For the Morning Post.

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

"Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a sea change
Into something rich and rare."—*Tempest.*

SHELLEY died young. In July, 1822, while crossing the Gulf of Lerici, with a friend, in a little pleasure-boat, they were overtaken by a tremendous squall, and were drowned. His remains were burnt, after the manner of the ancients, on the sea shore, by his friends, Lord Byron, Leigh Hunt, Trelawney, and one or two others; and the ashes conveyed to Rome, and interred close by the remains of the poet Keats. He was in the twenty-ninth year of his age, when the arrow of death struck this shining mark. The whole life of Shelley was a tragedy; and a devotion of himself to the cause of humanity. Leigh Hunt says—"In his youth, his recklessnes of offending the opinions of others—the vehemence of his religious and political persuasions, which amounted to fanaticism,—and the crude daringness of those opinions, made many enemies; but no one ever knew him personally without loving him devotedly." Another biographer says—"He was the most truthful man we ever heard of; and in philanthropy a perfect Howard. He has been known to give away all his money to the distressed, before he reached the coach-office, and so been obliged to walk up to town. He gave Leigh Hunt £1400 to get him out of his difficulties, when he was imprisoned for a libel. He allowed a poor man of letters, an income of £300 a year, his own being no more than £1000. In fact, his liberality was unbounded; he attended to the wants of the poor, not by liberal endowment of pence in the street, or by 'subscriptions,' but by actual inspection into their wants, relieving them with kind words and suggestions, as well as money; regardless of infection—which once unhappily occurred in the form of a severe ophthalmia, caught in these cottages; and moreover he studied medicine, and walked the London hospitals, in order that he might attend the sick in his neighborhood." In politics, if one may judge from his writings, Shelley was a republican. Godwin's "Political Justice" made a deep impression on his mind; and, after reading it, he resolved "to square all his actions by what he conceived to be the strictest justice, without any consideration for the opinions of others." It was this justice made him reject an estate, because he "would not be come a yea and nay man." The publication of his opinions, made him very unpopular in England; and, his health declining, he went to Italy. When at Pisa, he went one day to the Post Office, to enquire for letters; an Englishman, on hearing his name, said—"What, are you that d—d atheist Shelley!" and struck him with a stick, so brutally, that he fell stunned to the ground. Yet this man, persecuted as he was for opinion's sake, Byron pronounces to be "the least selfish and mildest of men; a man who has made more sacrifices of his feelings and fortunes *to others*, than any man I ever heard of."

When quite a boy, he fell in love with Harriet Westbrooke, a girl of marvellous beauty, but giddy and weak-minded, and contrary to the wishes of his friends, married her. It was an unfortunate union. Want of sympathy occasioned a separation. In 1817, when Shelley was at Bath, Harriet committed suicide; the news of this tore his being to pieces; and for some time his reason was despaired of. After the death of his unfortunate wife, he married Mary Wolstonecroft Godwin, (the present Mrs. Shelley, author of Frankenstein, &c.) This lady was a kindred spirit; and, like himself, full of poetry, and enthusiasm. He dedicated the "Revolt of Islam" to her, whom he calls, "mine own heart's home," and "thou child of love and light." Hear him speak to her:—

"Alas, that love should be a blight and snare
To those who seek all sympathies in one!—
Such once I sought in vain; then black despair,
The shadow of a starless night, was thrown
Over the world in which I moved alone:—
Yet never found I one not false to me,
Hard hearts, and cold, like weights of icy stone,
Which crushed and withered mine; that could not be
Aught but a lifeless clog until revived by thee.

"Thou friend, whose presence on my wintry heart
Fell like bright spring upon some herbless plain,
How beautiful, and calm, and free thou wert,
In thy young wisdom * * * * * *
And from thy side two gentle babes are born
To fill our home with smiles; and thus are we
Most fortunate beneath life's beaming morn;
And these delights, and thou, have been to me
The parents of the song I consecrate to thee.

" * * * * —but I am worn away,
And death and love are yet contending for their prey.

"And what art thou? I know, but dare not speak:
Time may interpret to his silent years.
Yet in the paleness of thy thoughtful cheek,
And in the light thy ample forehead wears,
And in thy sweetest smiles, and in thy tears,
And in thy gentle speech, a prophecy
Is whispered to subdue my fondest fears:
And through thine eyes, even in thy soul I see
A lamp of vestal fire burning internally.

"They say that thou wert lovely from thy birth,
Of glorious parents,* thou aspiring child.
I wonder not—for one then left this earth
Whose life was like a setting planet mild,
Which clothed thee in the radience undefiled
Of its departing glory; still her fame
Shines on thee, through the tempests dark and wild
Which shake these latter days; and thou canst claim
The shelter from thy sire, of an immortal name."

The "Revolt of Islam" is a splendid poem. The Westminster Review pronounces the "Prometheus Unbound" to be "full of the spirit of beauty, and perhaps the finest lyric drama in the language. The inexhaustible play of Shelley's ethereal imagination flashes through every part of it, dazzling the mind so that we can see but indistinctly." "The 'Cenci' is, after Shakspeare, the grandest and most perfect drama of modern times; and remains a glorious monument of the author's genius."

Leigh Hunt says—"In person, Shelley was tall and slight; and his constitution consumptive. Though well turned, his shoulders were bent a little, owing to premature thought and trouble. The same causes had touched his hair with grey; and though habits of temperance and exercise gave him a remarkable degree of strength, it is not supposed that he could have lived many years. Like the Stagyrite, his voice was high and weak. His eyes were large and animated, with a dash of wildness in them; his face small, but well shaped; particularly the mouth and chin, the turn of which was sensitive and graceful. His complexion fair and delicate; with a color in the cheek. He had brown hair, which, though tinged with grey, surmounted his face. When fronting and looking at you attentively, his aspect had a certain seraphical character, that would have suited a portrait of John the Baptist, or the angel whom Milton describes as holding a reed tipt with fire."

I will close this imperfect sketch of Shelley by transcribing the following sonnet:—

OZYMANDIAS.

I met a traveller, from an antique land,
Who said: two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert. Near them, on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them and the heart that fed;
And on the pedestal these words appear:
"LOOK ON MY WORKS YE MIGHTY AND DESPAIR!"
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that collossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

*Mrs. Shelley was the daughter of the celebrated Mary Wolstonecraft and Godwin.

For the Morning Post.

TO I——.

You said you loved me—time would prove
The depth and ardor of your love!
And surely now the fact is proved—
Time truly tells how much you loved!
You vowed to love me unto death;
And yet the quickly passing breath
That warmed my soul—(so desolate
Amid its woe—the slave of fate)—
Has scarce grown cool upon the air,
Ere I am driven to despair.
Oh! who can trust to woman's smiles,
When e'en her tears are artful wiles!
Better to hear a father's curse,
And groan and sink 'neath dread remorse;
Better to court old Ocean's waves,
And rest within her dreary caves;
Better to pine on desert strand,
Far from thy home and native land;
Better to fold unto thy breast
The adder, coiled within his nest;
Better to quaff the poison cup,
And bid farewell to earthly hope;
Than venture near so sure a snare—
For every ill lies hidden there. EMOR.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IRELAND.—Ballymore, county of Roscommon, is described to be in state of actual starvation, as to its people, and at Dungarvon there were present at the relief committee's late place of meeting, a few days since, 1000 persons in a state of destitution. Kilglass and Rooskey, too, districts of Roscommon, the distress in which last year was extreme, again threaten to be visited by want, as the works on the Shannon, which borders the district, have ceased, and immense shoals of men who visited England to cut down the harvest are returned, and now of course are unemployed.

Fever was very much on the decrease. There are in the South Dublin fever sheds 100 vacancies, and an average 40 patients per day discharged.

The Irish Council had an adjourned meeting to-day. Lord Cloncurry presided. A communication was read from Mr. McAdair, of Belfast, informing the council that flax culture was greatly extended; after which, on motion of Mr. D. J. Wilson, it was resolved, that a meeting of peers, members of parliament, and commoners of Ireland, be convened in Dublin at an early day, to consider measures of relief. Major Blackall, M. P., stated some facts to show that the same number of individuals must this year depend upon the produce of labor, or on gratuitous relief, as in the last year. It was therefore the business of parliament to interfere to save the people.

At Cork some hundreds of laborers assembled and demanded menacingly work or relief. At Middleton, in the same county, over 300 men marched to the workhouse on the day of guardians, meeting with the same intent. At Rillorglin, in Kerry, a building in which provisions were stored was broken into and plundered. Opposition to the collection of rent is manifested in occasional instances.

Switzerland.—A letter from Lausanne, of September 28th, says—"Our political horizon is be coming every day more alarming. All the troops of the Vaud in active service, and the reserve have been called out; the young men of 17 are organized into companies, and volunteers of from 45 to 60 are called on to come forward to enrol their names and elect their officers. I really cannot say against what enemies these extreme measures are meant to provide." A letter from Berne, of 30th ult., says:—"A petition against the execution of the decrees of the Diet, relative to the Sonderbund and the Jesuits, is at present in course of signature in the canton of St. Gall. A meeting of the citizens of all parties, in the canton of Lucerne has decided that the people are to be consulted on a question of war. On the other hand, the governments of Zurich and Tessino have forbidden, under severe penalties, all ecclesiastics to preach in favor of peace. Preparations for war are going on with ardor in the cantons of Berne, Argau and Geneva."

DEMONSTRATION ON BEHALF OF THE POPE.—A meeting of Roman Catholics was held on the 20th ult. at the Freemasons' tavern, London, to express their sympathy with Pope Pius IX. in his recent reforms, and their indignation at the menancing position assumed by Austria. Resolutions embodying the objects of the meeting, were moved and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Melia, of the Sardinian chapel, Lincoln's fields, Mr Lucas, Mr Anstey, M. P., Rev. Dr. Furgeson, &c.

An extraordinary piece of copper, which is one block, weighs nearly two tons, has been brought to Liverpool from Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. It is a most curious mineral specimen, inasmuch as it is almost free from quartz, and appears as fine as if it had been smelted, whilst the crystallised crust on the surface clearly betokens that it is a piece of mineral ore.

Obituary.—On the 7th July, at Canton, the Rev. Samuel Cornelius Clopton, missionary from the Foreign Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, U. S. A., after an illness of fever of about ten days, aged 31.

The discount on the Bank of Lisbon notes is at 1800 reis per 4300; so that the late measure of the government in establishing half-metal payments has made things rather worse.

Mr Saunders, United States representative at Madrid, has arrived at Bayonne, on his way to that capital

Mr Macaulay, the American consul at Tripoli, has arrived at Malta by the French steamer Cerber.

The American minister and Mrs Bancroft returned to Eaton square on Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, from the continen.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29, the American vessels in Liverpool were decked out with flags and streamers in honor of the victories gained by Gen. Scott.

The Cholera.—We regret to announce that this dreadful scourge is again making its appearance in different parts of Europe and Asia.

A London paper states that Mr Francis Brady has been appointed to the chief justiceship of Newfoundland. Mr Brady is a Roman Catholic.

Minute Animals.—Near Berlin, in a slatey strata, are discovered the remains of infinitely small animalculæ. In round numbers, about 23,000,000 would make up a cubic line, and would, in fact, be contained in it. There are 1728 cubic lines in a cubic inch: and therefore a cubic inch would contain, on an average, about 51,000,000,000 of these animals. On weighing a cubic inch of this mass, I found it to be 220 grains. Of the 51,000,000,000 of animals 178,000,000 go to a grain, for the cilicious shield of each animalcule weighs about one-hundred and eighty-seven-millionth part of a grain. Such is the statement of Ehrenberg, which natually suggests to the reflection of the French philosopher that if the Almighty is great in great things, he is still more so in those which are minute; and furnishes additional data for the well known moral argument of the theologian, derived from a comparison of the telescope and microscope:—"The one led me to see a system in every star; the other leads me to see a system in every star; the other taught me than this almighty globe, with the whole burden of its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high field of immensity. The other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbor within it the tribes and families of a busy population. The one told me of the insignificance of the world I tread upon. The other redeems it from all insignificance.

☞ It is stated in the Sandusky papers that an arrangement has been perfected by eastern capitalists to finish the Mad River Railroad and control it. It is to be opened through from Cincinnati to Sandusky in time for the Spring business. The railway distance, 218 miles is to be run in 11 or 12 hours, and fast boats are to be built this winter to run from Sandusky City to Buffalo in 13 hours—making Cincinnati and Buffalo but 24 hours distant from each other.—From Buffalo to Albany 24 hours more, and thence to New York 12 hours. New York and Cincinnati will then be but 60 hours apart.

☞ The Uncle Sam Ball comes off next Friday evening.

The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 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.

Foreign Correspondence.

We have made arrangements (through a gentleman of this city,) with one of the most distinguished business houses in London, to have a regular Commercial Correspondence for the Morning Post, hereafter, from the British Capital. The high business standing and strict integrity of the writer of these Commercial Reviews, will give them character and influence with the reading public. The first of the series of this Correspondence, (received by the Cambria,) will be found in our columns this morning, to which we direct the attention of our numerous readers.

London Correspondence of the Morning Post.

LONDON, 4th October, 1847.

In our circular of the 3d ult., we had occasion to notice a very depressed state of trade, followed by numerous failures amongst our mercantile community, and we regret to have again to repeat the same retrospect of our markets for the past month, only still further aggravated by the daily breaking up of houses of old standing, who have bitherto enjoyed the highest credit, both at home and abroad; indeed the more extensive the credit the more certain the ruin. This fearful state of Trade we believe to be unprecedented; nor can it find a parallel in the history of 1825. We believe, however, that many of the fallen firms will ultimately pay in full. Still these failures must lead to the conclusion that something is radically wrong in our system of banking or currency; and which we think cannot now be denied, even by the most prejudiced in favor of old established institutions, although no two persons are agreed as to what that is; one party affirming that we have not a sufficient paper circulation to carry on the immense trade of this country; the other ascribing all the present evil to its excess. Whatever it be, we have to deplore the fact that, within the last two months, failures to the extent of nearly Ten Millions Sterling have occurred in this country, which, to say the least, is a great public calamity, and we think it our duty to give our opinion as to the cause. In the first place, a fact stares us in the face, that the capital of the Bank (11 millions sterling,) is permanently lent to the Government, in return for which it has the power of issuing notes to that extent, but with the condition of having to pay these notes in gold on demand.—The working of the transaction follows, that when the trading community require no assistance, and business is steady, the Bank cannot use these notes, and consequently reduces the rate of interest to a point at which parties are induced to take them. The late extensive Railway speculations followed as a consequence, as well as other branches of enterprise; but no sooner is money required to carry out these operations, and imports of food became necessary, than it is found that the Exchanges are against us, (and gold is wanted,) which immediately leads to a violent contraction of our currency, as has been the case the last six or nine months. At this point commences a panic, and those who borrowed at a paper currency now find themselves compelled to meet all their engagements with gold, as money cannot be raised in the open market at a reasonable price, and even the Bank itself will only do a very restricted business at the high rate of 6@7 ⅌ cent. for short dated paper, this being the only description passable.—The conclusion therefore is, that in times of commercial distress, the Bank is enabled to give a bonus to its Proprietory from the high rate of interest it obtains; and contrariwise, when the public is thriving under a steady business, its profits are reduced, which leads to the assumption that the interest of the Bank is diametrically opposed to that of the Public, and so delusively, that even many of the Directors are themselves individually ruined by the insidious working of their own system.

Business generally may be considered at a stand. The public funds have fallen to 84⅞, credit is destroyed, and bills can only with the greatest difficulty be converted into cash at any rate of interest. The India and China Trades are losing from 20 @40 ⅌ cent. upon their imports. The Corn Merchants are as already advised in a very sorry state, and our Manufacturers are beginning to suffer extensively from the evils enumerated, the want of confidence engendered having displaced a circulation of Commercial Bills fully to the extent of Two Hundred Millions sterling within the last few months.

The Provision trade, however, has maintained its position; not having large stocks on hands; nor have any failures of consequence taken place in this branch of business. The Government contract for supplying the Navy was taken last week; but neither American Beef nor Pork was accepted. For Irish and Hamburgh Pork £7,8s@£8,14s ⅌ tierce was paid. Irish Beef was tendered much below our ideas, viz: £5,19s. ⅌ tierce, which is 24s. ⅌ tierce less than last year;—a price tending so closely to the principal tenders for supplying American, that the former gained the preference. For Salt Provisions the season is considered quite over, particularly for Bacon, Middles, and Pork for which articles prices must be called merely nominal, as so few buyers will take any thing but new Irish or Hamburgh, (now daily coming for ward.) however high the prices may be compared with last seasons cure. We beg attention to the following:—

BEEF.—The contract for Irish having been taken at so low a price, has given a very quiet appearance to this article; still, as the stock is light, no material alteration may be expected till Beef comes to hand.

PORK is dull, and the stock of old increasing; nevertheless, the early arrivals of new will find a very ready market; as the high value of Irish and Hamburgh has a tendency to throw these descriptions out of use for ship stores and export purposes.

BACON AND MIDDLES.—The quotations for old Bacon and Middles are quite nominal,—it being difficult to find buyers, even at a considerable reduction. New Irish Bacon is selling at 76@78s per cwt. and Hamburgh at 74s. per cwt. When supplies come freely forward, much lower rates may be expected.

HAMS are very difficult to dispose of, except very fine quality.

GRAIN AND FLOUR, during the past month, made some progress towards better prices. Latterly, however, the pressure for money, and the large quantity offering, has again reduced the quotations for fine Western Canal to 26@27s. Wheat has also suffered a similar depression from its highest price; but Indian Corn has found more favor than for some time previously. We quote at 30@35s. ⅌ quarter of 8 bushels; and Corn Meal at 14@16s ⅌ 196 lbs.

LARD has gone very quietly lately a fair article of Kegs being offered in quantity at 56s. per cwt without finding buyers.

TALLOW maintains our previous quotations of 47s. for present, and 46s. for winter delivery. The stock is nevertheless, increasing; and the accounts from St. Petersburgh speak of larger shipments from that port than ordinary. The strength of the market is therefore attributable to the lean state of our own cattle, from the want of good feed.

CHEESE is inquired for, and sells freely, if in good condition.

LINSEED CAKES are in excellent demand for feeding purposes, and sell readily at our quotations 160s ⅌ ton.

TURPENTINE.—No rough in hands of Importers. Spirits are in better demand, and worth 46s.

We are, respectfully,
Yours, &c.

The Late Election.

We give to-day, a tabular statement of the vote for Governor, in each county, as far as heard from In most of the counties we give the official vote; and where we could not do this, we have given the majorities—either official or reported. From this statement, it appears that the number of votes polled at the late election, will fall short of the vote of 1844, by upwards of 70,000, We have not time to examine the table, in connexion with this wonderful deficiency; but will endeavor to do so, when we shall have made a complete statement for each county. Governor Shunk is re-elected by a majority of nearly nineteen thousand.

COUNTIES.	1844. Shunk.	1844. Markle	1847. Shunk.	1847. Irvin.
Adams,	1848	2485	1558	1946
Allegheny,	5863	8105	4453	5753
Armstrong,	1986	1407	2136	1518
Beaver,	2093	2730	2034	2203
Bedford,	2884	3045	2458	2205
Berks,	8316	3810	8088	3357
Blair, (new co.)				
Bradford,*	3525	2967	600	
Bucks,	5106	4804	4985	4341
Butler,	2054	2197	1931	1860
Cambria,	1129	969	1139	974
Carbon,	784	453	786	484
Centre,	2384	1787	2477	1782
Chester,	5475	6139	4614	5153
Clarion,	1889	793	1607	631
Clearfield,*	1009	611	350	
Clinton,	925	807	966	685
Columbia,	3199	1593	2913	1506
Crawford,	2920	2410	2265	1686
Cumberland,	3098	2971	2867	2559
Delaware,	1493	2069	1484	1719
Dauphin,	2352	3213	1872	2790
Elk,†	132	103	89	
Erie,†	2207	3501		858
Fayette,	3304	2836	2811	2113
Franklin,	3211	3797	2762	3219
Greene,*	2255	1425	1000	
Huntingdon,*	2630	4022		384
Indiana,*	1417	2098		650
Jefferson,	727	617	709	451
Juniatta,	1118	1085	986	975
Lancaster,	5532	9513	4931	8741
Lebanon,	1748	2478	1600	2149
Lehigh,	2680	2443	2583	2239
Luzerne,	3649	2561	3296	2036
Lycoming,	2600	1945	1874	1528
M'Kean,*	416	307	100	
Mercer,	2744	2765	2517	2616
Mifflin,*	1585	1506	142	
Monroe,	1604	377	1418	347
Montgomery,	5394	4341	5141	3733
Northampton,	3466	2455	2862	2359
Northumberland,	2384	1498	1971	1231
Perry,	2246	1316	1728	1106
Philadelphia,	12758	14586	12692	7605
" city,	5265	9282	3918	6512
Pike,*	643	142	528	
Potter,	527	202	543	184
Schuylkill,	3217	2390	3720	2833
Somerset,	922	2450	913	2162
Sullivan, (new co.)			317	130
Susquehanna,*	2468	1595	920	
Tioga,	1975	1040	1750	972
Union,	1777	2721	1479	2465
Venango,	1230	873	1326	802
Warren,	1107	843	849	659
Washington,	3958	3001	3531	3335
Wayne,*	1553	811	715	
Westmoreland,	4704	2778	4525	2337
Wyoming,*	808	754	160	
York,	3691	2802	4007	3103
	160,959	156,562	131,786	112,975
	156,562		112,975	
	4,397		18,811	

*Unofficial majorities.
†Official majorities.

Reception of Governor Shunk at Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvanian of Saturday says:—"The Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia gathered in great numbers at their Assembly Room, last evening, for the purpose of receiving the Governor elect. Committees were appointed to wait on the Vice President and Governor. Shortly before 8, Mr. DALLAS made his appearance, and was greeted with nine hearty cheers. Soon after Mr SHUNK entered the room, and was received amid enthusiastic cheering. These two distinguished gentlemen spent an hour or more with their friends, and retired. During the entire evening, the large room was crowded with persons retiring and others entering. The street in front of the house, was also filled. We have seldom seen a larger and more orderly assemblage, one in every way worthy of the Democracy of Philadelphia.

THE ARMISTICE.—In reply to Mr. Kendall's attack upon the administration, in his letters from the Mexican Capitol, the Washington Union says: "He is mistaken in the instructions which he attributes to the administration about an *armistice*—None such were given, except in the case of a treaty ratified by Mexico. This point we have repeatedly and recently explained. He is grossly illiberal in attributing 'bribery' to the administration. This, too, we have repeatedly refuted. Not a cent of the three millions has been expended; and not a cent could be expected without violating all the restrictions of the act of Congress, and subjecting the administration to open impeachment and to public resentment.

☞ We learn from the Baltimore Sun of the 25th, that Professor George McCook, of Ohio, recently elected by the faculty to fill the Chair of Surgery in the Washington University of that city, has arrived, and is prepared to enter upon the duties pertaining to his appointment. The Professor comes among us (says the Sun) with a high reputation for ability in his profession. The lectures in the University commence next week.

☞ The Philadelphia General Committee for the Relief of the sufferers in Ireland, report contributions on their part to the amount of $48,949, of which $25,549 were collected in that city.

☞ The Wheeling Times and the Cincinnati Commercial have been reduced in size. It is in this manner the magnetic telegraph benefits newspapers!

☞ Mr. Kendall of the New Orleans Picayune was wounded in the knee by a Mexican ball, in the recent engagement.

☞ Daniel Weisel, of Hagerstown, has been appointed Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Buchanan.

The Central Railroad.

A late number of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, contains the following:

"We learn that this great national work is going on with energy, under the supervision of its chief engineer, J. Edgar Thompson, Esq. We have conversed with one of the contractors for the great bridge over the Susquehanna. This noble structure will be 3700 feet in length. Its masonry of cut stone will be so massive as to defy the floods which have recently swept off all the bridges of the Juniata and Susquehanna. This gentleman has 214 hands at work, preparing an immense quantity of cut stone, from the extensive quarries opened in the immediate vicinity. All possible despatch will be given to its earliest completion, as the entire distance from Harrisburgh to Lewistown, nearly 60 miles, will be ready for travel by the time it is finished. As an evidence of the zeal with which the work has been prosecuted, we learn that two sections of a mile each, have, for more than a month, been ready for the superstructure. In a few weeks, the remaining distance, nearly to the Allegheny, will be put under contract. The surveys have been prosecuted with great care and ability, so as to secure the best possible route; and it is now quite possible that this can be effected several miles shorter than originally anticipated, by crossing the mountain at an easy grade, without inclined planes.

The statements here made will be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian. The Central Railroad is certainly one of the greatest works of the present age; and it only surprises us that our people do not take a greater interest in its speedy completion. All admit that it is a work of great utility, if not absolute necessity; but our capitalists and business community, do not apply their means to its construction with that willingness which might be expected. The newspaper press of this city have published volumes of matter going to show the great importance of a Railroad from Philadelphia here; but our citizens hold back, and refuse to act. All our past experience has satisfied us that the capitalists of this city are its worst citizens. Although it might be expected, that they would be the very first men to step forward to lend their influence and contribute their means to ward this "great national work," as our Philadelphia cotemporary justly styles it; yet we find them mulishly holding back, for some cause, best known to themselves, and in this way discourage more enterprising but less able men from taking hold of the matter. There is one course left, however, for our citizens to pursue, which will insure success. We hear it talked of in private circles, and it appears to meet the decided approbation of all. It is this: Let a Town Meeting be called at once, of all those who are friendly to the Central Railroad. Let this meeting appoint Block Committees,—active, energetic, real go-ahead business men,—who will call upon *every man* within their circuit, and urge upon him to subscribe, even though it should be but a single dollar. If this suggestion is followed, our word for it, money enough will be raised in Pittsburgh in one week, to put a large tract of the Road under contract without delay. Now, while there is a great breach in the Pennsylvania Canal, which will probably not be repaired before the close of navigation this winter, our business men will see the necessity of having some other, communication with our Atlantic bretheren, which will be more speedy, permanent and reliable.

Friends of the Railroad, go to work, and appoint your Block Committees

Governor of Ohio.

That excellent Democratic journal, the Ohio Patriot, at New Lisbon, has placed the name of Hon JOHN B. WELLER, at its editorial head, as a candidate for Governor. A number of other leading Democratic papers in that State have responded to the movement. We know Col. Weller intimately, and can freely say that a purer Democrat, a more upright and honorable man, does not live within the bounds of Ohio. Whilst a member of Congress from the Butler district, he distinguished himself on many occasions, by the bold and effective stand he took in favor of popular rights, against the encroachments of the money power. His speech delivered on the 17th and 18th of January, 1844, in reply to "Tariff Andy," of Uniontown, was a master effort, and completely demolished the "Second Ogle"—the Baron Munchausen of the House! Col. Weller has been as successful in Mexico, in battling in defence of his country's rights, as he was at home in warring against the Federal apologists of Mexican outrage. All we have to say is, that we would rejoice to see him seated in the Gubernatorial chair of the great State of Ohio.

War News!

To-morrow's Post will contain a full and graphic account of the taking of the City of Mexico, compiled from the latest and best sources. We shall print an extra number of copies, so that all our friends may supply themselves.

A Patriotic Family.—Major TWIGGS, who is reported among the killed in the battle before the city of Mexico, was the brother of the fearless Gen. TWIGGS, and father of the young Mr. TWIGGS who so recently lost his life between Vera Cruz and Jalapa. Maj. T. was a fine officer, a man of high honor, and as brave as the steel he wore was trust worthy. The whole country will regret this deprivation—will mingle its condolence with a bereaved family, and the world acknowledge the unflinching courage of a brave and patriotic race.
Pennsylvanian.

A Veteran.—John Van Hoozes, now living in Sullivan county, Tennesee, is 114 years of age, and has voted at every Presidential election that has been held in the U. S.

☞ *Annexation at Havana.*—General Campbell, our consul at Havanna, has solaced himself with a young wife. He was married on the 29th ult., to the daughter of Mr. John Morland of Havanna, formerly of Boston. The bride has seen thirty summers, the gallant groom sixty-four winters.

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 Mazoni's Sicilian Syrup, which was recommended to me by a friend from New York, who stated that it had cured some of the most inveterate cases known to the medical profession. Suffice it to say, that, after using the above medicine for about 4 weeks, I was entirely relieved, and I believe radically cured. Yours with respect,

OLIVER W. OWEN,
No 175 Bertram st., Philad'a.

Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents; 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, tic doloreux, 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.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

It will be seen by the annexed proclamation of the Executive of Pennsylvania, that THURSDAY, the 25th day of November next, is recommended as a day to be publicly dedicated to the duties of prayer, thanksgiving and praise. Never have a people had greater reason to return thanks to the Giver of all good, for the many blessings bestowed upon them, and we have no doubt this day will be appropriately observed throughout the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—God is great and good. It is our duty to adore His goodness, to acknowledge His goodness, to confess to Him our sins, and humbly implore their forgiveness. It is fit and becoming that we should do so, not only as individuals, but as a Commonwealth of free citizens, who, during the past year, have received unnumbered benefits at his hand.

Under his guardianship our free institutions, founded by the wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic have been preserved to us inviolate. We have richly enjoyed all our civil and social privileges, and the right to worship God as our consciences dictate. We have been preserved from wasting pestilence. Enterprise, in its various forms has been earnestly put forth, and has yielded a rich return. The fruits of the earth have been gathered in abundance and safety. Our garners are filled with the finest of the wheat, to minister to our wants and to the necessities of the destitute. Intelligence and morality have steadily advanced, sustained and invigorated by a pure and heavenly religion, whose institutions and ordinances, unsullied by any alliance with the State, continue to be cherished by the voluntary devotion of the people, and though in the righteous judgments of God we have been involved in the direful calamities of war, yet we have not been given up to faintness of heart, but the noble courage and conduct of our soldiery have wrought for us victory in the midst of daner.

In view of all this goodness, I do hereby recommend.

Thursday, the 25th day of November next,

to be observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving to Almighty God; and that the citizens of this Commonwealth do abstain on that day from all their ordinary worldly avocations—assemble in their respective places of worship—humble themselves before the Almighty, for their sins, individual and national—render Him their hearty thanks for His many and great mercies—deprecate the judgments our transgressions have merited—beseech Him that peace may be speedily restored, and the blessings we now so richly enjoy may be continued to us and to ours, down to the latest generation, and that the whole family of man, united in one vast brotherhood, may share in His richest mercies.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburgh, this nineteenth day of October; in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-second.

BY THE GOVERNOR: J. MILLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE STATE SENATE.

The Senate is composed of 33 members, 11 elected each year—this year 12, one to fill a vacancy. Of those holding over from last year, 9 are Democats and 12 Federalists. 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—William F. Johnston, Fed.
XXIV. Allegheny and Butler—George Darsie, Federal.
XXV. Mercer and Beaver—David Sankey—Fed.
XXVI. Crawford and Venango—James Porter Brawley, Democrat.

The following list of persons, we think, can be relied upon as elected to the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—*William M'Sherry.*
Allegheny—*Lewis C. J. Noble, Christian Snively, Marshall Swartzwelder, Henry Large*
Armstrong—Lewis Brenneman.
Beaver—*John Allison, John Sharp, Jr.*
Bedford—James L. Kirk, Josiah Miller.
Berks—John C. Meyers, John Long, Samuel Fegely, Henry G. Stetler.
Bradford—Francis Smith, Abarnah Wattles.
Bucks—J. W. Long, P. D. Bloom, Edward Nicholson.
Butler—Jacob Zeigler.
Cambria—John Kean.
Centre and Clearfield—John B. Meck, George Walters.
Chester—*Henry S. Evans, Thomas K. Bull, Geo. Ladley.*
Columbia—Stewart Pierce.
Crawford—S. G. Crick, J. K. Kerr.
Cumberland—Jacob Lefever, Abraham Lamberton.
Dauphin—*James Fox, Theodore Gratz.*
Delaware—*Sketchley Morton.*
Erie—*G. J. Ball, Wm. Sanforn.*
Fayette—William Y. Roberts, William Rerick.
Franklin—*William Baker, Samuel Scibert.*
Greene—John B. Gordon.
Huntingdon and Blair—*David Blair, L. Breidenthall.*
Indiana—*Wm. C. M'Knight.*
Jefferson, Clarion, and Venango—John Keatly, Jr., William Perry.
Juniata and Union—*Samuel Wierich, John M'Minn.*
Lancaster—*Abraham Shelly, J. B. Stubbs, Thomas B. Jacobs, Joseph C. Dickenson, David G. Eshelman.*
Lebanon—*David Grittingen.*
Lehigh and Carbon—Peter Bowman, Samuel Marx.
Luzerne—Samuel W. Goff, Samuel Benedict.
Lycoming, Clinton, Potter and Sullivan—Wm. F. Packer, Timothy Ives, Jr.
Mercer—*Robert Black,* M. B. Kremm.
Mifflin—Hugh M'Kee.
Montgomery—Benjamin Hill, Benjamin T. Hallowell, David Evans.
Northampton and Monroe—B. S. Schoonover, Charles A. Luchenbach, Joseph Labough.
Northumberland—George A. Frick.
Perry—John Souder.
Philadelphia county—Thomas S. Fernon, Thos. Daly, Abraham Olwine, Thomas K. Finletter, William S. Hallowell, John K. Loughlin, Edward Vansant.
Philadelphia city—*Thomas C. Steel, George H. Hart, Solomon W. Roberts, John H. Diel, H. Rundle Smith*
Schuylkill—George Boyer, *Alexander W. Lyburn.*
Somerset—*John J. Stulzman.*
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Samuel Taggart, Robert Little.
Tioga—Nathaniel A. Elliot.
Warren, M'Kean and Elk—Alonzo J. Wilcox.
Washington—Thomas Watson, Jacob Cort.
Wayne and Pike—Pope Bushnell.
Westmoreland—John Fausold, Harrison P Laird, John F. M'Culloch.
York—Thomas Grove, David Williams, Geo. F. Carl.

Those in *italics* are Federalists.

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.—The New York Herald says:—"By the Cambria, we have received information, which we believe may be relied upon, by which we learn that the British government contemplates making another attempt to arrange the affairs of the River Plate."

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The November Term of this Court commenced yesterday, His Honor Judge PATTON, and his Associates, Judges Porter and Kerr, present.

After the grand jury, T. L. M'Millan, foreman, had been sworn and affirmed, the President Judge addressed them on the subject of their onerous duties. The address was no common place production;—it was a learned, legal and moral exposition of the requirements of recent acts of Assembly for the purpose of suppressing *gambling.* A Judge, whose official action is a response to the hopes and wishes of the virtuous portion of society, is entitled to the respect and gratitude of the community; and as an evidence of correct moral sentiment in this section of Pennsylvania, we anticipate a unanimous and respectable request by the grand jury for a copy of the Judge's charge, to be published under their directions.

At this time, we shall only add, that if any youth, capable of exercising the voluntary powers of mind, will but read the address, he will find it to be a *preventive* and a *cure* for the fashionable, fascinating and demoralizing evils of *gambling.*

Commonwealth *vs.* Dr. George Felix.—Information assault and battery, on oath of John M'Henry. Noll pros, by consent, on payment of costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* James Scott et al.—Information assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Manning, October 25, 1847. Noll pros. by consent, on payment of costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Patrick Manning et al.—Information assault and battery, on oath of James Scott, October 25, 1847. Noll pros. by consent on payment of costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Catharine Meehan.—Information surety of the peace, on oath of Sarah Burns, October 25, 1847. Settled by consent, on payment of costs.

Commonwealth *vs.* Edward Dowser.—Indictment larceny—property stolen, a silver watch. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth *vs.* Francis Rudolph.—Information surety of the peace, on oath of Sarah Rudolph, October 25, 1847. The Court sentenced defendant to pay the costs, and enter into recognizance in $100 to keep the peace for one year.

RAFT AFLOAT.—Yesterday morning, a mammoth raft was seen coming down the Allegheny, without a man on board. It steered clear of all the piers, and was making its way for the lower country as fast as the current could carry it. In a short time its owners were seen in close pursuit, in a yawl; and we believe they caught it a few miles below. We understand that they stopped for the night at some landing above, and the sudden rise in the river broke away the fastenings; took off the lumber, and left the "merry raftsmen" on shore.

SUPREME COURT.—The opinion of the Court has not yet been delivered on the "License Question." It is looked for with no inconsiderable solicitude, by all parties interest. In a case, involving constitutional law, the validity of an act of Assembly, would be discourteous to give prevailing reports as to the result; no matter to what extent those reports, for or against the question, may obtain.

SMALL.—A case from Fayette was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday, about a *sausage cutter,* worth about five dollars. The parties have already had three trials. The costs will amount to a sum sufficient to buy sausage cutters for the entire Commonwealth.

ERASTUS BROOKS, Esq.—We observe by the Catholic that this gentleman has been selected to deliver a Lecture before the Catholic Association of this city, on next Thursday evening. His subject will be "Morality, Benefit, Abuses, &c., of the Press." We bespeak for Mr. B. a large audience, for we know that he will handle the subject in a most masterly manner. His long experience as a writer for newspapers renders him fully competent.

C. S. EYSTER, Esq.—This gentleman was yesterday appointed by the Court to prosecute for the Commonwealth, in the room of H. S. Magraw, Esq., who was on Saturday very unexpectedly called to start for Baltimore, on account of the sickness of a sister. The duties of the office are in good hands, as Mr. E. is one of the best criminal lawyers in the State.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A little negro child, whose parents reside in Birmingham, was burnt to death on Saturday last. It was left in a room in company with a child a few years older; and venturing near the fire, its clothes caught the flame and could not be extinguished in time to save its life. This is another warning.

☞ Dr. ALEXANDER BROWN (son of Matthew Brown,) has been elected President of Jefferson college, in the room of Dr. Brackenridge, resigned. The Gazette says:—"the recently elected President is said to be a gentleman of talents and learning, and eminently qualified for the duties of his dignified and responsible station."

THE RIOT.—The case of the riot at Hutchison's on Saturday night, was disposed of, so far as the Mayor has jurisdiction, yesterday. Kane was sent up for assault and battery, and M'Donald for assault and battery with intent to kill.

☞ In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Jameson, the tragedy of the Gamester was not performed last night. The Hunchback was substituted, in which Mrs. Farren and Mr. Oxley appeared, and were received with raptures of applause.

WILSON M'CANDLESS, Esq.—There was a rumor yesterday that this gentleman would be tendered the mission to China, made vacant by the death of the Hon. A. H. Everett. The President could not make a more popular appointment.

☞ It seems that Allegheny scrip has been counterfeited. The counterfeits are dated July 7, 1847; no genuine ones were issued of that date.

☞ The recent rains have put the rivers up again. The Allegheny was bank full yesterday.

MR. BINGHAM'S CONCERT.—This evening Mr. Bingham gives his grand concert in the Athenæum. We merely notice that his friends may not neglect to turn out.

☞ "Old Medicine" has resigned his place in the army, and is devoting his time to the practice of his profession in Cincinnati.

HUDSON'S PANORAMA.—Will not some of the Cincinnati local editors explan this *joke.* We are in painful suspense to know what they mean by their recent squibs. The following is their last:

"Hudson will re-open his panorama during the coming week at College Hall. He failed to secure a room in Pittsburgh."

☞ The Chronicle says two lithographers have it in contemplation to open an establishment in this city. There is an opening here in this branch of the arts which should be filled.

☞ It was Lieut. Col. Geary, and not Murray, who was wounded in the late battles.

☞ There were only six cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

☞ H. N. Bannister, the author and actor, is lying dangerously ill in New York, without means of support.

☞ "Abstract of Decisions of the Supreme Court" have been crowded out to-day.