The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1847.

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

The present War, and War in general.

If we were to adopt, without examination, the conclusions of a considerable portion of our country men, we should be led to believe, that mankind were never worse, in a moral and religious point of view, than they now are; and that the people of this country are more guilty of sustaining wrong, than any other people who have lived before them. By many of those to whom we allude, the war in which we are engaged, is referred to as justifying this conclusion; and is therefore condemned, under all the characteristics of unconstitutional, unwise, unjust, and unnecessary; and as one of usurpation; while others, with a view to affect the professedly religious members of society, denounce it as an unholy war, because it is waged against those who derive their religion from the same source whence is obtained that which we profess. There are others who deny a necessity for the existence of war under any circumstances; and all these elements enter into the opposition to the struggle in which we are now engaged. In this age of the world, and in our country especially, either of these characteristics, if truly applicable to the contest in which we are engaged with Mexico, would be sufficient to justify the opposition that is made to it. Without endeavoring, in this article, to meet all these objections fully, we will notice, summarily, several; and examine, more at length, those which may remain.

With respect to the unconstitutionality of the present war, (and the consequent usurpation of power attributed to our Chief Magistrate,) there is no intelligent man, who has examined the subject with a strict reference to that view; and is not determined to sustain an unwarranted party clamor, who would so far risk his character for forming a correct conclusion, as to make the assertion. The main circumstance which led to the war was such as no chief magistrate, similarly situated, could control. The annexation of the territory of Texas to our Union, had been effected before Mr. Polk was elected President; and the limits of that territory, as declared by Texas, he was bound to recognise; and sworn to protect and defend. The constitution and laws of our country, left him no discretion whatever on this point—that instrument clearly asserting his duty in the premises, and the laws of our country, and the usages under them, pointing out the manner in which that duty must be performed. The People of the United States had decided upon the question of the admission of Texas into the Union; and the wisdom or foolishness of the measure, in all its bearings, is therefore not to be attributed to the Executive; but to those to whom he owes his exalted position. It was their act. Its wisdom they have pronounced upon; and they are ready and willing to bear its consequences.

The injustice of the war, is one of the most prolific themes of opposition; and on this point, those who are most clamorous seem to manifest as little regard for justice, as though there was no definite meaning attached to the term. The wrongs inflicted upon our country and her citizens, under the authority of Mexico, justified our countrymen, (in view of the usages among nations,) in resorting, many years ago, to the most stringent measures of retaliation upon that country; and nothing but a sense of forbearance, which her weak and divided condition excited in the minds of our fellow-citizens, has kept back the day of retribution. What is most singular, too, in relation to this fact, is, that the portion of our countrymen, who are now loudest in their censures of the government, on account of the war, were then most clamorous for retaliating upon Mexico, in consequence of the wrongs done to our citizens. We would have been long ago justified, in the eyes of all enlightened nations, in declaring war against Mexico—for the property of our citizens, taken under the authority of her government, and for which she refused, for years, to give any indemnity; for insults offered directly to our flag; and for encroachments upon the rights of American citizens; finally agreeing to make reparation, to some extent, for the pecuniary wrongs done to our citizens, and afterwards violating her solemn treaty engagements to do so, she might justly have been comelled, at the cannon's mouth, to give us satisfaction, in the shape of the dollars which she stipulated to pay, or in territory which might have been taken in its stead; but when, added to all these sufficient grounds for a declaration of war on our part, she most positively refused to receive our Envoy, who was empowered to settle *all* the grounds of difficulty between the two nations, she took upon herself the bold resolution, at once to make war upon the United States,—this course of conduct not merely being equivalent to a declaration of war, but being of itself an actual declaration of war—even if no other action had been taken by her upon the subject. Such is the fact, as presented by Vatelle, Montesquieu, and all other authorities upon international law. But, even if this were not the case, we find, from the language of the Mexican authorities themselves, that they meant to be understood as determined upon declaring war against our country. The whole tenor of their correspondence with Mr. SLIDELL proves this; and when they go one step beyond this, and actually declared war against us, in the most formal manner, before a single step has been taken on our part, such as has usually led to a war between nations,—and when a Mexican army is ordered to march into territory claimed by us, (even though it was yet in dispute,) the *justice* of our defending that territory cannot be questioned by any sane man. Nor does the justice of the act become at all affected by all the subsequent acts which have been done, or which are likely to be done, by our government:—for it is a maxim, applicable to nations as well as to individuals, that the perpetrator of a wrong may be justly pursued, until full reparation is made for that wrong. It in no wise affects the justice of our acts towards Mexico, to assert, (as many shallow-headed politicians have done,) that the country lying west of the river Nueces did not belong to us; that it did not belong to Texas; that Texas never exercised jurisdiction over it; and that therefore our government had no right to order our army to take a position near the Rio Grande, *because* that territory was claimed by Mexico. Texas asserted her right, in her capacity of a sovereign and independent State, to the territory referred to: she was known to our government in no other light than that of a nation as free and independent as Mexico; and we were as much bound to take her official word, as we were to take that of Mexico, or Great Britain. In taking her into our Confederacy, therefore, we took with her all her rights, and all her claims; and we were bound to defend both.

But the assertion that Mexico claimed the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, amounts to but little, when we recollect that the claim of Mexico was, and still is, not merely to that particular portion of territory, but to every foot of the soil of Texas. Even supposing, however, that her claim had been to the tract of country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande only, there is nothing in the shape of a precedent to sustain her, in advancing with an army into that territory, and striving to drive from it those who were found there, also claiming the country, which will not also sustain those thus assailed, in opposing force to force. In fact, this was the only course left to our government, inasmuch as Mexico had claimed the whole State of Texas as her soil; had declared that the annexation of that soil to our Union would be deemed by her a cause for war; had refused to receive an Envoy from our government after annexation took place; had ordered her army to advance into the territory in dispute; and had formally declared war against us. These circumstances, or any one of them, would have justified our government in taking those precautionary steps, which have been assigned by some as the causes of this war; and the occurrence of all of them, left us no alternative but defence, or disgrace in our own eyes, and before the whole world. Indeed there is no doubt on our minds, that, if any other course had been pursued, the identical individuals who now most declaim about the injustice of the war, would have been among the foremost to hold up to the execration of mankind, those who, had tolerated so gross a violation of national justice.

The same arguments which go to support the justice of our conflict with Mexico, will also sustain the position of its necessity. But the subject is here susceptible of a very wide field for speculation, as well as argument. Many things may be done that are strictly *just*, which are, notwithstanding, not necessary to be done. A few thoughts on this part of the subject, and the other assertion—that the war is "an unrighteous act"—and we shall close.

[*To be continued.*]

Herkimer Convention.

That branch of the Democratic party in the state of New York, known by the name of the "Barnburners," held a Mass Convention at Herkimer, on Tuesday last. The object of the Convention was to nominate a new ticket, in opposition to the regular ticket nominated at at Syracuse.—The Hon. C. C. Cambreling presided. A resolution was offered, that the convention proceed to nominate a new ticket for State officers. It was opposed by Mr. Wilmot, of this State, John Van Buren, of New York, and others, and defeated. A great number of resolutions were reported, and among them the following:

Resolved, therefore, That in the territory of Oregon, and in any territory hereafter acquired by the United States on this continent, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude should be allowed while it remained under the dominion of the Union, except for crime, whereof the party shall be first duly convicted.

Every good Democrat must deplore the existence of this division in our party in New York. Of the seventy-two Democratic newspapers published in that State, sixty-eight support the regular ticket, nominated at Syracuse. There are but four papers that have sanctioned the Herkimer movement. The schism in the Democratic ranks in New York, may give the federalists the ascendency, and the effect will be that a federal U. S. Senator will be elected this winter, in place of Mr. Dix.

A second resolution was adopted, calling a State Convention at Herkimer, on the 22d of February next, for the appointment of thirty-six delegates to the Baltimore Convention in 1848.

The Zanesville Courier has, for the two last weeks, been issued as a daily. The editor says he finds the expenses greater than the receipts, and that unless he obtains a more liberal patronage, he must abandon his daily.

But few are aware of the expense of a daily paper, and fewer still of the toil which it imposes, and which is well characterised by the Courier as "servitude worse than was ever known in Algerne slavery."—*Ohio Statesman.*

☞ The editor of the Courier, a short time since, supposed he was going to make a "tarnal fortune" by publishing a daily paper in connection with a telegraph office in Zanesville. He has already, it seems, discovered that he was egregiously mistaken. A town that will not support a daily news paper without a telegraph office, cannot certainly support one with the aid of the telegraph. Unless the present enormous rates of telegraphing are reduced, a large number of the daily papers in the west must "suspend payment."

☞ The returns from Mexico are looked for with no ordinary anxiety. If the necessary forms reached in time, there is no doubt but that the officers of the two Pennsylvania Regiments held an election, as authorised by law. The volunteers remained in this city, when mustered into service, long enough to acquire a legal residence, so as to entitle them to vote in Mexico for the Allegheny county candidates. We firmly believe that every volunteer, if opportunity was offered, voted the democratic ticket. It would be a gross insult to their patriotism and intelligence to suppose that they would vote for the candidates of a party, the leaders of which, since the commencement of the war, have taken sides with the public enemy. We trust the democratic returns from Mexico will reach in time to defeat GEORGE DARSIE, the gentleman of Masonic lot noloriety. Darsie, no doubt, feels as if he ought to be defeated!

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SCOTT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun under date of the 26th, writes: Sufficient intimations have been thrown out in regard to the orders recently sent to General Scott, to convince me that he has been directed—1st: to trouble himself no longer about truces, armistices, negotiations, or protocols; 2d: to leave undisturbed the shadow of a government now at Queretaro; 3d: to prepare for permanent occupation and for tranquilizing the country; 4th: to *disarm* the whole population of the city and country on the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and break up and destroy their arms; and 5th: to levy contributions upon the principal cities and States

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☞ The Mexican Congress was to assemble at Queretaro, forty leagues north of the City, on the 5th of October. A letter from an English merchant president of that committee states that many Mexicans; and among them the most intelligent and most rational part of the community, are no doubt inclined to peace; and we should think that after the continued defeats they have met with for the last eighteen months, even those who have been for war hitherto, will see the folly of persevering in a contest which must inevitably bring ruin and misery upon their country.

☞ We respectfully request our friend of the Ebensburgh Sentinel not to publish the Pittsburgh Market, "corrected weekly from the Morning Post," unless he really makes the corrections. His table as it appears at present will only mislead his readers, and injure the commercial character of the Post.

What Travellers Say.

We make the following extracts from a letter written from this city to the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, and published in that paper of Wednesday last:

"The passengers going eastward, usually take the route via Brownsville, Cumberland and Baltimore as the best, cheapest, and most expeditious. What are the Pennsylvanians about that they do not look more to their own individual interests, and to the intirests of the commonwealth at large. More facilities to meet the wants of the travelling community are required. The great backbone of the country, (the Allegheny mountains) must be broken, the valleys filled and made level for the purpose. The railroad from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh should be urged to rapid completion.—Philadelphians should look to it; and Pittsburgers should *talk less* and *do more* in reference to this matter. New York and Baltimore will speedily take the wind out of "Quakerdom" and render it a "village," in sooth, if more spirit and enterprize are not manifested on the part of capitalists.

* * * Pittsburgh too must not sleep amid her volcanoes. Let the smoke from her pits continue to ascend—let the fires of her furnaces ever burn—let her in truth be the workshop of the Union, and grow and increase in majestic proportions as regards business and population. Although Pittsburg, like the fabled bird, has risen gloriously from her ashes, there is plenty room yet for improvement.

Her great men—her capitalists—her Denny's &c., should go to work and *build* the city. None of your wooden tenements, on *ground rent*, but solid, substantial edifices, fit for human beings to dwell in—fit for those who produce the wealth of the land—the hard fisted honest operatives, found here already in such numbers, and whose total might be swelled *ad infinitum*. Pittsburg considering the advantages nature has given her, should now be the *second city* in the Union, instead of the *eighth*. Even St Louis is her equal in population! Men of money and property! unlock your coffers, distribute your gold, and erect for yourselves monuments that will endure for time itself—even a city, as Babylon of old, here, at the mouth of the Ohio,—here, at the very heart of the American Rebublic.

The last paragraph in the above contains much good sense, as well as important suggestions. We have a class of men in this city—reputed capitalists—who are its worst citizens. They talk *big*, but never do anything. They are selfish in the extreme, and their principal study is how they shall make the most money out of their poor tenantry. They permit miserable old shanties to remain on some of our best streets; a terror to the neighborhood in case a fire should break out. They are too niggardly to put up decent dwellings themselves, and will not sell to men of moderate means, who have the enterprise and disposition to build. These nabobs always hold back when any great enterprise is started, unless it will particularly benefit themselves. We have a few men in this city who, with their own means, could build the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and they positively refuse to subscribe a single dollar! Our most enterprising citizens are young men, of moderate means, who have acquired all they possess by practising industry and economy, instead of inheriting it from their ancestors. If these young men go to work in the manner we suggested a few days since, they will secure, in a few days, means sufficient to construct at least one third of the Railroad. They must not wait for the movements of the "great men"—the "capitalists"—of the city. The latter will never do an act from which the public will derive benefit.

ROMANCE!—The local of the Cincinnati Signal perpetrates the following. It will do:

Elopement Extraordinary!—Last night just before dark, we were told of a "skylark," whose name although famous will never be stainless; for by his own nonsense and a guilty conscience, in trying to *double*, has got into trouble, himself and illustrious daddy-in-law.

A man named O Conner, "no great shakes" in honor, went out with Miss Brady a nice little lady, and treated to brandy and sponge cake and candy, and more things so dainty and kisses so plenty, at a house not far off kept by Peter D. Shaw.

But at length the sad fellow grew awfully mellow, and as he was walking and kissing and talking, a purse full of rhino, (I wish it was mine, oh!) he snatched from her pocket; but soon he was taken, while tracks he was makin'. They were about to assign him where justice might find him, but the maid, in his horror, came forward in sorrow, her little heart heaving and tears her eyes leaving, begged the officer's honor would pity poor Corner—to which he consented as said Conner repented. When off went the couple with limbs mighty supple, and left as presuming, that maiden so blooming, herself to a life of much trouble was dooming. For Conner the blockhead," who picked the maid's pocket, when married we're thinking will beat her like winking.

The old man's heart was broken at the terrible token, for he had raised up his daughter just as he *had oughter*, and when his house wouldn't hold her and a young rascal *stold* her, he raved like a demon, making more noise than three men. But as the young folks were married and together had tarried, at first not entering the old man's belief—he dispelled the delusion and and hasty conclusion put "rocks in the pocket" *of his son-in-law this!*

Visit of Very Rev. Mr. Matthew to America.—We understand that the very reverend gentleman's visit to the new world, which has been so much spoken of, is now definitely fixed, and that it will take place next spring. For some time the citizens of Boston have been expecting him; and so strong was the belief that he would visit America this year, that the commanders of the Train Line Packets Ocean Monarch, which sailed on the 20th ult., and the Mary Ann, which left last Tuesday, received orders from the owners to place the private state cabins of those splendid vessels at his disposal. The reverend gentleman has, we understand, intimated that he will avail himself of this generous offer early next spring. Boston being the most Irish of any city in the United States, and particularly abounding in Cork and Kerry settlers, it will be a triumph to their principles and feelings to find both so nobly represented as they will be in the person and advocacy of the apostle of temperance.—*Cork Reporter, Sept. 25.*

A Pass.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania have granted a "pass" to James Irvin and his army of Federalists. They can now join their brethren in Mexico, and if they should happen to come in contact with the Democratic soldiers there, they may probably get a pass to some other country.—*Reading Democrat.*

Burned to Death.—On Tuesday evening last, about 7 o'clock, an old woman, known as Mrs. *Briggs*, for many years a resident of our Borough, was burned to death by her clothes taking fire in a manner not ascertained. At the time of the disaster the deceased was intoxicated, as also, were five other persons who were in the house, and who were incapable to render her assistance. A jug of whiskey was found in the room. We will thank any person who will furnish us with proof of where the liquor was obtained.—*Washington (Pa.) Examiner, Oct. 30.*

THE BEDFORD GREYS.—Gen. Bowman, in the last number of his excellent little Gazette says:—"The *Bedford Greys* have covered themselves with laurels in the recent great Battles. It will be seen by reference to another column that several of them have been wounded. They have done their duty like men, notwithstanding a federal paper in Pittsburgh branded them as mere striplings, unable to carry a musket erect."

☞ By an official correspondence in the Union, we learn that a seaman named Thomas Dennis, belonging to the steam frigate Princeton, now at Gibraltar, lost both his arms while engaged in firing a salute in honor of Prince Demedoff of Russia, who had paid a visit to the vessel. The Prince, on hearing of the accident, settled a life pension of 400 francs per annum on the unfortunate seaman.

FREE TRADE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

This Congress does not appear to have achieved any great results, if we may judge from the accounts given of it in the London Times, which is itself a Free Trade paper. A Brussels correspondent of the Times states that a majority of the members were foreigners, and that no plan of action or movement appears likely to follow the discussions. The Belgian merchants and manufacturers held themselves aloof from the Convention, and openly expressed their disapprobation of its proceedings.

"The bulk of the people (remarks the above correspondent) have never even thought of the subject—its most elementary principles have not yet reached them; the whole press is opposed to it; not a single Belgian journal supports the movement, which is confined to a few men, most able and energetic, but whose exertions are lost in the apathy or hostility they have to contend with.—Such is the force of circumstances that, though the present Cabinet is known to be in principle a free trade one, though M. Rogier, the Minister of the Interior, is fully committed to the question by speeches made when out of office, yet the Government has not ventured to countenance the proceedings, even so slightly as by admitting a *reviewer* of the debates into the *Moniteur*. Personally, the members of the Government are most courteous to all the foreign members of the Congress; every gallery, museum, and library is open to them by special arrangements, but their is no recognition of their opinions visible. There social attentions can no more be construed into it than a passing bow of politeness can be taken for a proffer of friendship. The truth is, the Belgian Government is under the yoke of "interests," a term very well understood in England. The great manufacturers are powerful, and the public opinion on that can alone check them has not begun to exist.

The ablest orators were M. Wolowski, M. Blanqui, and our own Dr. Bowring. What the Belgians want is practical illustration—facts; in this respect the speeches of Dr. Bowring were very forcible, and, possibly from greater nicety of language being forced on him, seemed better than his English ones. The other speeches, ranged from good, but not striking, down to the other end of the scale.

The Times in an editorial says,—"We regard the proceedings of the Congress merely as a beginning. It is something that such a protest should have been uttered in the face of Europe.—If the gentlemen who represented the various nations have the sense to retire to their respective countries, and discard the part of mere ideologists,—if they renounce the fruitless task of attempting to convince those who stop their ears with five-franc pieces,—if they make up their minds that the point of possibility is to convince the great body of their countrymen that the theory of monopoly is simply how to farm the many for the profit of the few; and if they patiently wait, as the League waited in England, until they acquire the moral preponderance, their ultimate triumph is certain and secure. The German Customs League is beginning to doubt; Italy has already, as far as her condition would admit, recognized the doctrine of free trade. It is however in that country, which was represented in the Congress by the greatest body of deputies, and those the men of most ability and most instruction, that the great blow must be struck. It is France which is the key of the position. The Duc d'Harcourt, M. M. Garnier, Blanqui Wolowski, &c. have undertaken a task in which they must needs be successful, if they prosecute it rightly, for they have truth on their side. They will soon gain to their cause the men who would only take up the cause purely from political motives.

From the Journal of Commerce.

VERMONT.

Governor Eaton's message is a very brief document. He recommends the enactment of a law to secure to married women the sole control and benefit of all property which they may have at coverture, or receive during it, in their own right. A further period of two years will be required to complete the survey of the State, in progress under the direction of the State geologist. Hon. C. Paine and Hon. G P Marsh have been appointed by the Governor to correspond with the sculptor Powers, respecting proposed statues in marble of Ethan Allan and Thomas Chittenden, for the vacant niches in the lobby of the Capitol. The Governor of Virginia having sent back the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature relative to slavery and the Mexican war, Gov. Eaton says, Vermont can have no fears that her honor will be dimmed by the contrast in the respective positions of the States. In reference to the war he says:

"Vermont has seen nothing in the progress of the contest, to change her sentiment, either in regard to the insufficiency of the grounds on which the war was commenced, or the unworthiness of the purpose for which it has been waged. She cannot recognize the general government as committed to any career of conquest, nor will she regard any accomplished schemes of territorial aggrandizement as presenting an obstacle to the speedy adjustment of existing difficulties. Peace she unequivocally and earnestly desires, and asks for no territory, whether slave or free, as a condition of its establishment and security."

PROGRESS OR REFORM IN TURKEY.—The Journal of Commerce has a letter from Constantinople, Sept. 1, from which we copy as follows:

Under the administration of the most enlightened Grand Vizier that an Ottoman Sultan ever secured, Turkey is fast realizing and consolidating all those new and improved institutions which have only hitherto had an existence on paper.—Reschid Pasha never lost sight of his return from his first embassy to France, and as a result the Capital is perfectly free from rumors of conspiracies. Yet thousands give him the name of Ghiaour Pasha.

To carry out his schemes of a reformed administration, he is in the greatest want of suitable employment for every branch of the service. Their deficiency is in intelligence and education. To remedy this evil there is a Council of Public Instruction, who are devising normal and elementary schools for the whole people. In the meantime there is a superior and secondary military school, a superior and secondary naval school, and a superior and secondary medical school. The secondary schools are preparatory to the superior ones. In them all a course of education, liberal compared with any previously existing, is pursued. But to crown all, there is now building, under the shadow of Saint Sophia, a *University*, to receive pupils of every religion, and to be taught by professors of whatever nation. The secondary school for this already exists on a small scale.

Horrible Death.—A few nights ago, at a brick yard in Covington, a laboring man lost his life in a very painful manner. He had gone into the yard at night, to arrange some matters about the kiln when the hot bricks caved down upon him and buried him. When taken out he was dead. We were unable to learn either the man's name or other particulars in regard to his death.—*Cin. Com., Oct. 27.*

THE COURSE OF TRADE.—The city of Oregon has a population of 10,000, and the merchants make regular trips to the eastern cities to purchase goods. Merchants on the Pacific cross the country on mules, and ship their goods by way of Cape Horn. In addition to the home consumption of Oregon, a trade is opened with the Sandwich Islands, Polynesians and Chinese, to all of whom the Oregonians sell goods at large profits.

Who would have believed, two or three years since, that at so early a day, Oregon city would arrive at such commercial distinction? but we are a go-ahead people, altogether different from any other. In other countries, anticipation keeps far in advance of reality. Here imagination cannot keep pace with improvements.

The Hardest Fighting Yet.—Maj. W. W Morris, of the 4th Artillery, has received a letter from his brother, Capt. Gouverneur Morris, 4th U S. Infantry, dated Jalupa, Sept. 15, in which he states that the command to which he was attached, consisting of between 7 and 800 men, in marching from Vera Cruz to Jalaph, lost, in a conflict with the guerillas, in killed and wounded—*one hundred and fifty men, one fifth of the whole number engaged.*

IMMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.—7508 immigrants arrived at New York for the week ending Oct. 24.

This statement will certainly throw "the natives in to Spasms!

A DEMOCRATIC TOWNSHIP.—Old Codorus Townships, in York County, Pa., gave Shunk 217 votes, Irvin 3. Can't be beat.

LOCAL MATTERS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—*Oct. 30th* 1847. Court met. Present, a full bench.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Huey. Indictment, larceny—after an absence of twenty four hours the jury returned, unable to agree, and were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Harvey. Indictment, assault and battery—trial resumed, verdict guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo five months imprisonment in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Dougherty. Indictment, larceny—Isaac Murdock, Prosecutor. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, &c.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Fleck, et. al. Indictment, assault and battery—committed in the 5th ward, in which Campbell lost his life. By consent of parties, Noll. pros. on payment of costs.

Court adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

THEATRICAL CROAKERS.—There is so much truth in the annexed article, that we cannot resist copying it. The history of any Theatre is one of troubles and perplexities, caused by the incessant and unnecessary croaking of its patrons. It is as impossible for a Manager to please all, as it is for an editor. People have no charity towards either; they exercise but little judgment in their criticisms and are not over scrupulous in regard to the means to which they sometimes resort in order to convey a knowledge of their disapprobation to the objects of their malignity.

We copy the following, without knowing its source; and hope it may do a little good:

Every one who has any knowledge of the anxieties and perplexities that the manager of a theatre is daily and hourly subjected to, will at once acknowledge that his is not a bed of roses; and if there be amongst the thousand annoyances, any one greater than the other, it is the constant prattling of a clique of croakers—men who would set themselves up as critics, who would have every manager consult their tastes as well as indulge their whims, both in regard to the business behind as well as that before the curtain;—they would be consulted respecting the requisite qualifications of every person attached to the theatre, from the porter up to the leading members of the *corps dramatique*. Even if this courtesy should be extended to some half dozen, then the rest of the family of croakers—for their name is legion—will set up their cry something in this style: "This is the worst company I have ever seen; why didn't the manager engage Mr. So-and-so, or Mrs. So-and-so?" and always found that this class of individuals is not only devoid of the capacity for criticism, but possesses nothing but a spirit to find fault with whatever entertainment is offered, no matter how artist-like the picture may be presented—men, too, who never expend a dollar for the support of the drama, who are mere hangers-on—"lobby members,"—who would never see the inside of a theatre unless they had a "free pass!" They can be found at our hotels, (provided they have a free pass,) in the lobbies of our theatres, and even at the corners of the streets swallowing the names of the company from the "posters," denouncing all—most likely knowing nothing more in regard to the merits of the performers than what they can cull from the bills of the day.

THE UNCLE SAM BALL.—We cannot guess at the "why or wherefore," but it is true, that the young men of Allegheny do things up in a better style than we of this side of the river can boast.—Last winter, when the Niagara Fire Company, offered a silver Horn to the Company that would sell the greatest number of tickets, we were all surprised to find that the Washington won it—that the people of Allegheny city subscribed more liberally than did the Pittsburghers. It must be that they have a spirit of determination that does not actuate our folks.

The Ball given by the Uncle Sam Fire Company, on Friday evening last, though attended by a respectable sprinkling of gentlemen who belong on this side, was generally made up of Alleghenians,—both ladies and gentlemen came from our sister city in great numbers. We are informed by the Managers that two hundred and forty-two tickets were sold. There could not have been much less than five hundred persons present.

A more pleasant *large* party, never assembled in the Lafayette Rooms. All appeared well pleased with the manner in which the whole affair was conducted. The room was well decorated. The music was fine; Mr. Logee (we believe that is the name,) was leader of the band. The figures were called in a loud and distinct voice, which is a very important matter in such a crowd. The dancing was as usual—some good, and some not quite so well done. The ladies all appeared to be masters of the art. The floor was full from 7½ till 4 o'clock, and had it not been for the near approach of "broad day light" a later hour would have found them beating away.

We should like to indulge in notices of some of the beauties that graced the room; and some of the oddities too. But such descriptions have been ruled out. The ladies object; and say they do not wish the vulgarities of the eastern press to be introduced into this city. We regret the view they take of this matter, for when we see a pretty girl in such a place, we like to proclaim it. But so it is, the press is muzzled.

We must not forget to mention the supper.—Johnson did the best he could under the circumstances, and an excellent feast he prepared. "Full justice was done to the luxuries of the table" as the old saying goes. The only objection that we heard urged against it was, that some took a little too much—but that was no fault of the worthy caterer.

We are pleased to learn that the Company gained a handsome profit by the entertainment.

THE MENAGERIE.—We should, perhaps, say "The two Menageries," for there are two united, those of Raymond and Waring. This morning they make their grand entry into this city; and take their station under an immense Pavillion, in front of the American Hotel. That they will be crowded day and night we do not doubt. One hundred and fifty living specimens of Natural History are not often to be seen collected together in one establishment. The celebrated "brave and powerful" HERR DRIESBACH, who has been styled the "*Lion King*" will appear. He alone will be sufficient attraction. To those who do not wish to spend a quarter we will just remark that if they will be about this forenoon, say 9 o'clock,—they can see the procession, (in which will appear two elephants, the great chariot, and men and horses &c.) free of charge.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—We had a glimpse, the other night, of a portrait of our friend Meredith, painted by Mr. Osborne, one of the finest artists in the west. It is an excellent likeness, and so any one would decide. We presume that as a painting it is good, but we are no judge, and cannot speak of our own knowledge. Mr. Osborne has gained much celebrity in this city as an artist. The above portrait is at the Picture Frame Store of Murphy & Company Wood street.

ANOTHER.—We understand that arrangements are already on foot for another Ball, in the Lafayette Rooms, for the evening of the 23d instant.—It is to be fancy dress, and by the same Managers who were so successful with the last of these kind of soirees.

A NUISANCE.—We call the attention of the Mayor to the pleasure carriages that block up the public streets, in front of churches, on Sundays.—Humble and respectable people are very frequently annoyed by the presence of such vehicles, which are always driven by the giddy and thoughtless. If a poor man is compelled to hire a yard for his dray, on account of the room it takes on the street, would it not be simple justice to prevent all kinds of carts from standing in the high ways of the city?

We saw a carriage yesterday afternoon, on Fifth, opposite our office,—the horse on the pavement. Ladies were compelled to cross over to get by.

MRS. FARREN takes her Benefit this evening.—This is her last appearance in our city, for the present season. Perhaps we may never see her again. We suggest to those who have not witnessed her masterly personations, and to those who think it a duty to patronize worth and talent, to go to-night, and if they wish a seat in a comfortable part of either Boxes or Pit, they should go early. We would say more if the house was larger, so that a great crowd could assemble; but it will be filled to suffocation—almost—and we stop here.

☞ There was a difficulty in the Bank Exchange on Saturday night. Some young birds drank too much, and then began to fling tumblers, &c., at each other. The Police interfered and quelled the disturbance, by making a few arrests.

☞ We find the following in the Baltimore Sun of Friday:

DIED—At Bel Air, Harford county, on the 27th instant, ANN ISABELLA MAGRAW, daughter of Rev. Dr. Magraw, late of Cecil county.

☞ We had the genuine Indian Summer yesterday.

MRS. LEWIS.—The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 28th ult. says: "Mrs. H. Lewis is lying at the point of death."

☞ Mrs. Phillips, the vocalist, is at the Cincinnati National Theatre.

AUCTION STORE IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—James Burnsides & Company have opened an Auction Store, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city, and judging from the crowds that attend their day and night sales, we think that the firm will do well. Allegheny needed such an establishment.

FALSE.—The alarm of fire last evening. The firemen—or some persons—made rather too much noise on Fifth street. There was no need for such yelling.

☞ Hunt's Band have been in Steubenville, and are now in Wheeling.

☞ The hands in the Sligo Iron Works subscribed $210 to the Washington Monument.

THAT POWDER STORY.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 28th ult. says:

A Pittsburgh paper contradicts the story of there having been powder on board the steamer Hibernia No. 2, at the time of the fire. We got our information from a person who was on board at the time, and we *know* it to be true! The Hibernia lay at our wharf *three days* after the publication of our statement, and no one connected with the boat, directly or indirectly, offered the slightest contradiction, for the simple reason that none could be made. It may be to the interest of those concerned, to contradict the statement in Pittsburgh, but the facts are too well known and substantiated *here*, to venture upon a denial.

MICHIGAN.—The Election in the Peninsular State takes place on Tuesday next for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Legislature, and County Officers. We expect a good account from our democratic friends.

IRISH RELIEF.

The Committee are requested to meet at the usual place, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. *Punctual attendance is requested in order to close its affairs.*

nov1 M. ALLEN.

The Cry is Still they Come!—Some have already made their entry, and a whole Battalion are on their march. This is the season when *General* Disease makes his appearance, his troops are well disciplined and officered. General Consumption his chief warrior, is wending his way onwards, accompanied by his pioneers: Wet Feet, Cough, Cold, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Debility, Exhaustion, Flushings of the face, &c., &c., and those disturbers of the peace of mankind, Bronchial affections of the Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c. But thanks to Dr. Sherman, of New York, for his great invention, "*The All Healing Balsam.*" Try—and be *cured!*

Price 25 cents and $1 00 per bottle.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, at his Patent Medicine Warehouse and Boot and Shoe Store, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and by duly appointed Agents, in every town in the States. oct30

☞ WHOOPING COUGH.—Messrs Editors—I observed some time ago a communication over the signature for "A Parent," stating that Dr Jayne's Indian Expectorant had been the means of saving the lives of three of his children, who were suffering severely with whooping cough; and having, but a short time before, lost one of my children by that dreadful complaint, and having another, and my only child, suffering the greatest agony with the same disease, and in hourly expectation of its death, I was induced to purchase a bottle of it, and commenced using it according to the directions—and to the surprise of all it began to mend in fifteen minutes after we commenced using it, and the child has now completely recovered.

I have no acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, but I hereby return him a husband's and a father's grateful acknowledgments.

J. L. SIMPKINS.

Philadelphia, April 22d, 1846.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.—We commend to the attention of those desirous of restoring their hair or improving its beauty, to this elegant preparation. We hear it every where highly spoken of, and especially by all who have made use of it, as greatly efficacious in stimulating the growth of the hair, and preventing and curing many affections of the skin. Its virtues are amply and sufficiently proved.—*N. Y. Sun.*

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 FOURTH street, near Wood—and at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City mar4

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

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

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

For sale at the only agency, 57 Market street.

GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1846.

Being afflicted for some 8 years with that most listressing disease, the asthma, and for the last 3 years much of the time confined to my room, and at several different times my life was despaired of; I concluded to obtain some of Masoni's Sicilian Syrup, which was recommended to me by a friend from New York, who stated that it had cured some of the most inveterate cases known to the medical profession. Suffice it to say, that, after using the above medicine for about 4 weeks, I was entirely relieved, and I believe radically cured. Yours with respect,

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

Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents; see advertisement. feb24

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 30, 10h. 45m. A. M.

By an extra from the office of the New Orleans Picayune of the 27th instant, dated 11½ o'clock, A. M., we learn that the steamer Fanny had just arrived from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 14th, bringing intelligence seven days later than our last advices.

There had been no later news received, at the time of her sailing, from either Puebla or the city of Mexico; but there were many contradictory rumors afloat.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picayune entertains no apprehension for the safety of Gen. Lane's command; believing that he would enter Puebla without difficulty.

The ship Montrey had arrived at Vera Cruz, from New York, with a detachment of Marines.

Gen. Patterson had not yet left Vera Cruz for the capital; but was expected to start within a week from the 14th.

WHICH WAS THE BRUTE?—We find the following extraordinary story, in a late number of the *Edinburgh Chronicle*:

"An instance of animal sagacity and humanity, unequalled in our remembrance, took place before our door lately. An unfortunate dog, in order to make sport for some fools, had a pan tied to his tail, and was sent off on his travels toward Galt. He reached the village utterly exhausted, and lay down before the steps of Mr. Young's tavern, eyeing most anxiously the horrid annoyance hung behind him, but unable to move a step farther to rid himself of the torment. Another dog, a Scotch colly, laid himself gently down beside him, and gaining his confidence by a few caresses, proceeded to gnaw the string by which the noisy appendage was attached to his friend's tail, and with about a quarter of an hour's exertion severed the cord, and started to his legs with the pan hanging from the string in his mouth, and after a few joyful capers around his friend, departed on his travels in the highest glee at his success.

Installation of Bishop Timon.—Father Timon was yesterday installed at St. Louis Church, as Bishop of Buffalo. The ceremonies were according to the gorgeous ritual of the Roman Catholic church, and were in a high degree solemn and imposing. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity—hundreds could not find seats.—In addition to the congregations of St. Louis, St Patrick, and St.