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:

TUESDAY MORNING::::::::SEPTEMBER 30.

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.

Judges of the Courts of Allegheny County required to be learned in the law.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS, &c., } JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.* } JURY TICKET.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT, } HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT, } CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
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. BELL PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*
ABRAHAM HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
DAVID R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township.*

RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*

REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*

TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of Birmingham.*

COMMISSIONER.
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*

SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*

AUDITOR,
BENJAMIN DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

Are You Assessed?

See to this matter at once. Let every voter examine the Assessor's list personally, and if his name is not there, call upon the Assessor without delay. Many votes are lost at every election by reason of neglect or carelessness in this respect. Remember that no one who may be 22 years of age or more, when the election comes on, can vote without having been assessed at least ten days before the election. The matter must be attended to between this and Saturday, the 4th of October. *After that day it will be too late.*

The Democratic Address.

We would call the especial attention of our readers to the Address of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence for Allegheny County, which will be found in another column. This Address is well worthy an attentive perusal. It is plain, pointed and ably written; and all the subjects referred to are of vital interest to us as a party. Our County Committee deserve the thanks of their fellow-Democrats, for the faithfulness and zeal with which they have thus far discharged their various duties.

A LITTLE MORE CAPITAL!!!

The Federal leaders, finding that all their efforts, and those of their candidate, fail to excite any other emotion in the minds of the people than those of contempt, pity, disgust, and resolute opposition, even among those who *have been* his and their political associates and supporters, have lately resorted to other means, in order to excite opposition to the Democratic party and its candidates. They first sought to convince the people, a few weeks ago, that the Democrats were practising frauds upon the *design* of our election laws; but as they could make nothing by this, they have commenced another game with a view to excite sympathy. Like some of the infamous and degraded beggars who infest our large cities, with a babe in their arms, which they pinch and otherwise torture, in order to excite the sympathy of the passer-by,—these miserable, impotent, and utterly degraded and disgraced political beggars want *a little more capital* on which to electioneer for their candidate; and they accordingly HIRE some of those degraded beings who may ever be found ready to do anything for money, recommend them to make a great demonstration, as if intending to commit a riotous assault,—without meaning that they should do any real harm—get a pistol fired off that had nothing in it but powder and wadding; and then swear "by all the gods," that it was "A villainous Locofoco riot and attack upon Gov. Johnston and his Whig friends."

This seems to be truth, respecting what is reported in the Federal papers of Philadelphia, as a diabolical outrage and assault by Locofocos upon Gov. Johnston, at Mount Carbon. It seems, from the Pottsville Emporium of the 25th, (a Federal Paper,) that "on the night of the 22d instant, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on the arrival of Gov. Johnston and a party of friends at the Mount Carbon Depot, from the meeting at Tamaqua, some miscreants, taking advantage of the darkness, attacked them with stones, clubs and other missiles. A number of the gentlemen were struck and somewhat injured, though none of them, as we are much gratified to learn, seriously."

Now it is strange that such a *vile* attack should have been made by a body of men who *designed* to do others great bodily harm; and that *no harm* should have been done. It is *very* strange that stones should have been flying about, clubs raised over poor, devoted Whig heads, and other missiles resorted to; and that all these things should have been harmless;—that the stones should fall harmlessly on *weak* heads—that the clubs should cause no broken limbs nor cracked skulls, and that *that* pistol—(which was heard by a Federal paper in Philadelphia,) but *not* heard by one of the same kith in Pottsville,) should not have done anything more than frighten a number of big boys, who *knew* that they were engaged in a work of imposition, by trying to place WM. F. JOHNSTON in a position for which he is so unworthy; and to which the People are unwilling he shall again be elevated.

We doubt not, (if the whole truth were known about this affair,) that the leading *Whigs* of Carbon county employed those persons to go to Mount Carbon and *pretend* to make a disturbance—perhaps, among other doings, to fire a pistol charged with powder; and all for—what do you suppose, reader? For no other purpose under Heaven than to make *a little capital* with which to come before the People. They want to get up the idea that Democrats *fear* the popularity (!) of JOHNSTON so much, that they are trying to kill him!! Is not such an idea as this truly laughable? To think that the Democrats should want to kill a man who,—when visiting a county where his friends promise to give him 3500 of a majority,—proved himself so odiously unpopular, that not more than 500, and many of these Democrats, could be induced to turn out to hear him expound the *principles* of his party, although the drummers of the party had been out for weeks, trying to make a great show for "Scott and Johnston." The idea is supremely ridiculous. And as was his popularity in Pittsburgh—the stronghold of Abolitionism and Whiggery in the West—so was it in Philadelphia, the citadel of Whig hopes; the centre of Whig influence; and the great depository of Whig money. So has it been at every step of his progress through the State; and he and his friends are at this moment fully satisfied, that unless they can raise a *little more capital* before the *fourteenth of October*, they and their candidate are doomed to inevitable political death. They know their desperate condition to-day; to-morrow it may be worse; and therefore they conclude to hazard all upon a single move. But the People see through the designs of these political desperadoes; and they will soon inflict upon them a well merited, but truly condign punishment.

POOR WHEELING!

We have before us a letter from an intelligent citizen of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who gives us some important information in regard to the Central Ohio Railroad, as it is called, which is calculated to operate like a shower bath upon the feelings of the folks down at the great town of Wheeling. The writer says: "It is now almost quite certain that our Central Ohio Road will not terminate at Wheeling, but at Grave Creek, some 10 or 15 miles below. A large majority of the directors of said road reside in or near Zanesville, and are adverse to the terminus being at Wheeling. The Grave Creek, route is through, about the centre of our (Belmont) county, and accommodates 10 to 1 more than the Wheeling terminus; and we cannot carry our subscription, which we have now before our people, for any other route. It is also understood between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that if said road will not lend its aid to Parkersburgh, Marietta will at once connect at Grave Creek, instead of running up to Wheeling." The writer further adds that he has the above facts from Gov. Shannon, who is one of the directors of the Central Ohio Railroad. Poor Wheeling! she seems to be in a very unenviable position at present.

The Tragedy at Christiana.

The Rev. J. S. GORSUCH, a very worthy and respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Preacher in charge of the Wesley Chapel in the City of Washington, wrote a long and very dignified, though severe, letter to the Governor of Pennsylvania, shortly after the awful affair at Christiana, in this State, in which he plainly shows wherein our present chief magistrate was exceedingly derelict in the performance of his duty. The letter is too long for us to present to-day; but we can truly say that there is nothing exceptionable in it, unless to a public officer who *felt* that he had failed to do his duty; and whose friends were trembling for the consequences of such a flagrant breach of duty. Yet this letter has been outrageously misrepresented by all the blackguards of the Whig press in Pennsylvania, and especially by the *leading* one here; and it has been asserted that the object of its author was to effect some political design adverse to the Whig party. In a brief card, written a few days since, Mr. GORSUCH says:—

"I have been afflicted to see that my motive in writing that letter, has been impugned. I could not have intended it for party effect, since my father was a whig; so are all his family, and my own political inclinations are in the same direction."

We well know that this gentleman's connexions were all Whigs a few years since; and that there were no citizens of Maryland more respected than they.

The late Drought.

We are, at the time of writing this article, in the enjoyment of a bountiful moist state of the atmosphere;—rain having been falling pretty steadily since Friday evening last. But the season has been one of the *dryest* that has ever been known; and the drought has probably extended as widely. From whatever point we receive accounts—North, South, East, or West,—there is the same story of want of water. A gentleman of Waltham, Mass., writing to the Boston *Advertiser*, says that the average quantity of rain in the months of July and August, for the last 27 years, by the gauge kept at that place, is 7 in. 44-100. This year in the same months 4 in. 92-100, being 3 in. 22-100 less than the average quantity. From August 1 to Sept. 15, for the same period the average is 6 in. 34-100. This year 1 in. 45-100. Snowing 4 in. 89-100 less than the average quantity. Last year 19 in. fell in the same time, which is 12 in. 66-100 more than the average, and 9 in. 78-100 more than the maximum, and 17 in. 55-100 more than the quantity for the present year.

☞ A Grand Council of the Confederacy of the Six Nations of Indians, to wit: The Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras, was held at Tonawanda, New York, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the funeral rites of their last Grand Sachem, John Blacksmith, deceased, and of electing a Grand Sachem, Chiefs, &c. After the performance of various ceremonies, in honor of the deceased, Ely S. Parker, (whose Indian name is Do-no-ha-ga-wa,) was proclaimed Grand Sachem of the Six Nations. The Speaker invested him with the silver medal presented by Washington to the celebrated War Chief Red-Jacket, and which was worn by him until his death. Mr. Parker is said to be an educated man, of fine talents and exemplary habits, and is one of the Assistant State Engineers. Spencer C. Parker (his brother,) together with eight others, were installed as War Chiefs, to fill vacancies occasioned by death.

☞ The papers of Portland in Maine, and of Boston, give accounts of tremendous fires in the pine woods of those States. In the neighborhoods of Bangor, Brewer, Trescott, Perry, Cutter, Lubec and Dear Island, in Maine, the conflagration was so great that the surrounding county was illuminated for many miles, and the smoke was so dense that it was with great difficulty vessels could be navigated along the cost. Immense bodies of timber have been destroyed. In Massachusetts, in the neighborhood of Needham, the space burnt over is variously estimated at from half a mile to a mile square; and extensive peat meadows were burnt to a depth, in some cases, of four or five feet.

☞ Mr. Jesse Benjamin, a soldier of the Revolution, died recently, at Clayton, N. Y. aged 98. He was born at Preston, Conn., and entered the army at the age of 16, and followed its fortunes over seven years, during which time he was in a number of battles, among them Princeton, Trenton, Monmouth, Germantown, Red Bank, Frog's Point, and several others. He was one of those who went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

☞ We have to record another fire in Washington county, that occurred on the 23d inst.—The large and valuable steam Grist Mill of Mr. John Kammerer, in Nottingham township, was totally destroyed, together with several thousand bushels of Wheat. The property had been insured, but the policy had expired about two weeks previous to the fire. A son of Mr. K. and a hired man escaped a horrid death only by jumping from the second story window.

☞ At the Odd Fellows' Cemetery near Philadelphia during the present year, there has been erected a handsome chapel, at a cost of $17,000, besides making other costly improvements.—Since the 1st of May, 1849, there have been 2,200 interments.

ADDRESS

Of the County Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—For the first time since you were a people, the patronage of the Government is in your hands, and by a Constitution adopted by a triumphant majority, you are at length invested with a real independence. The great powers of the Government, Executive, Legislative and Judical, are now to be exercised by your own representatives, chosen by yourselves, and not by the intermediate action of comparatively irresponsible agents. The last great amendment of the Constitution, investing you with the choice of Judges, will have the effect of drawing the eyes of kindred States and nations to the wisdom of your suffrages, for those suffrages must determine the question, as to whether you will make choice of wise, judicius and learned men—men skilled in the laws, with whom to trust the decision of all that is dear to you—your liberties, property, lives and reputation; or whether you will select those by whom all the great interests of yourselves and the State at large, her commerce, usefulness, and prosperity will be endangered, if not wrecked, through ignorance, ambition or imbecility.

Independently of this new reclamation of your rights, you live in an era replete with the deepest interest to mankind. Questions of popular rights and privileges which with you have become mere maxims of Government, are now agitating the minds of men and of nations, and the great contest between popular rights and the despotism of hereditary rulers, threatens ere long to shake the old world to its centre. To you, untold myriads, waiting for the opportunity of asserting their rights, will shortly appeal for succor in the hour in which nations shall be upheaved as by an Earthquake. To your conduct they look with awe, apprehension and hope; whilst by the silent operation of the ballot-box, you assert the dignity of man, and prove to the world that blessings and prosperity, and *internal* peace, are the rich fruits of free institutions.

That the whig party in the country corresponds with the party in power in Europe, and that the Democratic correspondence with the popular party of *La Jeunesse* throughout the world is as well known in the Despotic countries of the Old World as it is here. And that Democratic triumphs are hailed there as the victory of the rights of the people over the advocates of tyranny and oppression, is a matter of familiar observance. It therefore behoves us to be vigilant and active, that at time like this, popular rights lose nothing by our indolence and that the enemies of those rights here are made to undergo a defeat, the triumph of which will not redound alone to our glory, but will fill with joy and hope the countless hearts that are beating in unison with ours in the great cause of liberty, fraternity, equality and human rights.

The best way of carrying out our principles, and perhaps the only successful mode, as yet devised, is by adhering firmly to the democratic nominations, which have been made by our duly authorized agents. And by rallying around that time honored standard that has led us so often to victory. We must breast the coming storm, not only with firmness and intrepidity, but with the fidelity due to our political engagements and the unanimity of sentiment which can alone insure us success. We consider it as a matter of course, that the Whig party, presenting as they do, an apostate democrat for their leader, should make use of every contrivance ingenuity can invent to advance his cause. Indeed the character of William F. Johnston suits the character of the Whig party, unprincipled, unstable, he easily adapts himself to their mutation of policy, and to the various aliases under which they present themselves before the Grand Inquest of the People, and if, under any of them, he can escape eviction from power they will sit down satisfied with his corruption of character and you do not enforce the penalty due to his offence. Independent of the regard you have to the great principles so ably set forth by Mr. Jefferson and so strenuously asserted "by the immortal Jackson," and which you are now called upon to sustain; there are elements involved in the present contest which go to the very foundation of our social system and threaten with destruction the fair fabric of the American Union.

A party has recently been formed in this country which, with a ruthlessness consistent with their ignorance of the great principles of compromise, to which we owe our present form of Government, are determined at any hazard, to involve the North in a crusade against the South for the emancipation of the Negroes, and who are daily inciting the Negroes in the Free States to treason against the Government of the Union, and the Negroes in the slave States to insurrection and the murder of the white population. Under the auspices of this party, the laws have been opposed with virulence; and actuated by their advice, a medly collection of whites and Negroes have, in a recent instance, presented an armed resistance to the laws, committed treasonable outrages, and stained the sacred soil of Pennsylvania with the blood of our southern brethren, who, acting under legal authority, were in the puureit of their legitimate rights.

The whig party conscious of their own inherent weakness have long since murderous and treacherous combination, to their bosoms; and the Whig Governor, the present candidate, Wm. F. Johnston, disregarding his public duties, for five days after the outrage upon law and order had been perpetrated delayed executive action, in the expectation too fatally cherished that the leading perpetrators would escape condign punishment. In doing this, although he has abandoned his duty to the Commonwealth he has kept faith with his Whig constituents and their abolition allies, and has added to the stigmatic infamy of his treachery, to the Democracy whom he abandoned, the stain of moral treason to his country.

It is with sensations of pleasure that we turn from the portrait of this Whig candidate to the fair, honest and truthful character of the distinguished man who has been selected for Democratic support. Colonel Bigler can truly be denominated the man of the people. In his early life a raftsman on the Susquehannah, and still engaged in that business, he has, by integrity, excellence of temper, kindness of heart, unabated industry and sound democratic views, assisted by an education the result of his own personal exertions, and a fair share of talents, raised himself by faithful public services to his present condition in the public estimation, and now stands forth as the popular representative of those great principles, on the successful operation of which depends the happiness of the people and the glory of our common country. The assaults of his enemies pass by him like the idle wind. Clothed in honesty—the favorite of all classes and conditions of men, he looks to his elevation to office, not from any view to subserve his own interests, but as one selected to carry those great principles upon which depends the stability of our empire and the sanctity of the Union. His highest ambition will be to carry out those democratic principles which have made his country great and Pennsylvania prosperous; and, actuated by the example of those eminent men that have, for so large a portion of time, since the existence of the Government, guided the destinies of our common country, he will endeavor to raise Pennsylvania from the slough and contamination of Whig rule, and restore her to her former moral and political elevation among her sister States. It is unnecessary, fellow-citizens, to refer in detail to the distinguished selections that have been made for the several offices about to be filled by your suffrages. The Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court have been fairly selected, in accordance with the time-honored usages of the Democratic party, by delegates expressly sent for the purpose of making the nominations, and upon whose fidelity you can implicitly rely. Your candidates for the Supreme Bench are all men of eminent ability, and of profound learning in their profession—men who have for a long time filled high and responsible judicial places with honor to themselves and with satisfaction to the public. The Judicial officers for the County, the Legislative ticket, and the Executive officers placed before the people by a large, patriotic and intelligent delegation, are all well known to you, both in their public and private capacities, and are commended to your support by their learning and intelligence, their integrity and industry.

Fellow citizens, the selection of your judicial officers is a question of vital importance, and deserving the most serious and intelligent consideration. The power of your courts is all pervading, extending into every ramification of society, reaching and surrounding every condition of life; it is the power which deals more immediately with the people, and brings home to them the blessings or evils of their government.

To the men whom we have presented for your suffrages, this immense and important power can be safely and securely confided. They are all men of cool and dispassionate judgment, enlarged experience, and thorough knowledge of their profession, united with pure and unsullied reputations.

The simple question is, shall we act in good faith towards the candidates selected by ourselves, in a contest so replete with all that is momentous to us as men, as citizens and as Democrats; or shall we fail in giving them a unanimous support. The cry is, onward—let us follow the old standard of Democracy, now so fairly unfurled,—let us not flinch, but manfully and courageously enter the contest. Let us reflect that the great questions involved are those of compromise—the union of the States—the happiness of ourselves and posterity—the freedom of our country from whig misrule, and the liberty of mankind.

GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Ch'n.

Joseph Birmingham,	James Richey,
Michael C. Milligan,	Jacob Smith,
Richard Dewhurst,	Col. James Scott,
Henry M'Colough,	Lecky Harper,
Edward Thompson,	P. C. Shannon,
Perry Baker,	James Benning,
Andrew J. Gribben,	Thomas Moffit,
A. Bryant,	John Nicholson,
Col. Jesse Sill,	*Committee.*

From the Philadelphia Commercial List.

Commission, Flour and Grain Business.

The experience of some years past has positively demonstrated that the Commission Produce business by reason of insufficient remuneration to consignees, has become a losing one to all engaged in it, and it is now the duty of Commission men to seek to have tardy justice done them by claiming a moderate recompense for their services.

The reasonableness of such a course can readily be made apparent. The Produce Business cannot be conducted to the advantage of consignors, without the use of a large, commodious warehouse, centrally situated, on the most frequented avenues of the city. Such a warehouse cannot be obtained for a less sum than two thousand dollars per annum, on the average, if for that sum, and the labor connected with it is necessarily considerable and expensive. This brings us to enumerate one of the grievances to which consignees are expected to submit. They are expected to submit. They are expected to hold consignments, Flour and other Produce, for long periods, embracing several months, without any or at best very inadequate remuneration.—The injustice of such a procedure is obvious.—The consignor claims all the profit that may arise from such protracted storage of Produce, regardless of the expense and inconvenience to which it may subject his consignee, who not unfrequently finds a large part, if not the whole, of his commissions absorbed in this way.

Another matter of importance to consignees, is the loss of interest they sustain in advancing moneys arising from sales, long prior to their receipt of the same, without being allowed any interest due them on their own funds thus advanced. The time claimed by the city trade in purchasing the Flour bills, will advertise very nearly thirty days. On a Commission business paying two and a half per cent on the amount of sales, the loss of a half per cent of interest is a serious matter.

Another subject which calls for reform, is the refusal of consignors to pay a guarantee charge to their consignees upon the amount of sales.—Consignors expect, that consignees shall sustain all the losses, which must occasionally occur under the most prudent management, in the sale of consignments; whilst they deny them the means of accumulating a fund out of which such losses might be paid. By thus weakening consignees, they lessen their own security as consignors. It must be borne in mind that the commissions, being small, serve only to pay a very moderate remuneration, for the business, and expense of conducting the business.—They are wholly insufficient to protect consignees from the average losses of the best year's trade.

It is therefore the duty of consignees, in view of the above causes, to insist upon the full and punctual payment of Commissions, Inspections, Cooperage, Storage and Insurance. As to guarantee, it should also, in all cases, be distinctly charged, or consignors be advised with equal distinctness, that where they refuse to pay it, all sales are at their own risk, and will hereafter be made with such understanding. This charge of guarantee is not a new one; it still prevails to a large extent, and only a foolish competition amongst a portion of the trade, has caused it in any case to be dispensed with. It is time this folly should cease.

We cannot here forbear to observe that a want of fidelity to themselves has heretofore been the bane amongst consignees. The phrase of "cutting under" is one well understood, and the fault of many in any effectual good to be derived from meetings and combinations of the trade for their common protection and interest, has been very much shaken by the discovery that the arrangements agreed on in such meetings have very generally been deviated from, or evaded, at the suggestion of the supposed interest of each individual. It is still, therefore, an open question, whether the pressure of an absolute necessity, showing itself formidably in the result of a series of years' business, be not the most potent agent of reform. Such a pressure must induce a gradual change for the better, and can perhaps be most securely relied on.—The interests of a man faithful to his engagements with the rest of the trade, may be seriously prejudiced by the infidelity of others.

We observe in conclusion that the present movement among the trade is a good one, though tardy. The above suggestions are thrown out to invite the attention of those interested.

FOREIGN ITEMS

The French Academy of Sciences have proved, by experiments, that the root of the Cucumis Abyssinica is not, as alleged, a cure for hydrophobia in dogs.

A French naval officer of distinction, lately returned from a cruise in the Pacific, brought with him, as a present to his sister, the complete costume of an Indian princess, on one of the Society Islands. *It consisted of a necklace!*

At an inquest in London lately, on the dead body of an infant, Mr. French, a surgeon, stated that he had weighed the lungs of the child, and they were 810 grains. If the child had not breathed, the ordinary weight would have been 600 grains. The foreman wished to know how this difference was accounted for, and he replied that, if life existed, respiration must, of course, take place. Respiration sets the functions of the heart in motion, and the vessels of the lungs become filled. They were thus heavier where life had been than when it had not existed.

In Los Angles county, California, there are 104 vineyards, containing 400,000 vines, exclusive of the vineyard claimed by the padres at San Gabriel. All but twenty of the vineyards are within the limits of the city. Cattle, 100,000 head; working oxen, 750 yoke; gentle horses, 2500, unbroken horses 10,000. The property of the county is divided among 330 proprietors.—About 15,000 head of cattle have been sold this year to go out of the county, at an average of $16 per head.

Gen. Cavaignac said in the French assembly—"He would cling to the constitution, though *he recognized as paramount to any instrument of the kind the indefeasible sovereignity of the national will, and the original right of universal suffrage.*" The penalty for maintaining that doctrine here would have been to him that of a slow death in the state prison.—*Providence Herald.*

The Christiana Outrage.

Lewis and Hannaway and three Negroes Committed for Treason.

LANCASTER, Sept. 25.—The magistrate, at nine o'clock this morning, gave his decision in the case of the Christiana rioters brought to this place. He directed that the two whites, Lewis and Hannaway, and three blacks, be committed to the custody of U. S. Marshal, to be taken to Philadelphia, and there to be tried for high treason against the United States.

☞ The agricultural produce of California is already equal to its consumption. The San Joaquin Republican says—

"The crops have been heavy and remunerative. Our gardens flourish surprisingly. We have daily on our table almost every description of fruit and vegetable—tomatoes, young potatoes, green corn, cabbage, peas, apples, pears, &c., &c., all native growth. Farms and gardens are springing up on every hand."

The Stockton (California) Republican says—

"The quartz mines are fulfilling the results of our expectations. If a mill which probably cost $10,000, and engages the labor of some three men, only turns out *one thousand dollars a day*, it is scarcely regarded as a desirable investment.—We actually heard a gentleman complaining of such a result a few days ago."

The number of adults who cannot read nor write in Great Britain is underrated. It was long ago stated that of those who present themselves for marriage in that country a majority can only make their marks—cannot sign their names.

TO A SLEEPING CHILD.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

My fair-haired boy! as thus I gaze
Upon thy calm, untroubled sleep,
I feel the hopes of other days,—
The cherished hopes for words too deep—
Unfold within my heart again
Like flowers refreshed by summer rain!

The brightness of thy dark blue eye
Still peers its half closed lids between,
Like glimpses of an April sky
Through clouds of snowy whiteness seen;
And dimpling smiles are lingering now
Round thy sweet mouth and sunny brow!

The spirit of some gentle dream
Hath kindled, sure, thy glowing cheek,
And lent that half-shut eye the beam
Which seems in native light to speak
Of tameless glee, of antics wild,
Of "nods and becks," my sinless child!

October's winds are chill and drear,
And howl our cottage home around,
Whilst emblems of the waning year
In ceaseless eddies strew the ground;
I gaze upon the leafless tree,
And deem it but a type of me.

But when I turn from nature's waste,
From thoughts those saddening sights can bring,
And look on thee, I seem to taste
The freshness of a second spring;
And feelings, long repressed, arise,
And whisper hopes of brighter skies.

* * * *

But bodings fall of fear *will* throng,
Unbidden, on my feverish brain;
And thoughts of sickness, blight and wrong,
Come back upon my heart again:
And sitting by thy side, I grieve
Over dreams I cannot choose but weave.

I turn me to the past, and mourn
That what has been again may be;
I weep, lest ills that I have borne
Should be in store, my child, for thee;
To warp thy truth, to cloud thy brow,
And make thee all that I am now:

The slave of anguish that has taught
My harp the echo of thy heart,—
Of hopes, with bright enchantment fraught,
To stir my soul and then depart,—
Of gentle thoughts inspired to bless
All turn to tenfold bitterness;—

Of waning health, a wasted frame,
Worn by the racking strife within;
Of pride not even grief may tame,
That weighs upon my heart like sin;
Of glowing visions of delight
Dimmed by their own excess of light:

The dupe of every sordid fool,
With just enough of sense to chest
A simple novice in the school
Where souls grow learned in deceit;
The victim of man's selfish schemes,
For deeming him the thing he seems!

* * * *

Peak lo! those merry eyes uncloso,
And dart their thousand meanings round,—
Thy cheek with hot crimson glows,
Thy brow with sunnier light is crowned,
As, bursting slumber's silken chain,
Though bidd'st past hopes revive again.

Thus do thou, ever thus, when Care
Flings her dark shadows o'er my way,
And hopes, as perishing as fair,
Like withered leaves have dropped away,
Shed light upon my heart and brow,—
To rapture turn my tears as now!

Scribblings and Clippings.

The following counterfeits appeared last week: 1. Union Bank, Providence—Tens, altered from genuine ones, well done. 2. Union Bank, Boston—Threes, general appearance very bad. 3. Old Colony Bank, Plymouth—Tens altered from other denominations—figure of Commerce as a vignette; cars on the left hand.

Mr. J. M. Kraft, whose farm is near the Columbia College, adjoining Washington city, presented the editor of the Telegraph a few days ago with a little branch from an apple tree, containing a *third* apple and a *fourth* blossom of the season!

Among the distinguished strangers at Miss Hayes' concert in New York on Tuesday night were the family of the President of the United States, the Hon. Secretaries of War and the Interior, and Mr. Corcoran, the eminent banker.

The length of the railroads completed in Virginia is 565 miles, and 890 miles are now being built; which, when finished, will considerably extend the resources of that State.

The Boston Courier says that the mark $ is simply a monogram of the letters P. S for *peso*, the Spanish word for dollar.

Four young ladies, tired as they say of celibacy, advertise for husbands in the Troy N. Y. Times. Widowers are notified that they need not apply. For further particulars aspiring swains are requested to address post paid, Ella Irving, Kate Seymour, Grace Forrester and Eliza Marchmont.

A Quandary—A baker with both arms in the dough up to his elbows, and a flea in the leg of his trousers.

There is more of the true teaching of christianity in these four little lines than is contained in many an elaborate sermon, preached in a pulpit.

"If thy neighbor should sin, old Christoval said,
Never, never, unmerciful be!
For remember it is by the mercy of God,
Thou art not as wicked as he!"

On hearing a lady praise a Rev. gentleman's Eyes:—

I cannot praise the Doctor's eyes;
I never saw his glance divine;
For when he prays, he shuts its eyes—
And when he preaches, he shuts mine.

A challenge has been sent up from the beachmen at North Yarmouth, (England,) to sail one of their splendid large yawls, named the Reindeer, against the clipper schooner yacht America. The sum proposed is 100 guineas. A correspondence is now going on with the owner of the latter relative to the proposed match. It would be well now to let the America get beaten, to save English credit.

☞ A shark of the shovel-nosed species, measuring *eight and a half feet in length*, and weighing at least *three hundred pounds*, was taken at Croton Cove, Westchester county, N. Y. on the 18th instant.

A CURTAILING DECISION.—We understand that the United States Comptroller, Mr. Whittlesey, has made a decision, which reduces the pay of the District Attorney and U. S. Marshal, for New York, (both districts) to less than a leading clerk's salary. Mr. Whittlesey, we are told, has made his decision contrary to precedent, and to the opinion of the United States District Judges, as to the fair construction of the law of Congress. We are told, however, that Mr. Wittlesey has been sustained in his decision by an opinion which he solicited from Hon. J. C. Spencer. As the Sub-Treasury law requires District Attorneys and Marshals, among others, to pay over all their fees to the Government they are not enabled to retain any portion of their receipts upon which to test the right of their claim to the amount limited by the act of Congress.—*New York Express.*

INTERESTING FAMILY MEETING.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 24th says:

"We understand that the numerous descendants of James Rupp of Cumberland county hold a centenary meeting to-morrow, in commemoration of the arrival of their Grandfather, Jonas Rupp, a native of Snitzheim, Germany, who landed the 25th of September, one hundred years ago. The occasion will be improved by a sermon preached Prof. P. Schaff of Mercersburg, in the old stone church, four miles west of Harrisburg, in Cumberland county. Jonas Rupp was one of the first German settlers in that county, and raised a large family, whose descendants now number rising of four hundred, most of whom will be present on the occasion.

DIED:

On Sunday night last, in the 52d year of his age, ROBERT H. WILLIAMS.

His funeral will take place THIS FORENOON, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, on Fulton street, opposite Centre Avenue.

Mr. Williams was one of our good old stock of exemplary citizens. He passed nearly the last half century of his life in this city; and preserved, and deserved, throughout, and until the end, and in all the relations of life, the reputation of a most worthy, intelligent, kind-hearted and honest man.

☞ **For Sale.**—A FINE BAY HORSE—six years old; a first-rate racker under saddle, and fast trotter in harness; perfectly sound.

Apply at 133 Wood street. [sep30:1w

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

A QUANTITY of *Millman's Superb Seedling Strawberry Plants* for sale at the Coal Hill Nursery.—This being the season for planting the plants, you get well established and fruit better the following season.—This variety wants no recommendation. The large quantity brought to the Pittsburgh market, sold at 25 cents per quart, when the other varieties sold at 15 and 12½ cents. They are more productive and finer flavored, and hold out longer in fruiting by two weeks. These Berries measure 4½ inches round. A sample of this fruit can be seen at Mr. Henry Richardson's Jewelry Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street. All orders left there will be promptly attended to and forwarded to any distance. JOHN LOWEN,

sep30 Coal Hill Nursery.

CRANBERRIES—Just received and for sale by the quart or bushel, at MORRIS' TEA MART, in the Diamond. [sep29

RICH SILKS—A. A Mason & Co have just opened a beautiful lot of very superior Dress Silks, now and rich styles, at Nos. 62 and 64 Market street. [sep28

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.

sep8:tf HARPER & LAYTON.

PRICES REDUCED!

$1,00. ONE DOLLAR. $1,00.

☞ **Daguerreotypes.** ☜

LIKENESSES taken at the new Daguerreotype Rooms, Lafayette Hall, Fourth street, a few doors from Wood, for the low price of one dollar, and upward, according to the size and quality of case or frame.

☞ Rooms open and operating from 8 A. M to 5 P. M. Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to call. [sep28:tf

☞ **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 seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts there set forth s.p. N. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with 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 complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that "my eyes would never get well." At this time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under 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."

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1851.

For sale by KEYSER & MCDOWELL, 140 Wood st; R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street, and by the Proprietor. sep19

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

W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.—ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Dallas, Rody Patterson, R. H. Hartley, R. B. Simpson, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Paulson, Wm. M. Edgar, Edward Gregg, A. P. Anshutz, Wm. Collingwood, B. C. Sawyer, Chas. Kent, Wm. Gormley. (sb20

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES't.—A. W. MARKS, Sec'y

Office—No. 41 Water st., in Warehouse of C. H. Grant.

☞ THE Company is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on Houses, Manufactories, Goods, Merchandize in Store, and in Transitu Vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton Z Kinsey S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. mar13:tf

New Job Printing Office.

THE Proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have re-fitted the Job Printing Office, in the City of Philadelphia, a very large stock of beautiful NEW TYPE, of every size and variety imaginable. They are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND FANCY CARD PRINTING, in a style unsurpassed by any Office in the country; and upon the lowest terms.

HARPER & LAYTON.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851.

Collecting, Bill Posting, &c.

JOHN MCCURDY

☞ Attends to Collecting, Bill Posting, Distributing Cards and Circulars for Parties, &c., &c.

☞ Orders left at the Office of the Morning Post, or at Holmes' Periodical Store, Third st., will be promptly attended to. [may31:ly

☞ **Hints to Parents.**—One great source of disease in children is the unhealthiness of parents! It would be just as reasonable to expect a rich crop from a barren soil, as that strong and healthy children should be born of parents whose constitutions have been worn out with intemperance and disease. A sick