The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1849.

PITTSBURGH, October 12.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—McClintock, Dem., has been elected to the Assembly. Mr. McClintock succeeded by favoring protection and agreeing to go with Whig members in favor of districting the State.

[The above *infamous* despatch came to us, as, doubtless, it came to other papers here, last evening from Pittsburgh. Of course it is a base, nasty, and premeditated falsehood, without foundation in fact or fancy. The telegraph reporter at Pittsburgh is doubtless a great man in his own estimation, but we think him AN ASS.]

☞ We find the foregoing in the *Pennsylvanian* of Saturday last. We have frequently alluded to the fact that the Telegraph has been used as an engine by the Federal party, to promote their own ends, and the above confirms the truth of all we have said.—The expense of the telegraphic despatches is paid by the Democratic as well as the Whig newspaper proprietors; and we insist upon it that the Reporters should transmit *facts* simply, without any inferences, comments, or filling up. This can be done by the Editors who receive the news. The Reporters appear to make it a point to send just such news as will advance the interests of the Whig party; and avoid transmitting intelligence favorable to the Democrats—or if sent, it is grossly garbled and varnished all over with falsehoods. We are becoming tired of paying our money for *falsehoods by telegraph*. There must be a reform in this matter, or else there will be a fuss raised which may not be pleasant to some persons. We mean just what we say.

Phrenological Lectures.

Mr C. TOWNSEND, Practical Phrenologist, will deliver a course of Lectures upon that Science, at FREIE HALL, in this City, commencing on Thursday evening, October 18th, at half past 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Mr. Townsend comes with the most flattering recommendations from the Messrs. Fowlers, of New York, who stand confessedly at the head of their profession in this country. He has just closed a course of ten lectures, where, according to the Erie papers, they were attended by very full houses. Mr. Galbraith, a lawyer of high standing, and well known in Western Pennsylvania, has furnished us with the following notice of Mr. T.'s lectures at Erie:—

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

MR. EDITOR: I am informed that Mr. Townsend, of New York, is about to deliver a course of Phrenological Lectures in your city. He has just closed a second course in Erie, delivered to crowded houses, and where I enjoyed the pleasure of listening to him. I take pleasure in saying to your citizens, that Mr. T. possesses the requisite qualifications to do ample justice to the cause in which he is enlisted. He takes an enlarged view of the science, embracing an extensive acquaintance with the physiology of the human system, and makes his lectures highly practical, in their application to the affairs and relations of life. Should the lovers of this interesting science in Pittsburgh patronize him, they will feel themselves amply repaid for their attentions. With us, his examinations of heads and delineations of character, were in the highest degree satisfactory.

Yours, &c., JOHN GALBRAITH.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1849.

[From Fowlers & Wells.]

C. TOWNSEND, PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGIST.—We would call the attention of the friends of Phrenological Science throughout the country, to the abilities and merits of C. TOWNSEND, as a *Practical Phrenologist*. We enjoy his personal acquaintance, and can cheerfully recommend him as a gentleman of superior attainments in the profession, and trust that he may every where meet with that cordial welcome and success, to which his abilities so eminently entitle him. He is the authorized Agent for the sale of all our publications, including the *Water Cure and Phrenological Journals*. FOWLERS & WELLS.

OFFICE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,
New York, September, 1849.

A Nuisance Abated!

Not the least gratifying feature of the democratic triumph in Pennsylvania, says the Albany Atlas, is the final prostration of that proscriptive and intolerant offshoot of whiggery—the Native American party—a party which the federal whigs of this State, immediately after the Philadelphia Church Burnings, attempted to transplant here and make an element of New York politics, by adopting and electing its candidates through large sections of the State.

The Pennsylvania says:

THE RESULT IN SOUTHWARK.—The figures show the almost TOTAL ANNIHILATION OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY. Mr. Levin has been bitterly rebuked by his own friends, for his officious interference in the concerns of a district of which he is no longer a resident.

KENSINGTON FOREVER.—The Democrats *have fully redeemed this* SPRING HOLD OF NATIVISM. They gave Deal between seven and eight hundred majority, and have carried their entire ticket for local Commissioners by about five hundred majority. Bravely done.

The Letter Tax.

The list appeared in both Journal and Gazette yesterday. We presume, for we do not know, that the extra tax has been thrown off as we had reason to expect after the election. But if it is still imposed upon the poor folks who have to call at the window for letters, the P. M. shall hear from us, we assure him.

MICHIGAN.—The growth of this useful member of the Confederacy has been wonderfully rapid. In 1830 her settlement had hardly commenced; now her population is not less than 400,000. Her soil bears every species of grain which thrives in the state of New York. In 1847, she exported over one million of barrels of flour, an amount ten times greater than all the wheat and flour that passed through the Erie Canal from west of Buffalo in 1835. Her total tonnage in 1847 was over 35,000, and its value is estimated at $1,757,250. The aggregate commerce for the same year was over 13 millions. Her fisheries yield $200,000 a year; her wool product is over $400,000. Iron, copper, salt and plaister are indigenous and abundant.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD.—The Secretary of this company states that the grading and bridging of this work will soon be completed to a point thirty-four miles from Indianapolis. The subscribers to the work have increased from 1340 last March, to 2160 at this time; and the work seems to be progressing with a steady step to completion. This will be gratifying to the friends of this great central line of railway, in other States as well as in Indiana.

AFRAID TO CHEW IT.—The gold mines, fifteen miles from Fredericksburg, Virginia, owned by Major Heiss and Commodore Stockton, have not been worked since June last, owing to the decrease of water which propels the machinery. Some of the ore is so rich that it is kept in the mine in preference to being brought out, for fear the people might be charmed and help themselves.

MAJOR HOBBIE is to be discharged from the General Post Office. Even the Administration papers call him the "indispensable" and eulogize his great capabilities, his untiring industry, his profound knowledge of post-office business, &c. But he is not a "Whig" and must go! This is the way General Taylor keeps his "pledges."

BOAT STORE.—We call the attention of our readers, particularly river men, to the card of our young friends HANNEN & WEAVER, in this day's paper. These gentlemen have opened an extensive Boat Store on Water street, between Wood and Smithfield, where will be found a superior stock of groceries of all kinds. Give them a call.

LEVIATHAN PIKE.—Miller, the popular proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, yesterday served up for his numerous guests, a fine large PIKE, fat and sweet, which was certainly a treat not often enjoyed in this city. Miller is the Napoleon of landlords in the west.

The Result in the State.

We publish below the result of the Election for Canal Commissioner, in this State, so far as it has been ascertained. In many of the counties we have given the official vote. Gamble's majority in the counties mentioned below, is 12,000. It will be greatly increased in the counties to be heard from:

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

	Gamble.	Fuller.
Allegheny,	6103	6269
Armstrong,	100	
Berks,	4000	
Bedford,	2579	2523
Butler,	2072	2172
Beaver,	75	
Blair,		400
Bucks,	50	
Cambria,	300	
Carbon,	200	
Chester,		800
Delaware,	1267	1669
Dauphin,	2108	2788
Lawrence,	1067	1689
Juniata,	1099	927
Philadelphia City,	14680	11714
Montgomery,	5081	3698
Centre,	650	
Cumberland,	150	
Clinton,	250	
Franklin,		400
Greene,	1000	
Huntingdon,		500
Lancaster,		2600
Lebanon,		750
Lehigh,	260	
Lycoming,	650	
Monroe,	1200	
Mercer,	400	
Mifflin,	270	
Northampton,	900	
Northumberland,	600	
Schuylkill,	200	
Somerset,		1100
Susquehanna,	900	
Union,		600
Westmoreland,	4097	2339
Washington,	200	
Wayne,	650	
York,	700	
	56,955	45,234

☞ We republish the following table with some alterations and with the addition of Washington county, which increases the Democratic majority in the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	1849. Dem.	1849. Fed.	1848. Dem.	1848. Fed.
Adams,	0	1	0	1
Allegheny,	1 gain.	3	4	0
Bedford,	2	0	2	0
Berks,	4	0	4	0
Bucks,	1	2 gain.	3	0
Blair,	0	1	0	2
Bradford,	2	0	2	0
Centre and Clearfield	2	0	2	0
Chester,	0	3	0	3
Cambria,	1 gain.	0	1	0
Cumberland	2 1 g'n.	0	1	1
Columbia,	0	1 gain.	1	0
Dauphin,	0	2	0	2
Delaware,	0	1	0	1
Franklin,	0	2	0	2
Fayette,	2	0	2	0
Greene,	1	0	1	0
Huntingdon	0	1	0	1
Lancaster,	5	0	5	0
Lebanon,	0	1	0	1
Lehigh and Carbon,	2	0	2	0
Lycoming,				
Clinton, &c.,	2	0	2	0
Mercer,	2 1 g'n.	0	1	1
Mifflin,	1	0	1	0
Montgomery	3	0	3	0
Northampton & Monroe,	3	0	3	0
Northum'd,	1	0	1	0
Perry,	1	0	1	0
Phila. City,	0	5	5	0
" County,	8 gain.	0	8	2
Schuylkill,	1 gain.	1	0	2
Susquehanna & Wyom'g	2	0	2	0
Somerset,	1	0	1	0
Wayne and Pike,	1	0	1	0
Washington,	2	0	0	2
Westmore'd	3	0	3	0
York,	3	0	3	0
Total,	54	20	42	40

Simplicity of Discovery.

From the complex, yet simple and wonderful nature of the human mind, man is fond of the mysterious, the complicated, and wonderful; and he is more ready to pursue new projects through many labyrinths of study, than search for the straight path of simplicity. The famous Philistine general who came down to the Hebrew prophet to be cured of a fatal disease, treated at first, with contempt the simple command of the prophet, "go wash in the Jordan and thou shalt be healed." He thought that some grand ceremony, or some wild incantation, would have to be preformed to remove far from him his life-eating malady. How complex are false theories in comparison with the truth.—How complicated were the theories of Plato, in comparison with those of Newton; and who would have thought, that from the falling of an apple, the great philosopher would have made his *greatest* discovery? By simply condensing the steam in a separate chamber from the cylinder and admitting it to the piston at both ends of the cylinder, the immortal Watt changed the whole nature of the steam-engine and gave it new powers.

We may well admire the powers of that machine which can propel the gigantic, steamboat over the stormy ocean, or whirl the thundering train of cars along iron ribbed footway, surpassing the flight of the eagle in swiftness; but seldom very seldom, do we find one who, in beholding such wonders, is fully impressed with that divine truth, "God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty." What are the elements that propel the steamboat or the iron car and how many? Only two—fuel and water. The engine, the most complex part of the whole, is but the means to convey and apply the power.—With the tree from the forest, or coal from the mine, and his boiler of water from a neighboring fountain, the engineer mounts his iron steed, and when all is ready, he touches the valve rod, his iron steed feels the *breath of his life*, and well may we apply the words of Scott.

"He is off, he is off, o'er bush, brake and scaur.
They'll have fleet steeds that follow, quoth young Lord Lochinvar."

How complex was the electric telegraph of Soemering, with his thirty-five golden points, in comparison with the effectual and simple Electro-Magnetic Telegraph of Morse, who, with a single wire sends the whispers of affection from lake to sea, on swifter wings than those of *love*."

All the great discoveries that have been made are remarkably for their simplicity, because they are based upon the truths of science and this implies that many errors may yet be found in its woof and warp.

In saying this much upon the simplicity of discovery—a theme upon which we might easily dwell, to fill up column after column—we would exhort all those who have a taste for the pursuits of science, or the advancement of the arts—agricultural or mechanical—to remember that simplicity should be their first, second, and last considerations to success.—*Scientific American.*

A WESTERN MERCHANT DONE.—A merchant from Ohio, who arrived in New York on Monday last to purchase goods, bringing with him between seven and eight hundred dollars in money, and letters of introduction to several large establishments, was induced by a pretended friend to enter a gambling-hell, on Tuesday night, "just to see life in New York." He was finally persuaded to play a few games, but becoming deeply interested in the perilous fascination, he played deeply, and lost about $200 before he left. On the following night he repaired once more to the place—determined to win back what he had lost, and then to forswear gambling forever—but instead of winning his own, he was stripped of every cent of money he had possessed, and in the morning could not pay even his bill at the hotel.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE POPE'S MANIFESTO.

POPE PIUS IX TO HIS WELL BELOVED SUBJECTS.

Scarcely had the valiant armies of the Catholic Powers, who, with a true filial devotedness have co-operated in the re-establishment of our liberty and our independence in the temporal government of the States of the Holy See, delivered you from that tyranny which oppressed you in a thousand different ways, when we not only addressed hymns of gratitude to the Almighty, but we at the same time hastened to send to Rome a Governmental Commission in the persons of three distinguished prelates. They were charged to resume in our name the reins of civil government, and to advise on the measures which were called for by circumstances for the interest of order, security, and public tranquility. We are occupied in establishing the basis of institutions calculated to secure to you, our well beloved subjects suitable liberties, and at the same time to secure our independence, which we are obliged to preserve intact in the face of the universe. This measure has for its object to satisfy those who have merited our kindness and our esteem, and to undeceive those unfortunate, misguided men who had taken advantage of our concessions to overthrow social order. To convince every one that we have only at heart your true and permanent prosperity, we have, of our own accord, and with the full knowledge and plenitude of our authority, decreed as follows:

Article 1. There is instituted at Rome, a Council of State. It shall give its advice on bills before they are submitted to the Sovereign sanction. It shall examine all important questions in each branch of the public administration on which it shall be consulted by us or by our Ministers. A special law shall determine the number and the quality of the councillors, their duties, their prerogatives, the rule of their discussions, and all that may be connected with the regular working of so important a concession.

2. A State Consulta shall be instituted for the finances. It shall give its opinion on the budget of the State; it shall examine into the expenses; it shall advise on the establishment of new taxes and on the reduction of existing ones; on the best mode of assessment, on the most advisable means to be adopted for the re-establishment of commerce, and on all that concerns the interests of the public treasury. The members of the Consulta shall be chosen by us from lists presented by the provincial councils. The number shall be proportioned to that of the provinces, which number may be increased by a determinate addition of persons, which we shall reserve to us the right of name. A special law shall determine the mode of presentation of the members of the Consulta, their requisite qualifications, the mode of managing the affairs of the finances, and all which may effectually and promptly contribute to the reorganization of that important branch of the public service.

Art. 3. The institution of the provincial councils is confirmed. The councillors shall be chosen by us from lists presented by the communal councils. The provincial councillors shall discuss the local interests of the province, the expenses to be laid to its charge, the account of receipts and expenses of the interior administration; that administration shall be directed by an administrative commission, chosen by each provincial council, and for which it shall be responsible.—One of the members of the provincial council shall be chosen to form part of the council of the chief town of the province, to assist in the functions which fall on the municipalities. A special law shall determine the mode of presentation, the qualifications, the number of the councillors for each province, the duties, and the relations which are to exist between the provincial administrations and the great interests of the State, and the limit to which the latter is to extend.

Art. 4. The representations and the municipal administrations will enjoy the most extensive franchises as far as regards the local interests of the communes. The election of municipal councillors shall be based on a large number of electors, principally having regard to property. Those elected, besides necessary qualifications, must be in the payment of a certain amount of taxes, which shall be determined by a law. The chiefs of communes shall be named by us, and their deputies by the governors of the province from a triple list presented by the communal councillors, the mode of election, the number of members of the municipal administration, and shall regulate the duties thereof, making them consistent with the interests of the province.

Art. 5. The reforms and ameliorations shall also extend themselves to the judicial order, as well as the civil, criminal, and administrative legislation.—A commission shall be named to occupy themselves with this important object.

Art. 6. Finally, being always led by the inclination of our paternal heart towards mildness and pardon, we wish on this important occasion to perform an act of clemency towards the misguided men who were impelled to felony and revolt by the seductions, the incertitude, and perhaps by the inertness of others. We must have present to our mind in these circumstances what is called for by justice, by the rights of others oppressed or destroyed, by the duty which is incumbent on us to protect you against the return of the misfortune which have overwhelmed you, by the obligation to remove you from the pernicious influences of the corrupters of all morality, and from the enemies of the Catholic religion, that eternal source of all happiness, of all social prosperity, which has caused your glory, and which distinguishes you as an elect family of God, and favored with his especial gifts. With these feelings we will, that there shall be published in our name an amnesty for the penalties incurred by all those who, within limits which shall be determined, shall not be excluded from this benefit. Such are the dispositions which for your welfare we have thought it our duty to publish before God. At the same time that they are compatible with the duties of our Apostolic functions, we have firm conviction that they may, if faithfully executed, produce the happy result which is desired by enlightened and honest men. I have for guarantee the just sentiment of each of you, whose heart sighs for happiness in proportion to the trials undergone. But, above all things, let us put our confidence in God, who even in the midst of a just anger never forgets his mercy.

Done at Naples in the Fauborg of Portici, the 12th Sept., 1849, and in the fourth year of our Pontificate. PIUS P. P. IX.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The latest intelligence from Vienna extends to the 22d inst., inclusively, at which date Comorn had not surrendered, and nothing of any importance appears to have occurred around that fortress. It was, however, reported that the Hungarians had made a sally on the 13th, had obtained some slight advantages over the imperial troops, and had captured some scaling ladders. The terms proposed by two deputies sent by the garrison to Acs were understood to have been rejected. The *Bucharest Zeitung* contains a letter from Turnu Severin, of the 27th of August, which states that the insurgent Generals Bem, Guyon, and Stein, had arrived there on the 20th, with 15 officers, 1500 foot, and 800 horse.—Having surrendered to the Turkish troops stationed there, the officers were transferred to Widdin, but it has not been determined what was to be done with the men. Advices of the 13th from Semlin state that the Russian consul, Lefkin, had gone by way of Belgrade to Hussein Pasha, commander of the fortress of Widdin, to claim the Polish fugitives.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the Emperor's reception of Marshal Radetsky and the Ban Jellachich:—"You may give implicit credit to the following account of what took place at Radetsky's first meeting with the Emperor. After the latter had expressed the deep gratitude he felt towards the venerable warrior, he requested him to assist him in future with his counsels and experience. Of course I cannot give you the exact words of the marshal's reply; but it was to the effect that he was a man of his past, and consequently unequal to the exigencies of the present and the future, but that this was of little moment, as the most exalted and noble character whom the marshal, during his long career of 50 and odd years, had ever met with, was devoted to the Emperor, and if his Majesty followed the counsels of that man his reign would be most happy and glorious. Need I tell you that Radetsky spoke of Jellachich? The Ban entering soon after, the Emperor told him how the marshal had just been eulogising him, and, as it seems, led him on to give *free* utterance to his opinions. Jellachich, in the manly and powerful language so peculiarly his own, advocated the cause of constitutional liberty, and with rare eloquence endeavored to impress upon the Emperor's mind the absolute necessity that there was for fulfilling to the very letter the promises which had been given to his subjects. The speech is said to have produced an indescribable impression on those present. The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind, but replied in a way which left no doubt that the Ban's words had completed what the marshal's recommendation had begun.

A great banquet was to be given on the 22d, in honor of Radetsky, at the Redoten-Saal. The dinner was ordered for 800. But there is an advertisement going the round of the town which announces that there were 350 places vacant, which might be filled by the payment of 20 florins a head. Radetsky dined on the 20th with the Emperor at Schœnbrunn. Only princes of the imperial family were present. The dinner was ordered only for 12 persons.

The Austrian troops in the Papal States are to be increased.

In Pesth the receipts given for Kossuth notes are brought up. Among the prisoners at Comorn is Count Louis Karoly, while the bailiffs of the count are prisoners at Vienna for having taken part in the Hungarian rebellion. The count's estate of Sarany is only twelve miles from Comorn, and suffered much in the sallies which were made from that fortress. 5000 bushels of wheat and 2000 of oats were brought away from the last harvest. On the 19th Kossuth notes to the amount of 174,447 florins were burned in the great square of Presburgh. A steamer arrived on the same day from Gonyo (opposite Comorn) with 500 sick and several severely wounded. She returned with a cargo of sapers and miners. On her departure she was smartly peppered from the fortress, but no accident occurred. The garrison made a sally and took all the scaling ladders which had been brought to Gonyo for taking the fortress by storm.

Georgey arrived at Klugenfurth on the 11th. His party consisted of two carriages; he, with his wife and daughter, and Major Andrassy, went in one; his chasseur and domestics in the other. They alighted at the Kaiser-Krone, where Georgey has established himself. He goes about the streets quite free, but generally accompanied by his wife or Major Andrassy. Georgey is said to have expressed the wish to buy an estate in the neighborhood of Klugenfurth.

The company of merchants at Prague have taken part in the Austrian loan to the amount of four millions of florins.

The *Cologne Gazette* strongly protests against the conduct of the Austrian Government in detaining in durance the children of Kossuth and Pulszkey. What a tyrant that must be which extends its revenge even to women and children.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—According to a letter from Acs, the negotiations with the fortress of Comorn have been completely broken off, and the imperial troops are preparing for an assault on the fortress.—The actual siege is to commence during the course of the present week. 80,000 men, together with the best military equipments and materials, are at the disposal of the commander of the siege. Marshal Genard, writing before Antwerp, said it would take 29 days to take that fortress by assault, after a regular siege. Field-marshal Nugent having far greater difficulties to surmount, will require 40 to 48 days to take Comorn. According to the *Wanderer*, a report is circulated in Vienna that, in consequence of the intervention of Radetzky, Comorn will capitulate on the same terms as Venice.

LATER.—It was confidently affirmed by some persons at Vienna on the 22d, and as confidently declared premature by others, that Comorn had surrendered to the Austrian troops. No doubt was, however, entertained but that it would very shortly submit, if it had not done so already, for the terms offered by Gen. Nugent was said to be of the most generous character, and highly favorable to the garrison.

It was reported that Bem had died of his wounds in Wallachia.

A correspondent of the London Times, says:—Great numbers of Honved prisoners arrived at Pesth daily, and on the 19th a troop of 4,000, escorted by a detachment of riflemen, marched into the city. They were in a most deplorable condition, their rags, bare feet, and sallow complexions testifying against the unprincipled agitator who had reduced them to such a state of misery. On the 20th a spectacle, of another description was presented to the gaping crowds which filled the streets of Pesth. The ammunition wagons, rumbills, and horses belonging to the artillery captured at Vilagos had arrived, and it excited the astonishment of the spectators that such miserable skeletons of horses could manage to keep on their legs. Several State prisoners have also been brought into Pesth during the last few days, and among the rest the Hungarian ex-Minister Csanyi, Rattkay—Kossuth's brother-in-law—and the guerrilla leader Hauk, who figured in our October revolution. What the fate of the latter will be I know not.

COURTING VS. ATTENTIONS.

An old paper says: "This is a subject which always important, is becoming peculiarly so, and we design to call the attention of the young people occasionally, in hope of arresting an alarming and destructive evil.

"Young ladies are bound to fall in love as soon as possible, and bound to be bound to a partner for life, as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be made—such as getting a lover, fascinating him thoroughly, being courted, having the question popped, getting the wedding garments in array, and inviting friends to see them prettily married. The young man is bound to be gallant and polite, and admire without stint all the pretty young girls he may chance to meet, although the decrease in the amount of Kanawha used in this State has been so great, if not greater, in proportion, than in any of the western States: as the New York salt has been used, to a very great extent, for curing meat, and other purposes, in portions of Indiana and Ohio.

The receipts of salt at this port, during the three years ending August 31, were as follows:

	1846-7.	1847-8	1848-9
Sacks	56,292	65,265	76,985
Brls	124,360	94,722	76,496

It is seen that of sacks, (foreign salt,) there has been a steady increase, while, of barrels, they have steadily fallen off. The latter, too, includes New York, of which there has been a great increase; and, could we separate them, the decrease in the amount of Kanawha received at this port would be astonishingly great. To give some idea of the decrease in the consumption of Kanawha salt in the west, we take the shipments from this port, to St. Louis and Nashville, for three years:

	1846-7	1847-8	1848-9.
	32,609	24,283	15,685

These figures do not, of course, show the amount of salt taken for St. Louis and Nashville, as it is frequently shipped direct from the Salines; but the falling off in direct shipments we believe to be fully as great as the decrease in the exports from this port, which, it is seen, was more than one half from 1846 to 1849.

The cause of the decrease in the consumption of Kanawha salt can only be attributed to the recent advances in the price of the article, which induced consumers to supply themselves with foreign and New York salt. It will be recollected that, a few years since, the "Kanawha Association" was formed, to relieve themselves from embarrassments, caused by the ruinously low rates to which the price of the article had receded. Since the formation of this association, prices have been steadily advancing, and they have reached a point considerably above that at which New York, Turk's Island, or Liverpool salt can be furnished, in this market. It is believed that, at 25c, Kanawha salt pays the manufacturer a fair profit; and it is certain that, to compete successfully with other descriptions, it must be sold as cheap.

It has been said that New York salt cannot come into competition with Kanawha, inasmuch as it will not save meat, owing to the presence of a large quantity of gypsum or sulphate of lime.—On the other hand, it is said that New York salt, since the introduction of some improvements in the boiling, etc, is as pure, and free from gypsum as Kanawha. In order to test this matter fully, we are having samples of both descriptions analyzed by a practical chemist and we have to be able to present the report in this number of The Price Current. We may state, however, that some of the most experienced pork packers have purchased large quantities of New York salt; knowing that it will answer many, if not all, the purposes of Kanawha.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

THEATRE.

MANAGER.....C. S. PORTER.

ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents.
Second Tier.....25 "

☞ Third night of Mr. PITT.
WEDNESDAY, October 17, will be presented
RICHARD III.
Richard 3d.....Mr. Pitt. | Richmond.....Mr Roys.
Buckingham.....Mr. Webb. | Queen.....Mrs. M'Lean.
Lady Anne.....Miss Porter.
To conclude with
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Capt. Charles.....Reynolds. | Mumnt.....Roys.
Mrs. Militant.....Miss Cruise. | Smart.....Mrs. Donovan.
☞ To-morrow, Byron's great Play of WERNER—Werner, Mr. Pitt.
TIME ALTERED—Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at half past7 o'clock, precisely.

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AND
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Boat Store.

JOHN HANNEN.....B. WEAVER, JR.
JOHN HANNAN & Co., *Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Dealers in Boat Stores, Queensware, Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures*, No. 59 Water street, between Smithfield and Wood. oct17:tf

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oct3 JAMES McKENNA, Auct.

It is told me I must Die.

Richard Langhorne, a lawyer, was unjustly condemned and put to death as a traitor, in the reign of Charles II. Just before his execution he wrote the following unique and most exquisit poem. In the language of the Quarterly Review: "A poem it must be called, though it is not versed. Perhaps there is not in this or any language a poem which appears to have flown so entirely from the heart."

It is told me I must die;
O happy news!
Be glad, O my soul!
And rejoice in Jesus, thy Saviour.
If he intended thy perdition;
Would he have laid down his life for thee?
Would he have called thee with so much love;
And illuminated thee with the light of the Spirit?
Would he have given thee his cross.
And give thee shoulders to bear it with patience?

It is told me I must die;
O happy news!
Come on, my dearest soul;
Behold thy Jesus calls thee!
He prayed for thee upon his cross;
There he extended his arms to receive thee:
There he bowed down his head to kiss thee:
There he opened his heart to give thee entrance;
There he gave up his life to purchase life for thee!

It is told me I must die,
O what happiness!
I am going
To the place of my rest,
To the land of the living,
To the heaven of security;
To the Kingdom of peace;
To the palace of my God;
To the nuptials of the Lamb,
To sit at the table of my King;
To feed on the bread of angels;
To see what no eye hath seen
To hear what no ear hath heard;
To enjoy what the heart of man cannot comprehend.

O my Father!
O thou best of all Fathers,
Have pity on the most wretched of all my children!
I was lost, but by thy mercy found;
I was dead, but by thy grace am now raised again;
I was gone astray after vanity.
But I am now ready to appear before thee.
O my father!
Come now in mercy, and receive thy child!
Give him thy kiss of peace;
Remit unto him all thy sins;
Clothe him with thy nuptial robe,
Permit him to have a place at thy feast;
And forgive all those who are guilty of his death.

The Salt Trade.

The great increase in the receipts of foreing salt, at the several United States' port ts, during the last three ye ars, is a matter which has, of late, attracted much attention: and as a very large amount of the imports of this country are consumed in the west, a few remarks on the subject, showing to what extent it has superseded the Kanawha salt, and the tendency of the trade at this time, may not be uninteresting to many of our readers.

New Orleans is the receiving port for all the foreign salt imported for western consumption; and from the statistics of the trade of that city, we learn that there were imported, during the last commercial year, ending August 31, 508,517 sks of Liverpool, against 300,943 in the previous year, and 249,001 sks of Tirk's Island, against 361,184. Reducing these to bushels, we find there is an increase, the last year, of 830,296 bushels of Liverpool, and a falling off of 448,729 of Turk's Island; making an aggregate increase of 381,564 bushels. The question, therefore, is, that there has been an increased consumption, in the west, for foreign salt, while statistics at hand show a falling off in the amount of Kanawha used. This increase in the consumption of foreign salt is general throughout the west, but it has been larger on the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers, than on the Wabash and Ohio, although the decrease in the amount of Kanawha used in this State has been so great, if not greater, in proportion, than in any of the western States: as the New York salt has been used, to a very great extent, for curing meat, and other purposes, in portions of Indiana and Ohio.

The receipts of salt at this port, during the three years ending August 31, were as follows:

	1846-7.	1847-8	1848-9
Sacks	56,292	65,265	76,985
Brls	124,360	94,722	76,496

It is seen that of sacks, (foreign salt,) there has been a steady increase, while, of barrels, they have steadily fallen off. The latter, too, includes New York, of which there has been a great increase; and, could we separate them, the decrease in the amount of Kanawha received at this port would be astonishingly great. To give some idea of the decrease in the consumption of Kanawha salt in the west, we take the shipments from this port, to St. Louis and Nashville, for three years:

	1846-7	1847-8	1848-9.
	32,609	24,283	15,685

These figures do not, of course, show the amount of salt taken for St. Louis and Nashville, as it is frequently shipped direct from the Salines; but the falling off in direct shipments we believe to be fully as great as the decrease in the exports from this port, which, it is seen, was more than one half from 1846 to 1849.

The cause of the decrease in the consumption of Kanawha salt can only be attributed to the recent advances in the price of the article, which induced consumers to supply themselves with foreign and New York salt. It will be recollected that, a few years since, the "Kanawha Association" was formed, to relieve themselves from embarrassments, caused by the ruinously low rates to which the price of the article had receded. Since the formation of this association, prices have been steadily advancing, and they have reached a point considerably above that at which New York, Turk's Island, or Liverpool salt can be furnished, in this market. It is believed that, at 25c, Kanawha salt pays the manufacturer a fair profit; and it is certain that, to compete successfully with other descriptions, it must be sold as cheap.

It has been said that New York salt cannot come into competition with Kanawha, inasmuch as it will not save meat, owing to the presence of a large quantity of gypsum or sulphate of lime.—On the other hand, it is said that New York salt, since the introduction of some improvements in the boiling, etc, is as pure, and free from gypsum as Kanawha. In order to test this matter fully, we are having samples of both descriptions analyzed by a practical chemist and we have to be able to present the report in this number of The Price Current. We may state, however, that some of the most experienced pork packers have purchased large quantities of New York salt; knowing that it will answer many, if not all, the purposes of Kanawha.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

THEATRE.

MANAGER.....C. S. PORTER.

ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cents.
Second Tier.....25 "

☞ Third night of Mr. PITT.
WEDNESDAY, October 17, will be presented
RICHARD III.
Richard 3d.....Mr. Pitt. | Richmond.....Mr Roys.
Buckingham.....Mr. Webb. | Queen.....Mrs. M'Lean.
Lady Anne.....Miss Porter.
To conclude with
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Capt. Charles.....Reynolds. | Mumnt.....Roys.
Mrs. Militant.....Miss Cruise. | Smart.....Mrs. Donovan.
☞ To-morrow, Byron's great Play of WERNER—Werner, Mr. Pitt.
TIME ALTERED—Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at half past7 o'clock, precisely.

J. H. LAWMAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar12

Boat Store.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

MEETING OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—We entirely forgot to attend the meeting held in the Fourth Ward, on Monday evening last, for which we reproach ourself much, as the object of the meeting was one of immense importance to all the citizens.

In point of numbers the meeting was a disgrace. Not over a dozen persons were present—and these from the new wards. Of the old wards only the Third was represented.

The memorial signed by a number of Colored citizens was read; also