The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 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. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 N. Fourth street—is our only authorized agent in Philadelphia.

Tickets!

Tickets for the election on Tuesday next, are now printed at this office and ready for delivery. Our Democratic friends are requested to call and supply themselves at once.

Pope Pius IX.

The acts of this distinguished Pontiff are claiming the attention of the whole civilized world, to an extent far beyond those of any other monarch; and Rome is now becoming a point of observation, and of interest, more remarkable, than any city of Europe, if not of the world. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we recollect that, from being the "mistress of the world"—whence emanated all that was wonderful, or grand, or beautiful in art; all that was great in intellect; all that was splendid in appearance, and nearly all that was desirable in possession,—from being the fount whence sprung the choicest streams of literature; the purest offerings of patriotism; the most ardent manifestations of human love;—whence came the most renowned of statesmen and of warriors; the most brilliant architects and artists—she had become

"as the desert, where we steer
"Stumbling o'er recollections;" * * where
"The double night of ages, and of her,
"Night's daughter, ignorance, hath wrapt and wrap
"All round us." * * * *
"She who was named *eternal*, and array'd
"Her warriors but to conquer,—she who veil'd
"Earth with her haughty shadow," * * * *
"* * * * She who was almighty hail'd!"

Thus, when it is remembered what Rome once was, and what she had become—the world turns to look upon the present state of the affairs of the "lone mother of dead empires;" and is naturally led to wonder what will be her course in years to come.

Since the accession of PIUS IX., many circumstances have transpired, calculated to excite an especial degree of interest, in the minds of our countrymen, in the affairs of Rome. For many years past, the political tendencies in all the States of Italy have been decidedly republican; and although much of tyranny and treachery has been endured and practised, the march of liberty appears to have been slowly onward. Pius IX. has, however, given to the cause of liberty and human improvement, an impetus which will not, we think, be overcome. He has released all from bondage who were in confinement for political offences; he has manifested a truly liberal spirit in relation to the expression of opinion on political affairs; he has shown a wonderful degree of concern for the interests of his people, by enquiring into the causes of their grievances, and at once overcoming them, if practicable; he has opened the way for more extended and intimate connections with other nations; and, in all respects, (so far as we can yet form an opinion of him,) has shown himself to be a man, a statesman, and a true philanthropist. Having expanded and enlightened views, which would elevate the character of a statesman in any country, he seems, also, to possess that firmness and true courage, which once made the name of Roman the proudest upon earth. As friends of liberal principles; as humble laborers in the work of advancing human liberty; from our inmost soul we wish him that encouragement and success, which ever ought to follow the effort to do good; and in the expression of this hope, we have no doubt we shall be joined by every man, of liberal mind and enlightened understanding, to whatever religious denomination he may belong.

There is one point, however, in relation to the course of the new Pontiff, which appears to us to be misunderstood; or, if not, great injustice is designedly done him. This is in relation to imprisonments said to have been made on account of religious offences. It is said that a number of priests and bishops were imprisoned under his predecessor; that these men are still in prison; that he is aware of the circumstances which led to their incarceration; and that, until they shall be released, we are offered but a poor evidence of his liberality or his benevolence, no matter what other acts, of a political character, he may sanction. These are among the statements and conclusions made by a portion of the religious press of our country; which manifest a lack of sound political acumen, and are calculated, as we think, to do injustice to a man, who we look upon as one of the greatest men of the world—truly great, because of the influence against which he has to contend; the true courage which he has manifested in carrying out his plans; his profound sense of regard for the best interests of the people; and the radical changes which he has made, and is continuing to make, in affairs affecting them. It should be remembered, by those who thus censure Pius IX., that he is the head of a religious, as well as a political government; that the religious administration of his government is mainly carried out—indeed almost entirely—by others; that these exert an influence, which all his regal power *could not* overcome, if estranged from, or brought to operate against him; that the influence which he has thus far exerted, although exclusively political, has been condemned most extensively, as leading to the overthrow of religious influence; and that the only thing which unites him to the people, is the fact that no religious rights, either of the people or the clergy, have been interfered with. They should recollect, that a prudent man, aiming to accomplish a great work, will in all cases so act, as to secure all the influences likely to aid him in its prosecution; and that many of the best undertakings of man have entirely failed, from the rashness and impolicy of those who attempted them. They should remember that there can be no freedom of religion, except where there is true civil liberty; that the politician must pave the way for the priest: because the wisdom of Providence has wisely decreed, that intelligence and political freedom cannot exist where religious bigotry and intolerance prevail.

We therefore think it extremely unjust, in the professed supporters of religious equality in our country, to censure the present, Pope for having failed *to do* what some may sincerely wish to see accomplished, and what he may be as anxious to *attempt* as any of those who condemn him. His position, as we have intimated, is a most responsible, a most critical one. Surrounded by the most uncompromising opponents of civil liberty,—his administration in the hands of those who ever look with jealousy (of whatever sect,) upon any attempt to circumscribe the sphere of their influence, or to curtail their power;—with the watchful emissaries of other powers, equally jealous, all around him;—can it be expected that he would take the step, of all others most hazardous, which some zealots recommend; when the taking of it may at once crush all hopes of a healthful political reformation, which must bring with it the overthrow of all religious abuses? We say that no true philanthropist will, for a moment, seriously recommend such a step, or find fault with him because he does not take it.

This is a matter somewhat beyond the sphere of our duties as conductors of a newspaper—it is a matter not pertaining to our government; but, as those who rejoice in every step which is made to make man a more responsible being, and to extend the circle of his usefulness and happiness, we think it not amiss to say something on the subject. We say it, with a view to condemn the plans of those who do not see that any thing is right, or good, or praiseworthy, unless done as they would have it done; and to encourage those who believe that a great work will yet be done, in a quarter where so many have looked with poignant regret, when connected with the remembrance of what Rome once was. We think there is manifest the dawning of another bright and glorious day upon—

"* * * * * "fair Italy,
* * * * * the garden of the world, the home
Of all art yields, and nature can decree."

And who does not wish that the land of Petrarch, of Dante, and of Tasso;—the land which produced an Angelo and a Canova;—which nourished Galileo, to guide our way among the bright worlds above us; which gave the example of Brutus to the patriot; and which has been the mother of eloquence, and science, and

"* * * * * whom the wide
Nations have knelt to for the keys of Heaven;"—

who does not wish to see her again shining forth with a refulgence more bright than she has ever shed upon the world? We believe there is no enlightened man who would regret this; and therefore we would say to her Pontiff—Go on; relying on the strength of Him whose messenger thou art. In His name bless your people with civil liberty; and, when once they enjoy this—when their minds shall once become released from thraldom—Rome will again be free!

☞ The editor of the Gazette, a short time since, said, that the war was "an unrighteous act;" and, on all occasions, he and his party are condemning the President as its author, and the Democratic party, as its supporters. In his paper of yesterday, he says:—"Congress has given the Executive the amplest power to prosecute the war with vigor, and yet, with men ready to volunteer everywhere, and power to keep 75,000 men in service, besides the Naval force, nothing is done in an efficient manner."

We do not know where the President will find his authority for "keeping 75,000 men in service;" but as the Gazette never tells any thing but the truth! (!) we must take it for granted that it is so. However, we think that a man, or a party, who condemns "an unrighteous act," ought to be among the last so say one word in condemnation of the *inefficient* manner of its performance. A very natural supposition is, that a *moral* and *religious* man would wish to see "an unrighteous act" performed, (if done at all,) in the least efficient manner possible. But there is no *inconsistency* in this; for federal editors, like common scolds, must grumble about every democratic measure. It is natural with them; and the People do not seem to mind them much. If an unquestionably good deed is done, they find fault because it was not better done; and when an error is committed, they get mad, and grumble, because the error itself is not of much importance. Perhaps it is necessary in the economy of Divine Wisdom, that discordant elements should occasionally be comoined, in such a manner as to give existence to a Federal editor.

☞ For specimens of "all the talents, all the decency," and appeals to the *reason* and *intelligence* of the People, read the Gazette of yesterday—articles "Wilmot Proviso,"—"Politics in the Army," —"Gov. Shunk's charity,"— &c. &c. However, as we have brought our neighbor to the acknowledgment of *one* of his many sins, and have some reason to hope he may yet become a *thoroughly* reformed man, we will stand by him to the last:—even if he should get "*a commission*" to command our forces in Mexico. We are determined not to leave him. "Whither thou goest, we will go!" Do try and get that commission, neighbor! We would so love to fight the Mexicans on their own soil, with you as our commander! It would be much more desirable than fighting their *apologists* at home!

New York State Democratic Convention.

We learn from the New York Globe, of the 4th inst., that the Convention for the nomination of sundry State officers adjourned at 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 3d, after having agreed upon the following gentlemen:—

For Controller.... ORVILLE HUNGERFORD, Jefferson;
" *Sec'y of State*. EDWARD SANFORD, New York;
" *Lt. Governor*. NATHAN DAYTON, Niagara;
" *Att'y General*. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Otsego;
" *Treasurer*.... GEORGE W. CUTLER, Wayne;
" *State Engineer*. O. W. CHILDS, Onondaga;
" *Canal Commiss'rs*. } JOHN C. MATHER, Rensselaer; ELISHA B. SMITH, Chenango; FREDERICK FOLLETT, Genesee;
" *Inspectors State Prison*. } JOHN FISHER, Westchester; GEO. CALDWELL, Montgomery; NORMAN B. SMITH, New York.

The *Wilmot Proviso*, moved as an amendment to the Report of the Committee on Resolutions, was *voted down*.

GEN. PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Hon. Edmund Burke disposes of the slanders against this gallant officer, in the Union of the 1st inst., in such a manner as to forever silence those who first gave currency to them. In his communication, he says:

Gen. Pierce received his appointment under the following circumstances: When the requisition was made upon the State of New Hampshire for a battalion of volunteers, Gen. Pierce was the first man to put his name down upon the roll, and in the capacity of a *private*. He made known to his friends that, in that humble capacity, he intended to serve, if he had no opportunity to serve in another. The President, of course, became acquainted with the patriotic conduct of Gen. Pierce; and, when the ten regiment bill became a law, he, from long personal acquaintance and friendship knowing his sterling qualities of head and heart: and without solicitation on the part of Gen. Pierce, tendered to him the appointment of Col. of the 9th Regiment, which was promptly accepted by him. And when the bill providing for the organization of the ten new regiments was passed, the President tendered to him the appointment which he now holds, also without solicitation on his part. Gen. Pierce was, by his own voluntary act, a private citizen. Within the space of five years, he had voluntarily resigned the office of U. S. Senator, in which he had achieved an enviable reputation. Within the term of three years, he had refused the appointment of U. S. Senator, voluntarily tendered to him by the Governor of New Hampshire, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Woodbury. And one year ago, he declined the office of Attorney General of the United States, and a seat in the cabinet, voluntarily tendered to him by the President, intimating in his letter to Mr. Polk, declining his tempting offer, that he should never again be voluntarily separated from his family for any considerable length of time, "*except at the call of his country in the time of a war.*"

The defence has embodied in it the following, which is an ample refutation of all the charges against a favorite member of the great Democratic party:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, September 21, 1847.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, stating that it has been alleged in a newspaper publication, that Brig. Gen. Pierce had demanded and received an advance of six months' pay and rations as a condition prior to the acceptance of his commission, I have the honor to inform you that *such an allegation is destitute of truth*. Gen. Pierce's acceptance of his commission was, as usual, entirely unconditional, and no advance could be made to him without an order, which has never been given or asked for. Such advances may be legally made at the discretion of the Executive, and are occasionally ordered to officers employed on distant service, where payments cannot be effected with regularity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

Hon. E. Burke, Washington city.

MARRIED AND UNMARRIED WOMEN.—There is beauty as well as truth in the following allusion to the difference between the situation of married and unmarried ladies of a certain age," from "Tales of the World," by Mrs. C. Baron Wilson:

"Why are so many single women of middle age morose or mischief making? Because having abandoned in youth, as toils, those resources which would have proved pleasures, when the hey dey of life was passed, their minds have become a barren soil, and weeds have sprung up, where flowers might have flourished.

"The situation of a married and unmarried female, it must be confessed, is very unequal; the former having greatly the advantage in the scale of earthly happiness; and the world makes the distinction still more unequal than nature intended it.

At thirty-five the married woman is considered in the noon of life, while the single one is looked upon as passed. Again, the wife has less necessity to depend upon intellectual pleasures, as resources from the lassitude of ennui. She has duties to perform, let her station in life be what it may, to which the single woman cannot turn to vary the monotony of her existence. The matron, if she be a mother, will find a sufficient stimulus to keep up or revive, in the early instruction which it is one of woman's sweetest privileges to give her offspring, the knowledge and accomplishments she has learned in her own youth.

What pleasure can be higher, or more unalloyed, to the bestower, what sight more endearing to the beholder, than a matron o'er whose brow the shadow of time, like that on the dial, has passed, but left much of the sunny light of life behind, leading her daughter to emulate the graces of which she herself is so fair a pattern? Or to mark a son, in all the pride of youthful manhood, paying back with love, little short of adoration, the cares of her whose gentle instruction lured him to seek the wider paths of knowledge, and at whose knee his infant prayer was first breathed?

Other feelings grow cold—other memories pass away; but the gentle image of the mother who has watched our childhood—her love, her tenderness, her unwearied devotion, will forever be mirrored on the human heart."

Death of the Ocean.—At the anual meeting of the Association of Am. Geologists and Naturalists sitting in Boston, Commander Wilkes, U. S. N., made a communication upon the subject of the depth and the saltness of the ocean. The maximum depth has never been attained. Capt. Ross sounded 4600 fathoms, about 27,000 feet, and got no bottom.—There are great difficulties attending deep sea soundings. Bottom has been obtained in 2,000 or 3,000 fathoms. Experiments show that the great valleys of the ocean run at right angles to the ranges near our coast. The basins of the Southern hemisphere dip and rise alternately from the equator towards the pole, causing very unequal depths of water. Capt. Wilkes hoped that some means would yet be discovered to sound by the means of the explosion of a shell.

The mean temperature of the ocean is 39,5—in latitude from 54 to 60 South, the temperature is the same at the top and bottom. It has been asserted, as the result of experiments, that the mean temperature of the Mediterreanean is 52 degrees.

Experiments were made by Captain Wilkes upon the penetration of solar light. A pot painted white was let down into the water, and the point of invisibility marked—upon taking it out, the point of visibility was marked, and the two were found to vary but a fathom or two. In water at 36 degrees the pot disappeared at six fathoms—in water at 76 degrees, at thirty fathoms—in the Gulf Stream, at twenty seven fathoms—just outside of it, at twenty-three fathoms.

Price of Kisses from Countesses.—The recently deceased miser millionaire, the Marquis d'Aligre, was called upon one morning by the beautiful Countess de C—— with a subscription paper for the sufferers by the recent inundations. "I call upon you, Monsieur le Marquis," she said, with her delightful smile, "in favor of the sufferers of the Loire, and I must open my battery upon your heart." "Upon my purse, you mean to say, Madame," replied the Marquis; "but which ever it be, I capitulate—and now for conditions. How many pieces like this, (showing a gold piece) do you demand for a kiss?" The Countess looked up at his wrinkled face, as if to count the cost, and gravely replied, "for fifty like that I will give you two." *One* would have better contented the Marquis, but he stepped to his bureau and brought the purchase money—for twice as much as he asked for—receiving upon his bald forehead, as he bowed to put the money into her hand, the soft commodities, valued at twenty-five Napoleons each.

[*Home Journal.*

☞ The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from the city of Washington under date of the 4th instant, says:—

"I regret exceedingly to learn that, on yesterday afternoon, as the Rev. Samuel Mullady, President of the Georgetown College, and Rev. Mr. Balfe, of the College, were riding in a buggy, near the turnpike gate, the horse suddenly took fright and ran off. Mr. Mullady was thrown out and seriously injured, by having his collar-bone broken, and receiving several severe bruises. He was conducted to the parsonage of the Rev. Mr. Van Horseigh, oc Capital Hill."

☞ The Telegraph says that a boy was killed on Saturday last, near Sharpsburgh by the caving in of a sand bank.

Late Foreign News!

ENGLAND.

Emigration from Liverpool.—The amount of emigration from Great Britain and Ireland has this year far surpassed that of any previous one, as will be seen from the following returns made up on the 6th inst., of emigration from this port alone

United States,	77,403	Prince Edward's I'd.	444
Canada,	27,666	Other places	311
New Brunswick,	1,479		
Nova Scotia,	171	Total,	107,474

Of this vast number of emigrants, two-thirds were Irish, and of the remaining one-third, two-fifths were Scotch and English, and one fifth-German, of whom a larger number than formerly left this port during the past season.

RELIEF FROM AMERICA—*Arrival of the Georgiana with Flour.*—The American vessel Georgiana, Capt. Wilson, which arrived at Dublin a short time since, is now discharging her cargo The vessel was chartered by the Toronto Relief Committee, to bring over flour from that benevolent society for the relief of the destitute Irish. She has brought 2,000 bbls. of Flour, 8 bbls. of Peas, and 3 casks of Meal. The breadstuffs, already received from the generous people of America, were from Indian Corn. The present cargo is made from the best Wheat, and the Flour is of the first quality. Many a "God bless the Americans," was uttered by the spectators, who witnessed her unloading.

FRANCE.

It has been announced in the *Gazette de France*, and reproduced by the *Debats*, without contradiction, that a resolution had been taken by the Government, to supply 12,000 muskets to the Pope.

The Government having brought an action against the *Democratic Pacifique*, the *Gazette de France*, and some other papers, for some severe remarks made by these papers on the murder of the Duchess of Praslin, as showing a great degree of immorality and corruption in the higher ranks of society in France. The case against the *Democrat Parifique* came to trial on the 7th instant, when the jury acquitted the editor.

It is stated that M. Peyron, formerly pupil of the Polytechnic School, the brother-in-law of M. Alfred de Montesquiou, who lately committed suicide, had entered the novitiate of the Jesuits, and given his entire fortune, amounting to 4,000,000f. to that religious order.

IN SPAIN the Queen still finds it difficult to secure a ministry to suit her purposes.

PORTUGAL is still in a very unquiet position, in relation to some of their internal affairs.

DENMARK.

Two royal proclamations of the 28th of July have just been published, by which the decrees of the King of Denmark in 1846 for the emancipation of slaves in the Danish West India Islands are brought into force. Both proclamations are addressed to Major General Von Scholter, Governor of the Danish West India Islands. The first states that from "motives of justice and humanity, as well as considerations of the welfare of the West India Colonies, and the interest of the planters, the existing regulations respecting the slaves shall cease; in such a manner, however, that the complete emancipation shall not take place till after the lapse of 12 years, so that meanwhile the proper measures may be taken for making the arrangements for the consolidation of the necessary changes. On the other hand, all children of slaves who shall be born after the date of the decree shall be free." The second proclamation commands the Governor-General to institute a commission which shall make proposals relative to the necessary Administrative and Legislative arrangements consequent upon these proclamations.

SWITZERLAND.

The discussion in the Diet on the expulsion of the Jesuits was brought to a close on the 21 inst when the twelve Cantons and two half Cantons adopted the following proceeding In conformity with Articles I. and XVIII. of the Compact, the Diet is bound to watch over the maintenance of order and internal security of the Confederation. Conceiving that the existence and secret practices of the Jesuits are incompatible with the order and peace of Switzerland, and seeing, in fine, their presence, particularly in Lucerne, one of the Cantons of the Directory, decree—1. The question of the Jesdits is within the competency of the high Diet. 2. The Cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Fribberg and Valais in which the Jesuits are established, are invited to expel them from their territories.—3. The admission, in future, of Jesuits into any one of the Cantons of Switzerland is interdicted. The Diet, however, did not pronounce on the means by which the decision was to be enforced. This important step is reserved for the November sitting. The representatives of Lucerne, Schwytz and Valais respectively protested in the name of their constituents and declared that they would maintain the Jesuits in spite of the injunction of the Diet.

In the course of the sitting the Directory informed the Diet that the Government of Lucerne was constructing additional fortifications on different points along the frontier of Argau. That communication was referred to the Committee charged with presenting propositions for the dissolution of the Sonderbund.

The decision of the Diet to dismiss from the Federal service all the officers who took service with the League had been carried into complete execution.

On the sitting of the 8th instant, the Diet adjourned to the 18th of October, and the interval is expected to be actively employed by both parties in preparing for hostilities.

LUCCA.

In consequence of several arbitrary arrests effected by order and under the eyes of the Hereditary Prince, the population of Lucca rose tumultuously on the first instant. The Hereditary Prince is married to the daughter of the Duchess de Berry. The Prince having departed for the Summer residence of the Duke of Lucca, at San Martino, a body of 5,000 to 6,000 men proceeded in the same direction, and meeting his carriage, pelted it with stones. The rising having assumed a dangerous aspect, the Ministers of the Duke strongly insisted on his giving some satisfaction to public opinion, declaring, in case of a refusal, that they would resign their posts. The Duke acceded to theirwishes, and issued a proclamation, instituting the Civic Guard, and pledging himself to adopt the improvements contemplated by their neighbors in Tuscany.

This calmed the popular agitation, and the persons arrested were set at liberty; in the evening a solemn *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral, and the town was illuminated. Insurrectionary movements also took place on the 3rd inst., at Messina and Reggio in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—These disturbances, however, were productive of no serious results, two regiments of infantry having been sufficient to suppress them Reinforcements had been sent to Sicily. Letters of the 3rd instant, state that on the 2nd the Duke, accompanied by his son, made entry into that city amid the acclamations of the people, who had flocked thither in multitudes from the neighboring towns and States to congratulate him on his accession to the cause of Reform. The Prince issued, on the same day, a decree of amnesty, and ordered all prosecutions instituted against political offenders to be suspended.

TUSCANY.

On the 4th instant, popular demonstrations having reached a great hight, the Grand Duke Leopold II. was compelled to issue a decree erecting the Civic Guard; and a general feeling has spread throughout Italy so as completely to put an end to all fear of Austrian encroachment, while the cause of progress would be promoted in almost all the Italian States.

Right.—The *Washington Union*, in the course of a spirited article touching late movements in Mexico, says:

The maddened course of Mexico calls for all our energies. We have offered the olive-branch three or four times—we have presented her terms of a moderate character. She has disdained our overtures, and rejected our terms, and, in lieu of them, is said to have proposed other terms which would cover us with disgrace.

We must hesitate no longer. We must make Mexico feel the pressure and power of war—her ports occupied troops thrown upon her country to overrun and overwhelm her, supported by requisitions upon her infatuated people, until she will consent to exchange the horrors of war for the repose of peace. We have talked long enough. We have shown humanity to her, until it has become cruelty to ourselves. We must be done with this kind of war, too much like a peace; and we must conquer a peace by those means whice are calculated to effect it.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Thursday morning, our firemen were aroused by an alarm, and in a short time it was discovered that there was a fire on Holmes' Hill. A dwelling house, which but a short time ago was purchased by Mr. H. Sproul, was entirely consumed. We heard a fireman say that a stable was also burnt. It is certain that the building was fired by some malicious scoundrel, as there had been no fire in or near it for some months. Mr. Sproul had just got it ready for his family, and was preparing to move into it. It will be well for the safety of the city property generally if the incendiary could be caught and punished. Arson is a crime that mostly escapes the penalty of the law; why, we cannot tell. The Police, the night watch particularly, should be on the alert for such offenders. It is more important that the community should be rid of them than of drunkards and vagrants.

WANT OF WATER.—Had the night been dry and windy, instead of wet and calm, the fire which destroyed Mr. Sproul's property in the 7th ward might have been very destructive to the neighborhood, on account of the want of water. The Ordinance to extend that great element of health, cleanliness and protection, good hydrant water, over the upper wards of the city, has passed the Select Council, and is yet to be acted upon in the Common Council, but we greatly fear it will be lost in this branch by the influence of certain wealthy bond holders, who have resisted its passage at every step. We cannot see the policy of bestowing all the comforts on the body, and leaving the extremities bare and unprotected. While Allegheny is about supplying the good people there with water, we hope our City will not be behind-hand in extending its blessings to all her people.

A ROUT AND AN EXCITEMENT.—The Allegheny City Constables must be a very ungallant, uncivil and unmerciful gang of fellows. They perform the most harsh actions without respect to persons. So we are informed; and as evidence of the fact, we are told that some of them emptied a house, on the north Commons, yesterday, of all its stock—chairs, beds, pots, pokers, women and babies! The inanimate articles they piled on the pavement; and the animate were seen to cluster around the door, keeping watch over their "little all," while some trusty agents were on the look out for another shelter. To make a long story short, the ladies who dwelt within the habitation referred to, would not, or could not, pay the rent; and the landlord came to the conclusion that they must go; and the constables were called upon to enforce the provisions of the law; which they did unhesitatingly. The whole city was in excitement—men stared, boys ran, and the women looked out of the windows.

☞ The Theatre has been very well attended during the week, although the weather has been unfavorable, and the bills no more attractive than a judicious selection of plays and good stock actors could make them. John Dunn's Drama "*Joe the Orphan*" has been well received. On Thursday evening, Mr. Oxley personated that difficult character of Virginius. We did not see him, but those who did were warm in the praise of his style.—Miss Anna Malvina appears to sustain herself as a dancer, notwithstandidg the performances of Blangy and her corps. She had a fair audience last evening, on the occasion of her benefit.

NONSENSE.—The clamor against the nightly proceedings in the Market Houses. The sensibilities of some very rich persons may be wounded; but we believe a majority of our citizens are willing that those who choose to address audiences that assemble in such places may have the privilege of speaking. We go for freedom of speech; and the practice of preaching in Market places is both ancient and common. We are not so destructive in our ideas, as to wish the system abolished by ordinance.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—We observe by Cincinnatia papers, that Mr. Morris, an actor of some celebrity, who is well known in this city, fell dead, on Monday, while studying the part of Adrastus in Ion, which he was to appear on that evening at the National Theatre. The cause of his sudden death is not noticed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last, an unfortunate wretch, who has been sunk deep in degradation, and disgraced by liquor, attempted to destroy himself. He was found by a neighbor, lying upon a bed, with his suspenders so affixed around his neck, as to cause strangulation. He had evidently been in the posture for some time, as his face was black from the effects of his attempt. He lives in the third ward, Allegheny.

IMPROVING.—On Wednesday morning, there were but two cases in the Tombs, and but three yesterday morning. As the winter approaches, the morals of the city appear to improve. The information for assaults and batteries, are not quite so frequent as a month ago.

"RELIGION."—A fellow was thrashed the other day, for having a libel upon a neighbor published in one of the Morning papers. As soon as he could, he ran for dear life. When asked why he did not fight, he said, "I belong to church, and do not believe in fighting." But he could *lie* and attempt to injure a neighbor. What congregation permits such people to worship with them?

RAIN.—We have had rain, aud nothing else, for the last forty-eight hours. What big rivers we shall be blessed with soon. We saw a coal boatman dance a jig yesterday, as the water came down from above. Should he sink his boats he will dance again.

The Chronicle of yesterday contained an interesting letter from Captain R. Porter to his father. We quote the following:

SAN AGUSTINE, September 4th 1847.

The 1st Pennsylvania Regiment is in garrison; four companies at Perote under Colonel Wynkoop, and six at Puebla under Colonel Black.

My opinion of the salubrity of this climate is far from being favorable, and I am sorry that the "oranges" are poetical creations.—Few volunteers have seen them.

The company I command numbers forty-five men, rank and file, and is one of the largest in the Regiment. Lieuts. Rankin Kane and Skelly, and Sergeants McCann, Murphy, Dougherty and Nicholson, are all well, and also Edward Smith, John D. Mahon, Larkin, Solomon O'Brien, and Joseph Burke. In short. my men are all enjoying good health.

"THE HARBINGER," the organ of the American Union of Associatonists, is a powerful paper. It is published in Boston and New York weekly, at $2 per annum. Parke Godwin is the editor.

☞ The License Law will be disposed of in some way, by the Supreme Court, on Monday next.—The friends of the law will have fair play, as they have received the services of Hon. Walter Forward.

☞ Now that the paintings are finished in the Athenæum Musical Hall, it is worth a dollar to see the decorations by gas light. Foster deserves immortal honor in this city, for his industry in fitting up the Hall in such a style. He must be sustained.

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ.—Although the weather was unfavorable, we were pleased to see a large audience at the Athenæum last night, who manifested their appreciation of this lady's talents by a breathless attention to her thrilling, touching, and exquisite strains; and the most marked demonstrations of applause at the close of her performances. Her ballad singing is peculiarly sweet and touching; and her execution of some of the most difficult pieces from the Operas, fully entitles her to the highest encomiums which she has received.

Owing to an engagement by Mr. FOSTER, of the celebrated *Venoise Children*, and the alterations necessary to be made for their reception, Madame A. will not again appear at the Athenæum; but will give her last Concert at Philo Hall to-night.

Probable Settlement of the Anti-Rent Difficulties.—At a mass meeting of the Anti-renters of the county of Rensselaer, had on the 25th September, after listening to some remarks, a resolution was unanimously adopted, acceding to the propositions for an amicable arrangement of the Anti-rent difficulties, made by Hon. John C. Spencer, on the part of Wm. P. Van Resselaer. The proposition is in substance, that all matters in dispute shall be left for arbitration to Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, of Massachusetts, Hon. Wm. Kent, and Hon. Judge Denio of New York.

☞ Col. Fremont's trial is to commence on the 8th at Fortress Monroe (Old Point Comfort).—Gen. George M. Brooke has been selected as the presiding officer. He is at present in command at New Orleans. Col. Taylor, (a brother of old Zach,) now stationed at Louisville, Ky., Col. Crane, Major Graham, and Col. Hunt, of the quartermaster's department, are to be members of the court. Stockton is expected to arrive by the 8th.

[BY REQUEST.]
Third and Positively the Last
CONCERT
OF
MADAME ABLAMOWICZ,

WILL take place at PHILO HALL, this evening, FRIDAY, October 8th. Madame A. will be assisted by Mr. H. Robboch, the eminent pianist, and will sing on the occasion

SONGS OF JENNY LIND,
IRISH, SCOTCH AND ENGLISH BALLADS,
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets, 50 Cents. Doors open at 7, Concert will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ For programme see small bills at the Hotels and Book storer. oc8

KEG BUTTER—6 Kegs, in fine order, for sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR, 55 Wood st. oc8

WRAPPING PAPER—60 Reams Crown.
66 " Medium;
25 " Super Boyal;
19 " Doub. Medium;
In store and for sale, by SMITH & SINCLAIR, 55 Wood st. oc8

25 Boxes Windsor and Milleflours Soap, for sale by JOHN D. MORGAN. oc8

1 Case Ground Aloes, for sale by JOHN D. MORGAN. oc8

200 Lbs. American Vermillion, for sale by JOHN D. MORGAN. oc8

4 Cases Chrome Green and Yellow, for sale by JOHN D. MORGAN. oc8

1 Bale Coarse Sponge, for sale by JOHN D. MORGAN. oc8

1 Bbl. Ground Lac Dye, for sale by JOHN D. MORGAN. oc8

1 Gro. Ginseng Panacea, for Coughs and Colds, &c. for sale by JOHN D. MORGAN. oc8

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

WITH the commencement of the 30th Congress, we propose to continue the Congressional Register on the same plan as published during the last session. It will contain a full and accurate report of the business proceedings of Congress, together with sketches of the debates which take place in each house. The next Congress will be one of the most important which has assembled for years, and it is our determination to give to the people a complete history of their proceedings; and at such a *low price* that every person who takes an interest in the acts of that body can procure a copy. It is believed that the 1st session of the 30th Congress will continue at least *eight months*; and we therefore propose to issue weekly, on a mammoth sheet, octavo form, their proceedings, at the unprecedented low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER COPY FOR THE SESSION.

THE WEEKLY UNION
FOR THE SESSION.

This publication is not only the *cheapest*, but it contains more valuable reading matter than is to be found in any other Weekly published at the same price in the country. Besides the politics of the day, it contains all the *late and important news*, both *foreign* and *domestic*; and its *commercial articles* are *unequalled*. It will also contain a complete *synoptical* summary of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and be furnished to subscribers at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY FOR THE SESSION.

Clubs will be furnished with ten copies for $10. *All subscriptions must be paid in advance.*

POSTMASTERS, *by sending us five subscribers for either of the above publications, will be entitled to one copy* GRATIS.

Subscription price of Daily Union per year..$10 00
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Subscription price of Weekly.....2 00
CLUBS *will be furnished with*
5 copies of the Daily for.....$40 00
5 do Semi-Weekly.....20 00
5 do do.....35 00
10 do Weekly.....8 00
10 do do.....15 00

DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five DAILY subscribers with $50 enclosed, or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers with $25 enclosed, or five WEEKLY subscribers with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, GRATIS.

NOTICE.—*Newspapers*, by publishing our prospectus, with this notice attached, until the 1st of December next, will receive, during the next session of Congress, the *Congressional Register* and *Tri-Weekly Union*. oc8-t1dec

JUST RECEIVED—A small lot of Black, Blue, Brown, Drab, Figured and Mix'd Beaver Cloths (for Over and Business Coats,) which will be made to order in the latest styles, by ANCKER & MAYER, No 70 Wood st. oc9

Vestings.

FRENCH Satin, Plain and Figured;
" Velvets do do
" Cashmeres do do
" Barratha Silks do do
Also Shawl and Fancy Patterns, of all descriptions, which will be made to order in the latest styles, by ANCKER & MAYER, No 70 Wood st. oc7

JUST RECEIVED—Super, Super, English and French Cloths, (for Over, Sacks, Hallas and Business Coats,) which will be made to order in the latest styles, by ANCKER & MAYER, No 70 Wood st. oc7

JUST RECEIVED—A small lot of Mackinaw Blankets, which will be made to order in the latest style, by ANCKER & MAYER, No 70 Wood st. oc7

European Agency, and Remittances to Ireland, England, &c.

LARGE and small sums of money can at all times be remitted by sight drafts *at reduced rates* to all parts of England, Ireland, Wales, &c., and Legacies, Debts, Rents, claims and property in Europe can be collected and recovered through the subscriber, or during his absence from this city from October until May, on his annual tours to Europe, by application to JAMES MAY, Merchant, Water street, Pittsburgh. H. KEENAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. As H. Keenan has been frequently troubled by applications and letters on the business of "Herdman & Keenan," passenger agents of New York, he deems it necessary to say, that he is not the Keenan of that firm, and has never had any connexion with either of those persons. oc14

SPTS. TURPENTINE—10 Barrels, just received and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co. oc4 cor. of First and Wood sts.

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 "

THIS EVENING
Friday, October 8, 1847,
Will be presented the
IRON CHEST.
Mortimer.....Mr. Oxley.
DANCE by MISS MALVINA.
The whole to conclude with the new Drama
M