The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1848.

Congressional Nominations.

In the District composed of the counties of Crawford, Mercer and Venango, JAMES E. MCFARLAND, has been nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress. Mr. MCFARLAND is at present the able and indefatigable editor of the Crawford Democrat; and a worthier man could not have received the nomination. The numerous friends of Mac in this city will be pleased to hear of his success. He will be elected of course by a tremendous majority.

In the XVIth district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Cumberland and Perry, the Conferees met on the 6th inst and nominated the Hon. JAMES X. MCLANAHAN, as the Democratic candidate.

In the Berks district, the Democratic Convention, on the 2nd inst. *unanimously* nominated Hon. William Strong, the present representative of that congressional district in Pennsylvania for re-election.

In the XXIInd District, composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Blair and Juniata, Col. ANDREW PARKER, of Juniata, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic conferees.

In the XIIIth district General WM. A. PETRIKEN has been nominated by the Democratic conferees.

In the IXth District the whigs have nominated Peter Addams.

In the XVth District, the democrats have nominated Joel B. Danner and the whigs Joseph M. Quay.

In the XIth District the democrats have nominated Hendrick B. Wright.

In the IInd District, Jas. C. Van Dyke is the democratic nominee for Congress.

The Canvass for Governor.

There is one thing, in the canvass for Governor, with which we are truly pleased. It is this,—that, while the Federal candidate, (who, in the Providence of God, has been placed in the office of Governor,) is to make the tour of the State, begging the People for their votes, and traveling at their expense, to be neglect of those duties which pertain to the office of governor,—Judge LONGSTRETH is attending to the duties of his office of Canal Commissioner; and neither has made speeches to induce the People to vote for him, nor intends to do so. He takes what we think is a strictly just view of the matter. He says that the People have chosen him to act as a member of the Canal Board, and he has accepted the office, and is attending to its duties, as far as he is able. That his sense of duty forbids him to go about electioneering with the People's money; and that as the People have not called for his resignation, nor expressed any dissatisfaction whatever with his performance of his duty as Canal Commissioner, he shall continue to discharge the duties of the office he now fills, until the People shall call for his services in the higher capacity of Governor. This may not be very satisfactory to his Federal "Whig" opponents; but his friends approve of this course; and they constitute a majority of more than twenty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania!

The Beautiful Young Maiden and the Toothless Old Maid!

The following story was told by Col. BLACK, at Elizabeth, to illustrate the position of the few "score heads" who have wedded themselves to the abolition or "free dirt" party:

Colonel B. said he once heard of a miserable old Bachelor, who had spent the greater part of his life in searching for a wife. He was determined not to marry, unless he should come across a lady who would be a model of perfection; and the most essential thing, in his estimation, for the lady of his love to possess, was a perfect set of teeth. At length the "old coon" became acquainted with a beautiful young maiden, who in all things appeared to come up to his standard of excellence. Her form was of matchless mould—her cheeks were as fresh and beautiful as the blooming flowers of the morning—her eyes were bright and sparkling as the stars of night—her breath was as sweet as the perfume from a bed of violets; and, in short, she possessed what he deemed of more value than all, *a perfect set of teeth!* He wooed and won her heart and affections. The nuptial day was at length determined upon—the guests were invited, and all the "pomp and circumstance" incident to such interesting events were duly heralded abroad. A few moments before they were to stand before Hymen's holy altar, the lady thought it advisable to let her intended know that there was a very small speck on one of her teeth, which might possibly cause it to decay. The horrible intelligence was as unexpected as it was alarming to the old exquisite! He swore that he was deceived, betrayed, cheated, humbugged, "sucked in;" and would avenge himself by committing some awful deed! Overflowing with excitement and indignation, he raved and rung his hands, and at length resolved that he would either blow his brains out or —— *marry Sally Scroggings, the ugliest old maid in the village without a tooth in her head!* This last alternative he performed, out of *pure revenge*, on account of the manner in which he had been so grossly deceived!

This (said Col. Black,) is a good exemplification of the course pursued by a few individuals, who oppose the election of Cass and Butler. They acknowledge that these distinguished statesmen have no superiors in the country, in point of intellect or qualifications—they are sound Democrats and honest men; but these squeamish politicians have discovered, as they suppose, a *small speck* in their political opinions, which does not come up to *their* standard of perfection. Therefore, to avenge themselves, they run right into extremes, like the old bachelor, and embrace old federal abolitionism, with its foul mouth and toothless gums! They will be heartily sick of that business, said the Colonel, before they are wedded many months!

Information is wanted.

Of the remains of Lieut. MONTGOMERY P. YOUNG, late of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. The coffin containing them was placed in charge of some of the officers of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, at Plan del Rio, in Mexico, on or about the 7th of June last, to be taken to his family at Philadelphia; and it is thought that it may have been left at Vera Cruz. But it is said to have been seen at New Orleans by several members of the New Jersey Battalion, who supposed it to be in charge of his brother. The remains have not yet reached their destination; which is a great source of sorrow to his widow, family, and friends. The coffin is made similar to those usually manufactured in this country, except that the top is flat. The Zinc within can be seen from without. The outer box is directed, in block letters,—"Remains of Montgomery P. Young, late 1st. Lieut. Co. G. 1st. Reg't Penn'a Volunteers," care of Israel Young, Philadelphia, Penn'a." Any information sent to Wm. H. ADAMS, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at the Masonic Hall, South Third street, Philadelphia, will be thankfully received.

Washington and Beaver.

From our friends in these counties, we learn that the very best feeling prevails, and the election of Col. HOPKINS, the Democratic nominee for Congress, is now considered as certain. Every Democrat throughout the country would rejoice at the occurrence of such an event. That district has been misrepresented in Congress quite long enough; and it is now time that an honest Democrat should be permitted to carry out the voice of the people. Col. HOPKINS is a gentleman of excellent sense; is sound in his views, and is, moreover, very popular with the great masses. He would give the administration of Gen. CASS the fullest support on the floor of Congress.

☞ The Heron Family are still drawing crowds at the Theatre.

Fifth Ward Public Meeting.

In pursuance of a call, the citizens of the Fifth Ward met in large numbers at the Wharf street school house on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of considering the course pursued by a portion of the Fifth Ward Councilmen in relation to cutting down the grade of Liberty street.

The meeting was called to order by GEORGE HAMILTON being selected for the chair.

R. B. Laughlin was appointed Secretary.

A resolution censuring the course pursued by Messrs. Coleman and M'Kelvy, in not observing the instructions of the citizens of the Ward given at a previous meeting, was passed unanimously.

On motion, a resolution requesting Messrs. Coleman and M'Kelvy, to resign their seats in Council, until they learn to legislate for the public and not exclusively for themselves, was also passed without a dissenting voice.

S. H. Woodward then presented the following address for the consideration of the meeting, which after being twice read and duly considered, was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be incorporated in the proceedings of the meeting and published.

Address to the Citizens.

As considerable excitement has existed in the Fifth Ward since the passage of the Ordinance in relation to the cutting down of Liberty street, for the information of the people, we present a short statement of facts, as far as we are able to collect them:

An Ordinance was passed, some months since, for grading and paving this portion of the street. The contracts were made and the workmen were about commencing operation, when Messrs. Coleman and M'Kelvy, members of the Common Council, for the Fifth Ward, Coleman a member also of the Street Committee, (which Committee, by the way, is composed of five members,) obtained on the 25th of August, the services of the Street Surveyor, for the purpose of making a new grade on Liberty street, that would afford an easier grade for the branch of the Pennsylvania Rail Road down Harrison street, which track would lead to the vacant lots owned by Mr. M'Kelvy, near by the Rolling Mill and Spring Factory of Coleman, Hallman & Co. Accordingly, the street was surveyed, and an Ordinance was drawn up. The part referring to the cutting down of Liberty street, reading as follows: "The grade of Liberty street from Mechanic street to Harrison street, shall be established as follows: Beginning at the grade of Liberty street and Butler street, thence fall 32½ minutes or 94-100 feet per 100 feet, to Harrison street." This was embodied in the report of the Street Committee, and on the evening of the 28th day of August, passed both branches of the Council without a dissenting voice. In justice to the City Surveyor, or any Regulator, we will here remark, that he informed the members of the Street Committee that the new grade would injure the property of Liberty street. It is proper to state, also, that except Mr. Coleman, not one member of the Street Committee was on the ground, and he never informed them, or the other members of the Council, of the damage that would be sustained by the property holders in carrying the Ordinance into effect. Nor were the Liberty street property holders aware of the plot, until it was consummated, by enacting the Ordinance into a law. The result is, that for more than 160 feet from the corner of Harrison street, Liberty street will be cut down about 7 feet, and the cut diminishes gradually from thence to Butler street. On the lower side of the street, there is a church, a public school house, five permanent brick houses and one frame; all these will have the street cut down in front about 7 feet. On the upper side of Liberty street, across from Wesley Chapel, an extensive brewery will suffer from the same cut.

All these, it is believed, were built to the grade furnished by the City Regulator. On the opposite side of the street, the frame houses will have a 7 feet cut down in front and nearly as many more, including a fine Brick, built last year, but little less. This is not all: 6 houses on Quarry street have no other track for a carriage way, but Harrison street; for, cut down Harrison at Liberty street, will render the only way by which the occupants can have their coal and other articles hauled impracticable.

No disinterested person, who is acquainted with the matter of the ground on which the houses on the opposite of Liberty streets are built, will say, there is not imminent danger, if not a positive certainty, that the houses will slide in the street, if it be cut down in accordance with the provisions of the late Ordinance. On the square below a few years since a church was built and rebuilt two or three times, and finally abandoned on account of the peculiar nature of the ground on which they attempted to make a foundation.

When the property holders were made acquainted with this outrage, a remonstrance was drawn up and signed, it is believed, by all the owners of property on the square, petitioning the Councils to repeal the Ordinance. But the instigators of this secret legislation were not idle. They procured remonstrances against repeal, and they used the same means to sustain their Ordinance they had employed in procuring its enactment. Those who obtained signatures, did not inform the signers of the great injury and injustice they were trying to inflict on their fellow citizens, for the purpose, as is believed, of furthering their own private interests. Signatures were were obtained from persons who were not acquainted with the street, knew nothing of the amount of damage, and from others residing in other wards of the City and Allegheny. Seeing that an attempt was being made to deceive the Councilmen to the belief, that the citizens of the fifth ward approved of this mode of legislating people out of their property, a public meeting was called pursuant to public notice. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in the ward, and after the question was discussed at length, Mr. Coleman, participating, resolutions, petitioning Councils to repeal the Ordinance, and instructing the members from this ward, to vote for repeal, were carried. Mr. Coleman alone voting in the negative. Yet in two days after the meeting, he presents two long strings of remonstrances against rescinding the old law, and with Mr. M'Kelvy, voted against his instruction—Mr. McKelvey even went so far as to oppose the reading of the proceedings of the public meeting in Council.

Soon after this Ordinance was made public, Mr. Coleman called on one of the Trustees of the Wesley Chapel, and offered to pay fifty dollars himself, and to take the trouble of collecting an amount of money sufficient to cover the whole loss that would be sustained by the Church by lowering the grade. As this member of Council claims to be actuated solely for the public good in this secret legislation, it must be assumed, that in making this liberal offer he displays a bright example of public spirit and liberality, or of private benevolence. If this branch road which is contended for with so much zeal is really desired, solely for the public good, instead of being intended to make property valuable on M'Kelvy's boiler works, and to furnish cheap coal, &c., to the Rolling Mill of Coleman; as many suppose, why not let the public have something to say about it, why was it kept secret from the public before the Ordinance was passed, and why is it adhered to now in spite of the public.

If this method of obtaining legislative enactments by secrecy without regard to the right or interest of others is tolerated what is safe? Who can say that some silent, secret and interested Councilman will not in one short summer night legislate him out of the proceeds of his toil for years.

The Councils owe it to themselves, as well as to the public, to have this whole affair investigated, and to find out not only *what* was done, but *how* and *why* it was done. And if the Councils, after full deliberation, believe that the public good required this property to be destroyed, let them pass an Ordinance requiring the public to remunerate the holders. And if the conclusion be arrived at, that this new Railroad in a private concern, got up privately, for private ends, let Councils enact an Ordinance, that the originators of this new road and new fashioned legislation be required to execute and give bonds with ample security to indemnify the property holders, before the street is allowed to be graded.

☞ AN INCIDENT.—On Sunday evening a splash was heard in the Allegheny river, near the *Greenwood* landing, and in a moment afterwards, a groan and a faint "save me." Two gentlemen and a number of ladies heard all this; and being touched with compassion for the unfortunate, they sprang forward in aid of the sufferer, who ever he or she might be. It was some time before they managed to reach the spot whence the sounds proceeded, and in the meantime all was still; neither noise of waves nor human voice were heard. Of course the party felt that a desperate deed had been consummated; and all began to speculate as to the probable causes which might have induced the act. But soon all was explained: A group of idle negro melodists were found concealed behind one of the boats, who, among the "romantic" young ones on shore, (recollect it was moonlight,) very naturally concluded that it might be proper to give them something to talk about; and they did so by heaving a block into the water, and making the distressing exclamations.

While the excitement was at its height, one of the ladies remarked: "If this is a suicide, it will make a rich item for some of the locals." But we have determined to itemize it any how.

☞ There was near being a fight last night opposite the Faltaff House.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Twenty-Ninth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

For the pay of the army, one million six hundred and thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and fifty one dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, forty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For three months' extra pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, under the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act supplementary to an act entitled An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico, and for other purposes,'" approved July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three millions of dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's department, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations, six hundred thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers on public service; expenses of courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteen, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers engaged in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads, and other constant labor under the direction of the quartermaster's department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains when military escort cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation of clerks to the officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation to wagon and forage masters, authorized by the act of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses of their pursuit and suit; the various expenditures necessary to keep the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen complete, including the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmith's and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of the staff required for the first and second regiment of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, stables, wharves, and ways at the several post and army depots; for temporary cantonments, gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture for barrack rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters for officers, barracks, and hospitals for troops; where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for store houses (houses) for the safekeeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments, three hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage, or the allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, tents, and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under the contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and depots, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, in addition to one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty-four cents in the treasury, one million one hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents.

For medical and hospital departments, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, twenty thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchases of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armoury, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, fifty-three thousand and ninety-one dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at Springfield armory, eighty-one thousand dollars.

For arsenals, one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, adjoining the arsenal and public buildings, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase of land at Springfield, Massachusetts, to be flowed by raising dam at upper water shop, five thousand dollars.

For expenses of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, three thousand dollars.

For the two contemplated military stations on the line of communication with Oregon, thirty thousand dollars.

For arrearages of the military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, twenty thousand dollars.

For arrearages on account of the appropriations heretofore made for works of fortification at Mobile point, fifty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents; at the Rigolets, Louisiana, eight hundred and fifty-two dollars; and at Fort Lafayette, New York, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty cents—the same being the amounts expended by Lieut. Col. De Russey, United States' engineer, and admitted and allowed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, but not credited to Lieut. Col. De Russey, owing to the want of appropriations for the aforesaid work.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States," approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, by transfer from other regiments, increase the number of privates, of not more than five regiments, to such number as he may think discreet, not exceeding one hundred privates to each of the companies of said five regiments.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the regiment of mounted riflemen, who has been in service in Mexico, shall, on application, receive an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, and stand as if they had served out their respective term: *Provided*, That any vacancy created by such discharge shall be filled at the discretion of the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Captain John Caldwell the sum of six hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-sixth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, being the amount expended by him in the purchase of blankets and clothing for the second regiment of Ohio volunteers, while acting as assistant quartermaster for that regiment, in Mexico; and that said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED August 14, 1848.

[PUBLIC No. 96.]

AN ACT supplementary to "An act to authorize the Secretary of State to liquidate certain claims therein mentioned," passed eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to examine, according to principles of equity and justice, the claim of Joseph De la Francis for services made for the use and benefit of the United States, prior to and since the taking of that province, or the late province of West Florida, described in the act, approved Seventeenth April, eighteen hundred and fourteen, to which this is a supplement, so included within the limits of the State of Louisiana, or the Mississippi territory, by the United States; and that such sum of money as he may find to be justly due to the said De la Francis be paid to him, or his legal representatives, but of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, August 14, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 19.]

JOINT RESOLUTION concerning certain portions of the marine and ordnance corps.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the marine corps, who have served with the army in the war with Mexico, and also the artificers and laborers of the ordnance corps serving in said war, be placed, in all respects as to bounty land and other remuneration in addition to ordinary pay, on a footing with the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army: *Provided*, That this remuneration shall be in lieu of prize money and all other extra allowances.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers of the marine corps shall be entitled to the same bounty for re-enlistment as is now or may hereafter be received by the non-commissioned officers of the army.

APPROVED August 10, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 20.]

A RESOLUTION granting to the Jackson Monument Committee certain brass guns and mortars, captured by General Andrew Jackson, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to cause to be delivered to the Jackson Monument Committee, in the city of Washington, the brass guns and mortars captured by General Andrew Jackson at Pensacola, and referred to in a statement of the Chief of the Ordnance Office, dated fourteenth April, eighteen hundred and forty-six, to be used by the said committee as material for the construction of the monument to that distinguished patriot; and the said committee is hereby authorized to erect the said monument upon such portion of the public grounds in the city of Washington as may be designated for that purpose by the President of the United States.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 21.]

A RESOLUTION concerning the distribution of the statutes at large.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be authorized and directed to deliver to the Solicitor of the Treasury, four copies of the statutes at large, for the use of his office, and to be kept and preserved therein as public property, and that the Solicitor be allowed the use of the library of Congress, subject to regulations of the Joint Committee on the Library.

APPROVED August 11, 1848.

[RESOLUTION—PUBLIC No. 22.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the submission of certain claims to arbitration.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Solicitor of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the approval of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior Departments, to submit the differences between the United States of the one part, and the Catholic congregation of St. Augustine, Florida, and Benedict Madrazo, Vicar General of the Catholic church of Florida, of the other part, as to certain claims specified in the memorials to Congress of the claimants, to arbitration, and to agree, for the United States, to such impartial and disinterested citizens learned in the law, as said Solicitor and said parties may select, to decide said differences on such terms and conditions, and in such mode, manner and form, as may be deemed just and proper by said solicitor and said parties, to be set forth in such submission; and that said solicitor be directed to defend the rights and interests of the United States before such arbitrator, and to obtain from Havana, or elsewhere such papers as may be necessary therefor; the decision of said arbitrator to be made before or during the session of Congress, and, with the evidence on which the same is founded, to be laid before Congress at its next session, for its approval and ratification thereof, or dissent therefrom; and for its further action.

APPROVED, August 11, 1848.

☞ I. O. OF O. F.—ANDREW JACKSON, No. 289, of the I. O. of O. F., meets at their Hall, corner Second and Market streets, every Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, precisely.

By order,

JOSEPH S. M'YOUNG, Sec'y.

Visiting Brothers are hereby cautioned against visiting any of the Lodges meeting at the corner of Wood and Virgin alley, as the Aaronic Lodge, No. 242, is the only legal working Lodge of Odd Fellows in this or Allegheny city. [aug26-tf

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 22d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. C. C. Vaughn, the proprietor of the celebrated Lithontriptic Mixture, (Vaughn's American Remedy, with a statement that in the vicinity of Ohio where they do business, the article has had unprecedented sales: "Nothing like it has ever been in use. People resort to it for all complaints, and its effect is always good. Old cases, which have baffled the skill of medical men, are yielding to it and daily are recovering in its their practice." A large number of medical men are agents for its sale—a strong proof of the great virtues of the article. Call on Agents, and get a pamphlet, which contains a full account of Vaughn's American Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BRICKWAY, No. 2 Liberty st., near Canal Basin. [jy14

☞ Costiveness, headache, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of a disordered liver. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to remove the above complaints, because they expel from the body those morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all diseases of the liver, but of every malady incident to man. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance, according to directions, will most assuredly drive every form of disease from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations—Remember that the Original and *Only* Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

Remember, also, that Messrs. Fetchingham & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Glasco & Co., of Cincinnati, and J. H. Willer & Co., of Louisville, are the only agents for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of that offered by them for sale.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 100 Race street, Philadelphia; and by John Thompson, 166 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. sep7

☞ LETTER FROM MATILDA L. DEVENPORT.—The following is an extract from a letter written to Dr. Clickener, by Matilda L. Davenport, of Philadelphia, who was cured of an Inflammatory Rheumatism, by the use of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, after every other means had failed:

"*Dear Sir*—It is with emotions of the greatest gratitude that I address you at this time; believe me, I speak the sentiments of my heart when I say, that for many a long year means I am now enabled to move in the land of the living. About six months since I was attacked with the inflammatory rheumatism, and confined to my bed, taking no advice in the city. Different medicines were given, and the utmost attention paid me, but still took no rest, and I thought I was doomed to linger out an existence made wretched by extreme physical suffering. The physicians tried and tried, but all to no effect, and I was fast on the departure to the land of spirits. When they had given me over, so low had I become that it was impossible to stir a limb without the greatest exertion, and the least touch it was most excruciatingly painful. At this time, a near and dear friend recommended to me the use of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pills, stating, at the same time, that they, if anything, could afford relief. Being on the verge of despair, and ready to grasp at whatever promised relief, I commenced taking them according to direction. In one week—strange as it may seem—my pains left me, my health was restored, and I became a new and different being. I am gradually gaining my strength, my appetite is good, and the disease is wholly driven from my system.

"Excuse me for troubling you with this statement, but I am so much rejoiced at my speedy recovery that imperious duty demands an acknowledgment of the method of cure.

"Believe me to be yours, truly and sincerely,

MATILDA L. DEVENPORT.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, the above named Matilda L. Davenport, who, on her solemn oath, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of her knowledge and belief. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1844.

RICHARD VAUX.

☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent, sep7 50 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

☞ For list of Agents see advertisement.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. FOSTER, ... Manager and Lessee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private boxes ..... $5.00 | Single tickets ..... 75c.
Dress Circle ..... 50c. | Second Tier ..... 37½c. | Pit ..... 25c.
Gallery ..... 20c. | Private Boxes ..... $1.00.

THE HERON FAMILY FOR FIVE NIGHTS MORE.

☞ First appearance of **Miss Anna Crolius** and **Mr. John Dunn.**

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11th, will be acted, a comedy in one act called

SOMEBODY ELSE!

Hans ..... Mr. John Dunn.
Mamile, (with Songs) ..... Miss A. Crolius.

To be followed with a piece called

HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

Morgan Rattler ..... Miss Heron.
After which a Musical Olio, by the Heron Family.
Jane ..... Master W. Woon.

The whole to conclude with

The Pleasant Neighbor.

Simpson ..... Little Agnes. | Nancy ..... Miss Heron.

☞ Doors open at 7; curtain rise at 7½ o'clock.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE PLEASANT.—The appearance of pink and heavy looking cannon red, white and blue dresses, yesterday morning in the city, and the sound of cannon, gave our quiet city a sort of warlike aspect. But the Firemen only were out, and a gay day they made of it. The arrival of a gallant company from Cincinnati, was the signal for a full turn-out—and every person whose name is enrolled in the books for the occasion appeared to catch the enthusiasm and mustered in. The Procession was long and beautiful in every respect. Fortunately the day was fine; but rather too dusty for comfort.

The Bells rang together, the members of the different companies about noon, and about one o'clock all had started for Allegheny, where the Procession was organized under the head of the proper officers and started for this city.

The Procession was headed by the Cincinnati Band. Next came the engine and carriage. We need not speak of the admiration expressed by all who witnessed the company and their machines. The members looked well, all being tastefully dressed in red shirts and white pants. Mr. Wm. M. Edgar, Chief of the Fire Department, was the Chief Marshal.

Next came the Washington Hose reel; the members looking very well and the reel well decorated.

The Allegheny was out in good strength, with the Reel, which was well adorned.

The Duquesne Hose Carriage followed; next, the Neptune Reel, both presenting a very respectable appearance.

Then came the Niagara Company with a band; the members were well dressed, and appeared to good advantage.

Of the Vigilant we can also speak favorably, for the company turned out well, and added much to the pageant.

But the Uncle Sam seemed to surpass all the city companies, at least we thought so. She came last, with her two reels beautifully decorated with flags, streamers and flowers. The members were dressed in white shirts and blue pants, and were out in full strength.

Want of time and space compels us to close with this brief notice; for we have the inclination to go more fully into details. But we can now only say, if the noble firemen are dissatisfied, we will just promise to do better the next time.

MANUFACTURING IN ALLEGHENY.—On Saturday afternoon a stroll through the establishments of Messrs. Eichbaum & Sample, and Eichbaum, McKendry & Co., of Allegheny city, convinced us of the importance of their works. We knew that nearly an acre of ground, in the south-west corner of the Diamond, was covered by their machinery, &c., but we were not before aware of the extent of their business.

The Engine Shop belongs to Messrs. Eichbaum & Sample. This firm have been engaged in the business for about two years, and during that time have made great progress. They now employ about thirty hands, who turn out work equal to that of any other establishment in the country. They have been making steam engines of every description; several steamboats have been furnished by them; Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Hydraulic Presses, Sugar Mills, Fire Engines, &c.

The manufacture of Sugar Mills for Southern Planters has heretofore been monopolized by the Cincinnati people. Of late, however, Pittsburgh mechanics have done their full share, and are fast getting a reputation for doing the best work. The Mills made by this firm have been principally for the Red River country. They have contracts for many more.

Messrs. E. & S. have, during the past year, sent about twelve thousand dollars worth of work to a new manufacturing village in Tennessee; it is called Lebanon, and is about 30 miles from Nashville. In this place a Cotton Factory has been built, much larger than the Penn, and with an engine double the power. All the machinery now in use in this village was made by Messrs. Eichbaum & Sample.

The Foundery has been in operation about nine months. About 20 workmen are employed in it. Every description of castings are turned out—useful and ornamental. A new style of Ploughs is made in the *Mary Foundry*, (this is its name,) which are much admired by farmers. The stock of Castings, &c., kept on hand, is varied and large.

There is also attached a little *Novelty Works*, by Mr. McClean, who manufactures a variety of little articles very necessary, such as window fastenings, locks, &c. He is doing a good business.

COUNTY MEDICAL CONVENTION.—This Association meets to-morrow in the Court House, and we doubt not there will be a numerous attendance, as the prevailing spirit of improvement which is abroad, will, we trust, move the Medical faculty as well as others.

There is evidently great room for improvement in this important body, if a want of unanimity in feeling and action is indicative of it. We feel confident that this association will exert a beneficial influence on its members by creating one common bond of union.

Association, union, and concert of action, enter largely into the schemes of the friends of medical improvement. Much of valuable information in the profession, has been lost to the world for the want of free and frequent intercommunication between Medical men.

An interchange of sentiment in the profession of medicine, more than in any other, has a direct tendency to enlighten, to harmonize and perpetuate the right feeling and the right action.

However much value may be attached to a good medical library, it is no substitute for the benefits of oral discussions, and the *viva voce* communications of what is heard and what is known.

The principles of association thus carried out, gives to neighboring physicians an intimate acquaintance with each other, and these more widely separated, a general knowledge of the members of the profession, and to all, a fellow-feeling of interest in all, which cannot but promote harmony, diffuse light and contribute largely to the welfare and prosperity of the faculty. THOS. MELLON.

☞ LADY THIEVES.—We have two cases to notice in which ladies were charged with having committed larcenies.

On Sunday information was made before Mayor Adams against a young girl, by Mr. M'Elroy, Ross street, who charged her with having taken sundry articles of ladies' wear. She gave bail for her appearance yesterday morning, and came forth and like a true woman confronted the witnesses who were arrayed against her. After a careful hearing, she was honorably discharged.

Shortly after the above case was disposed of, Mrs. Riley, corner of Smithfield and Sixth streets, appeared to make complaint against a young girl whom she charged with having stolen about $35 in paper, gold and silver from her drawer. Constable Bougher went with her to a house in which the accused was supposed to be, and sure enough she was there, in a state of intoxication. She was brought before the Mayor and examined. Part of the money was found upon her; and some articles of dress which had been purchased in Market street but a short time previous. After a full investigation she was fully committed. When she was brought from the Tombs her face was besmeared with dust and dirt, so that an acquaintance might not have known her. She is not bad looking; but shows evident marks of dissipation.

☞ The Ball last night, we are told, passed off very well. The Cincinnatians declare that there are some pretty girls in Pittsburgh. Now, they are liberal.

☞ The merchants' meeting has been postponed until Thursday evening. The Committee will then be ready to report; and it is expected that every dealer in groceries, produce, &c., will be present.

Meeting at Manchester.

There will be a Democratic meeting of Manchester on next Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Col. S. W. Black, F. C. Shannon and H. S. Magraw, Esqs., will be present and address their fellow-citizens. Let there be a large turn out.

Arkansas Election.

We have not yet seen the full returns of the late election in this State, but we have seen enough to satisfy us, that Gen. Drew is re-elected, by about 4,000 majority on joint ballot; the Federalists having more than twenty-five members in both Houses of the Legislature!

TAR. TOKEN.—There was a strange case discussed yesterday morning. A young man named Betts (we never heard the name before,) and therefore conclude that the beaver is a stranger in these parts,) was brought in on the charge of getting into a respectable house by mistake. He was one of the sort who pick their company generally; but was mistaken this time; and therefore, his Honor, the Mayor, let him off with paying a fine of two dollars and costs.

A girl was sent up because she had no other place to go; and nothing else to do; and never will have. She has been in jail for years, and will no doubt die there. She has become quite domesticated in the Sheriff's dominions. When she wishes for any thing in any part of the town, she asks permission to leave for an hour or so, which is granted, and she faithfully returns. She generally appears for her own commitments.

☞ Some of our city boys think that the Cincinnati Firemen must be a lazy set of fellows. Since they have silk velvet cushions to sit on, while at work upon the machines. But let us not laugh until the Pittsburgers get up an Engine equal to the Cincinnati article in magnificence; although as to usefulness we think our machines are not beat yet.

☞ Messrs. May & Hunter, will to-morrow open up their new "Steamboat Bakery," on Water street, this day. We understand they have a splendid oven and have employed two of the best bakers in the city; and consequently they will be able to furnish steam boats and hotels with an extra article of bread.

☞ There was another strike among the Factory operatives yesterday. At the Hope some of the boys turned out, which so alarmed the proprietors that they sent for the Police. When the officers arrived the girls generally became indignant and left, in consequence of which the mill stopped.

NEW OBSTACLE LINE.—Since the Greenwood packet has left the trade in which she has so successf