioned a large number of persons, (including spies and agents sent especially to examine the route,) and the mass of testimony was entire to the boggy, mucky and perfectly impracticable character for wagons and artillery of the road leading in that direction. It was therefore in contemplation to turn El Penon, by forcing the enemy's lines at Mexicalzingo, although the ground was difficult, and the batteries known to be numerous. This route, you will observe, is to the north and right of those lakes.—The reconnoisances of the engineers were consequently directed to this end. In the mean time, Gen. Worth, whose division had been left at Chalco (while Gen. Scott, with Twiggs' division, had gone on to Ayotla,) sent Col. Duncan, with a strong party, to examine the denounced route.—Col. D. found it just the reverse of what it had been pronounced to be;—it was firm, rocky, and quite practicable, requiring, to be sure, a little labor here and there. Gen. Worth instantly sent Col. Duncan with this information to Gen. Scott, and urged the movement of the whole army to the left of lake Chalco. This recommendation instantly prevailed. The direct attack was abandoned, and the next morning the whole army was in motion. Worth's division in the rear, (now by the change of the line of operations become the front,) took the lead, and the whole mass filed to the left of the lakes to San Augustin, which is on the great Acapulco highway to the city of Mexico, and about nine miles from it. This is the history of the strategy of the business.

We arrived at San Augustin on the evening of the 17th. The first position of the enemy was at San Antonio, 2½ miles off in advance. General Worth sent an engineer officer the next morning to reconnoitre. Capt. Thornton, of the Dragoons, escorting him. He went to about 1000 yards of the enemy's battery, leaving the company some hundred yards in the rear. When the engineer officer began to examine the battery with his spy glass, a gun was fired at him. The ball passing over him, struck Capt. Thornton from his horse, tearing away his whole breast and ribs. Poor fellow! he had not ten days to live; he was so feeble that he could scarcely sit in his saddle. Physicians and friends had remonstrated against his going out; but he had, I doubt not, made up his mind that nothing but death itself should take him from his saddle. He had been troubled and pestered in many ways, but he was as pure and honorable a man as ever lived. This reconnoissance resulted in the intelligence that the position of San Antonio could be turned by its right our left. Another reconnoissance was directed by Gen. Scott, to ascertain whether, by branching off at San Augustine and taking a wider circuit to our left, we could not gain the Tacubaya road and turn all the enemy's works. The engineer officer went about a league on this road, where he came upon a ravine occupied by the enemy in force on the opposite side. The ground was found to be rough and broken beyond description, still practicable for infantry, and with labor doubtless could be made so for cavalry and artillery. Accordingly this was decided upon as the route on which the army was to move. On the morning of the 19th, working parties were pushed forward to repair or rather make the road. Pillow's division, supported by Twiggs', were to dispossess the enemy of the ravine before mentioned. Upon trial it was found that the enemy could not be brushed away. He was strongly fortified, in great force, with upwards of 20 pieces of artillery. A battle had therefore to be fought before the road could be cleared. As our troops approached the position, the enemy opened a distant cannonade, which he kept up from one or two o'clock until dark. The mountain howitzers and Magruder's battery were posted as *counter batteries*, but as the enemy's guns were 18 pounders, 24 pounders and such like, behind parapets, or at any rate in commanding positions, you can readily imagine who got the worst of it. When will such follies cease?

Our troops took up positions during the night of the attack of the enemy's lines next morning, which they did in handsome style and with complete success, killing many hundreds, taking many prisoners, upwards of twenty pieces of cannon, amongst which were those taken from Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, small arms without number, and a great abundance of cannon ammunition, which we were much in need of. Among the prisoners, were several officers of rank, including the late acting President, Gen. Salas, the author of that infamous paper exhorting the guerillas to "wage war without pity." In the mean time, Worth's division began operations, on the 20th, around San Antonio, over the route that had twice been reconnoitered by the engineer officer, who led Smith's light batallion and Clark's brigade around this position. As soon as the enemy discovered our troops in motion, he began to abandon his works and to retreat on the main road to the city—our troops pushing on with rapidity, reached the road in time to pierce the retreating column about its centre, killing and capturing some and dispersing the rest in all directions. The remainder of the division hurried up through the village and joined Clark's brigade. The whole division pressed on along the highway in hot pursuit of the retreating enemy up to the village of Churubusco, where our troops come across another strongly intrenched position. These defences consisted of a regular bastion field work, with wet ditches. It served as a bridge head, and was thrown across the road, to its right and somewhat in advance of it, is a strong stone church, with a field work in front. The flanks of the field work were connected with a high stone wall, which enclosed the church.—To the rear of the church and bridge head there is a deep wet ditch, running perpendicularly to the road, and extending far off to the enemy's left, and therefore, parallel to our front; behind this ditch was an infantry line, stretching from right to left quite a mile long. When Worth's division came within reach of the bridge-head, it was formed on the right (our right,) of the road, and moved forward through the dense corn fields, in front of the enemy's lines. The infantry troops behind the ditch before mentioned, soon gave way and fled to their entrenchments. As our troops approached the enemy's intrenchments, the most terrific fire that you can possibly imagine was opened upon them. Suffice it to say, that the bridge-head was forced, and the enemy's left completely routed. Twiggs' and Shields' troops and some of Pillows' approached the right of the enemy's lines, where they suffered severely. Frank Taylor's battery was brought up to counter batter the field work, and most gallantly served, but being directly opposed to heavier metal, was cut to pieces. Duncan's battery was established in a position which enfiladed or took the enemy's works in reverse, it therefore did great execution, and not being exposed to the enemy's heavy guns, suffered but little. Our loss was severe—probably it will exceed a thousand killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is much greater than ours, but cannot be accurately estimated. We have 2700 prisoners, several hundred of whom are officers, of all grades, from generals to lieutenants. There is no obstacle to our entering the city, at any time we choose.

Whig Prophecirs.

Mr. EVANS, of Maine, the great Whig leader in the U. S. Senate, said on the floor of the Senate, during the debate on the Tariff question, in 1846, That the Tariff of 1846 would not yield over $17,000,000 of revenue; and every whig paper in the Union, from the National Intelligencer down to the Daily American echoed the words of Mr. Evans; and "that's what ails them."

Poor creatures, they have not the honor or the honesty to come out like men, and acknowledge their stupidity and errors; but they must needs try their hands at new prophecies. The statesmen of that party, if it is true, say not a word,—they have sense enough to see and feel the awkwardness of their position; but the small fry keep barking and spitting spleen, while every sensible man in the community laughs at their stupidity. A good Whig manufacturer remarked to us, the other day, that the greatest curse the manufacturer have to bear, is the constant intermeddling of the Whig newspapers, and the twaddle of Whig politicians. All we desire, said he, is that these political hunters will let us alone; we have suffered enough already, by allowing them to drag us into their political fights, and to make us bear the burthen of their campaigns.

NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—Messrs. Hill & Curry, Brokers, on Wood street, have shown us a new counterfeit on the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, which is a very dangerous one, and well calculated to deceive even good judges of paper money. It is a $5 bill, dated March 1, 1845, payable to S. Herron, No. 1131; and signed T. Scott, Pres't., and W. H. Denny, Cash. The signatures are much better done than the engraving, which is rather coarse, particularly the figure $5 in the corners. The circular name of the Bank in the genuine bills, nearly touches the border of the notes, while on the spurious issue there is a space of 1-16 of an inch. The counterfeits are ¼ of an inch shorter than the genuine notes, and the paper is much thinner, and of a more yellow complexion.

NOTICE.

☞ The prize Fruits, Vegetables, &c., at Philo. Hall, which, owing to the inclemency of the weather, were not sold yesterday, will be sold this morning by auction, at 9 o'clock, without reserve. Admission free.

Died,

On Thursday, 23d inst., at 11½ o'clock, P. M., WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, son of Wm. and Mary Ann Rinehart, in the 8th year of his age. His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Penn street, below Irwin, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER.
Jas. Dalzell, W. W. Wallace. W. J. Totten,

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

2½ FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.
Genessa, Hunter, St. Louis
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Louis McLain, Bennet. Brownsville
Camden, Hemphill, Beaver
Michigan No 2, Gibson, Beaver

DEPARTED.
Dover, Reno, Cincinnati
Loyal Hanna, Jack, Cincinnati
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Louis McLain, Bennet, Brownsville
Camden, Hemphill, Beaver
Michigan No 2, Gibson, Beaver

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 25, 1847.

☞ It rained constantly yesterday from morning until late in the evening, and there is now a fair prospect of a rise in the rivers. Out door business was nearly suspended, and consequently have no sales to report worth mentioning. Prices remain at our quotations of yesterday.

More of the Veracity of the Gazette.

Speaking of the causes which led to the war with Mexico, the Gazette denies the truth of Mr. Dallas' statement, and asserts that "It was the order of the Executive, unadvised by Congress, which provoked the war;" and "Gen. Taylor, but for the order to advance, would, to this day, have been in quiet possession on the Nueces. *There would have been no war.*" We scarcely can think of any term, calculated to convey an idea of the character of such statements as this. If they were made by men who had neither the time nor the ability to obtain the truth, we could readily forgive the authors of them, and pity, and take pleasure in correcting their ignorance; but when they are made by men who claim to have been attentive listeners "to all the debates in Congress growing out of the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico"; who have "read the Executive Documents upon both questions;" and who so palpably misstate the truth, we really know not how to proceed, in a proper manner, to express our ideas, in relation to the individuals, and the considerations by which they are influenced.

We will, however, show—not only that this statement of the Gazette is entirely untrue; but that the Executive of our country, in giving instructions to Gen. Taylor to take a position on or near the Rio Grande, was only in the performance of a constitutional duty, for the violation of which he would have deserved the execration of every American citizen.

It cannot be denied that, pending the final negotiations by which Texas became a part of our Confederacy, the Mexican Minister, Gen. Almonte, was instructed by his Government to say, that the consummation of that act, would be deemed by Mexico a sufficient cause for war with the United States; and that, when it became known that our government had Texas received in to the Union, that gentleman, still acting under instructions from his government, demanded his passports and left the country. A review of the entire circumstances which intervened between that act and the commencement of actual hostilities, is deemed unnecessary; and we will therefore merely bring to the notice of our readers those facts, which bear upon the subject, from the time when Mr. Slidell was appointed by our government to proceed to Mexico "with full powers to settle the present dispute in a peaceful, reasonable, and honorable manner."

Mr. Black, our consul to Mexico, in accordance with instructions from Mr. Buchanan, had held a confidential conversation with Mr. Pena, the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, which resulted in a letter from this gentleman, dated on the 15th of October, 1845, in which he expresses the willingness of the Mexican government to receive a commissioner from our government, in the following words:—

"I have to say to you, that, although the Mexican nation is deeply injured by the United States, through the acts committed by them in the department of TEXAS, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS NATION, my government is disposed to receive *the commissioner* of the United States who may come to this government with full powers from his government to settle the present dispute in a peaceful, reasonable and honorable manner."

Now, what were the acts, committed by the United States, or under its authority, in Texas, previous to the 15th of October, 1845? Texas was admitted into the Union in July of that year; and on the identical 15th of October, General Taylor wrote a letter to the War Department, from Corpus Christi, on the River Nueces, *in Texas*. The army of the United States was there concentrating, in order *to protect* those who had now become citizens of our Republic. This act, and the act of annexation itself, were those, committed by the United States, which the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, had complained of. Gen. Almonte had declared that, if the government of the United States sanctioned the annexation of Texas, the act would be a sufficient cause for war—Texas had been annexed—the army of the United States was already within its borders—the Mexican government, even at this period, declared that Texas belonged to her. Not Texas to the Rio Grande: not Texas to the Nueces; but EVERY FOOT OF THE SOIL OF TEXAS!

In another letter from Mr. Pena to Mr. Slidell, of the 20th December, 1845, he refers to the appointment of a commissioner "expressly and exclusively to settle the questions which have disturbed the harmony and good understanding between the two republics, AND WHICH WILL BRING ON WAR BETWEEN THEM, *unless such settlement be effected in a satisfactory manner.* This *manner*, and these *questions*, as insisted on at every step, relating entirely to the annexation of Texas to the United States. And, in a letter from Mr. Slidell to Mr. Buchanan, of February 6th, 1846, he encloses a communication of Mr. Pena to the Mexican council of government, in which reference is made, no less than five times, to the state of affairs between the two countries, growing out of the annexation of Texas; and no other subject of difficulty is in any way referred to

After Herrera was forced to retire from the Presidency—when Parades assumed the head of the government—and a new Minister for Foreign Affairs was installed, Mr. Slidell again notified the government of that country of his appointment, according to the express wishes of the government, as formerly stated by Mr. Pena. A long letter of abuse, misrepresentation and misstatement, was the reply of Mr. Lanzas, the new Minister, to this notification. He said that before Texas became annexed to our Union, "the supreme government had declared that it would look upon such an act as a *casus belli*; and, as a consequence of this, negotiation was, by its very nature, at end, and *war was the only recourse of the Mexican government!*" "*Upon this point the resolve of the Mexican government is immutable.*"

In all this correspondence, (and we refer the reader to House document No. 196, 1st session 29th Congress,) it will be found that the Mexican government make reference to no other difficulty than that which they assert has originated in the annexation of Texas to our Union; they declared beforehand, that, if this event took place, it would be deemed by them a sufficient cause for war; after an express statement that they would receive a commissioner from our government clothed with full powers to settle "*every cause of complaint between the two governments*," they assume the right to dictate the precise name by which such a commissioner shall be designated, and, virtually, the words of his commission; and then tell our government that TEXAS BELONGS TO MEXICO; this is the only point in dispute between us; and if it is not settled in "a satisfactory manner" to her, it will bring on war between the two countries, and that, on this point, the resolve of Mexico is immutable.

It was not sufficient, to awaken a sense of justice in the minds of the government of Mexico, Mr. Slidell informed them that, although the annexation of Texas was the cause, on their part, of an abrupt termination of diplomatic relations between the two governments, the people and government of the United States had causes of complaint of a far more serious character; that "the annals of no civilized nation had presented, in so short a period of time, so many wanton attacks upon the rights of persons and property, as have been endured by citizens of the United States from the Mexican authorities—attacks that never would have been sanctioned by any other nation than a neighboring and sister Republic." It was not enough that our Minister referred to the fact that Texas was, in view of most of the civilized nations of the world, as free and sovereign a State as Mexico herself. It was not enough that he told the Mexican authorities, he came there fully empowered to settle *all* the questions of difficulty between us; and that Mexico could of course prefer, if she chose to do so, some one among the many to be discussed, for the most speedy settlement.—It was not enough that we had manifested such a desire for peace with that country, as to make the offer to send a Minister to settle our difficulties, after she had herself added insult to injury, by withdrawing from all diplomatic intercourse with us. The suggestion of all these facts was not enough to awaken the Mexican sense of justice. Texas, she said, was a part of her territory; the United States had resorted to every species of unfairness and deception to wrest it from her; and unless that matter was settled to her satisfaction, and in her own way, war must exist.

Among the earliest acts of the Congress of Texas, after declaring her independence, was one extending her laws over the State of Texas, and defining the limits of that State. The limits thus defined, among others, extended to the Rio Grande del Norte. And the government of Mexico was especially reminded that, as long ago as 1842, Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, had written to the United States Minister in Mexico as follows:—"From the time of the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, to the present moment, Texas has exhibited the same external signs of national independence as Mexico herself; and with quite as much stability of government. Practically free and independent; acknowledged as a political sovereignty by the principal powers of the world, no hostile foot finding rest within her territory for six or seven years; and Mexico herself refraining for all that period, from any further attempt to re-establish her authority over the territory."

In short, no argument available in such a correspondence; no statement of fact calculated to convince the mind of a reasonable man, which could be brought to bear upon the subject, was left unused by our government; in the hope that the war with that country might be averted. No course, honorable to our country, was left untried, in order to avert this evil. All our efforts were unavailing, and, in accordance with "the immutable resolve of the Mexican government," war was declared against the United States, and the armies of Mexico were conducted within the limits of our territory, and our citizens inhumanly butchered. And still we are told, *by the apologists of Mexico*, that "there would have been no war if Mr. Polk, as President of the United States, had not instructed Gen. Taylor to occupy a position on the Rio Grande: "that there would have been no war" if he had been permitted to remain upon the Nueces; notwithstanding the Nueces was in Texas, Texas had been annexed to the United States: Mexico declared that Texas belonged to her; and that the difficulty originating in our adoption of Texas must be settled, or war was the immutable resolve of Mexico. Such is Federal reasoning—such is Federal statements of fact

We have written longer upon this point than we had intended, and find that it is not yet exhausted. We will, however, close this article, and refer to the subject again. It is one of deep and vital interest—one in which every true patriot must feel a great degree of concern. It is, indeed a question, whether our government is *always wrong*, when seeking to protect the flag of our country from insult, assert the rights of our fellow-citizens, or redress the wrongs inflicted upon them by other nations. The Democratic party have always taken the side of their country against ANY foreign power; and when the country has been involved in difficulty, the Federalists have uniformly been the apologists and defenders of the power against whom their country was contending. They are for themselves alone in a time of peace; and in war, for any power which they believe can effect the overthrow of the Democracy. Our readers will therefore bear with us, if we seem to be tedious, in trying to show these gentry up in their true colors. We shall state nothing but what we believe to be truth, and this we mean to state without fear.

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 Masoni'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

CHRISTIE'S Galvanic Remedies for all kinds of nervous affections they have been used with entire success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; gout, toloreux, bronchitis, vertigo, nervous or sick headache, indigestion, paralysis, palsy, epilepsy, fits, convulsions, cramp, palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, general debility, &c. In cases of dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs—they have been found equally successful.

These applications are in the form of Rings and Magnetic Fluid, Bands, Bracelets, Belts, &c.

☞ See advertisement for further particulars on the outside of this sheet.

For sale at the only agency, 57 Market street.

☞ WINDOWING COURT.—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, Allegheny City. mar1

LOCAL MATTERS.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—We have barely room to give the Reports of the Committees, which will be found below:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON VEGETABLES.—The Committee on Vegetables, appointed by the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, to decide who are entitled to premiums for the various articles now exhibiting at Philo Hall, beg leave to submit the following Report, as the result of their examination; and think the persons named justly entitled to a reward. Many of the Vegetables are very fine, both in size and quality, and will compare well with similar productions in any part of the United States. Respectfully submitted,

Sept. 23, 1847.

To Charles Pugh, for the best Cabbage.*
To W. C. Dunn, for the best Cauliflowers.*
To " " for the best Celery.*
To Thos. Hutchison, for the best Onions.*
To Joshua Robinson, for the best Vegetable Egg.*
To Wm. Martin, for the best Double Parsley.*
To D. M'Kinney, for the best Lima Beans.*
To W.C. Dunn, for the best Carrotts.*
To " " for the best Parsnips.*
To " " for the best Blood Beets.*
To Thos. Hutchison, for the best Turnips.*
To " " for the best Tomatoes.*
To Jacob Allen, for the best Sweet Potatoes.*
To Wm. Petrie, for second best " " *
A lot of Irish Pink Eye Potatoes were exhibited by Mr. George Lowman, remarkable for the number on a vine, having been manured with Guano. Also, a few plants Ground Nuts, in great perfection.

WM. EICHBAUM,
JOHN MURDOCK, Sr.,
GEO. PARKIN.

*Amounts not yet awarded.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.—Among the varieties presented, there were several from John Murdoch, jr., and others, against which there was no competiting varieties of the same kind being presented, by any one else.

In other instances, the size and quality of the Fruit offered by different competitors, were so nearly equal, that the Committee did not feel themselves justified in indicating a preference

Among the specimens of Pears, the Bartlett and Genesse of J. Murdoch, were superior to any description of fruit of the pear kind, that appeared, excepting the Seckle. Of this variety, there were several specimens, the two best by Mr. Hutchinson and W. and J. Murdoch, both of which were excellent, and too nearly equal in merit to admit of any distinction.

Among the Apples, the attention of the Committee was attracted to the Ribston's Pippin, English Codling, and Roxbury Russet of W. and J. Murdock. The two first of these were exhibited for the first time in this city, and their appearance is answerable to their high reputation.

Mr. Martin's Rhode Island Greening and Summer Pearmain were very superior; and the Catawba and Isabella Grapes of John G. Martin were the best exhibited.—Mr. McKinney's Green Rambo and Golden Pippin were beautiful specimens and attracted much notice.

Specimens of Quinces were presented by Mrs. Collins, of uncommon size and beauty. She had several competitors whose specimens were of superior kinds. Those of Mr. Townsend and Mr. Miller were uncommonly fine and but little inferior to those of Mrs. Collins. Mr. Townsend produced some French Pippins, and apples called Townsend Sweet, which were quite superior.

Mr. Townley exhibited the Cooper apple, Golden Greening, Townley's Seedling and a large and beautiful specimen of an unknown variety. The third specimen was named by the committee. It is a large and beautiful apple, not sufficiently ripe to be tested, but it bears a very high reputation The fourth specimen is an apple very large and of a yellow color, but not mature enough to enable the committee to characterize its flavor. The committee, although requested to give it a name have thought proper to await the trial of this apple at the next annual exhibition, when a title may be given with some reference to its quality. The committee have been more particular in alluding to the two specimens last mentioned, from their desire to attract public attention to our seedling fruits. They have no doubt that if proper researches were made, many varieties would be discovered throughout Western Pennsylvania, that would deserve general propagation. Many specimens other than those above mentioned were exhibited, which would have been noticed by the committee, had it been necessary. Considering that this is the first exhibition of fruits since the revival of the Society, the display was creditable and satisfactory, not only to the committee, but, as they believe, to all who witnessed it.

The Committee have reserved the notice of Mr. Shiras' Peaches to the close of their report. In size and beauty they surpassed any that have heretofore been exhibited in Pittsburgh. A very remarkable variety was exhibited by Mr. Thos. S. Hart. The name was not given, but it has an exact resemblance to Crawford's Malacatune. This specimen alone was equal to the Crawford's Malacatune of Mr. Shiras. The cultivation of choice peaches is but recent in this neighborhood. From the example afforded at this exhibition, the committee anticipate a rare display of this fruit at the next anniversary. Mr. Shiras will then find that he has competitors that will put his eminent horticultural skill to a test not hitherto experienced.

Thomas Hutchison, $6; J. Murdoch, Jr., Geo. Shiras, W. and J. Murdock, and Wm. Martin, $6; D. M'Kinney, $4; Thornby, $5; A. W. Townsend, K. T. Frier, W. Holmes, $2; John G. Martin, $5.

WALTER FORWARD,
SOLOMON BERLIN,
THOMAS SAMPLE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FLOWERS.—The Committee on Flowers appointed by the Pittsburgh Horticultural Society, beg leave to submit the following Report:

For the best display of Dahlias, $3, to Mr. James Wardrop.

2d best display of Dahlias, $2, to Mr. G. Parkin.

For the best design of Cut Flowers, $2, to Miss Murdock.

2d best design of Cut Flowers, $1, to Mr. G. W Fahnestock.

For the best display of Boquets, $2, to Mr J. Wardrop.

2d best display of Boquets, $1, to Mr. Henrici.

For the best display of Plants in pots, $5, to Mr. J. H. Shoenberger.

2d best display of Plants in pots, $3, to Mr. Wardrop.

Discretionary Premiums of $1 each to Mrs. Wm. Robinson, jr., Mr. Wickersham, the Messrs. Murdock, and Mr. Joshua Robinson, for fine collections of Plants. And also to Miss Jones, for a beautiful dish of Flowers.

It is the opinion of the Committee, that the thanks of the Society are due to those persons who contributed flowers so liberality for the decoration of the room.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,
WM. HOLMES,
J. KNOX.

☞ BILL MCCARTY, the notorious thief, has been taken, and is again in his cell in the Penitentiary. He was caught by Gen. J. K. Moorhead, near Hollidaysburg, last Tuesday, and lodged in the jail at that place, until a constable was found, who conducted him safe to the only place where such characters are fit to be. He escaped on Sunday morning, near two weeks ago, and on the next Wednesday one of the eastern stages was robbed of three trunks. Gen. M. hearing of this, suspected McCarty, at once, and obtained a decription of the contents of the trunks. When the scoundrel was caught, he had on one of the vests described by the passenger. The trunks, &c., were not found.

Bill will be very likely to serve out his time now. He need not attempt to escape, for he will be watched.

☞ George Dunn was fined 67 cents and costs, by the Mayor, yesterday morning, which he paid, and then promised to leave the city. We understand that in his frolic, on Thursday evening, he made a threat to kill some one who was with him. When it is known that he, but a few hours previous, escaped the gallows, by some fine spun technicalities, discovered by the Judges of the Supreme Court, it will be thought that he is anxious for another term of imprisonment. If he is not—if he values life—he had better be a *little* more careful in future.

☞ They do say that the b'hoys of Allegheny city are not the most agreeable persons in the world. Dr. Colton declared, after delivering a lecture there, that he felt relieved to find that he had escaped with his life. He said he would not risk another Lecture in that city, without having his apparatus insured The conduct in our sister city, is indeed too bad. The authorities and citizens should interfere, to prevent such scenes. It is a hard case, when a scientific lecture cannot be delivered without risk of life and limb. We call the attention of "those whom it may concern."

☞ The Whig meeting in Allegheny market on Thursday evening, was a grand failure, notwithstanding the reports circulated that Mr. Forward would deliver one of his big speeches, Joe Barker held a Native meeting at the other end of the market, and had by far the best crowd. While the speeches were being made, there was a row in the market house.

RETURNED.—Hon. W. W. Irwin, arrived in this city on Thursday evening, by the Brownsville packet. He is said to look exceedingly well.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.—It is with pleasure that we announce the appointment of our worthy old friend, E. H. Heastings, Esq., as D. G. W. T. for this district.

☞ Capt. Rowley's Recruiting office is in the Citizens' Hotel, Penn street.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Manager.....C. S. PORTER.

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 35 cents.
Pit, 25 " | Gallery, 20 "

GREAT ATTRACTION!!—IMMENSE SKILL!!

Last night of MISS C. WEMYSS.

Saturday Evening, September 25, 1847,
Will be acted the celebrated Tragedy of
JANE SHORE.

Duke of Gloster.....MR. OXLEY.
Jane Shore.....MISS C. WEMYSS.

A Medley Dance, by MISS ANNA MALVINA.

To be followed by a very laughable farce called
Raising the Wind.

Daddler.....MR. WEMYSS.
Peggy.....MISS ANDERSON.

The whole to conclude with a Drama in 1 act called
THE TWO MURDERERS.

Robert Macaire, Jacques Strop, } The two murderers. } MR. J. DUNN. MR. PORTER.

MINUET DE LA COUR,
By Mr. John Dunn and Miss Anna Malvina.

Monday, Benefit of Miss C. Wemyss.

In rehearsal,—A new Tragedy called
GENEVIEVE OF BRABANT;
In which Miss C. WEMYSS will appear.

Daty's Head Quarters for Hosiery.

TO those who wish to provide for the approaching cold weather, would do well to call in time to examine my assortment of Woolen Drawers, under Shirts, Stockings, Comforts, &c. &c., as I have my winter's stock ready for examination, of my own and Foreign manufacture.

N. B. Call early that you may have the first choice. M. DALY,
Sign of the Big Stocking, 5th st.,
sc25-tf between Wood and Market.

More New Books at Morse's.

WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON, by J. Sparks.
The Simple Story, a new novel, by Mrs. Inchbald.
The Iron Chest, a play in 5 acts.
A Story of the Battle of Waterloo, by Rev. G. R. Cleig, M. A.
Hackley's Geometry, for Schools and Colleges.
Draper's Natural Philosophy, four hundred illustrations.
Howitt's Natural History, illustrated.
Howitt's Tales in Verse, juvenile.
Louis XIV and the Court of France, by Miss Pardoe, part 5.
Agnes Searle, cheap form, by Miss Pickering.
Christopher Tadpole, by Albert Smith, with illustrations.
The Nursery Rhyme Book, a new collection of Rhymes, Games, Sports and Gingles. Illustrated.
Living Age, No. 175:
Taylor's Counterfeit Detector.
Ladies National Magazine for October.
Gody's Lady's Book " "
Graham's Magazine " "
Ardent Froughton, the Wretched Merchant, by Maryatt.
All the Foreign Reviews and quarterlies, just received and for sale at MORSE'S
sc25 85 Fourth st., between Market & Wood sts. Literary Depot.

LINSEED OIL—16 bbls pure linseed oil just received and for sale by F. SELLERS,
sep 21 No. 17 Liberty st.

LARD OIL—10 half bbls Conling's no. 1 just received and for sale by F. SELLERS,
sep21 No. 17 Liberty st.

MESMERISM—Dod's Lectures on the Philosophy of Mesmerism, for sale at
sc11 MORSE'S.

WHIG REVIEW—The September number, for sale at [sc11] MORSE'S

LOST—A Gold Pencil case and Pen Holder, with the owner's initials upon it. Being a gift, it is valued at more than its worth. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office.
sc20

The Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanic's Institute

IS open to subscribers from this date. ☞ Hall in Gazzam's Buildings opposite Philo Hall.
sc20-d3t ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

POEMS—Tom's Fortnight Ramble, and other Poems, by Thomas Mackellar, author of Dropings from the Heart, just received and for sale at
sc18 MORSE'S.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND—No 29 of this valuable work has just been issued, and is for sale at (sc18) MORSE'S.

PTBLIC MEN OF TME REVOLUTION—Including events from the peace of 1783, to the peace of 1815, by the late Hon Wm. Sullivan, M. D. Just received and for sale at
sc18 MORSE'S.

YOUNG HYSON TEA—30 half chests Y. Hyson Tea; just received and for sale by
sc20 MILLER & RICKETSON.

J. D. LEHMER, Late of Pittsburgh, Pa. C. W. ANDERSON, Late of Nashville, Tenn.
LEHMER & ANDERSON,
DEALERS IN COTTON.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
No. 8 Front Street, above Broadway.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

REFER TO
Merchants generally, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants generally, Nashville, Tenn.
W. F. Lane & Co, Louisville, Ky.
Springer & Whiteman, } Cincinnati, Ohio.
James Johnston & Co., }
Hewitt, Heran & Co., New Orleans.
Magregor & Morris, New York.
Duval, Keighler & Co., Baltimore.
Smith, Bagaley & Co., Philadelphia.
Daniel Deshon, Boston. sep24-1y

PORT WINES.

47 BBLS. PORT WINES, good vintages, of '38, '40, '42, '43, '44, and '45, consisting of
Wet or Sweet: Harris & Son's c' pure juice; do " Treble grape; F F & Co. " double do; Hunt & Co. " do; Ducal Grape " single do; Burgundy " do do
Dry Wines: Pure, 1840; Pure juices; Osborn's 1834, straw color, rich and fruity; Queen pale rich and very superior; Lagure, 1 casks, Calabria and Cetto.
Several of these wines are the best for medical purposes; many of them come from the District of the upper Corgo, entirely freed by age from acidity or sweetness. Just received, in store and for sale by the original package, and also on draught at the wine store of the subscriber.
JACOB WEAVER,
sc24 16, cor of Market and Front sts.

BACON—12 Hhds Hams;
12 do Shoulders;
5 do Sides; prime (fright and dry) just
sc24 rec'd and for sale by F. R. SELLERS.

BERTIER PENS, Platinated by Galvanic Process; nearly as good as gold Pens. Eighteen cents a card, containing 20 Pens, with a good Pen-Holder.
Pen No 1, suitable for running hand,
No 2, " Secretary "
No 3, " Round "
No 4, " Italian "
No 5, " Old English Bl'k Letter,
No 6, " Lady's hand.
Each card contains 20 Pens, with a good pen-holder.
The Pen No 4 is principally used in writing and drawing schools. No 5 for copying Music, marking Parcels, etc. Nos 1 and 2 for Bank-Note signatures, and these pens never cut the paper, however fine, or however heavy the hand may be.
L. LOOMIS, Ag't,
sc24-d1w No 80 Wood st.

Splendid Stock of Dry Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A. A. MASON & CO.,
62 Market street, between Third and Fourth sts.

HAVE on hand a very large and splendid stock of Fall Goods, of the