The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 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 Elizabeth.)	J. H. Philips, (of Robinson.)
James A. Irwin,	R. H. Kerr,
James Cunningham,	Dr. Wm. Bachup,
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 Neel,
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. CARB, 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.

The North American.

We do not like to notice disparagingly any of our contemporaries of the newspaper press; and when we cannot, consistent with truth and propriety, commend them to public notice and patronage, we usually prefer leaving them unnoticed altogether. There are, however, sometimes particular cases and peculiar circumstances, in which we are constrained to depart, for a brief interval, from our established rule. Such an exception is presented in the instance of the paper, the name of which is placed at the head of this article.

The *North American* itself, owing to the unscrupulous manner in which it has been conducted, and the insignificancy of the persons connected with it, possessed but little political influence, and still less claim on public notice and respect. But having lately become conjoined with the *United States Gazette*, (a journal which, although ultra federal in politics, having been for many years edited by a gentleman of refinement, education and character, possessed extensive patronage, and exercised considerable influence over a respectable portion of the federal party,) it has thus received a position, *by purchase*, which it never could have acquired by merit, and which it certainly cannot long retain. And it is this circumstance which has obtained for it the present notice at our hands. Had the late editor of the *U. S. Gazette* retained the slightest control over the paper in which it has thus been merged, its conductors never would have sanctioned, and its columns never could have been polluted with, the infamous forgeries and the mendacious certificates which of late filled the pages of the *North American*, almost to the exclusion of all other matter. And it will not do for the editors of that journal now to allege that they did not know the papers and certificates in question to be false and forged. They knew well—they could not but have known—from the pure and blameless character of Gov. Shunk, from the high honor and integrity of Mr. Miller and of the other gentlemen with whose names the *North American* has taken such unwarrantable liberties—that the dishonorable charges against them were as false as they were malicious, as groundless as they were infamous. They knew well the origin and history of those spurious papers that reflected on the character of the lamented Muhlenberg; and they knew that neither Gov. Shunk nor any of his cabinet either had, or could have had, any hand or taken any part in their concoction or publication.

But supposing—monstrous as the supposition would be—supposing the *North American* ignorant of all this, at the time of its first infamous publication; yet when, subsequently, the evidence of the falsehood was presented for inspection—when the proof, the positive proof, of the forgeries was exhibited, why was not the *amende honorable* made? why was not an *apology*, why was not a *retraction* published? But no! the original forgeries were *republished* in the *American*; the slanderous charges were *repeated* and *multiplied*. The editors of the *North American* have evidently been educated not only in a very loose school of morals, but also in a very shallow and superficial school of politics. They think that a *lie* often repeated and constantly adhered to will be as influential in accomplishing results even as truth itself. There is not, we are well convinced, an honorable, an intelligent man in the Commonwealth, of either party, who does not look with loathing and contempt on the course pursued, in this matter, by the *North American*.

We perceive also in the same Journal, of the 27th ult., a notice, in characteristic terms, of the great DEMOCRATIC MEETING, that was held in this city, on the 18th September last. The *pseudo Judge* who principally edits the North American, with his accustomed disingenuousness, grossly misrepresents the substance and the meaning of the remarks of the gentlemen who addressed that meeting. We scarcely need assure our readers, in contradiction to the *North American*, that, at the meeting in question, there was not a single word fell from the lips of any person that even malignity could distort into a reflection on the character or conduct of that distinguished democratic statesman, JAMES BUCHANAN. The puny efforts of the *North American* and its kindred tory prints, to shake the confidence of the country in the well-tried democracy of Mr. Buchanan, are as vain and futile as they are contemptible and unprincipled.—Than Mr. Buchanan, there is not in the whole country, a more enlightened statesman, a more devoted democrat, a more resolute, determined and unwavering antagonist of the principles and practices of the federal tory party; nor is it possible for any man to possess more thoroughly and entirely, the respect, the confidence, the warm, and devoted attachment and regard of his party and of the nation.

The comments of the editor of the *North American*, on the style and the manner of the gentlemen who addressed that meeting, are equally indicative of impudence and ignorance, and are entirely beneath notice. It strikes us, however, that the pen of the critic ill befits the fingers of that editor, whose ranting as a speaker is as ridiculous, as his plagiarisms as a writer have been palpable and notorious. Unable, in the estimation of many, to obtain a position even among fifth-rate practioners, in the profession which he once attempted to pursue, he became "theatre-mad," and his efforts in the drama fell still-born from the press, and were damned on the stage.

We are at a loss to know what occupation to advise him to pursue; he is evidently unfit for that of an editor. If mere notoriety, be the sole object of ambition left to him, he has surely acquired enough to satisfy the longings of any man; for, if we are rightly informed, he stands, in Philadelphia, confessedly among the chieftains of rowdyism.—While, if for a moment, he should imagine that the *bench* could again receive a degraded member, it would be impossible for him to listen, even at a distance, to the soft tones of a *piano forte*, without being reminded how sadly the ermine of justice may be sullied, when it hangs on unworthy shoulders.

We are not, however, among those who hold that reformation is impossible to any man; and if we should hereafter witness any improvement in the manner in which the *North American* will be conducted, it will afford us much pleasure to chronicle it.

Hon. Thomas Buchanan.

The Hagerstown Torchlight of Thursday, last, contains the following, in relation to the late distinguished Judge of the Western District of Maryland. On the Tuesday previous, Judge Buchanan "held court, and heard several elaborate arguments in Chancery. On his return home in the evening, he was accompanied, in his carriage, by his daughter, (Miss Buchanan,) and was unusually cheerful until he arrived within two miles of his residence, when a sudden silence seizing him, his daughter cast her arms around him and enquired the cause. He made no reply, and in an instant he had expired, from an attack of apoplexy. Probably never since the establishment of our county, says the Torchlight, has the decease of any one in our midst been received with more profound regret.—Deep has been the impression of his death, and long will his memory be cherished by those upon whose life, liberty and property he has, in days past, been called to judge. Judge Buchanan succeeded the Hon. Roger Nelson, and was elevated to the Bench on the 4th of May, 1815. He was at the time of his death, in the 79th year of his age. He was the brother of the late Chief Judge John Buchanan, of the Court of Appeals of this State."

Dr. George M'Cook.

We intended, some time since, to notice the appointment referred to in the following article: but it was passed over with a multiplicity of other matters of interest. We are pleased now to do so—for the gratification of the many friends of Dr. M'C. in this city. The most gratifying fact connected with the appointment, in the estimation of his friends, is, that the appointment was made without any solicitation on his part. We copy the article from the New Lisbon Patriot:

An Ohio Professor in a Maryland University.—We learn that the Trustees of the Washington University, Baltimore, have tendered to Dr. George M'Cook, M. D., of New Lisbon, the Chair of Surgery in that Institution. It is only a short time since the Dr. resigned a Professorship in the Willoughby University of our own State; and this new requisition for his services, is alike indicative of his spreading reputation and the discernment of the Board which made the selection. If we are right in our impression, this is barely the second instance in which a Professorship in an eastern medical school, has been filled by an Ohioan.

[*New Lisbon Patriot.*

THE NEW YOKK EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Contrary to the expectation of every one, this Convention adjourned last evening, *sine die*, after a short session of two days. A series of resolutions were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, and unanimously adopted, virtually leaving to the General Convention, which will shortly meet, the case of the suspended Bishop Onderdonk, for final adjudication. The N. Y. Herald of this morning, has a full report of the proceedings of the Convention. We copy the concluding portion of the proceedings.

The Rev. Mr. Forbes then rose, holding in his hand a paper, which he said contained a series of resolutions, on a subject deeply and vitally affecting the peace and prosperity of the diocese of New York. Thr resolutions he said were drawn with much care, and he might add, after much consultation, and he hoped they would meet the unanimous concurrence of the convention.

The most profound silence prevailed while Mr. Forbes was speaking, all eyes were directed to him, and every member was eager to catch every word that fell from his lips.

The church, he continued is in an anomalous condition—it was in a serious difficulty, and the resolutions, which he was about to propose, were drawn for the purpose of relieving that difficulty.

He then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the solemn convention of this convention, that justice to the church in the diocese of New York, as well as its best interests demand, that it be relieved from its present anomalous position.

Resolved, That the General convention be, and is hereby requested, to give to the church in this diocese such relief as may be consistent with its powers.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the next general convention.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at such time and place as may be designated by the standing committee of the diocese, provided that at least thirty days notice be given of the same.

Judge Oakley agreed with the spirit of the resolutions, and hoped they would pass unanimously. Rev. Dr. Tyng said, I suppose there can be but one feeling, and that of cordial satisfaction at this proceeding, and in order to allow every person to indulge in that feeling, I move that the convention adjourn *sine die*.

On being informed that there was some necessary business before the convention, the motion was withdrawn.

The motion to adjourn was renewed, and prevailed, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Our relations with Brazil.—The New York Herald, of Tuesday says:—"We learn from an authentic source that an order has just been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington, requiring the collectors at the different ports of entry to levy a duty of twenty per cent, upon coffee imported from Brazil, in the vessels of that nation. Very little coffee is imported into this country from Brazil in Brazillian bottoms. There is a Brazillian vessel now in Boston with coffee, and another in Philadelphia, but this is an unusual occurrence."

Mr. Bancroft in England.—The Rev. Mr. Clapp, of New Orleans, somewhat celebrated for his attachment to Mr. Clay and the Whig party, writes from London: "Mr. Bancroft, the American minister, has been of great service to me. I have been at his house seven times—once at a party.—Mr. Bancroft is one of the most popular ministers the United States has ever sent to this court. He is very popular with the nobility. They speak in the most exalted terms of his character, learning and eloquence. Mrs. Bancroft is equally well liked—they reflect lustre on their own name, their families, their friends, their country, and all that is dear and precious in civilization and refinement."

Prices under the Tariff of 1846.

The Gazette and other federal papers are laboring to prove that the Tariff of 1846 has caused prices to fall, and consequently has operated injuriously to the interests of all classes in community. Assertions, now-a days are not heeded by the people, unless backed up by facts and arguments to sustain them. Our neighbor has entirely failed to prove that prices are lower under the Tariff of 1846 than under the Tariff of 1842.

From a gentleman in this city who is extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of Bacon, we have obtained the following table of prices of the articles named, on the 2nd of October 1846 and 1847, respectively:

	Oct. 2, 1846	Oct. 2, 1847
Hams Per lb	5¾c	9@10c
Shoulders " "	3½c	9c
Sides " "	5c	8c
Hog round " "	4½c	8c
Lard " "	5½c	9½c

From this table, which may be relied upon, it will be seen that the price of provisions have nearly doubled since last year! That the People's Tariff has assisted in bringing about this result, cannot be doubted. We call the attention of the panic making Editor of the Gazette to these *facts*, and trust that he will not insult his readers with another rigmarole about prices falling off one half *in England* between the months of *May and August!* He might as well talk about the prices falling in Timbuctoo or the Sandwich Islands in a certain month! The federal Editors must place a poor estimate upon the intelligence of their readers, if they suppose that palpable untruths about prices falling in consequence of the Tariff of 1846 will be regarded as facts. Such humbugery will deceive no longer.

Deserters from the Army.

Some time since, a statement came from one of the *Native* papers, that the deserters from our army in Mexico, were mainly among the adopted citizens of our country; and charging that the Irish were most liable to desert. We have lately seen a correct statement of the entire number of deserters from our ranks, as given in the National Police Gazette, from which it appears that the whole number of deserters, at the present time, is *one hundred and ninety*. Of this number, 130 were born in this country, 27 in Ireland, and 18 in Germany. It is surely disgraceful to our countrymen even if the number were not one tenth of that which is stated:—as the man born and reared in this country, under such glorious institutions as ours, who can be induced to desert his country's flag in a time of danger, must possess an exceedingly small share of honorable principle. The natives of Ireland among the deserters, is but one-seventh of the whole number. This is a fact highly creditable to that portion of our adopted citizens; and reflects the more honor upon them, when it is remembered that they form a very large proportion of the whole army. The natives of Germany, though constituting a smaller portion of the army, seem to stand by the country of their choice, with equal firmness; and are willing rather to die from the shots of the enemy, than to desert the flag which protects their rights as men, and promises freedom to the world. Indeed, there are no facts of importance within our recollection, which do not point to our adopted citizens, as the steadfast defenders of our Republican institutions The example of one such man as SHIELDS, if we had never heard of MONTGOMERY, would go farther to fix our confidence in the integrity of Irishmen, than all the labored arguments which have ever been written, to prove the danger likely to result to our institutions, from the increased and largely increasing numbers of natives of other countries, who are coming among us to find a home.

Madame Ablamowicz.

This lady, who is to appear at the Athenæum to-night, is recommended to the highest consideration of our citizens by the universally favorable expressions of the press, in the cities of St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo and Cleveland: and by the highest commendations of the critics of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. She is acknowledged as possessing powers as a singer, excelled by few, and has been sustained by the most intelligent and refined audiences of those cities. We hope our readers will take the best course they can, in order to judge of her merits, by visiting the Athenæum to-night.

For the Morning Post.

Editor of the Post:

SIR: In an article copied by you from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, I find the following:—"If Cuba ceases to be Spanish, it *must* be American." Do me the favor to place it on record in your columns, as my firm conviction, that this Island is already virtually the property of England. I have heard it confidently stated, that she now receives the revenue of Cuba, towards the liquidation of the debt due to her from Spain. I know not on what authority this statement is made; but, be that as it may, it is well known that the Spanish government is indebted to England in the sum of thirty-six millions sterling; and, "thus aroused," will she suffer *any* other power to touch Cuba?—Nay!—not while she is GREAT BRITAIN! One word more. What can we urge against the transfer of Cuba by Spain to England, after making war upon Mexico?" If she is a passive, she is not an *unconcerned* spectator of our doings there.

WATCHMAN.

The late Gen. Butler.—Gen. Worth sends to Judge Butler of South Carolina, the following letter which he received from Gen. P. M. Butler. It is the last he ever wrote, and bespeaks his character:—

SAN AUGUSTIN, Aug. 19, 1847.

Dear General: We are here in tribulation: I can but hope, however, it is but temporary. It is ordered that this division remain as protection to the train. There is gloom on us all: while I am one who believes there will be fighting enough for all. The moral effect is withering. The regiment, tho' weak in number, is up to the full point, and I trust South Carolina may have a place in the picture.—We have been watching you and your division for the last two days, with fraternal affection; but the entire voice of the army, where I have been, or heard, is unbounded confidence in "Worth." "So mote it be." But I have strayed from the principal point or purpose of this note, which is to say, our friend, Col. Dickinson, more impatient, and not so long a soldier as myself, desires a place near the flashing of the guns; and with good taste, wishes to get near you. If you can make him useful, he will feel much gratified. I am aware that you are surrounded with a talented staff, but a little more of a good thing will render it not the less complete or effectual.

I am, my dear General, yours sincerely,
P. M. BUTLER, S. C. V.
General J. W. Worth, Comd'g, &c.

Beautiful Thought.—Young womanhood. "The sweet moon on the horizon's verge. Although matured but not uttered; a conception warm and glowing, not yet embodied; the rich halo, which precedes the rising sun; the rosy down, that be speaks the ripening peach; a flower—

'A flower that is not quite a flower,
Yet is no more a bud.'

☞ Setting a man trap is the title given to a picture of a very pretty young lady arranging her curls at a mirror.

☞ "Hear the words of instruction, my son, while you are sober," said the doctor, "for it is not possible to be *taught* when you're *tight*."

From the Norfolk Beacon, September 25th.

The United States Frigate Raritan.—Mr. Grant's Experiment.—Some two or three months since, the frigate Raritan entered this port from the Gulf of Mexico with a sick crew, a large number, some of them officers, having died on the passage, with what was believed to be the yellow fever. She was ordered off by the Board of Health, and has since been anchored off Craney Island, dismantled and uninhabited. Such was the dread of the fatal disease, that though every part of her was open, and her valuable cargo of provisions, &c. exposed, no one dared board her, save some hands from the Yandalis whose duty it was to trim the wind sails, that were set with a hope of purifying her. Sailors who ventured below, were sure to be seized with a violent sickness—five out of seven who went on board, having been prostrated by the foul stench that arose from her hold. It was suggested by many to scuttle her, but this was objected to, as it would cause a loss of between 50 and 60,000 dollars worth of provisions, powder, &c., which could not be removed while she remained infected. Some two or three weeks since Professor Robert Grant received permission of Commodore Skinner, Chief of the Bureau, of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, to experiment on the frigate with his newly invented disinfecting Gas. Such was his confidence in his own ability and the efficacy of his invention, that all the warnings of his more timid friends could not dissuade him from an undertaking which seemed death daring. He went on board with his apparatus on Tuesday last week, and after laboring day and night, most of the time "solitary and alone," in a week he reported the ship to Captain Stribbling, of the Pennsylvania, as perfectly healthy, and "sweet as a nut." The result of his experiment was contrary to the expectations of many, a complete triumph; and as a proof of his confidence in her purity, he will forthwith take up his lodgings on board, sleep in her cock-pit, and keep command of one of our noblest frigates, if the government will only commission him, and furnish "a bold brave crew."

The Mackerel Fisheries.—The catch of mackerel thus far this season has been small in comparison with that of the two past years. Out of our fleet, comprising 150 from this port, one-half have continued off our shores, and have in most cases been rather unsuccessful, while the others, *from* the bay, have in nearly every instance returned with full fares. A large number of vessels, amounting in all to about 60, are still at the bay; many of them are now due, having at the last accounts nearly completed their fares, while others will not probably arrived for two or three weeks: the quality of the mackerel brought from there is very good, being principally 1s and 2s. Recently a few vessels have been quite fortunate in taking mackeral a few leagues from this Cape. The quality of these have been very superior, nearly all 1s.—*Gloucester Tel.*

Luther's Marriage.—Catharine Van Bora was a beautiful girl, of noble birth, who, having fallen in love with a poor student of Nuremburg, had been condemned by her parents to the cloister. Escaping, with aight of her companions, after some years, the place of refuge at Wittemberg. Here Luther became attached to her. Yet with a sense of justice rather unusual to a lover, he wrote to the Nuremburg student—"If you desire to obtain your Catharine Van Bora, make haste before she is given to another, whose she almost is. Still she has not overcome her love for you. For my part I should be delighted to see you united."

The student not responding to this offer, Luther married her. In this union he was most happy—the details of his domestic life are full of sweetness and tenderness.

TREES.—The life of man is like the morning mist to the age of trees. He is born, grows up, flourishes, decays and sinks into his kindred dust, ere the vegetable life has approached to its maturity. We instinctively venerate all length of duration. The "Ancient of Days" is the first appellation of the Great Spirit of the Universe. The oak that flourished years before our birth, and will continue long after we have mouldered away, partakes of the feeling which we attach to all things whose existence exceeds our own narrow space. We grieve for the destruction of what is irreparable with peculiar emotion, and we moralize over the power of man, who, in one short hour, can cut down the strong tree that has stood for years beyond his numbering, but which he in vain may desire to restore. In every sense, how great is his power of evil—how limited his capability of doing good!

Cold Bedrooms.—A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest weather. The natural heat of his body will very speedily render him even more comfortably warm than the individual who sleeps in a heated apartment, and in a bed thus artificially warmed, and who will be extremely liable to a sensation of chilliness as soon as the artificial heat is dissipated. But this is not all—the constitution of the former will be rendered more robust, and far less susceptible to the influence of atmospherical vicissitudes than that of the latter.

[*Journal of Health.*

Letter from Father Matthew.—The following says the Albany Evening Journal, is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Father Matthew, by last steamer:

"We are, thank God, in common with your country, cheered by the prospect of an abundant harvest, and though poverty still broods over our afflicted country, thanks to your magnificent gifts of food and money, comparative plenty gladdens the toiling laborer's cottage. Next Spring, God permitting, I shall proceed to your glorious Republic, to give expression in person to the gratitude that swells my bosom."

Balance of Trade.—The Boston merchants, says the Journal of Commerce, have shipped in the last three months 13,386 tons of rice, costing nothing. The books of the Custom house, when the proceeds of this ice are brought back, will show so much balance against the country. We export a cargo which costs nothing, and import in payment a cargo of value. For doing such things, and for generally bringing back more than it carried away, trade was accused and convicted of impoverishing nations. One would think that any body could have seen through such a delusion; yet our highly respectable race did not see through it until some fifteen years ago.

The bridge across the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, which was swept away by the great freshet last year, has been rebuilt, and opened for travel. The entire length of the wood-work of the bridge is 1,414 feet, and the spans are from 200 to 255 feet from centre to centre. The gridge is on the arch and truss plan, with the floor running lengthwise, which is different from the general plan of flooring bridges; but, in the manner in which this is constructed, it is believed to be an improvement.

Influx of Grain.—It is reported that the stocks of grain and flour in London are accumulating to such an extent, that the warehouse room at command no longer suffices for their reception, and that recourse had been had to Greenwich for partial accommodation. A notice has been posted at the North American Coffee-house, in London, requiring the consignees of several cargoes of corn, lying in the river Thames, to come forward and claim them. Prices have fallen to such an extent that the responsibility of accepting consignments of corn has become a serious matter, and hence the disinclination of the consignees to claim the property.

Another use for Ether.—From a communication published in the last number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, it appears that a case of "delirium tremens" has been successfully treated by administring ether. The patient is an Irishman, named William Perry, a man of sanguine temperament and of a strong and robust frame. He has been intemperate for many years.

☞ No one could have said the following but the Yankee Blade:

"Reader, did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting? If not, you had better get a little *gallant'ry*."

☞ A protestant lady in Ireland has just given a site of four acres and £100 to provide for a Roman Catholic glebe, for the parish. With such examples of true Christain charity, there is hope for poor humanity.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 4, 4 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—The steamer's news has unsettled the markets. Sales of 800 bbls. Western brands at $6@6,25; held generally at $6,25.

GRAIN—The market is at a stand; higher prices are asked than at last quotations. Dealers are awaiting the receipt of private letters.

All the other articles continue unmoved.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Oct. 4, 3 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—The Hibernia's news has stiffened the prices of our market; and $5,75@5,93¾ is now asked for Genesee brands. No sales to report.

WHEAT is held higher than at last quotations.

CORN—Sales of Prime White at 63@66c; of Prime Yellow at 67c.

OATS—Sales at 62@64.

Breadstuffs rather inactive.

Provisions and Groceries without change.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Oct. 4, 3 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—The foreign news had a favorable effect upon the market. Sales of Howard street brands are quoted at $6; of City Mills brands at the same rate.

WHEAT—Moderate sales of Prime White at $1,32@1,35; 50,000 bu. Prime Red sold at $1,25 ⅌ bu.

CORN—Sales of Prime White at 63@66 ⅌ bu.; Prime Yellow is held at 70c.

WHISKEY—Moderate sales at 29c.

☞ We have received the fourth number of a new "Enterprise," just started by Wm. Taylor & Co. in the city of Baltimore. It is a very small *attempt*; but it may prove an important one; and gives promise of greater magnitude in due time. Whether it is a daily *Enterprise*, or weekly, we cannot determine from the number before us. We hope it may prove a successful and profitable one. Terms *one dollar* a year.

☞ A man named Andrew J. Harbough, of Harrisburg, in this State, offers a reward of twenty dollars for the apprehension of John Moses Weaver, who he says run off with his wife on the 16th ultimo. Weaver is represented as being about 32 years old, and MARGARET about 27. It is said they have been seen in Pittsburgh, and are believed to be in one of the western cities. The advertiser does not say whether he wants to get Margaret again, or not.

Manufacturing at Lowell.—According to Mr. Appleton, an extensive manufacturer, the manufacturing capital of Lowell, has realized from its earliest investment to the present time, an average profit of ten per cent. That capital is at this moment estimated at $22,000,000. What cotton plantation has done this in Mississippi? Labor is more difficult to obtain, and higher now than formerly, although the number of factories has vastly increased,

The number of females in the factories is 7,915, and of males 3,310. The average wages of females clear of board, per week, is $2 00; of males, $4 80. The total raw cotton consumed per week, is 1,209 bales, or 62,400 per annum. The Merrimack Company is the largest—its capital is $2,000,000. Some of the companies have only $600,000 invested.

From the Albany Eve Journal.

Canal Tolls.—The amount received for tolls on all the N. Y. State Canals during the 3d week in September, is.....$126,669 87
Same period in 1846.....106,096 27

Increase.....$20,603 60

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 22d Sept. inclusive (144 days) is.....$2,541,212 60
During the same period in 1846, (160 days).....1,777,322 98

Increase.....$763,889 62

Consolation.—If we get at noon day to the bottom of a deep pit, we shall be able to see the stars which on the level ground were invisible. Even so, from the depths of grief—worn, wretched, searched, and dying—the blessed apparitions and tokens of heaven make themselves visible to our eyes.

☞ The Washington Union announces the death, at Norfolk, on the 20th ultimo, of Captain L. N. Carter, late of Virginia, of the United States marine corps.

☞ The storm of the 25th ultimo which was so severely felt along the whole Atlantic coast, is said to have been terrific on the Lakes.

☞ 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, Allegheny City. mar4

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, hat, 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.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BOGUS GIRLS.—Is it possible that begging in our flourishing city has been organized, and reduced to a regular system? We should think so, from a scene presented to us yesterday. Seven little girls, all apparently about ten years of age, were banded together on the wharf, begging from the passers, and picking up whatever of value lay before them. They were gay and happy; danced, laughed, and had their jokes, as though they were doing good work in the world. Sometimes, as we observed, they encounter difficulties, which to them are incidents that break the dull monotony of their lives. The company assembled round a sugar cask, and each helping herself to portions of its contents, when a sturdy drayman approached with a standard. There was what the boys would call "a scatterment." They fled like guerillas; but in a moment were again together, formed in line and marching on. A daguerreotype likeness of this little band would be curious to look upon, and perhaps instructive; for one-half the world might begin to learn, from it, how the other half lived.

LARCENY ON A STEAMBOAT.—On last Thursday evening, a man named James E. Cooper, on the steamer Louis M'Lane, had the following articles of clothing stolen from him, which we publish for the purpose aiding in the discovery of their whereabouts. A blue cloth cloak, lined with woollen plaid, with velvet collar, &c.; a fine black cloth dress coat lined with black bombazine in the back, and a pocket in the left side, &c.; a black silk vel vet vest, lined with green baize, a pair of black cassimere pants, and a pair of cassinett.

The above articles were purchased from Mr. Digby, Liberty st.

The celebrated Bill Maxwell was committed on Saturday, by Ald. Steele, on the charge of committing the larceny; but no clue can be gained from him as to the goods. A passenger on the boat saw him go into the room in which the clothing was. It is thought there is sufficient testimony to convict him.

BRADDOCK'S FIELDS.—The Supreme Court, on Saturday, pronounced judgment affirming that of the District Court of this county, by which the attempt to disturb the title of this valuable property is defeated. It is not for us to take part with any litigant, but as a member of the community we are gratified when as in this case and that of the controversy respecting the extensive ground of James S. Craft, in the city district, all litigation is cut up by the roots by such decisions. Improvements can then grow up with confidence and peace, which is of course for the general prosperity. We hope that the points of law involved will be presented in the notes of decisions in due course.

LOCAL.—For a week or ten days the press of political matter, Mexican news, &c., has cramped the local column of the Post into nothingness, almost. Until after the election we will not be permitted to fill up; but then we will be on duty late and early. Those who prefer the items of the city must have patience.

THEATRE—To-night Mr. Dunn appears in a new play written expressly for himself, which has been much lauded for its excellence as a Drama. The caste is a strong one. The entire bill for this evening is attractive.

UNUSUAL.—On Saturday morning, there were four cases brought before the Mayor—from the tombs—*all ladies!* They were arrested for vagrancy and divers crimes. The entire crowd were sent up until they could have time for reflection.

☞ A man started over the Hand Street Bridge, yesterday, and refused to notice the demand of the toll-gatherer for his two cents! The old gentleman went in pursuit, as it was his duty to do; and when he reached the delinquent, was assaulted and much abused by him. It is hoped that the assailant may yet have justice meted out to him for the mean and cowardly act.

RE CAPTURED.—A half-giant, from the Allegheny region, was last week arrested by the Day Police, for disorderly conduct, at Fehl's tavern, Hand street. He got on a spree, and attempted to fight a companion; but he was soon locked up under the Mayor's Office. It was discovered that he was a Clarion county horse-thief, who had escaped from the jail of that county, in which he had been placed to await his trial. On Sunday evening, Constable Patterson started up the river with him, and he is by this time closely guarded in his cell.

THE ALLEGHENY WATER WORKS.—The contract for making the engines and pipes for the Allegheny Water Works, has been given to KNAPP & TOTTEN; these gentlemen being the lowest bidder. We understand that the machinery is to be of the first order, and the cast iron work of such a strength as to resist the prodigious power of twenty five thousand pounds to the square inch. We wish our enterprising neighbors *over the water* all kinds of success, *except*, in keeping afloat in illegal issue of *shinplasters*. We suppose they are governed by the maxim, "Do evil, if good will follow" a maxim which they may find very unsafe.

DUQUESNE BALL.—On the 22d inst., the members of the Duquesne Fire Company will give a grand Ball, in Lafayette Assembly Rooms. The names of the managers are a sufficient guaranty that it will be a splendid affair. We have seen their cards of invitation, tickets, &c., and can say that we have never looked upon any thing of the kind so neat. This is indicative of the style of the preparations now being made for the Soiree. We hope the young men of the city, (and old ones, too,) may make up their minds to patronize the company.

LUMBER LARCENY.—A few days ago, a man, whose name we have forgotten, got aboard a raft it was not his own, at Red Bank, Armstrong county, and glided off as swiftly as the current would carry him. He landed at our wharf, on Friday, sold the lumber the next day and made his escape. The owner arrived here soon after, made information of the offence, and officer Hague recovered the raft, but the thief had gone, no one knows where.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Stapleton, while at work in Graff's warehouse, canal basin, yesterday morning, was so seriously injured by a wall falling upon him that he expired in a very short time. He was a poor man, and has left a wife and three children entirely destitute. He was a sober, industrious man. His remains were removed to his residence, in Webster street, soon after the accident.

CLOTHING.—Whoever wants a coat, or other articles in the clothing line, would not miss it by calling on Ancker & Mayer, Wood street. It is certain that they keep an excellent stock on hand, and when required, can cut and make to order a clean fit. Just try them and be convinced.

☞ Blangy had a pretty house last night, and her performance merited even a better. She goes south again, and we trust, will visit this city once more, and oftener. She has made friends here, who will at any time give her a cordial welcome.

MUSICAL CONCERT.—The far famed Madame Ablamowicz arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and has made arrangements for giving a vocal concert in the Athenæum Musical Hall, on this evening, as will be seen by advertisement. As this lady has never yet appeared before a Pittsburgh audience, we think it but proper that the opinions of the press of other cities should be heard, in relation to her powers as a vocalist. We quote the following from the Louisville Advertiser.

The Concert at the Appollo Rooms.—The brilliant success of Madame Ablamowiez at her first concert, gave her last night for her second and last one, the finest audience we have seen in the Appollo Rooms since the first concert of Ole Bull. We felt no ordinary degree of satisfaction in seeing this evidence of the estimation in which such rare gifts and acquirements as here are held by the people of Louisville. And the perfect mastery she exercised over her audience showed that they felt her wonderful power.

This second concert was composed of a series of operatic gems and many of the finest ballads that adorn Irish, Scotch and English melody. The opening piece from Rosini's Barber of Seville, though beautiful and brilliant, is not esteemed in the West as equal to Bellini's "*Come per me sereno*" which Madame Ablamowicz sung the first night. That she executed it in superior style, all who are acquainted with the music will readily acknowledge. She gained her audience, however, by her perfect singing of "John Anderson, my Jo." We never heard it sung before. The last stanza was the most exquisite ballad singing we ever heard. It closed with what the Italians call a diminished sixth, a change at once beautiful and brilliant. If Chief Justice Robertson where he quoted this stanza in affirming a decree in a case of Alimony, could have had Madame Ablamowicz to sing it in the Court of appeals, we think old men Logan would have been satisfied with the affirmation of the Court.—*Louisville Adv.*

☞ Mr. and Miss Wemyss have gone to Cincinnati. Success attend them wherever they go.

VOCAL CONCERT
OF
MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.

☞ MADAME ABLAMOWICZ begs to announce that she will give a VOCAL CONCERT on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at the

ATHENÆUM MUSICAL HALL,

Assisted by Mr. H. ROHBOCK, who has kindly consented to accompany on the Piano Forte.

Madame A. will sing on the occasion selections from the most universally admired Irish, Scotch and English Ballads, as well as from the Gems of the most popular operatic music. All such as have elicited the most enthusiastic applause at her Concerts in the eastern and western cities of the United States.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores, the principal hot