For the Morning Post.

CONSTANCY:

BY FREDERICK POWER, PITTSBURGH.

"Love not, love not—the the thing you love may die;
May perish from the gay and gladsome earth:
The silent stars, the bright and balmy sky, [not!"
Breathes on its grave, as once upon its birth. Love

It is not strange that, *maugre the dicta* of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, to the contrary, the people will continue to love, even though, the objects of their affections should have a chance of removal from the gay and gladsome earth. Painful, as was her experience of the subjects on which she wrote so feelingly, there have been and still are, other people, who have equally felt the crushing influence, which leaves a wound that shall never be healed, a pain which no physician can remove; no balm ease; and which, either directly or indirectly, is the cause of a broken heart. MOORE, the Irish poet, unblushingly avers, that:—

——"When far from the lips we love,
We have but to make love to the lips we are near."

But, we have reason to know, that the sentiments quoted, were not his. The language is objectionable, and the premises false. True love will live forever; will "fling a halo round the dear one's head, faultless, immortal, till they change or die."

The case of Miss Curran, is a melancholy one, in attestation of the never dying influence true love exerts in the human breast; and as it is quite *apropros* to the subject, and was well known to the author of the melodies, we have much pleasure, if there can be pleasure connected with a tale of sorrow,—in giving it in evidence.

Her lover, ROBERT EMMETT, was arraigned on a charge of high treason, for being a leader of the insurrection in Ireland. His acknowledged bravery, generosity and intelligence, won for him, even the sympathy of his enemies, and on his trial, he seemed more the accuser than the accused. If, then, his veriest enemies felt for him, what agony of mind must *she* have suffered, whose whole soul bore the impress of his image. She cared not for her father's anger, the vengeance of the law, or the nature of the offence with which he stood indicted; she was his, unalterably, come weal or woe, and his destiny was wrapped inseparably with her's.—But, methinks, that even now, I see *him*—the idol of millions, standing before the tribunal which had his fate in their hands: with folded arms, deeply mournful—I should rather, say thoughtful,—brow, and fire-flashing eye, he scowls on his calumniators, and denies the charge made against him.—There, though interrupted by cries of treason; he pours forth his invective against the tyranny of those rulers who so long misgoverned his nation; and as the tide of his eloquence rolls on, his hearers overwhelmed by his oratory, can scarce refrain from cheering him. Listen to his invocation of posterity; his appeal to his fellow Irishmen; but in vain;—the jury bring him in guilty; he is condemned, and subsequently executed.

The scene is sad and dreary; the sky is enveloped with black clouds, and mutterings of wrath are growled over an unfortunate country. The thunders are reverberated over a thousand hills; and the lightning's of God, wing their way through the troubled atmosphere. The storm comes down terribly, but a little while, and its fury is spent; the clouds pass away, and all again is tranquil.—Tranquil! we could speak of its tranquility; but it is not our place;—ours is, to tell of the lovely maid, how she pined away and drooped, and died. From the moment of *his* death, Miss Curran gave up the world, and its allurements. Society, for her, possessed no charms; and she sought solitude, where she might hold intercourse with the shadows and spirits of the past, and speak of the future, the glorious future, when her pure soul should seek an asylum in the skies, whither her dead lover had already gone.

We need not for a moment, pause to witness the mock marriage. It was more a farce than a reality; and her subsequent journey to Sicily, only hastened the period of her death. The scenes and charms of other lands, produced no beneficial results: she delighted not in gazing at them; they could not cure the silent and devouring melancholy, which was fast wasting away her angelic form: Sadness and despondency, alone, were in her path; and that path led to the grave. She drooped and pined from day to day, until, pale death overtook her, and the once happy and beautiful Miss Curran, became the victim of a broken heart.

Ireland's bard, hallows her remembrance in the following stanzas, beautifully expressive and sympathetic:

"She is far from the land where her young hero [sleeps.
And lovers around her are sighing
But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying.

She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains;
Every note which he loved awaking;—
Ah! little they think, who delight in her strains,
How the heart of the minstrel is breaking!

He had lived for his love—for his country he died:
They were all that to life had entwined him;—
Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
Nor long will his love stay behind him.

Oh! make her a grave where the sunbeams rest,
When they promise a glorious morrow:—
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smile from the [west,
From her own loved Island of sorrow

Clairvoyance.—Alexander Dumas, the celebrated French novelist, has become a convert to animal magnetism. In a letter dated Sept. 15th, 1847, he gives an interesting account of a magnetic *seance* at his own country seat of Monte Cristo, at which his friends Messieurs Maguet, Esquiros and Barrot, who testify to the truth of his statement, were present. Monsieur Marcillet was the magnetizer, and the celebrated Alexis, (the same Alexis, we believe, of whom the Rev. Chauncey Hare Townsend has so much to say,) was the *clairvoyant*. Two plugs of wadding were placed over the eyes of the somnambule, and bound there by a handkerchief. Two other handkerchiefs were then tied round the eyes in such a manner as to leave no room for the supposition that the somnambule could see by the ordinary organs of sight. After various successful experiments of minor interest, a book was taken up at hazard from among three upon the table, and which was entirely unknown to the somnambule. It was a translation of Sir Walter Scott's St. Ronan's Well. The somnambule opened it at random at the 220th page. "From what page do you wish me to read?" he asked. "From page 240," replied Maguet.—Then Alexis drew with a pencil a line down two-thirds of the page and remarked that he would begin at that distance down, he read and wrote down the two following lines: "Nous ne nous arreterons pas sur les difficultes inseparables du transport."

"Our impatience," says Dumas, "prevented his reading farther. We took the book from his hands, turned to the 240th page, and two-thirds down, at the 35th line, which commenced a paragraph, read the exact words which Alexis had just pronounced and written. He had read through eleven pages—his eyes all the while bandaged as already described!" Dumas goes on to relate several other experiments far more surprising than this.

Bold Faced Caps.—If any of our Democratic neighbors want display types to record the election returns, we shall be happy to lend them ours, as we have no present use for them.—*North American.*

These "bold faced caps" are so much worn with proclaiming "bold faced" misrepresentations upon the Democratic party before the election, that we suspect they can make no *impression* now.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1847.

☞ 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.

A Second Daniel come to Judgment.

The Editor of the Wheeling Times is truly a rare genius! The manner in which he accounts for the recent Waterloo defeat of federalism in Pennsylvania, is one of the most remarkble productions of his wonderful mind. He commences by saying:

"Although Pennsylvania has re-elected Governor Shunk by a large majority, we do not believe that state is loco foco."

You do not, indeed! Would it not be advisable to "treat the election as though it never had been held," (in imitation of the Ritner and Stevens gang,) and induce the *valiant* General IRVIN to assume the reins of Government, at all hazards?

"The vote was very small, the voters having been deterred from the polls by the tremendous rain."

Huzza for the fair weather patriots! Biddle's fifty umbrellas availed the federalists nothing in this city. The fact is a galvanic battery would not impart animation to the dead carcass of coon rey! The Times continues:

"There are also other reasons than the rain that tended to the success of loco focoism, for the present. The assertion that the whigs were opposed to the war with Mexico, did its work.—and the candidates and fugle-men of the party were not slow in impressing that upon the voters."

Ah, ha! The treasonable opposition of the federalists to the war, this Editor admits, assisted in working their defeat. And why should it not? There is too much honesty, virtue and patriotism in Pennsylvania, to encourage those who are found taking sides with the public enemy.

"Where temperance was rife, the loco foco leaders were all temperance men, yet could drink in other places, with all who drank."

The very reverse of this is the fact. The democracy never have dragged the temperance question into politics in this State; but not so with the federalists. The Allegheny county "whig" aldress eulogised General IRVIN, because he had contributed to the temperance cause, thereby endeavoring to secure the vote of the temperance societies for the monopolist's candidates. The Editor of the American, who never refuses to take a *horn*, especially when invited to do so, entirely omitted the temperance clause in the federal address; and since the election he half insinuates that the ad d ess helped to defeat General IRVIN!

"Among the foreigners the old Native American organization was brought up in judgment against the whigs; then where there were *natives*, they boasted of their attachment to the native party.—They have acted, perhaps, more successfully than ever, the double game of carrying water on both shoulders."

This is all gammon. In no part of the State, during the late campaign, have the democratic party, or any portion of it, aided, encouraged or courted, that bigoted and intolerant faction, the Natives. Democracy and Nativeism are the very antipodes. They can no more mingle than oil and water. We strongly suspect the democracy of a man, who will lend his influence to the aiders and abettors of church burners.

Has the Times any more reasons to assign for the defeat of federalism in Pennsylvania?

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

TOWANDA, Oct. 13, 1847.

We have received a portion of the returns from the county, and they indicate an increased majority for Shunk and Longstreth, and the triumphant election of our county ticket. You may set down Bradford for 600 for Shunk and Longstreth, despite of Dr. Salisbury.

Cherry township, in Sullivan county, gives old Shunk 160 majority.

Dr. Salisbury's township, which gave 20 for Shunk in 1844, now gives Shunk 40 majority.

☞ This man Salisbury is either a fool or a knave—perhaps both. He has been sticking to the democratic party for years past like an ulcer or a scab, and now that we are rid of him must be a source of congratulation to every pure democrat in the State. As long as the democratic party fed and clothed him, like a public pauper, he affected to be grateful and honest; but as soon as he was allowed to take care of himself, he turned around and made war upon the democratic party and Gov. SHUNK. The effect of his quixotic efforts, in his own county, may be read in the above extract; and the extent of his influence throughout the State is made known by the result of the election for Governor.

Alas, poor Salisbury! The federal party made a poor speculation when they bought you over!

The Vote of the Volunteers.

A great deal of anxiety is felt in this county in relation to the vote of the patriotic volunteers who are serving their country in the war with Mexico. That vote may yet decide the fate of federalism in Allegheny county. George Darsie is trembling like Belshazzar! He dreads the returns from Mexico! The Washington Union says: "We learn that full arrangements were made, through General Patterson, to receive the result of their ballots; and unless the cunning Mexicans on that day (as was well said by a Pennsylvania editor) manage to get up a battle, to prevent the exercise of this right, we anticipate a heavy majority in the *Churubusco* box for Mr. Shunk; but it may be a long time on the road."

The Pennsylvanian has the following in relation to the matter:

We doubt much if General PATTERSON, who took with him the necessary documents and papers to Mexico, in order to secure to the qualified voters now in the army from this State the right to vote, reached in time to effect this object, owing to obstructions and unavoidable delay on the road. If he did, we will wager that a large majority of the volunteers voted for SHUNK and LONGSTRETH.

ANTI-RENT NOMINATIONS.—The Anti-Renters of the State of New York, met in convention at Albany, on the 16th inst., and made the following nominations:

For Secretary of State	Edward Sandford.
Comptroller	Millard Fillmore.
State Engineer	C. B. Stewart.
State Treasurer	George W. Cuyler,
Attorney General	A. L. Jordan.
Lieutenant Governor	C. O. Shephard.
Canal Commissioners	A. J. Beach.
	Jacob Hinds.
	John C. Mather.
State Prison Inspectors	John Fisher.
	George Caldwell.
	John B. Gedney.

THE ISLAND CITY.—This is the title of a very excellent weekly sheet published in the City of New York, and devoted to News, Literature, Poetry, the Arts, Sciences, &c. &c. It has been established for more than a year, and seems to bid fair for a continued existence. The price is $2 a year, in advance, or $1 when sent to clubs of five or more. We think it is worthy of support.

Federalism—Democracy.

There are many considerations, naturally arising from these subjects, which cannot be brought within the compass of ordinary newspaper articles; but which are, notwithstanding, very essential to be observed, in order fully to understand their true merits. We will endeavor to touch upon a few of them.

The Federal party, under every name, has recognized as true the doctrine, that "*The tendency of Democracy is excess.*" Alexander Hamilton, the head of the old Federal party, favored a government that would impose checks upon "the turbulence of Democracy." The leaders of the National Republican party held to the same doctrine.—The leaders of the Whig party contend for it.—These are, in general, more wary; and assert their belief in a more disguised form; but, after all, the tendency of all their arguments is to the same point. If "the tendency of Democracy is excess," then its tendency is dangerous, (as all excess is dangerous,) and its progress should be arrested; for nothing calculated to endanger the peace and happiness of mankind, of nations, or of individuals, is proper to be tolerated. No good man will for a moment sanction that, which is fraught with danger to his race. Those, then, who honestly believe in this doctrine, will use every means, which the necessities of the case impose upon them, in order to overcome this *tendency*. And this is in accordance with our views of the practice of the "Whig" party, in every important contest before the American People, for many years. They honestly doubt the capacity of the mass of the people for self-government; they know, however, that by coming openly before the people with the avowal, they can never succeed,—perhaps in a single State of the Union; they therefore avoid this issue as much as they can,—but still a period will occasionally be found, when they can no longer withhold the avowal of their honest belief. It is in moments when they feel the effects of political defeat, that we find them thus candid.

It is natural that those who believe "the tendency of Democracy is excess," should shape their legislation to the prevention of that excess. The *few*, who are assumed to be "*intelligent*" and "responsible," in this view of the case, must claim the especial attention and care of those who would curb this tendency to excess. For the *few* must be enacted laws, by which they are endowed with privileges not permitted to the *many*. To the *few* must be allotted the right to judge of the measures, best calculated to promote the prosperity of the *many*. To the *few* must the *many* be instructed to look, for advice in all that concerns their temporal and their eternal welfare—all right of private judgment in religion, all authority to direct the affairs of politics,—all right to the assertion of new doctrines, however momentous, must be relinquished; for "the tendency of Democracy is excess;" and, where people are free in all things to think and to act, holding themselves amenable to the laws, the inevitable tendency is to this excess. Men will *think*, even though laws shall be enacted prohibiting thought; and when man is not enslaved and debased by the influence of despotic power, he will concert plans of action, whereby to promote the happiness of his fellow men;—he will seek to extend the fields of happiness, and will break down, in time, all barriers to its full and free attainment by all.

Can it therefore be wondered at, that the policy of Federal, National Republican, and *Whig* legislators, has been, to circumscribe the operations of the masses, and extend the power of the *few*? Can it be supposed that their pretended regard for the sanctity of vested rights, has had no foundation but that of an honest conviction of its justice? Can it be for a moment supposed, that their stupendous efforts in favor of the money-power in our country—by creating fictitious capital whenever they could do so,—have been directed to the end of building up *the masses*? Can it be supposed that the high value, and the great importance, which they attach to capital, proceeds from a desire to render more powerful the humble but honest *laborer*? Can it be presumed that the especial attention which they have ever paid to the assumed rights of the manufacturer, and the asserted obligations of the country to bolster up his interests, to the exclusion of all others, has proceeded from a principle of love for the farmer, and others who are compelled daily to toil for their subsistence? We ask any reasonable man,—Can it be supposed for a moment, that the whole course of Federal, National Republican, and Whig legislation has been directed to the accomplishment of no end? We will not do injustice to the intellects of such men as Hamilton, Adams, Webster, Dwight, King, and a host of others whom we might name, by permitting the thought. No. These men as truly doubted and doubt the capacity of the masses for self-government, as they believed and believe in their own existence. They find that our Constitution sustains the masses. They dread the "excesses of Democracy;" and therefore pursue, indirectly, those plans, to overcome its influence, which all the efforts of the mighty intellects of former days, could not accomplish by direct means.

And what are the tendencies of this Democracy,—so much dreaded by them? The Constitution of our country secures to every man freedom of speech, liberty of action, freedom from restraint in all matters of religion, and a voice in the choosing of all public agents. It recognizes the duty of the agent to act in accordance with the will of his principal; and therefore sanctions the perpetration of no fraud, either direct or virtual, upon that principal. It recognizes the declared will of the majority, in all cases according with its provisions, as paramount law. It looks to the happiness, and well-being, and harmony of all, so far as these are provided for under its influence. It looks, in short, to the "greatest good of the greatest number," and recognises the masses as the only judges of that good, so far as secured to them by its provisions. Such have been the views of all leading Democrats, respecting our Constitution, beginning with the patriarch JEFFERSON, and continuing to this day. He asserted the doctrine that *the people* (the masses) *of right ought to rule*. He looked upon a community of enlighted freemen as being endowed by their Creator with reasoning faculties, which, if called into action, would properly direct them in the pursuit of happiness. He believed that the fact of placing men in a position, requiring them to exert their energies, whether physical or mental, would tend to the full development of human power. A philosopher of the highest order—his great mind looked upon man as a creature calculated to progress; and all his efforts were directed to prove to his countrymen, their capacity for self-government; to induce them to look to themselves for reasons, in support or condemnation of all theories; and to judge for themselves, in all matters of opinion. The Democratic party glory to follow in the lead of such a man. They glory in adopting, and in seeking to establish *forever* the glorious principles of freedom which *he* contended for. They believe that the triumph of the political principles for which he contended, is not even yet complete; and they therefore go forth among the people, supported by the towering might of his name—(and, as we trust, with his spirit hovering around them)—in order to declare, again and again, the importance of those principles, because they do not believe "the tendency of Democracy is excess."

The confidence of our great leader in the integrity of the People, was that which supported him in the darkest hour of his political trial. That confidence was to him as the day star of his political hope for our country. That confidence soothed the last moment of his existence upon earth. The confidence which cheered his soul, has not forsaken his followers. They dread not "the excess of Democracy;" but, on the contrary, seek to inspire still further confidence in their countrymen;—confidence in their own capacity to determine what is best calculated to make them happy, both here and hereafter; confidence in each other, when seeking to reach the same goal; confidence in the omnipotence of truth; and confidence in the power of man, (with the favoring influences of his Creator,) to accomplish the final triumph of liberty, of virtue, and of independence.

The State Senate.—At length we have reliable returns in relation to the election for State Senators. The Democratic majority in the House will be large—some 15 or 20—but the Senate will be Federal, as last year. The Senate is composed of 33 members, 11 elected each year—this year 12, one to fill a vacancy. Holding over: Democrats 9—Federalists 12. The new Senators elected are below:

I. Philadelphia city—Benjamin Mathias, Federal.

II. Philadelphia county—Thomas H. Forsythe, Democrat—gain.

X. Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming—Francis B. Streeter, Democrat.

XIII. Luzerne and Columbia—Valentine Best, Democrat.

XV. Union, Mifflin and Juniata—Ner Middleswarth, Federal.

XVI. Cumberland and Perry—Robert C. Sterret, Democrat.

XVIII. Adams and Franklin—William R. Sadler, Federal.

XIX. Bedford, Blair, and Huntingdon—Alexander King, Federal.

XX. Armstrong, Cambria, Clearfield, and Indiana—Thomas C. McDowell, Democrat.

XXIV. Allegheny and Butler—George Darsie, Federal.

XXV. Mercer and Beaver—Thompson Graham, Democrat—gain.

XXVI. Crawford and Venango—James Porter Brawley, Democrat.

If this be correct, and we think it is, the Senate will divide—Democrats 16—Federalists 17.

[*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Centre Democrat.

CENTRE COUNTY.

The "Home of the Popular Congressman" Speaking.

We lay before our readers the following glorious news, comprising the returns in all the townships but two, by which it will be seen that "Old Centre" has nobly done her duty, and more than redeemed her pledge:

	Shunk's maj.	Irvin's maj.
Bellefonte,		29
Spring,		34
Miles'burg,		17
Boggs,		55
Ferguson,	66	
Gregg,	111	
Haines,	64	
Howard,		12
Harris,		100
Halfmoon,	29	
Miles,	170	
Marion,	82	
Potter,	135	
Patton,		34
Penn,	128	
Rush,		
Snowshoe,	16	
Walker,	161	
Husten,		tie.
Liberty,		
Taylor,	2	
Total,	967	262

Shunk's majority 705, so far.

Two townships are yet to be heard from, which gave Markle, in 1844, a majority of 25, and which may possibly reduce his majority to 700. Our whole county ticket is elected by majorities varying from 700 to 900.

Official Vote for Governor in Maryland.

The Annapolis, (Md.) Republican contains the following as the official returns of the recent election in that State.

	1844 W. Pratt	1844 D. Carroll	1847 W. Pratt	1847 D. Thomas
Allegany,	1133	1513	1318	1536
A. Arundel, } Annapolis, }	1730	1650	1641	1623
Balt. City,	7968	9190	8735	10,302
Balt Co.,	2153	2902	1919	2490
Calvert,	462	395	422	381
Caroline,	639	639	605	597
Carroll,	1831	1739	1524	1854
Cecil,	1526	1585	1366	1467
Charles,	761	560	623	407
Dorchester,	1328	976	1281	861
Frederick,	3132	3104	2980	2898
Harford,	1490	1411	1373	1395
Kent,	701	544	635	462
Montgomery,	1085	905	953	862
P. George's,	1027	749	885	787
Q. Anne's,	759	745	766	688
Somerset,	1335	1031	1270	928
St. Mary's,	764	494	662	397
Talbot,	777	745	750	778
Washington,	2632	2576	2591	2454
Worcester,	1487	1043	1251	1198
	35,010	34,487	23,730	34,368
	34,487			33,730
Pratt's maj.	553	Thomas' maj.		638

THE LEGISLATURE.

Democrats. 25. Whigs, 57

A MEXICAN WHIG.—We learn by the *Ohio Statesman*, that Captain SANDERSON, of Columbus, has written a letter home from St. Angel, near the city of Mexico, in which there is the following passage:

"It is said they (the Mexicans) had twenty thousand troops in this battle; so says *Harrison Kinney*, from Columbus, who I found FIGHTING WITH THE ENEMY—he having deserted from Puebla, and is now a prisoner, and will be shot. This if the opinion of most of the officers."

The *Statesman* informs us that "Kinney was a tailor by trade in Columbus," and adds, "it is a melancholy record to make of his end. He was a very decided Whig, and we cannot see what temp ted him to this great crime of deserting his country, except the effect produced by the Whig papers and such speeches as those of Corwin. He has a child in this city, his wife being dead. We did not suppose that our city would have such a reproach to hear from one of her volunteers."

☞ We observe that a federal paper of this city copies from the Statesman this article in relation to the traitor Kinney, but is careful to omit the part which states that he was a federal whig, and a great admirer of Tom Corwin!

St. Augustine's Church.—The work of this new edifice is rapidly progressing, and it is expected that the walls will reach their destined height in the course of a few weeks. When completed, this building will, it is said, be one of the most beautiful edifices in the city. There is to be erected on the top a steeple, consisting of four divisions. The base square, the next octagon, the third a square, and the fourth round; the whole to be surmounted by a beautiful dome. [*Phila. Bulletin.*

Vote for Governor.

	SHUNK.	IRVIN.
Allegheny,	4423	5763
Beaver,	1963	2008
Butler,	1931	1859
Crawford,	2264	1685
Westmoreland,	4535	2337
Philadelphia City and Co., maj.	10,510	14,117
Montgomery,	2,200	
Schuylkill,	700	
Berks,	8,088	3,357
Chester,		400
Lancaster,		4,000
Delaware,		250
Dauphin,	1,872	2,790
Franklin,		500
Lebanon,		600
Bedford,	2458	2205
Fayette,	2817	2112
Mercer,	25	
Washington,	250	
Armstrong,	609	
Indiana,		492
Greene,	950	
Venango,	1,326	802
Perry,	1,100	
Cumberland,	300	
York,	820	
Centre,	625	
Northumberland,	800	
Lycoming,	300	
Sullivan,	250	
Union,		600
Lehigh,	615	
Columbia,	385	
Carbon,	307	
Juniatta,	90	
Mifflin,	450	
Lycoming,	150	
Luzerne,	1200	
Somerset,		1000
Clarion,	934	
Clinton,	200	
Erie,		758
Bucks,	350	
Northampton,	526	
Adams,		490
Clearfield,	450	
Monroe,	1071	
Tioga,	823	
Wyoming,	200	
Warren,	400	
Blair,		601
Huntingdon,		364

War upon Lightning.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser says: The Telegraph wires were shot off some three miles west of this city, on Friday afternoon of last week, and about 600 feet of wire carried to parts unknown. The messenger who was sent from the Telegraph office in this city to repair the damage, finding that he had not sufficient length of wire to supply the place of that taken away, left the roll he had with him, and returned for more. While absent this roll was stolen!

A Singular Circumstance.—The amount of enlistments for the regular army at Philadelphia, from the 1st of April last to the 31st day of August, was three hundred and twenty-three—of these one hundred and thirty-nine were native citizens of the United States, and one hundred and eighty five born in foreign countries. We have this statement from the records of the enlistments. More patriotism.—*Philad. Times.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

DARING BURGLARY.—On Tuesday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, the store of Mr. Hazleton, in the Diamond, was entered by some bold and ingenious burglar. He got in by the front door, it is thought, as there were marks of his work upon it. He took from a safe about $100 in paper; and the change from the drawer; and then left, no doubt satisfied with the evening's operations. He may be still further pleased, should he be cunning enough to escape detection.

ARSONER.—On the same evening, the variety store of T. Kennedy & Co., Wood street, was entered, about $1000 dollars worth of goods stolen. The safe was opened with a key, as was also the front door of the room. A reward has been offered.

AMUSEMENTS.—All who have not yet visited the Theatre, since the engagement of Messrs. Jamison and Parsloe, should not neglect to call to-night. The bill is very good.

The Sable Band, at the Eagle Saloon, have attracted two great audiences. They deserve just such encouragement. Their programme for to-night is excellent.

We are sorry to say that there was a slim audience at the Athenæum last evening. Mrs. Newton indeed deserved a better reception. She has a voice of great power and sweetness, and she sings many of the most popular songs in a style truly enchanting. Go to-night, if you can. The price of admission is only 25 cents.

IS IT TRUE?—A correspondent complains of the practices of some street brokers and speculators who infest the city. A hard case of petty swindling is related as having been performed by one of them. No names are given; not even the name of our correspondent; for which reason, (if for no other,) his article cannot appear. We will say, however, that if what he states be really true, we only desire proper evidence to induce us to give publicity to the whole transaction.

☞ Our pavements are too narrow; or our merchants crowd too many boxes upon them; or, promenaders are too careless about the convenience of each other. We saw a poor fellow, who seemed to be in a hurry, upset about a half a dozen shoe boxes, yesterday, on Wood street, while attempting to pass a couple of ladies. He looked confused, read the sign above him, and then made his escape, cursing all woman kind. He should clip his wings, or take the middle of the street—as there appears to be no other remedy.

☞ There was a promiscuous crowd at Andrew's Saloon on Thursday night. We saw preachers and judges, lawyers and doctors, merchants and mechanics, steamboat captains and gentlemen, and a few printers; in addition to a reasonable sprinkling of ladies.

☞ They talk of having ice in the gutters in Philadelphia, already. Why, we have had ice in Pittsburgh all summer—the very best Allegheny ice! But none of this season's make has yet made its appearance in gutters or elsewhere.

TEMPERANCE.—A lecture was delivered in Temperance Hall, last evening, by Mr. Williams, of Massachussets.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Patton commences the fall term on Monday next. It will be one of unusual interest.

LIBERAL.—The workmen engaged in Graff Lindsay, & Co's., rolling mill contributed one hundred and twenty six dollars to the Washington Monument Fund.

☞ The weather has been beautiful for some days past, as every body in this neighborhood knows.

☞ Mr. David Jones, a well known colored gentleman of this city, played Richard III. in Cincinnati a few evenings ago. We would like to see the cast of the piece; and above all, would like to witness such a performance. Jones has talent.

Distinguished Arrivals.—The Hon. Thomas Hart Benton, lady and two daughters, arrived at the Monongahela House yesterday. Also, Hon. Wm. Payne and lady of Alabama.

Rev. J. N. Maffitt, arrived in town on Monday, from the East, and left yesterday, in the Hibernia, for the West.—*Gazette.*

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20 5h, 30m., P. M.

A post-script dated October 5th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., says, that the Corn Market displays considerable, and unlooked for activity,—and that prices show an advancing tendency. Western Flour sold at 28s. per bbl. Wheat was firm, and Indian Corn in demand at an advance.

It was also reported that the Hon. A. H. EVERETT, our minister to China, had died at Canton.

Latest from Mexico.

Great Loss in the American ranks.—Gen. Pillow severely wounded.—Gen. Shields again badly wounded.—Death of several of our officers.

PITTSBURGH, Va., Oct. 20th, 9h. 30m., P. M.

The steamer Fashion, Capt. Ingram, arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, on the 13th, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and Mr. Kendall's letters from the Capital down to the 28th of September. The news is glorious for the American army, at the same time our losses are severe, and the details of the killed and wounded heart-rending. Thank God (says the Picayune) none of our Generals have been killed; but Brigadiers General Pillow and Shields were both severely wounded; but were doing well at the last accounts.

The Picayune says, we are not about to repeat the last part;—it will be found in Mr. Kendall's letters;—but we may mention that Cols. M'Intosh and Ransour, Lt. Cols. Martin, Scott and Graham, of the Infantry, Lt. Col. Baxter, of the New York Regiment, and Lt. Col. Dickenson, of the South Carolina regulars, are all dead. For the rest, we refer to Mr. Kendall's letters. In the battles of King's Mills, the loss was 700 on the 8th. Gen. Worth's division lost about 600 men, in killed and wounded.

In the battle of the 13th, (the storming of Chapultepec, and the attack on the citadel,) Quitman's division lost 300; Twiggs' 268; Pillow's 142; and Worth's 138;—making the loss 2148 in all. Gen. Worth had scarcely 1000 men in this action. Our entire loss, since leaving Puebla, in killed, wounded, and missing, Mr. Kendall puts down at fully 3000. Another authority makes it 4000; and yet Gen. Scott entered the valley of Mexico with an army of only a little exceeding 10,000 men. The Mexican accounts, which represent that we were at any time seriously repulsed, are not true.

The Mexican loss was not definitely ascertained; but was enormous. Gen. Bravo was not killed; but was taken prisoner. We do not see that Santa Anna was wounded; but it is true that he has resigned the Presidency. Since his resignation, he has issued an address to his countrymen.

Gen Scott has issued two orders to his army, congratulating them on the glorious serions of victories they have achieved; and calling on them to return thanks and gratitude to God therefor. He urges on them the necessity of military discipline, with order and sobriety, in order to protect them from surprise.

Santa Anna has returned to Toluca, 14 miles from Guadaloupe, with his army;—intending, it is thought, to attack our trains. Many more deserters have been hung; but the reader will be grieved to hear that Reilly, the commander of the foreign legion, escaped that punishment, on some ground. All will be glad to hear that the American prisoners,—Clay and others—have joined Gen. Scott.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October 21, 3 P. M.

COTTON—Foreign news has depressed the market, and moderate sales of good middling occur at 9¾@10¼c.....FLOUR—Firm; supply limited; no change.....CORN MEAL—Held at $3, 50, but tendency upward....RYE FLOUR—Held at $5, 25, but no sales....WHEAT—Sales of fair Red at $1,30@1,35; Prime White at $1,50....OATS—Sales at 46c.....CORN—Inactive, with some sale at 80c.....LEAD—Sales 1500 lbs at 5¾c; held at a higher figure.....WHISKEY—Sales at 30½c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

October 20, 5 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales of Genesee at 6,50@6,62; western at 6,50. Not much doing, owing to foreign news....WHEAT—Sales Red, not prime, at 1,42....CORN—Prime White 77; same asked for Prime Yellow, but no sales....OATS—Sales at 46@47c....WHISKEY—Limited sales at 42c....Provisions and Groceries without change.

NEW LINES OF TELEGRAPH.—The Cincinnati Commercial has the following:

Mr. F. O. J. Smith formed a new Telegraph Company while in this city, to construct a line of telegraph from this city to Lexington, (Ky.) and thence to New Orleans, and from Lexington, by Maysville, Portsmouth, Pomeroy, Marietta, and Wheeling, to Baltimore, with a side-line from Washington (Pa.) to Pittsburgh; and contracts have already been entered into to go on with the work immediately.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A stated meeting of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, A. Y. Masons, will be held in the Hall, corner of Third and Wood streets, this (Thursday) evening, October 21, 1847, at 6 o'clock.

By order of the W. M.

I. J. ASHBRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW BOOKS—The Outlaw's Bride, or Blanche the Beautiful.
The Journeyman Joiner, or the Companion of the Tour of France, by G. Sand.
Chamber's Miscellany, No 4.
Norman's Bride or the Modern Midas; by Mrs Marsh, fresh supply.
Valcrease, or the Lilly of La Vendee.
Wagner the Wehr Wolf, by author of Life in London, complete.
A good supply of Phrenological works, &c. for sale by WM. S. CALDWELL,
oct21 3d st. opposite the Post office.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the well known Tavern stand and Farm of 200 acres, now being occupied by Robert Mahaffey. This property is situated 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, on the State Road leading from East Liberty to Saltsburgh, Indiana and Corwinsville. The farm is nearly equally divided by the main road. There are one hundred and twenty acres in a high state of cultivation, the remaining part is covered with beautiful oak timber. It bounds in limestone—contains a strata of coal of 30 acres—has many fine springs of water, and a grafted orchard producing a variety of fruit. For further information enquire on the premises. R. M. ROSS.
oct21-w3t*

Stray Cow.

TAKEN UP, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, about a week since, a black Cow, with a white face and belly, about eight years old; without any other particular marks. The owner is desired to call on the subscriber, living about sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Saltsburgh Road, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Plum tp., Oct. 21-3t* JAMES SHARP.

Transportation.

THE Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Rail Road, having been repaired and now in good order, we will continue to forward Goods as heretofore to Saltsburgh, Blairsville, Johnstown, Hollidaysburgh and all intermediate places.
oct21-2w C. A. M'NAULTY & Co. Canal Basin.

FLOWERS PERSONIFIED—No. 7 and 8 of this beautiful work, received by
oct21 3d street, opposite the Post office. W. S. CALDWELL,

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

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

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 38 cents.
Pit, 38 " | Gallery, 20 "

Last night of the engagement of Mr. JAMISON.

Sixth night of Mr. C. T. PARSLOE.

JOHN DUNN AS HECATE.

MR. OXLEY AS M'DUFF.

Thursday Evening, October 21, 1847,
Will be presented a celebrated Tragedy called
MACBETH.
Macbeth.....MR. JAMISON.

To conclude with a Comic Ballet, in one Act, called
IRISH HAYMAKERS.
Darby.....MR. PARSLOE.

Friday, Benefit of Mr. G. JAMISON.

EAGLE SALOON.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
Original Band of Sable Harmonists!!!

☞ Whose Concerts are nightly attended by the fashion and elite of the city. They will have the honor of appearing to-night in a new and beautiful selection of Melodies and Operatic Parodies, interspersed with original Conundrums, Bon Mots, Comic Sayings and *jeu d'esprit*. The music is arranged by Mr. ARCHER, formerly of the celebrated English Opera Troupe, and founder of the Original Sable Harmonists.

Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8.
Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the principal Hotels, Music Stores, &c. oc21

ATHENÆUM MUSICAL HALL.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that an engagement has been effected for THREE NIGHTS ONLY, with the favorite Vocalist and Pianist.

MRS. R. G. NEWTON,
And the Eccentric and Buffo Singer
MR. R. NEWTON,
From the Boston, New York and Philadelphia Concer