DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA;

Subject to the same decision.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

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L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 18.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS
For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.*
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Upper St. Clair Township.*
GEN. JAMES H. WATSON, *of Elizabeth Tp.*
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES WATSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
L. B. PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*
ABRAHAM HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township*
RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*
REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*
CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*
TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of Birmingham.*
COMMISSIONER,
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*
SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*
AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

☞ In justice to Col. BIGLER, we will state that the report of his speech delivered in this city, was prepared by Mr. ELIOT, from notes hastily taken during its delivery. As Col. B. left the city before the notes were written out, of course the report was not submitted to him for correction and revision. If there are any errors or ommissions in the printed speech, (and we presume there are,) the *Post* must be held responsible for them and not Col. BIGLER.

☞ DAVID MITCHELL, Esq., Chief Engineer, and W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., consulting Engineer of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, have arrived in our city, and are about commencing a reconnaisance, with a view of locating the above road.

THE ABOLITION TRAGEDY.

A day or two since, we gave an account of a horrid butchery of two most respectable and estimable farmers of Baltimore county, (Messrs. GORSUCH,) who had visited our State for the purpose of reclaiming some fugitives, who they had a right to pursue and reclaim under the supreme law of the land. All the accounts from the scene, go to prove that the movements of these gentlemen were watched, from the moment they left Philadelphia, (from whence they had gone to the place where the runaways were,) and that information had been given to the negroes of the designs, and the immediate presence in the neighborhood, of the pursuing party. This led to much inquiry on the part of the negroes of the vicinity, as to the proper course to be pursued; and the advice given to them by creatures calling themselves men, and who are living under the protection of the laws, was,—that they should resist to the utmost any attempts to take those men. Such advice as this, coming from those who are permitted to share in the blessings, and take a part in the management of the government, was of course enough; and we find, accordingly, that the negroes armed themselves, and proceeded to the immediate vicinity of the house where the negroes were concealed. Here, as soon as the pursuing party made their appearance and demanded the fugitives, a scene occurred such as has no parallel in our country's history. The party occupying the house at once blew a horn—(which was of course a pre-concerted signal,)—when seventy or eighty persons,—some accounts say 200,—negroes, and whites worse than they, came forth from the surrounding woods, when a fire was at once commenced upon the party, and one of the Messrs. Gorsuch was instantly killed, and the other mortally wounded, while others of the party accompanying them were also severely and perhaps mortally wounded.

We think it a proper to make this brief recapitulation of the circumstances, in order that all may see the force of our article in its different bearings. These men had come into the State of Pennsylvania, in order to secure rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States; which every one claiming protection under the laws of our State was bound in no wise to interfere with; but which all *good* citizens would see them defended in, if molested; and which none but a black-hearted traitor, or the contemptible dupe of passion, would aid in wresting from him. It matters not what may be the sentiments of any man, in regard to the morality and justice of a particular measure, passed into a law with all the sanctions of usage in our country. If he cannot cordially *sustain* the measure, he has an undoubted right to speak against it, and to use every exertion to induce his fellow-citizens to alter, amend, or entirely abrogate the obnoxious statute; but he who can openly aid in infractions of the law, or who encourages others to do so, even to shooting down men who are seeking for their rights, as guaranteed by the highest law of the country, deserves no better doom than that which awaits the perpetrator of the vilest and most ignominious crimes.

Such are our honest sentiments; and such, we believe, are the sentiments of four-fifths of the People of Pennsylvania and the United States; but, unfortunately for the honor and glory of our State, there are men within our borders, (some of whom we have reason to believe are the hired emissaries of the government of Great Britain,) who are continually warring against all those conciliatory measures that must be adopted from time to time,—if we would preserve our Union,—and which *they* are hired to aid in destroying, even at the sacrifice of half the white population of the United States, and the overthrow of all law and all government in our country. We have had such heartless wretches pointed out to us in other parts of the Union; and therefore we can believe, in view of such proceedings as have lately disgraced the eastern part of the State, that such *may* be found even here. Let all *good* citizens closely watch those pretended philanthropists, who would take which the wretches will be led to the gallows or the penitentiary.

But, there are political considerations connected with the late massacre, on which it would be well for every citizen of Pennsylvania to ponder. The Abolition Party in the vicinity of the outrage were the encouragers of and aiders and abettors in it. Whence have they derived their encouragement thus to violate the laws? We can point to but a single train of circumstances that could be supposed for an instant to favor their diabolical spirit. One of those circumstances is, the pitiful, contemptible, and utterly unmanly spirit in the late Whig State Convention, that nominated WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON as Governor, and sent him forth to court the votes of this vile and incendiary party. This they pledged him to do, when they refused to acknowledge the justice of the Compromise laws of the last session of Congress; and this he has shown his perfect willingness to do in the whole course of the canvass. This is the reason why many of the most staunch and influential Whigs of the State refuse to sustain his nomination, and have either come out openly for Col. BIGLER, or declare their determination to vote for no candidate for Governor. Yes, we hold that WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON and the Whig leaders of Pennsylvania are virtually responsible for the late outrage and murder; and we believe that a large number of Whigs will sustain our position. What other conclusion can we come to, when we find such sentiments as those which we quote below, openly proclaimed by members of the Abolition party—that party whose votes Johnston is trying to secure; and with whose principles he is in entire sympathy? What shall we say of the man or body of men who would endorse so foul sentiment as this?

"*The law which provides for the capture and return of Fugitive Slaves, and requiring men in the Free States to aid in their capture and return, is the same in moral and principle as providing for the capture and enslavement of any other free men, and requiring our citizens to aid in the work.*"

In order to answer this question it is only necessary to transfer our residence to the immediate vicinity of a band of savages, where every man is liable to be deprived of his property or his life, as may suit their caprices. Supposing any member of that frontier community should be taken from his home and borne into captivity,—what has always been, and would now be the course of the rest of that community? The history of almost every State in the Union will afford an answer; and that answer will suffice to prove the duty of every citizen, of every State of this Union, when the guaranteed rights of any other citizen are infringed upon.

Then here is another precious sentiment, from a similar source. Can the soul of any patriot fall to revolt at its enormity, and sicken at the very thought of a creature so vile as its utterer?

"George Washington waded in blood through an eight years' war; he then went home and grew rich *in selling his neighbors, and stealing their hard earnings.*

There is not a sterile hill-top in Austria that is not more sacred to freedom than Bunker Hill, and the plains of Lexington and Concord. *The relics and scars that floats on the Danube is a nobler craft than the proud frigate Constitution.*"

Can any sane man suppose, that one sharing the protection of the laws of this government, who could utter such a sentiment as this, was not at heart a friend of any form of government rather than our own: and if not a paid agent of the British government, at least a faithful coworker with it in all its iniquities; and ready at any moment to perform its behests, even to the butchery of those who aid in protecting his person and property? If there be such a man, we can only regard him as mentally imbecile, and therefore to be pitied as much as the other ought to be reprehended and punished.

A community of sentiment and feeling, or conviction of interest to flow from the act, prompts to association. And upon this axiom we base our opinion of the utter unworthiness of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON to be supported for the chief magistracy of this State, by any man, of whatever political party, who really values republicanism, and is anxious to maintain our world-wide glory, as a people. He who does not oppose such doctrines, but who encourages those who subscribe to them, is morally as guilty of the consequences resulting from their propagation, as the most violent and infamous supporter of them. This is a conclusion to which any man, possessed of ordinary reasoning powers, must inevitably come, if he is acquainted with even the first principles of political ethics.

Where, then, stands WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON and the present Whig leaders in Pennsylvania? We regret to find it so; but we can only recognise them now, as they have often heretofore been, side by side with the most bitter enemies of this country,—acting in perfect unison with the monarchists of England, with the tyrants of Russia and Austria, and supporting doctrines that must, if persisted in, drench this country with fraternal blood; sweep from the view of the world the brightest star of hope that ever dawned upon the political horizon; and throw our earth again into the arms of monarchy, tyranny and despotism. Are the People of Pennsylvania willing to aid in leading mankind to such a consummation?

Democratic Nominations.

The Democratic Delegates of Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson counties, at their meeting a few days since, nominated JOHN S. RHEY, REYNOLDS LAUGHLIN, and Capt. W. W. WISE as Representatives from that district.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.—A torchlight procession, composed of about one hundred of the young citizens of Cambridge, Md., (they must have been very young citizens indeed) marched through the principal streets of that town, with drum and fife on Monday night last, and afterwards burnt in effigy the American Counsel at Havana, Mr. Owen, before a large gathering of citizens. There were speeches delivered on the occasion, by Messrs. Jackson, Griswold and Allen, which were loudly applauded by the assembly. In the procession, transparencies incribes "Revenge for Lopez" and "Death to Owen" were carried.

CRIME VS. EDUCATION.—The whole number of persons convicted of crime in the State of New York, from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, was 27,949. Of these 1,182 were returned as having received a common education; 441 as having a tolerably good education, and 128 only as well educated. Of the remaining 26,225, about one half were able merely to read and write; the residue were destitute of any education whatever.

A RECIPE TO DRIVE OFF MOSQUITOS.—Every body is complaining of those annoying little things, the Mosquitos, and every body would, no doubt, like to get rid of them, to every body in accomplishing this desirable object, we give the following receipt from an exchange paper:

The following has been tried, and is said to be a sovereign shield against their visits. Take equal parts of sweet-oil and spirits of turpentine, mix well, and on going to bed, touch lightly therewith different parts of the body, face, arms, legs, &c. So long as the odor of the turpentine remains, it is said no mosquito will come near. In this time of general tribulation, this is surely worth a trial.

A FILLMORE OFFICIAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Delta—a highly reliable writer, with the best opportunities for observation—states that Gov. Letcher, Mr. Fillmore's minister to Mexico, uttered, a few days since, the following sentiments.

"Lopez is a dead cock in the pit. *The scoundrels who followed him should all be hung!*" "Cuba is a d——d fine country; but its population is a poor miserable set of devils—they have *a devilish*

An American Yacht in England.

We are indebted to our neighbor ROBINSON for a copy of Wilmer and Smith's *European Times*, of August 30th, from which we copy the following candid article in relation to the recent triumph of an American yacht in English waters:

"The success of the new yacht, the America, which has recently appeared at Cowes, has created a positive *furore* in England. She has beaten everything, and borne away the laurels of victory from vessels on whose construction the greatest pains have been bestowed, on whose outfit thousands of pounds have been expended, and in whose success the owners felt necessarily a personal, as well as a national pride.

"We are not sorry for this. It is one of those manly defeats which will leave no rankling feeling behind. If the Americans have lost caste at the Crystal Palace, they have secured triumphs on the waters of England, and while the result is calculated for a moment to abash us, it will realize the fine aphorism which Bulwer puts into the mouth of *Richelieu*—"There's no such word as *fail!*" Already, an English builder has thrown out a challenge to produce in ten weeks a yacht which shall compete with the star-spangled America; but the challenge has been prudently declined, from a belief, doubtless, that another victory, with the experience which our builders now possess of what the America, constructed on a new and ingenious principle, can do, would be a matter of considerable uncertainty. A nautical writer, who addresses a morning contemporary, is inclined to attribute the success of the strange craft from the Western World, as much to her peculiar rigging and sails as to her general form. In all this we see the improvements brought out by competition. It sets the mind to work to account for given results. It establishes a *principle;* and as in the breeding of animals, so in the building of yachts, an enlarged experience produces the most complete and perfect thing of its kind which ingenuity and capital can attain.

There are few of our national sports more noble and elevating in its nature than *yachting.* It is hardy and invigorating, with a sufficient dash of the adventurous in it to check the effeminacy which a superabundance of riches might otherwise cause. Our nobility and gentry, in the enjoyment of this noble sport, shows that as islanders they may be said to be on their natural element, and the improvements of which yachts are capable can be readily extended, if it be even in a modified form, to the merchant marine.—The Americans are our great rivals on the ocean, with spirit no way inferior to our own, and impelled by the highest feeling of ambition, not to be last in the race. It is unnecessary here to discuss the relative merits of English and American ship-building; but it will hardly be denied, we presume, that the splended specimens of American marine architecture which the docks of Liverpool exhibit, have influenced, in no inconsiderable degree, that improved style of British shipping with which of recent years every eye has been struck.

The Army.

Our army is officered by one Major General three Brigadier Generals, twenty-three Colonels, and twenty-five Lieutenant Colonels. There are eight Brevet Major Generals, fifteen Brevet Brigadier Generals, twenty-three Brevet Colonels, fifty six Brevet Lieut. Colonels.

In the two years past there have died one Brig. Gen., four Brevet Maj. Gen's., one Brevet Brig. Gen. and three Colonels. Of officers living, there were born in Virginia, one Gen., a Brig. Gen., and four Colonels; in ... York a Brig. Gen.; in Georgia, a Brig. Gen.; in Pennsylvania, four Colonels; in Maryland, four Colonels; in Vermont, three Colonels; in Massachusetts, two Colonels: in Connecticut, two Colonels; and in Lousiana, New Jersey, Delaware and Germany each one Colonel.

The oldest officers in commission is Col. James B. Many of the 3d Infantry: he entered the service as 1st Lieut. of Artillery and Engineers in '98; the next in seniority of commission, is Col. John B. Walbach, (Brig. Gen. by Brevet,) 3d Artillery, '99; the next is Col. Whistler, 4th Infantry, 1801. Gen. Scott and several other Generals were first commissioned in 1808. Col. Walbach is the oldest man in the army; he is about 85 years of age, and was born in Germany. Gen. Scott was breveted Maj. Gen. in 1814, and Gen Gibson, the next in brevet rank, in 1828; the former was but 28 years of age when he was created a brevet Maj. Gen.; what say young men to that? The majority of the officers, and a large majority below Colonels, are graduates of West Point. The Engineer corps is the only one in which all, with one exception, Col. Totten, are graduates of the Academy; this corps consists of a Col., two Lt. Col's, four Majors, twelve Captains, twelve 1st Lieutenants, and seventeen 2d Lieutenants; 48 in all, of whom 47 are graduates. Col. Thayer, senior Lt. Col. graduated in 1808; Brevet 2d Lieut. Gillman in '49, or 41 years difference.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Gen. Narciso Lopez.

Lopez was no common man; much less was he a man of sordid motives and mean ambitions. He was over sanguine, like most of his countrymen; he did not anticipate and provide for all the contingencies which were indispensable to the success of such an enteprise in the nineteenth century, and he may be chargeable with a criminal indifference to the value of human life, in taking such terrible risks as every one but himself felt and saw that he was taking. But he picked more men himself than any one else did. He knew that the Spanish Government had set a higher price upon his head than they would pay for that of any other man's in their whole empire and that he had no sincerity for the future but success. He died, as he lived, like a hero and a gentleman. Whether the cause of liberty in his unhappy Island died with him remains to be seen. The blood of the patriot is the seed of freedom, and we feel we should dishonor our American ancestry and the country whose independence their heroism achieved, if we did not deeply sympathize with the Creoles of Cuba in the death of Lopez their champion and martyr, and if we did not continue to hope that from his grave would rise at no distant day the Washington by whom the cause of freedom in Cuba may be conducted to a more auspicious issue.—*New York Eve. Post.*

A DIVORCE CASE IN CONNECTICUT.—Mr. Chancellor S. Barber petitioned the Superior Court of New London county, Conn., at the August term, for divorce from his wife, Phebe A., on the ground that she is guilty of habitual intemperance and the excessive use of morphine, which, under the Connecticut statue of 1849, furnish good cause of divorce. Judge Church has denied the petition, for the reason that the practices complained of were encouraged by the petitioner himself, and the result of his own fault and negligence.

☞ The London *Examiner* states that Haynau, who was rewarded by the Austrian Government with a gift of £40,000, purchased lands in Hungary with it, and is doing his utmost to ingratiate himself with the people. He is a strenuous opponent of the tobacco monopoly, sought to be introduced by Austria, and rails against smokers as loudly as the keenest patriot. He speaks of himself as only the instrument (*werkzeug*) of the Austrian Government: says there is no country of which he thinks so highly as England, and talks about "that affair when I was beaten in London," without the slightest rancour, declaring that he does not consider it as any insult to himself, but as a demonstration against the Emperor of Austria.

LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—Neal Dow, Esq., of Portland, in a letter to the *Temperance Union*, says:

"Our law works well. We are gradually contracting the area within which we have the Rum traffic enclosed, and, in good time, we will exterminate it all. In the interior towns, the law is found to be efficient and sufficient. At some of the Railway Stations liquor has been seized and destroyed before the face of the owners: and there is no remedy; for the law says: "*No action shall be had or maintained in any Court in this State for the recovery or possession of intoxicating liquors, or the value thereof.*"

☞ There arrived in Paris during the month of July, according to returns published in the *Moniteur*, 17,879 strangers from the interior of France, namely, 7747 artisans, 417 students, 1479 functionaries or *employes*, 815 military men, 3499 merchants and 3722 proprietors or *rentiers*. There also arrived from abroad, 6 Africans, 396 Germans, 828 Americans, 2516 English, 219 Austrians, 76 Badois; 131 Bavarian, 636 Belgians, 28 Bohemians, 9 Brazillians, 81 Danes, 130 Scotch, 1 Egyptian, 557 Spaniards 38 Greeks, 12 Haytians, 26 Hanoverians, 185 Dutch, 49 Hungarians, 116 Irish, 417 Italians, 42 Norwegians, 189 Pidmonties, 114 Poles, 64 Portuguese, 350 Prussians, 209 Russians, 84 Sardinians, 118 Savoyards, 70 Saxons, 65 Swedes, 442 Swiss, 72 Turks, and 70 Wurtemburgers.

Scribblings and Clippings.

The Election in this State takes place on the second Tuesday (14th) of October, and also in the State of Ohio on the same day.

In Paris the lawyers have a grand consultation every Saturday, when the poor may obtain gratuitous advice. Why don't the lawyers of Pittsburgh establish a similar regulation?

The Ohio Statesman's admirable European correspondent says that if Americans will only travel in Europe, ten to one they will return home, (if they have been Whigs,) good Democrats, and if Democrats, unwavering and firm.

In the American department of the World's Fair, there is a portable bedstead, which makes its own bed and pillow, and can be shut up in an ordinary portmanteau. A great convenience for travelers.

The Printers National Convention met at Baltimore on the 12th. J. Gibson, Esq., of Kentucky, was chosen temporary Chairman. Thirteen states are represented, and there are 117 delegates present.

A Reduction, of Fare and Freight on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been made. The through fare to Cumberland will hereafter be, charged at $5, instead of $7, as heretofore.—The new tariff to commence at the commencement of the fiscal year, on the 1st of October. The company has also reduced its rate on the transportation of coal 15 cents, equivalent, with existing rates, to $2 per ton to private wharf owners.

Here is a Chinese maxim which may be seen amongst the wares at the great exhibition:—"Let every man sweep the snow from before his own door, and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles."

Eighteen men were recently arrested in New Orleans, charged with inciting the mob to tear down the *True Delta* office for favoring the Spaniards.

A young and accomplished lady, Miss Charlotte Vail, cut her throat from ear to ear at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private letters from Rome say that the Papal Government has raised the postage on newspapers from 2 to 20 cents.

The new telegraph line between St. John's, N. B., and Quebec, is completed, and is said to be now in working order.

James A. Stewart, Esq., is announced in the Cambridge (Md.) Democrat as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Dashiel, one of the independent Whig candidates, has withdrawn.

The Montreal Gazette mentions that the flag of England was publicly burned in the public square in the city, when the news was received that the Queen had signed the ecclesiastical titles bill.

So great is the enthusiasm for Col. BIGLER in all the towns along the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna, that efforts to organize Johnston Clubs have thus far proven an almost total failure.

A few weeks ago, says the Wheeling Times, there was some alarm about the cholera along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad up Grave Creek, and many of the hands left. It is now perfectly healthy, and the contractors are all in want of more laborers, at good wages and prompt pay.

Farm laborers are now so scarce in the south of Ireland, that agriculturists have to pay them 7s. a week, with diet, for cutting hay alone; while, in some instances, they demand 9s. for saving the corn crops.

A large landed proprietor in Ireland states, that the gross agricultural produce of Ireland for the present year will exceed in value, by no less than £15,000,000, that of last year.

A poor man at Havant, England, while removing a cork from a large stone beer bottle by means of his teeth, got it suddenly propelled down his throat, owing to the fixed air the bottle contained. He was only relieved by having his windpipe opened.

The Whigs of Michigan held a State Convention at Jackson, on the 10th. The following nominations were made—Governor, Townsend E. Gidley of Jackson: Lietenant Governor, George H. Hazleton, of Gennesse.

The German *Tribune* printing establishment of St. Louis was mobbed on Sunday morning last by about 300 persons all Germans for denouncing the disgraceful manner in which the party had serenaded a newly married couple.

Gov. Powell, of Kentucky, has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of Jonathan Burns, of Harrison county, who was sentenced to be hung for the murder of his wife and who made his escape from the Harrison county jail.

The Rochester American says that it is proposed to construct a wire suspension bride across the Genesee river, below the lower Falls. This bridge would be about three hundred and fifty feet long, and the railway about two hundred feet above the bed of the stream. The suspension bridge at Niagara is eight hundred feet long.

Miss Laura Addison is about to visit the United States. She is represented by the London newspapers to be the most impassioned actress on the English stage. She has recently refused Mr. Webster's offer of three thousand pounds per annum for five years.

There is of course much speculation in regard to the incoming cotton crop, but it is yet too early to fix the amount, with any pretension to accuracy. It is settled that the crop will not be an extra large one, and those usually best informed upon the subject estimate the yield at 2,500,000 2,600,000 bales.

It is now said that the government is about to send a special messenger to Mexico to ascertain whether the Gardinier and other claims are fraudulent. That is like locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen. It is too late.

The Tuscan journals announce the death of celebrated mathematician and astronomer, Giovanni Inghirami.

The passengers in the rail cars from Lawrence to Lowell were very much affected, one evening last week, by a dreadful accident and loss of life that occurred on the track. The life lost was that of a certain little black and white animal.

William W. Corcoran, broker, has responded to, the objects of the Delegation now in Washington from the 128 Hungarian exiles lately arrived at New York from Shumla, about the means for conveying them to Ujhazy's colony in Iowa, by proffering to pay the passage of them all from New York to New Baden, their destined home.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention met at Baltimore on the 12th, and nominated Philip Francis Thomas for Comptroller; James Murray for Commissioner of the Land Office, and Thomas R. Stewart for Lottery Governor.

Capt. Frederick S. Sevier, who was shot at Havana with Col. Crittenden and others, was a native of Russellville, in Kentucky. He was quite a young man, and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

Value of American products exported to foreign ports last week, £242,080 17: foreign products $17,024 90.

Professor Agassiz has accepted the appointment of professor of comparative anatomy in the School of Medicine, at Charleston South Carolina.

Dr. Sylvester Graham, who gave the name to

The Blind Boy's been at Play, Mother.

The blind boy's been at play, mother,
And merry games we had;
We led him on our way, mother,
And every step was glad:
But when we found a starry flower,
And praised its varied hue,
A tear came trembling down his eye,
Just like a drop of dew.

We took him to the mill, mother,
Where falling waters made
A rainbow o'er the rill, mother,
As golden sun rays played;
But when we shouted at the scene,
And hailed the clear blue sky,
He stood quite still upon the bank,
And breathed a long, long sigh!

We asked him why he wept, mother,
When o'er we found the spots,
Where periwinkles crept, mother,
O'er wild forget-me nots.
"Ah me!" he said, while tears ran down
As fast as summer showers,
"It is because I cannot see
The sunshine and the flowers."

Oh, that poor sightless boy, mother,
He taught me I am blest,
For I can look with joy, mother,
On all I love the best:
And when I see the dancing stream,
And daisies red and white,
I'll kneel upon the meadow sod,
And thank my God for sight.

Gapes among Chickens.

A southern exchange gives the following directions for this intolerable pest of the poultry yard.

All who have tried raising poultry on old settled places have found the difficulty of contending with the gapes, a disease which carries off millions every spring. A remedy has been discovered and thoroughly tested "in our village," by a lady neighbor who was on the eve of giving up all hopes of raising young poultry when her husband suggested to her that as the gapes was undoubtedly occasioned by the little worm found in the gullet of the chicks, it would be well to try the effect of the "worm-seed," or Jerusalem oak, as it is called. She did so, collecting the leaves and plants in the fence corners, roadsides, or wherever they were to be found, and chopping them fine and mixing with the dough or other food given to the young fowls in such a way that they could not avoid eating it—this, by the way, they devoured greedily. The result was whilst no one else raised either chickens or turkies last season, and especially the latter, this lady scarcely lost a single fowl, raising to maturity a very unusual number for the facilities the place afforded.

☞ An Association for the emancipation of *forty millions* of serfs in Russia has never been thought of in Great Britain or America, and the philanthropy of both countries is solely and intensely directed toward three millions and a half of American negroes, whose condition as it regards intelligence and comfort, is least equal to that of the white bondsman of Russia. The misfortune of the serfs is in their white color. If they had been black, all Europe would have resounded with denunciations of Russian cruelty.—*Providence Herald.*

☞ The foreign papers mention the death, at Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, on the 16th of August last, of Peter Pedersen, formerly for many years Minister from the Government of Denmark to that of the United States, and highly respected in that country. His residence during his mission was at Philadelphia, but he frequently visited Washington, and was always present at the seat of government when his public station made it proper that he should be so. He could not have been younger, we think, than eighty years of age.—*National Intelligencer.*

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—A despatch from Madison Miss., Sept. 11th, says: "L. A. J. Upham, formerly Mayor of the City of Milwaukie, nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, on the fourth ballot. Other State officers and delegates to the National Convention will be chosen to-morrow.

MARRIED:

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. A. W. Black, DAVID REED, Esq., to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mrs. Ann McKinney, Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh

DIED:

At one o'clock, this morning, ANDREW SMITH, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, (at Mr. Isaac Murdoch's), No. 33 Smithfield street. The friends of the deceased are requested to attend.

On Wednesday evening, KATE WILLOUGHBY, youngest daughter of Mrs. MARY MEYCALF.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, corner of Fulton and Cliff streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

☞ **A Most Remarkable Case of Total Blindness Cured by Petroleum.**—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally to the certificate of William Hall, of this city. The case may be verified by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts there set forth S. M. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until last September, (1850), the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the disease I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that "my eyes would never get well." At the time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and externally, and after which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case WILLIAM HALL."

Pittsburg, September 17, 1851.

For sale by REYSER & MDOWELL, 140 Wood st; R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street, and by the Proprietor. sep18

Dissolution.

THE Co Partnership between C. Espe and G. o. Schroder, in Birmingham, is dissolved since the 1st of September, 1851. The firm of Schroder, between C. Espe and Geo Schroder, begs all bills on their account to be handed in and settled. The undersigned will keep the shop at the old stand, near the Hope Engine House, Birmingham, and keeps a large assortment of Furniture of all kinds. C ESPE. [sep18c3w]

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Pittsburgh*, September 18, 1851.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the above Company who have not paid the first instalment of 65 per share, will be called upon to do so on or after the 1st proximo. WM. A. HILL, *Treasurer.* sep18:1w

Removal.

AS I intend to remove my NEW STORE, No 165 *Wood street*, opposite First Presbyterian Church, on the 1st October, I offer the shop I now occupy, on Sixth, opposite Irwin, for rent for a term of nine years—together with the steam engine of eight horse power, in complete running order, with a Governor attached; also, Lathe Sheets and Benches. This is a good opportunity for a person wishing to commence any manufacturing business. The shop is large and convenient, being 27 feet front by 40 feet deep, with a room on ground floor suitable for a blacksmith's shop, and a good cellar All the above will be let low to a good tenant For further particulars apply to ROBERT STEVENSON, on the premises. Possession given on the 1st of October. sep18:1w

Pittsburgh Leather Depot.

R. BARD & CO. No 198 Wood street, have just received a Fall supply of stock in their line Baltimore and New York SOLE LEATHER, Philadelphia Kips and Calf Skins, French Calf Skins, Co ntry Dpr. Kips and Calf Skins, Morocco Lining and Binding Skins; Tanner's Oil; Tanner's and Currier's Tools, &c. And, taken together, they believe it the large st and best assortment ever offered before in one house in Pittsburgh All of which we are prepared to sell to cash and prompt paying customers at the very lowest prices possible

We take pleasure in showing our stock, and cordially invite purchasers to examine, before purchasing elsewhere. [sep18:1f

MACKEREL No. 3—70 bbls 1851, large fat, sale low for cash, by WM. DYER,
sep18 No. 297 Liberty st.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—20 bbls prime quality for sale by WM DYER.
[sep18]

N. O. MOLASSES—25 bbls prime cak cooperage for sale by WM. DYER.
[sep18]

DRIED FRUIT—50 bus Apples; 130 do Peaches; for sale by WM. DYER.
sep18

EXTRA FLOUR—48 brls Brightwell's extra for sale. WM. DYER.
sep18

FOR RENT—The Warehouse No. 297 Liberty street, at present occupied by the subscriber. WM. DYER.
sep18

Duff's Merchant's College.

N. E. *Corner of Market and Third streets.*—Established in 1840 The only Commercial College in the State incorporated by Legislative charter.

No systems of Bookkeeping yet published, have given such a comprehensive and practical knowledge of this science, as Duff's Mercantile and Steamboat Bookkeeping. These works have appended to their pages the most emphatic recommendations from the highest sources in the mercantile world, and the author of such works must possess many obvious advantages over common teachers.

Mr. Williams' success as a teacher of Penmanship will be best known by inspecting samples of the improvement of his pupils, and, also, from the fact that several of his present pupils attempted to learn penmanship with a teacher who professed to "*remove old cramps in five lessons.*"

Mr. Hatch lectures on Law every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Class Room is open day and evening.

☞ Call and get a Circular.
for the Ladies. [sep2:d&w

Simportum of Light!

CELEBRATED ETHEREAL OIL AND LAMPS.

W. H. WRIGHT, (successor to J. S. Toupin), Manufacturer of and Dealer Wholesale and Retail in the above named Oil and Lamps, is now receiving a large assortment of LAMPS, for burning the Ethereal Oil, Camphine and Pine Oil Also, Lamps of every description, for burning Lard and Lard Oil.

Chandeliers, Girandole Hall Lamps, Wicks, Globes, Chimney Mats, Cans, and all things pertaining to the trade

Ethereal, Camphine or Pine Oil, regularly supplied once or twice a week.

All orders left with the wagon, which is constantly passing through the city, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Lamps of all kinds altered to burn the Ethereal Oil. All articles delivered in any part of the city or in Allegheny, free of cost.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Ten Dollars Reward**—Will be given to any person detecting boys or men in stealing the *Post* from the doors of the subscribers.
HARPER & LAYTON.
sep8:tf

Fayette Manufacturing Company.

☞ Books are now open at the Office of the Fayette Manufacturing Company, 129 Wood street, for subscription to the new Stock in their Company of Fifteen Hundred shares, at Fifty Dollars each, as authorized by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in conformity with the "General Manufacturing Law." Ten dollars on each share to be paid down as first instalment, and five dollars per share monthly, until the full amount is paid.
JOHN FLEMING,
President Fayette Manufacturing Co.
sep4:4w

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall,** *Odon Building, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield street.*—Pittsburgh Encampment, No. 2, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

Pittsburgh Degree Lodge, No. 4, meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Mechanics' Lodge, No. 9, meets every Thursday evening.

Western Star Lodge, No. 24, meets every Wednesday evening.

Iron City Lodge, No. 182, meets every Monday evening.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 350, meets every Monday evening at Union Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield.

Zocco Lodge, No. 355, meets every Thursday evening, at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

Twin City Lodge, No. 211, meets every Friday evening. Hall, corner of Leacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City. [may29:1y

☞ **Angerona Lodge, I. O. of O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood street
ja4:1y.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 285—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar25—1y

☞ LUNCH served up every day at 10 o'clock, at OWSTON'S HOTEL, St. Clair street. [je23

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,280,000.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL, $300,000.

☞ Office for the above Companies in the Warehouse of L. S. Waterman & Sons, No. 81 Water street.
R. H. BEESON, Agent.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

☞ OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH STREET. ☜

OFFICERS:

President—James S. Hoon;
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan.
Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.
Secretary—C. A Colton.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper
my22

NOTICE.—THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the second Monday of every month at the Florida House, Market st.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Secretary.
u7y1

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.

W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.—ROBERT FINNEY, Secty.

☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds.

Office in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 125 Water st.

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