The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH: THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

☞ The lady who was in our office on Tuesday, and exhibited a letter from her distressed daughter, in Ireland, will hear something to her advantage by calling again to-day.

Democratic PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY, was held at the house of Maj. Daniel Pickleson on Wednesday the 15th inst., when it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democrats of Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the usual places, on

Saturday, the 1st day of Sept.,

to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House on the following Wednesday, Sept. 5th, to nominate a Democratic County Ticket. The meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P.M.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Pres't, *pro tem.*

JAMES WATSON, Secretary.

The Primary Meetings.

It will be seen that the Democratic Primary Meetings for Allegheny County, will be held on Saturday, the 1st of September; and that the County Convention will take place on Wednesday, the 5th of September.

It is highly important that there should be a full attendance of the Democracy at the primary meetings, in order that good and true Democrats shall be sent as Delegates to the County Convention. The most important step that can be taken towards redeeming Allegheny County, is for our party to nominate a ticket composed of popular, unflinching Democrats, who have not a particle of conservative whiggery in their composition—men who have the confidence of the masses, and who are in favor of Reform and Progress. The affairs of the State and the County, have been sadly mismanaged since the Federal party have been in power. It is high time that there should be an end put to the Shinplaster swindle.—The honest laborer has too long been duped and cheated by this fraudulent and illegal trash. *It must be put out of existence!* "Honesty is the best policy." Let the people have the Currency of the Constitution for their labor, and not filthy rags.—These are the sentiments of the Democracy; and if they have a fair chance they will carry them into full operation.

Treachery to Walter Forward!

We have a letter on file for publication, written by one of Gen. Taylor's office-holders of this city, to a high public functionary, calculated to destroy the political reputation of the Hon. WALTER FORWARD. It will be like a bomb shell in the Whig camp, smashing and tearing in all quarters, from Gov. Johnston to the Editor of one of the Taylor whig papers. The letter will show that there is a *cabal*, here managing all the appointments, and destroying the influence of every politician who does not recognize their authority.

☞ There is a rumor afloat that Gov. JOHNSTON has written a letter to some persons in this city, taking strong ground in favor of the Ten Hour System, and that copies of the letter are privately circulated by the whigs amongst the workingmen, for the purpose of deceiving them into the support of the whig ticket, as heretofore. If such be the case, is it honest and fair to keep the letter from the public? Let us have day light and fair play; and if we are defeated, why then we will submit without a murmur. We despise guerrilla warfare. We think the Governor should be called upon while in this city, by the workingmen, to know whether he has written a letter in regard to the ten hour system, and if so, to state its contents, publicly, for the benefit of all parties. The whigs surely should not object to this.

☞ We have received several letters from persons who are anxious to be placed on the "Kissing Committee," but are sorry to inform the writers, that the Committee is now full. Deacon White has signified his acceptance of the post of Kissing the ancient maidens; and has positively declined any assistance, alledging that those who wish to be placed on his branch of the committee "are not good looking and can't come in." The committee will meet at the Editorial room of Mrs. Swisshelm, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Gazette will please copy.

☞ We hear it stated that the Committee of arrangement, for the reception of Gen. Taylor have come to the conclusion that the President shall not make a speech while in this city, for fear it will be reported and published in the Post! They say that he will be misrepresented; and therefore they will get "myself," to do all the talking. Some old fashioned folks are of the opinion that President TAYLOR is not capable of making an intelligent speech, notwithstanding he was placed in office by the party that arrogates to itself "all the intelligence" in the country.

☞ We were yesterday informed that a committee of workingmen—whige—have determined to call upon President TAYLOR either publicly or by letter, while in this city, to give his views on the Tariff, Wilmot Proviso, Ten Hour System, &c., &c. The "Earlier Presidents" never refused giving their opinions on the great questions of the day, and as the present Executive copies after those distinguished patriots, of course he will promptly respond to the interrogatories of his fellow citizens.

☞ There seems to be an effort on the part of the old hunkers in the whig ranks in this city to exclude the "original Taylor man" from all participation in the show on Saturday. The "originals" are up in arms, and have sworn vengence against the hunkers. Gov. Johnston's "aids" will probably be called upoh to quell a second "buckshot war" before many days shall have gone by. There is fun ahead.

SICILY.—Letters from Messina, dated July 16, render probable the final pacification of this island. General Felongieri had received authority to grant the people a parliament, and a concession that all civil functionaries should hereafter be natives of the island, the Neapolitans only retaining the military offices. At a more distant day it was intimated that the national guard would be re-established. The terms were considered liberal and satisfactory, especially as the number of troops to remain on the island was limited to five thousand.

POISONS.—In the practice of medicine nothing is of greater importance to mankind than science, because no other than a scientific man can understand the human system, and from study and experience conquer disease. To show this in its proper light, we will state that in the great poisoning case of Capt. SUMMON's family of Cincinnati, the remedies used were the *hydrated perozyde of iron*. This discovery was announced by Drs. Bunsen and Berthold, in 1834, as an effectual remedy against arsenic, even when administered several hours after the poison had been taken into the stomach.

☞ Eighty Polish refugees have been ordered to quit Paris within twenty four hours, and France in three days.

Railroad in Indiana.

We learn from the Indiana State Sentinel that the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad will in a short time have a large accession of business thrown upon it from the various lateral railroads now in the course of construction by other companies, all starting from its main stem, viz: The Edinburgh and Shelbyville Road, 16 miles long, now about completed, diverging from the Madison Road at Edinburgh, 56 miles from Madison. The Shelbyville and Rushville Road, 19½ miles, nearly ready for the rails. Shelbyville and Knightstown Road, 25 miles, will be ready for the iron 1st of March next; for the last two roads iron rails have already been purchased. From Indianapolis to Noblesville, being a section of the Indianapolis and Peru Road, running up White River 22 miles, will be graded and bridged by the 1st of April next. Their agents in New York are now purchasing their rails.

The Indianapolis and Terra Haute Road, 70 miles long, will finally form a part of the great line to St. Louis, is half under contract for grading and bridging. The grading and bridging of the other half will be let this Fall. The Indianapolis and Lafayette Road, 65 miles, is partly under contract for grading and bridging. The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road has put some 27 miles, next Indianapolis, under contract for grading and bridging. These roads are being made almost entirely by the people of Indiana, immediately interested, without the aid of foreign capital. So many roads running into districts unsurpassed in fertility, must and will bring to the Madison road a greatly increased income. We could give no more graphic commentary on the energy and enterprise of our people, adds the *Sentinel*, than to state the fact that the soil of the country through which these roads pass, in the year 1820 belonged to the Indians, where the feet of white men had scarcely ever trod.

New Counterfeit.

At Messrs. W. A. Hill & Co's Banking House, we yesterday saw a $2 Counterfeit State Bank of Indiana. This one is letter B, dated Jan. 1, 1848, payable at the Terre Haute Branch; signed N. Preston, Cashier, and J. Morrison, Pres't. The engraving is coarse, and the signature lithographed. The general appearance is such as will deceive those not familiar with the genuine. These notes have been put into circulation here within ten days. A little extra attention from our police might detect those engaged in flooding our market with what is even worse than Allegheny Scrip.

A Pledge—Another Pledge!

When Gen. TAYLOR was at York, Pa., the other day, he made the following speech, which we take from the People's Advocate, extra:

"Governor—I am deeply thankful for the kind reception which you have extended to me. I am also grateful to my Maryland friends, for the hospitalities I have received at their hands. Traveling, as I do, for the sole purpose of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of the various sections of our Union, of their various pursuits and interests, the kindness with which I have been everywhere received by my fellow-countrymen, has been to me peculiarly gratifying. I have been heretofore honored by the confidence of Pennsylvania. I feel great pleasure in now mingling with her people, and I pledge myself to endeavor to show by my future conduct, that the confidence of the Keystone State has not been misplaced."

Here it will be seen that Gen. Taylor has made a solemn "pledge" that the confidence reposed in him by the Keystone State has not been misplaced. We put this speech on record for future reference. Gen. Harrison used to quote the remark of "a Roman Consul," who declared that "those who make the most pledges tell the most ——." Gen. Taylor has already made more "pledges" and promises than he has fulfilled."

British Decency.

The following paragraph from the British Whig of the 28th ult., states that the Canadian authorities are not blessed with any large share of decency. It was not necessary, it strikes us, to insult a whole nation because a few persons had seen fit to hoist that nation's flag. The "League" it will be remembered, is holding a Convention at Kingston.

The garrison of Kingston, the municipal authorities, and the whole inhabitants of the city, including the members of the league, were thrown into the utmost state of consternation, yesterday morning upon seeing, at seeing the Yankee flag—the very identical stars and stripes—proudly floating from the cupola of the City Hall. The guard at the Battery in front of the City Hall, beat to arms immediately—the commander, Col. Wingfield, was forthwith called out of his warm bed—the Mayor was sent for, and the whole of the Aldermen and Councillors summoned to meet in council—everything wore the appearance of dread and dire alarm.

To add to the confusion, some wag spread a report that four American line steamers were coming round the Point, filled with American troops. As soon as the false alarm had subsided, and the parties summoned had got together, they proceeded in a body, the sergeant of the guard going before, to the cupola, and laying hold of the obnoxious flag, pulled it down with great ignominy, and tying it to a cart's tail, had it dragged through the streets of Kingston, and deposited it, with all due solemnity, in the temple dedicated to the Goddess Cloacina, at the water side. Magnanimous vengence!

HEROIC AGE.—GEN. TAYLOR'S SHIRTS.—A witty writer in the Washington Union, remarks that the anticipated recommendation to have the public grounds closed, because the Executive lost a shirt from the clothes line in the Park the other evening will be resisted by the nowashed Taylor men, on the ground that General Washington never kept the people from the public grounds for a shirt; and never would have put such a thing in his message to Congress, even if the plunderers had taken breeches and all.

☞ The Lawrenceburgh, (Ia.) Register learns that a young man by the name of Anthony Goddard, shot himself accidentally in Dearborn county, last Thursday. He was preparing to go a hunting, and was trying whether a gun was loaded or not, by placing his foot on the hammer of the lock and blowing in the muzzle. His foot slipped, and he was killed—the ball passing through his head.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AT BEDFORD.—The Cumberland Civilian learns that the President of the United States, is expected to arrive at the Bedford Springs on Wednesday, and in the evening a fancy ball is to come off.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ 'Tis said that Nero danced and fiddled while Rome was in flames; and at a time when the "accursed Tariff of 1846" has spread ruin, devastation and awe throughout the land, "President Taylor and myself," forgetful of the horrible scenes around them, engage in a "fancy ball." The earlier Presidents never did such a thing!

GREAT SENSATION.—Four couple of ladies and gentlemen passed our office yesterday afternoon on horseback. We thought from appearance they were on their way to *Gretna Green*. There was one bad looking chap in the company, but the ladies were charming.

☞ Gen. TAYLOR removed WM. J. BROWN from the office of 2d Assistant Postmaster General, at Washington, because he was a Democrat. The Democracy of the 5th District, in Indiana, made Mr. Brown their candidate for Congress, and elected him by the largest majority ever given in the District. It is in this way that the people endorse a faithful servant and honest man.

For the Morning Post.

Shutting Up.

MR. EDITOR:—It is with great reluctance that I address you upon this subject. But I feel it to be my duty. There are two establishments on Market Street, both of whose proprietors signed the agreement, in common with their fellow merchants, to shut their stores at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and are now keeping open until 8 and 9 o'clock at night, thus willfully violating their pledge of honor, a pledge the most binding that can be given or received. I ask the public to mark them well, and put a proper estimate on their worthyness to your patronage.

A CITIZEN.

Letter from a Pittsburgher.

VALPARAISO, *June 13th*, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—I take advantage of the opportunity afforded me, to write you, by way of Panama, presuming that it will reach you sooner than from my intended place of destination.

I arrived at this place to-day, and do not expect to remain but about forty-eight hours—consequently I will be cut short in time to give you much news.

Valparaiso is the principal shipping port of Chili, distant from Santiago ninety miles; it is the capital of the country. Population of Valparaiso, 30,000. Like all other Spanish cities it is behind the age of improvement, except in fashion and manners, in which they rival any other people I have yet met with. The soil is very fertile, yielding abundantly, the vine, the olive, and English grains—especially wheat, of an excellent quality. Distance from Juan Fernandez 500 miles, where we intended to put in, but everything in the Provision line was getting bad, and the rigging of the vessel much shattered by storms, we were forced to make this port. The distance from San Francisco 6,000 miles; but nothing in distance to sail in comparison with some on the Atlantic ocean.

Our voyage thus far has been an eventful one. I think no vessel ever rounded the Horn, that encountered as many severe gales without being lost, as this vessel.

At St. Catharine's, where I wrote to you from, our misfortunes commenced. Some of the New York rowdies got into a street fight, where we had one man killed, and one his leg broken; but in this case, as in many others, the innocent suffered

In lat. 38° long. 50° we lost a man overboard. He was thrown from the quarter deck by a heavy lurch of the ship—in the presence of some ninety or more persons, without being able to render him any assistance. It was evident from the heavy sea, that had a boat been lowered, it would have swamped beside the vessel. He struggled in the heavy seas some eight minutes, before he went down. He was a manly fellow, which made the unfortunate circumstance a very melancholy one.

When off the river La Platte, we encountered our first severe storm. It came up in the shape of a *Pomparo*, a species of storms that are subject to the coast of South America; and when a vessel is caught with much sail up, the danger is very great, which was our case. The time of coming up never exceeds ten minutes. The first evidence we had was a star on the mast head, a species of *phosphorus*, which always precedes a heavy storm. All hands were summoned on deck to bear a hand to keep her afloat, which was done by keeping her before the wind under bare poles, making at the rate of ten knots an hour, and finally weathered it, but not without making us green horns feel rather demure. In making the strait of Lemaire, one of the points of the Horn, lat. 54° 30', a strip of land cut off from Terra del Fuego, we were blown within two miles of shore, in a heavy snow squall. A tack ship was ordered amidst great confusion. After gaining the passage on the following day, and making ninety miles to the westward, we met the wind blowing off the Diago rocks, (the extreme point of the Horn,) and blowing us back ninety miles in ten hours, to the mouth of the strait; but after beating about for four days, we made the rounding point—it laying in lat. 56° long. 66° 17' west; but had to run two degrees further south to get sea room. Lat. 56° long 71°. two hundred miles from South Shetland Islands, and meeting the wind off the pole, rendered it intensely cold; and having no fire to warm by, we suffered very much. Our hands and feet were much swollen, and some, their faces badly. May 27th, lat. 52° 30' in the Pacific, we were caught in a blow what was a blow; we were off the strait of Magellan, and distance from shore sixty miles, and the wind dead ahead. We were lashed about for twenty-four hours, expecting every hour to go ashore. Not being able to get an observation for several days, our whereabouts was unknown, until the breakers were seen dashing against the shore. The idea of going ashore on the coast of Patagonia, among cannibals, and the mountains covered with ice and snow, and the thermometer standing at freezing point, made us feel rather uncomfortable; but being favored with a wind off the shore just in time to save our necks, we bid good bye to the fate that we were so feelingly threatened with

Not having space nor time to write you a detailed account of my voyage thus far, I have merely grouped together some of the prominent occurrences. I have now seen all I wish to see of the pleasures and privations attending a sea-voyage. We have been both fortunate and unfortunate. The streak of bad luck in having head winds and storms, gave a number of vessels that sailed a month after us, the advantage of beating us to this place three weeks. While we were tossed about off the Horn, other vessels, within a few days' sail of us, came round with all their studding sails set, but our good luck is in getting here safe, while others (as is reported by vessels just arrived here,) have foundered and gone down with all their crew. The Robert Bowan is reported to have been seen to go down in a *mirage*, a distance of 140 miles, a reflection of which is seen in the clouds when a storm rages—the truth of which is doubted by our Captain. The Brooklyn is also reported to have been lost off the Horn. There is no doubt but some out of the many vessels which will attempt the Horn, will be lost.

I should not recommend any friend of mine to attempt to make a voyage around the Horn, if they can possibly gain their destination without; for the privations are more than most persons like to endure, or can even stand. Our vessel was unfortunate in her provisions—all our pork and beef spoiled, on account of some defect in putting it up; but rather than do without we were compelled to eat it, and that too, when the smell was so bad, that under any other situation in which I have been placed, would have sickened me. The water, also, become so brackish, that it could be tasted in the coffee that was made from it, and beaten about the Horn. No cooking could be done for as much as five days at a time.

I have just heard who the persons are that compose the Cabinet at Washington; but have not seen the message. This is the first news from the United States I have received since sailing. The news from California received here, confirm the reports I had before I left home. Our passage to San Francisco from here, I expect will be both speedy and pleasant,—at which place I will write to you.

Please give my respects to Mr. Gebhart, and all others that it may be convenient for you to see.

Yours, respectfully, H. EWALT.

T. J. Myers, Esq.

☞ The *Charleston* (Ill.) *Courier*, of the 28th of July, says that Mrs. Morrison, of that county on the Wednesday previous gave birth to four children—two boys and two girls. The children were all well and healthy, and weighed five pounds each. The Suckers can't be beat at that game any way you can fix it. No wonder the population of the State increases so rapidly.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Marcus Morton, Jr. son of ex-Governor Morton, of Mass., was seriously, and it was feared, fatally injured by being caught between a platform and the cars at the railroad depot in Boston.

☞ A machine has been invented entitled a "fire annihilator," which, by a powerful application of vapor, extinguishes a most intense fire in a few seconds.

☞ Mr. Cobden says that Russia has an army on paper without a commissariat, a navy without sailors, and a military chest without a farthing in it.

☞ The extensive distillery of Mr. David Ruthrauff, two miles from Winchester, (Va.,) was burnt down on the 2d inst. Loss $4,000.

☞ It is said that there are now in Indiana not less than 200,000 Germans—some say 250,000—one third of whom are Catholics.

☞ It is said that the Hon. Henry Clay passed through New York city, from Saratoga to Newport, on Friday last, so quietly that it was not known until next day.

☞ The weekly report of 23 homeopathic physicians in New York and Brooklyn, states that they have had during that time, 26 cases and 5 deaths. Total to August 9th, 188 cases and 28 deaths.

☞ A New Telegraph Line is in progress of construction from Detroit to Chicago, by way of Monroe, Toledo, and the southern counties of Michigan.

☞ The ice-house of Messrs. Stanton & Co., New Orleans, containing about 1100 tons of ice, was struck by lightning on the 31st ult. and burned considerably. A good deal of the ice was saved.

☞ The Art Union of Cincinnati are endeavoring to purchase of Mr. Robb, of New Orleans, his copy of Power's Greek Slave. It is offered to them for $3,000.

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle attributes disease, even cholera, to the use of meats kept on ice till putrifaction takes place, which is very quick in hot weather. Most housekeepers, we suppose, are aware that meat should never come in actual contact with ice.

☞ Nathan Sharp, formerly a prominent member of the Shaker society, died in Lebanon, Ohio, on the 29th ult., aged 64. He was the principal trustee of the association at Union Village till 1835, when a rupture occurred and he separated from them.

☞ Spurious Bank Notes are in circulation, altered from the old broken State Bank of Trenton, N. J., to represent bills on the Camden and Morris banks.

☞ In Germantown, N. C., an affray occurred between Dr. Fontaine and Dr. White, growing out of a false marriage notice. The parties used pistols and knives without serious affect, and had disappeared. Several brothers of the parties were arrested and held to bail.

☞ In Fairfax county, Va., Mrs. Fitzhugh and another lady were badly hurt, and a daughter of Francis A. Dickins, aged 12 years killed by a runaway horse dashing their wagon against a tree.

Affairs in Hungary.

We find some interesting particulars respecting Hungary in the European correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial, and extract the following:

As respects the actual news of the week from the seat of war, it is difficult to extricate any coherent or probable details from the mass of falsehood which reaches us from Vienna. All that can be said is that it is quite plain, even from the Imperialist bulletins, that the Austrians and Russians have been severely handled and that they are all at sea with regard to their own operations and also as to the movements of their opponents. It appears that Georgey, after the battle of Atsh, in which he repulsed the attack upon his entrenchments, marched upon Waitzen with 44,000 men and 120 cannon, and drove in the advanced guard of the Russians with fearful havoc; that on the following day (16th of July) the main body of the Russians were brought up and a severe fight ensued, and that finally the Hungarians evacuated the town, making their way to the North, to the confusion of the Imperialists, who seem wholly in the dark as to their tactics and who had hoped to hem them in. While this movement was going forward the rear guard of the Hungarians kept up the contest with the Russians and succeeded in blending them. In this last operation the Russians having gained two standards, two cannon, and as they say five hundred prisoners, a great victory has been bruited, although no one doubts that their own losses in killed and wounded have been three or four times as severe. It seems also that during these days Dembinski advanced upon General Sass, who was at the head of a division of the Austrian army in the same district and forced him to retreat. After this the entire Imperialist force effected a junction and compelled Dembinski to retire.

It is quite certain that in these battles, as well as from cholera and fever, the losses of the Russians and Austrians have already been enormous, and likewise that their grand plan of encircling the Hungarians in a net has been broken through. At the same time the news is confirmed of the entire defeat of Jellachich by General Bem—a defeat which has been so complete that Jellachich has been compelled to attribute it to treachery, supporting the idea by shooting one of his officers whom he "supposed" to be the traitor.

The occupation of Pesth by the Russians was permitted to take place unopposed. In this way the Russians are deprived of any pretext for pillage, and are consequently obliged to support themselves at their own expense, and to the advantage of the inhabitants. Kossuth and the Government have moved toward the fortress of Arad, thus again beguiling their enemies into the interior of the country, where every step will become more perilous. Still we must not permit ourselves to be over sanguine or to forget the inexhaustible levies which Russia will pour in to replace those she has lost, and may yet lose. Nothing but insolvency can stop her, and to accomplish that the Hungarians must hold out for a year or two. A rising in Poland would, of course, alter the whole aspect of the affair, but every precaution is taken against such a contingency, and the whole of that kingdom has been placed in a state of siege.

It is reported by the last accounts that General Haynau, the ferocious Austrian commander, has been disgraced, and is to be superseded by General Hess.

Kossuth has ordered the crusade against the invaders to be preached in all the churches of Hungary. The population is worked to the highest point of enthusiasm. A bloody sword is sent from town to town as the signal to arm the people. It is passed from runner to runner, like the famous torch of Rhoderic Dhu, and produces the same effect, for

"Fast as the fatal symbol flies,
In arms the huts and hamlets rise;
From winding glen, from upland brown,
They pour each hardy tenant down."

Kossuth has addressed a note to France, calling for aid. He explains the change of policy forced on Hungary by the Russian intervention. According to him, the movement was not at first for a change in favor of the Republican form, but was simply an opposition to the usurpations of the King of Hungary, an independent power, who, being also Emperor of Austria, wished to absorb Hungary in the Empire. The movement was purely constitutional, until the Emperor forced it into Republicanism by calling in the Russian troops. He adds that Hungary will prefer, if forced to submit, falling into the hands of Russia, to coming again under the sway of the faithless and purged house of Hapsburgh.

This appeal to France will be of course useless. Bonaparte has no intention to interfere in the affairs of Hungary. Notes have been addressed by France and England to Russia and Austria on the subject of the intervention. The answer appears to have been satisfactory, for Gen. Lamoriciere has been sent as Ambassador to Russia. It is probable that Russia disclaimed the design imputed to it of attacking France after the subjugation of Hungary. General Lamoriciere passed through Berlin on Saturday, on his way to St. Petersburg. He went north to Stettin, where he was to take passage for his point of destination.

The entire separation of Croatia and Sclavonia from Hungary has been officially recognized. Ordinances in reference to them appear in the same words at Vienna, but in different proclamations. Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, is not playing the important part anticipated for him in the war against Hungary. He avoids carefully a decisive engagement. The cause of this is the lukewarmness of the Croatians in the Imperial cause.

☞ Swift having dined with a rich miser, pronounced the following grace after dinner:

"Thanks for the miracle, it is no less
Than finding manna in the wilderness.
In the midst of famine we have found relief,
And seen the wonder of a chine of beef!
Chimney's have smoke'd that never smok'd before,
And we have dined, where we shall dine no more."

Murder in Palmyra.

From passengers who reached this city this morning on the steamer Kate Kearney, we are informed of the particulars of the murder of Mr. T. B. Hart, at Palmyra, Mo., who fell by the hands of Mr. John Wise, a clerk in the Post Office of this city. The circumstances which led to this fatal and much regretted affair are briefly these:

Some weeks since, and during the prevalence of the cholera, Mr. Wise, who is a married man, sent his wife to Palmyra, and soon after her departure his suspicions were aroused, whilst at his daily avocation in the office, at seeing her handwriting upon letters addressed to Mr. Hart, in this city. One or more of these letters, we are informed, were opened, but, as if to avoid detection, a fictitious name was used. Wise and Hart were at this same time, and in fact for a long time previous, upon terms of the strictest intimacy.

On Wednesday last, Hart left the city on the steamer Whirlwind, which again aroused Mr. Wise's suspicions, who followed him the day after on the Kate Kearney. Mr. Hart reached Marion City on Thursday, and immediately procured a conveyance to Palmyra, a little town seven miles in the country, where Mrs. Wise was sojourning. Wise reached Marion City about 11 the next day following, and also went immediately out to Palmyra. As soon as he arrived, he went to the Post Office and found five letters, as we are informed, from Mr. Hart, addressed to his wife, which confirmed his worst suspicions. He instantly armed himself with a knife and pistol, and went to the National Hotel, where Hart was stopping. Going in through the back way, he met with Hart on the side walk, in front of the house and without warning, drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder, producing a flesh wound.

After being fired at, Hart started to run through the house, but was overtaken by Wise, who then drew the knife and inflicted a severe wound on the right shoulder, nearly severing the arm from the body, another in the right arm, several in the side, and last and most severe in the back, severing the right lobe of the lungs. By the time the last blow was inflicted the parties had reached the back yard, and Hart fell upon the pavement literally cut to pieces, and expired in a few moments.

Hart, the man killed, was a saddler by trade, was well known in this city, and at the time of his death was studying medicine. He served with credit in Doniphan's expedition to Chihuahua, and had many friends. He was a man of remarkably prepossessing appearance, and in consequence was generally known by the soubriquet of Lord Byron. His remains were to have been interred yesterday.

Mr. Wise was a clerk in the Post Office in this city, and this unfortunate difficulty has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of friends, and created no little excitement in this community.

The above particulars we have gleaned from passengers on the Kearney, one of whom witnessed the affray, and are believed to be correct.—*St. Louis Union.*

☞ **A Meeting** of the Young Men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, (consisting principally of Clerks) was held on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., at the REV. NATHANIEL WEST's Church, (Smithfield street,) after being opened by prayer, an eloquent and stirring address was delivered by the Rev. Divine, urging themselves to unite and form themselves into a Literary Institution; after which they adjourned to meet in the Athenæum Buildings on Friday evening, the 17th inst. and it is hoped there will be a general attendance of all Young Men, of the two Cities, irrespective of the business they are engaged in.

REV. NATHANIEL WEST, Chairman.

WM. SEMPLE, A. F. KASTAR, R. M. KIRKES, Committee.

(Gazette and Chronicle copy one time.)

☞ MR HARPER.—You will please announce the name of **JAMES CUNNINGHAM**, of Mifflin Township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. aug16tc

Public Sale of Real Estate.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on Thursday the 13th day of September, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, that valuable TRACT OF LAND, situated on Robinson's Run, in Robinson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., on the State Road leading from Pittsburgh to Noblestown, 4 mile from Maj. Isaac Walker's Mills, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES.

On which there is erected a new Frame Dwelling House, 2 stories high, 30 by 16 feet, with frame kitchen attached, one large log Dwelling, one Cabin House, and a large Cabin Barn.

The land is in a high state of cultivation and well adapted to farming and grazing purposes, containing inexhaustible Mine of Coal and Limestone. There is a number of never failing springs of water, so that every field can be watered from the Springs.

This is an a desirable situation for any person in the city wishing to get a pleasant country seat or farm, being only one hours drive from the City; and agreeable neighborhood—and the contemplated Railroad from Pittsburgh to Steubenville has been surveyed right alongside the premises.

For further particulars enquire of JAMES WALKER, on the premises, or of JAMES C. RICHEY, Agent. An indisputable Title and possession given on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1850.

Terms made known at Sale.

JAMES WALKER.

Robinson Township, August 2nd, 1849

aug16:3td&3tw*

Notice

WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary, to the estate of MOSES DUNLAVY, late of Allegheny County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN COYLE, Executor,

aug16 Office 4th street, near Smithfield.

Real Estate for Sale

IN the Sixth Ward, a Lot of Ground having a front of 42 feet on Fulton street, by 100 feet deep to an Alley, on which there is erected two good two story Brick Dwelling Houses. The above property is well improved and pleasantly situated, and will be sold very reasonable, either altogether or part of it, if application be made soon to HENRY B. MAGILL, on the premises.

aug16:tf

EDINBURGH REVIEW for July, 1849.

MACAULEY' MACAULEY!

CONTENTS—Transportation as it now is.
1. Shakespeare Critics: British and Foreign.
De Tocqueville's Reign of Louis XV.
Dennis' Etruria. Free Trade.
Corpus Ignatianum.
Sir E. Bulwer Lytton: King Arthur.
Wyndsler' Sardinia. Austria and Hungary.
Macaulay's History of England.

$3.00 per year—single ones for sale. This day published and for sale by JAMES D. LOCKWOOD,
63 Wood street.

Agent for Reprints of the Quarterlies and Blackwood. Terms: $10 per year when all are taken together.

aug16

WATCHES.—On Saturday evening, August 18th, at 7 o'clock precisely will be sold at MCKENNA'S Auction Rooms, a large assortment of new and second-hand Gold and Silver Watches, among which are Patent Levers, Cylinder Escapements, L'Epines, Quadrant Chronometer, Horizontal and Duplex.

aug16 JAS. MCKENNA, Auctioneer.

WANTED—2,000 Bushels of Yellow Corn, for which the highest price in cash will be paid by

RHODES & ALCORN,
aug16 Fifth street.

WANTED—1000 bushels of prime Herb, and 2000 bushels of heavy Side or Potatoe Oats.

RHODES & ALCORN,
aug16 Fifth street.

CIGARS—100,000 Common Cigars, in store and for sale low by S. & W. HARBAUGH,
aug16 No. 53 Water street.

WINDOW GLASS.—200 boxes, assorted sizes, just received and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH,
aug16 No. 53 Water street.

SODA ASH—10 casks just received and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
aug16

BACON SIDES—3 tierces, just received and for sale by S. & W HARBAUGH.
[aug16]

SUGAR—25 hhds. of N. O. Sugar, a prime article, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
[aug16]

WOOL—WOOL.—The highest price in cash, paid for the different grades of Wool, by

S. & W. HARBAUGH,
aug16 No. 53 Water street.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

JOHN THOMPSON,

Carpet Manufacturer,

No. 150 Liberty Street Pittsburgh.

Is also appointed Agent for P. W. Byrnes & Co's New York Line of Ships, for bringing Emigrants from and remitting money to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

☞ Sums from five dollars to any amount remitted with despatch, at the lowest rates of discount. jy13

THE EMPIRE MINSTRELS,

WOULD tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage during the past *SIX WEEKS*, and beg leave to announce that they will give another of their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS, at

APOLLO HALL,

on THURSDAY EVENING, August 16th: on which occasion they will introduce

NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c., &c.,

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. aug16

PHILO HALL,

Exhibition every evening this week, at 8 o'clock.

THE *WONDERFUL EXHIBITION* of the great Magician

ADRIEN.

This exhibition is divided in 3 parts, and composed each night of a great variety of novelties.

See the Small Bills

Extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

PROPOSALS are invited for the GRADUATION and MASONRY of the part of this road not already under contract between Cumberland and the Tygart's Valley river—a distance of about 103 miles. The number of sections now to be let will be about 58; of which 22 occur between Cumberland and the mouth of Savage river—18 in the glades, and the remainder on Raccoon and Three Forks Creeks. The works will generally be moderate, although there are a number of sections worth the attention of contractors accustomed to heavy jobs.

Specifications and plans will be ready at Cumberland, on and after the 27th of August current. The proposals addressed to the undersigned, will be received at Cumberland, Maryland, up to Saturday the 15th of September inclusive. Further information may be had at the Company's Office in Cumberland. Full testimonials will be required from those unknown to the undersigned.

By order of the President and Directors.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, Chief Engineer.

aug14:cot8S rcsn

For Sale.

A first rate Family Horse, bay color. Apply to M'CANDLESS & CAMPBELL, aug15 97 Wod street.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MEETING OF SELECT COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Select Council yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions adopted by the Common Council, were concurred in:

Whereas, it is expected that our city will soon be honored by a visit from the Chief Magistrates of the Nation and Commonwealth; and whereas, it is both our duty and desire to pay becoming respect to persons holding such high civil positions from the hands of the people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, anxious to pay proper respect to the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint a committee of 9—4 from the Select and 5 from the Common Council, whose duty it shall be in conjunction with the Committee of citizens, to make all necessary arrangements, on behalf of the municipal authorities, for joining in the reception of our distinguished visitors.

Resolved, That said Committee shall be invested with full power to make such arrangements on behalf of Councils as they may deem proper during the sojourn of the President and Governor in our city.

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to invite our fellow citizen, Walter Forward, to receive our distinguished visitors on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh.

NUISANCE.—Why do not the proper authorities interfere and prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful and highly reproachable meetings held in the Market place, and on the Canal Bridge nightly? The butcher block orators and fanatic knaves who harrangue the crowds of loafers congregated at these meetings, make use of the most disgusting and indecent language, not even fit to be heard in a brothel, much less in a public thoroughfare, through which the wives, sisters, mothers and daughters of our citizens are continually passing. How much longer is the public ear to be insulted by these beastly blackguard speeches? We hope the Mayor and Councils will act in this matter at once.

EMPIRE MINSTRELS.—For the *forty first* time in this city the Empire Minstrels played last night to a crowded house, and the audience appeared more highly delighted with the music, songs, glees and dancing than ever. We have already said, and say so again, that Mr. Sliter, both in his Ethiopian and White dances is without a rival in the United States. He is the Champion dancer of the Country, and has his "sign out" to dance with any white man or boy for from $100, up, as high as they wish to pile it. The Empires give their White Concert to night. The programme is the best they have yet offered.

MAGIC.—We do not know when we were more pleased and astonished than we were last evening while witnessing the almost incredible performances of the King of Necromancers, Mons. Adrien. At one minute he manufactured coffee, smoking hot, from a vase of dry beans, also milk and sugar from the same material—at another he would change some rude substance into a basket of the most delicate confectionaries, take from a jar of ink a vase of golden fish swimming in their native element, and a host of other pleasing and incredible feats.—He performs at Philo Hall again this evening.

THE FLAG.—Complaint is made that the flag at the Court House is injudiciously placed—is not flung to the *breeze* so that it can wave *free*, as the stars and stripes should always be. Those having charge of the matter should see to it.—*American.*

The reason the poor flag won't wave "*free*" is because it is ashamed of the chaps who hoisted it, and is hange drooping like the Mexican banners after the battle of Buena Vista. No wonder Biddle is in bad humor. The flag thinks it is in the hands of the Mexicans.

POLICE.—There were three offenders in the Tombs yesterday morning. They were all charged with drunkenness, and not being able to pay their fines were sent up.

GETTING ALONG.—Judge Wilkins' splendid new edifice on Fourth Street, will soon be completed.—It will be one of the finest buildings in the city.

FIGHT.—Another fight on Wood Street yesterday. Wood St. is rapidly becoming the battle ground of the rowdies.

ARREST.—A lad suspected of having been engaged in the Verner robbery, was arrested yesterday afternoon.

APPROACHING.—The present cool nights and mornings remind us of the rapid approach of autumn.

ON THE INCREASE.—Dissipation of all kinds is said to be terribly on the increase in the city.

RIVER.—The late rains have had the effect of swelling the river a few inches.

WEATHER.—Yesterday was cool and pleasant.

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