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

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::::::OCTOBER 8.

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.*
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT, HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT, CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.* } ONE TICKET.

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.*

Democratic Tickets.

The Democratic Tickets for Allegheny County have been printed and are ready for distribution.

Caution to Voters.

Vote *all the* "*Judges learned in the law,*" belonging to this county, as well as of the Supreme Court, together, on *one* piece of paper, and not for each Judge on a separate piece of paper, although in different courts, or your votes will be lost.

The following will show the form as to the JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, REQUIRED TO BE LEARNED IN THE LAW.

President Judge of Common Pleas, &c.,
JAMES S. CRAFT.
President Judge of District Court,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN.
Assistant Judge of District Court,
CHARLES SHALER.

And the following as to the ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURTS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

WILLIAM KERR,
JAMES H. WATSON.

If the name of any candidate for a law Judgship be altered, the name inserted must be written in the place of that scratched out, immediately under the title of office.

JOHNSTON'S ABOLITIONISM.

We have had proof upon proof, even from his own lips, that the present Whig candidate for Governor is a confirmed Abolitionist; but we have never supposed, until recently, that he was willing to go to the extremes, (in order to favor his peculiar kind of philanthropy,) that circumstances have convinced us he has already gone. His course while electioneering for the office of Governor of this State,—virtually treasonable as it has been throughout,—might, to some minds, seem measurably warranted, however much all true patriots would condemn it,—but when we find him so expressing his opinions, when among his political friends, as to lead them to assert publicly such infamous doctrines as the following, we think it is time for all men who value the laws of the State or the Union,—all who prefer order to anarchy,—all who value their own lives, property, and personal rights,—at once to assert their full determination never to sustain, for any public station whatever, the wretch,—unworthy of the name of man,—who can encourage or tolerate such a state of public opinion.

Read the following which we extract from the *Jeffersonian*, published at West Chester—the editor of which is a man of the strictest veracity, and a Whig! He says:

In a conversation, the other day, with a Whig resident in the vicinity of Christiana, we were informed that it was generally understood there that the Governor would pardon negroes, if arrested. His language was, that "there's no use in meddling with the negroes; if you catch them we'll swear them through, and if we can't do that, the Governor will pardon them. Lancaster county has too many good Whigs to allow the negroes to be interfered with!"

Although we can place every reliance upon our contemporary of the *Jeffersonian*, yet we could scarcely realize it as true that Governor JOHNSTON had ever authorized such a statement, if there had been other testimony, as full and ample, offered upon the subject.—The following we take from the Philadelphia *Argus*. The gentleman who offers this testimony is of a character unimpeachable; and one who stands as high as any citizen of Philadelphia. Read it and then say if such a man is not utterly unworthy of your support.

We call the attention of our citizens to a fact stated by Mr. Lehman, in his very clear and candid letter published in the Pennsylvanian of Tuesday last, which demonstrates, in a very unequivocal manner, the strong sympathy entertained by Governor Johnston for the Abolitionists, and the unscrupulous means to which he has had recourse, and is ready again to use in aiding and abetting these enemies of the Union. Mr. Lehman in detailing, at the request of a friend, the circumstances of a criminal trial of much public interest, referred incidentally to the fact to which we allude—the witness without whose testimony it would have been impossible to convict the defendant, (who was charged with kidnapping a negro child) was incompetent, in consequence of having been twice convicted of felony. But the zeal of Gov. Johnston for his friends, the abolitionists, and his determination to gratify them, soon removed this obstacle. "He, (the witness,) was pardoned" says Mr. Lehman, "on the day of trial, by Gov. Johnston, to restore his legal competency, and enable him to be examined, &c." The annals of criminal jurisprudence, which unhappily abound in instances of high-handed acts of injustice, present few cases of executive malpractice more flagrant in character than this. Comment on it is superfluous.

And if this is not enough, we can say that there are men, even in the City of Pittsburgh, who can testify to the fact that criminals have been promised a full and unconditional pardon in view of their voting a certain way at the next Gubernatorial election. We are not at liberty to say all that may yet be said on this subject; but await the progress of events, ere further developments shall be made. Enough, we trust, has been said to open the eyes of our friends; and that is enough for the present.

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

DEMOCRATS BEWARE!!

The Federal Whigs have now been crying about Locofoco villainy, frauds, forgeries, &c. long enough to satisfy any sane man that THEY *are at this moment exerting all their powers to thwart the will of the People,* by electing WM. F. JOHNSTON, the Abolitionist,—the encourager of riot and treason,—the sympathiser with money capital rather than honest labor,—the opponent of that wholesome enactment, by which the poor child in a factory was protected against a worse than Southern Slavery. *They* know that this renegade political truckler can never be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, unless through the influence of the most stupendous frauds, the most infamous lying, and the most outrageous corruption: and, knowing this, they are now constantly raising the cry of fraud and corruption against the Democratic party. But their scheme is fully understood; and we only need to be informed of their intentions in order to prepare for them.

Our friends cannot fail to remember that the Whigs of this State have uniformly committed their most villainous frauds when they have cried out most lustily about frauds by the Democrats. They should be watched at every step of their progress before an election. Democrats ought to be present at their meetings, and carefully note down the rich sentiments that are sometimes uttered, to be treasured up against them. In every county where there are Whig Assessors, the Poll Books should be examined, in order to see that illegal voters are not permitted to share in a glorious privilege, that may rightfully be enjoyed only by honest citizens. Democrats should guard the Polls on the day of the election, and challenge every illegal voter in order that their political friends may not be defeated,—in order that the will of a legal majority may be truly expressed. Let Democrats do their duty to themselves and the State, and we shall have no reason to complain of Whig frauds.

MR. GLIDDON'S SECOND LECTURE.

The first, or Introductory, Lecture of Mr. Gliddon, before the Young Men's Library Association, was well attended, last night, by one of the most intelligent audiences that could be called together in our City; and from the profound attention manifested, we doubt not that all present were satisfied. The second Lecture is fixed for Thursday evening next; when we hope to see an audience at least equal in numbers and respectability. Among the number present last night we observed Chief Justice Gibson, and Judges Bell and Chambers of the Supreme Court, Judge Hepburn of the District Court, and the veteran Judge Breckenridge, who seems to be as sprightly now as he was twenty years ago. Besides these, there was a large representation from the Bar, the University, our Schools, Academies, &c., and a fine display of the female beauty and intelligence of Pittsburgh.

DR. GLEASON'S LECTURES.

These Lectures are well attended; the Lecturer gives great satisfaction to his audiences; and, from the very moderate price for each, cannot fail to prove a source of real benefit to the community. Dr. G. ought to be well supported wherever he goes; and we are pleased to hear that he is sustained by large audiences wherever he goes. He is truly a public benefactor: for as he said in his opening Lecture, he "believes in the Democracy of Knowledge."

MEETING OF GERMAN CITIZENS.

PITTSBURGH, October 6th, 1851.

Proceedings of the Citizens' Meeting to arrange a Public Reception of our friend Kinkel, who is shortly expected to arrive in this City.

The following gentlemen were elected by acclamation as officers of the meeting:

Mr. J. J. PETTERSEN, President; Messrs. ROTH and ROSE, Vice Presidents; Mr. CARL HOFFMAN, Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. Sanders, a committee of ten was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the committee, who were chosen by acclamation:

Messrs. Sanders, Sabitta, Dr. Hartmeyer, Dr. Werneburg, H. P. Muller, A. Holstein, L. Sahl, Fr. Krauss, —— Lowe, Fr. Seidenstricker.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the great German patriot, GOTTFRIED KINKEL, in this city, a call was published in the German papers, for a meeting to devise ways and means of receiving G. Kinkel, the apostle of Freedom, in a worthy and becoming manner; and this call was responded to by a numerous and enthusiastic meeting, in the Saloon of Mr. Kirchner. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That G. Kinkel be invited, on his mission through America, to visit Pittsburgh, and communicate his plan of a National Loan to his countrymen.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to obtain telegraphic despatches, informing us of the time of Kinkel's departure from Baltimore—of the route he may take—and the period of his arrival in this place.

[The meeting chose Messrs. Backofen, H. P. Muller and John Roth for this committee.]

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve be named to receive him in Brownsville, and to telegraph to this place at the moment when the steamer leaves for Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That we do hereby cordially invite all our German and other American fellow-citizens, to receive Gottfried Kinkel, the Apostle of Freedom, *in mass,* at the place of landing in this city.

Resolved, That these proceedings be specially inserted in two papers, in the English language, —viz: the Morning Post and Commercial Journal, as an invitation to our American fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the public be advised by placards, shortly before Kinkel's arrival.

Resolved, That the German Singing Club be invited to assemble on the evening of G. Kinkel's arrival, at the establishment of Mr. Albitz, to offer him a serenade, which all Germans and other Americans are invited to attend with torches.

Resolved, That an additional committee of 12 or more members be appointed to meet Kinkel in Brownsville and accompany him hither.

Resolved, That this Committee, in order to unite with the Turners in their arrangements, shall act in union with the latter invariably.

(Adjourned.)

THE SECRETARY.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the *whole American population, without distinction of creed, party or language,* will present themselves in such numbers upon this occasion, as shall express their admiration for true patriotism, their love of Liberty and their hatred of tyranny. Kinkel's character is unimpeachable, his cause is a great and glorious one, in which we are, as Americans intensely and peculiarly interested—and he is one of the purest and most revered defenders of that cause.

In receiving him among us, in a becoming manner, we will add immensely to that great cry of American sympathy, which will cheer the hearts of millions of our oppressed and outraged fellow-men throughout a tyrant-ridden world; and, assuredly, this "bread cast upon the waters" will come back to us, and that before "many days;"—*it may be in the hour of our own need, our own dire peril.* Let Kinkel, as a bright forerunner of *him* who follows after and will soon be here, see that whatever our local differences may be in local matters or commercial policy, we all, all, without exception of creed or party, stand upon the same broad platform of freedom and Republicanism.

Now, while the clouds of Austrian, Russian, and English intrigue are gathering around us, let us rightly uphold and honor the man who bears the greeting and the prayers of Europe's people to us. He has been an actor as well as a talker—he has *suffered* as well as *plead* for Freedom.

Honoring him will honor us—our home, our nation, and our flag. Wherever the latter appears "the nations who lie in darkness and seek the light," will bless it—as amid the ice and gloom, and anguish of an Arctic winter, the long lost and despairing voyager at last hails the aurora of the wished-for day.

WM. J. B.

The Mass Meeting in Philadelphia.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 27th, an immense crowd assembled in the Chinese Museum, in Philadelphia, to devise ways and means of aiding and sustaining the efforts of the liberal party in Germany, now almost paralyzed by the despotic violence of their oppressors. The presence of the German patriot, GOTTFRIED KINKEL was made the occasion of a most enthusiastic demonstration of sympathy for the struggling cause of Freedom. Long before the appointed time, the spacious apartments of the Museum were filled with both Americans and Germans, and the immense saloon (capable of containing 5000 persons) was densely thronged.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Reichard who proposed Dr. Tredemann for President, and several other respectable citizens for Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After these officers had been chosen, and had taken their places, Dr. Tredemann announced the purposes and objects of the meeting in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Gottfried Kinkel then came forward! Long protracted and most enthusiastic cheering greeted this brave champion of German Liberty. And as he went on in his quiet, captivating manner, with that holy earnestness and lofty solemnity which makes so profound an impression upon the sensibility and the understanding, as he then with deep feeling set forth the sufferings of the people, and made them the text of his powerful appeals in behalf of the Revolution; as he, full to overflowing of his own emotions, scattered around him the profusion of his own rich heart and mind, again and again would the excited acclamations of those assembled masses spontaneously break forth; and such an overwhelming outburst of applause would shake the air, as no one could possibly misunderstand.

Kinkel began with a quiet and lucid representation of the state of affairs in Europe, particularly in Germany. He depicted the condition of the people as more degraded by the reaction of Princes, and their hangers-on, than before 1848; brought the Revolution into view for next Spring, and described the means at its disposal. He declared that the next Revolution, which is now boiling in the bosom of France, and which will, it is hoped, break forth in 1852; which is firing the Italians, who stand ready for action from moment to moment, and will lead them to the field of battle, sustained by a Republican army that wickedness and stupidity had sent to Rome, but which must and will be turned again to its just and legitimate use—this Revolution must, in Germany, no longer be made dependent upon barricade combats in the great cities, since we must not wait until the reaction musters its force in neighboring countries against the Revolution, but at the first signal, (which will be given in France,) we must seize the initiative, and begin a regular, well-planned campaign against the Reaction. The Emigration in London, the hearth whence the European Revolution is kept in agitation—has great strength within it, has the approved military talents of the Revolution, and multitudes ready for conflict. Even Germany has armies for the Revolution; all the armies of Germany have fought for the Revolution. Prussia's army battled for the nation in Holstein, the brave men of Baden and the Palatinate have stood in the glare and smoke of cannon for Freedom's sake, and now await the signal with impatience; the Hessians bear within their bosoms the sting of hatred and of rage against the Reaction; the Austrian regiments are held in check by revolutionary regiments of Italians and Hungarians; in short, wherever we look, we see in those armies upon which the Reaction at present depends, powerful divisions of those forces whence the army of the Revolution is to spring. All the armies of Germany, moreover, stand upon higher ground than in 1848, when they still maintained the idea that their oath of fidelity to their monarchs bound them to the latter. The Reaction, itself, has destroyed this illusion, by sending the armies, now *for* and now AGAINST the the cause of Freedom. Thus, the armed forces of the Revolution are prepared. In order to have them at our disposal when the time arrives, only one thing is wanting—and that one thing is MONEY.

Let no one reply with the objection that there is money enough in Germany, which the Germans should contribute. The Germans have contributed, and will continue to contribute; but, in the first place, it is impossible to organize a comprehensive agitation for the purpose of collecting money in Germany itself, owing to the excessively severe system of police and espionage which the Reaction have established; and further, we must not forget that the princes of Germany, now that they see before them the approach of their last brief hour, apply every screw of their tyrannical machinery in order to squeeze out from the people as much as possible, we should not forget that, in this time of oppression, the German studiously heaps together all that he has; so that, in case he should finally be forced to turn his back upon his native home, he may employ his means in emigrating to America; that the German hoards up and clings to the little worldly wealth he has, with close tenacity, until a new ray of hope shall once again pour life and joy into his swelling breast. Still, the German people sacrifice to the cause incessantly, and has never failed to do so. All eyes, however, are justly turned towards America, and here a zeal in contributing to the cause, which will work wonders by its *very example* alone, is confidently looked for.

Kinkel here explained the project of the German National Loan with great clearness, and urged all classes to subscribe according to their means. Kinkel concluded with a powerful appeal to all the Germans in America. It would be presumption in us to attempt a description of the depth and fullness, the truth and spirit of conviction, the uprightness and genuineness of his address. He spoke with overpowering force and fairly bore away his hearers with him to the highest regions of enthusiasm, he lit a flame within them that mounts in brillance and strength to Heaven, and that will burn on until the German Revolution is victorious, until the Republican banner has been planted upon every summit of our magnificent Fatherland, until the kings and their base parasites have received the meet reward of their iniquities. The meeting was imposing, harmonious and animated. Kinkel's words produced an indescribable impression, and we have hoped that the Germans of Philadelphia will set the ball in motion, which will roll on over all America, and that ere Kinkel has completed the circuit of the U. States on his patriotic mission, this ball will have become an avalanche vast enough to guarantee the triumph of the German Revolution.

After Kinkel, spoke Messrs. Nicol. Schmitt, G. Remak and Francis Grund. The profound conviction which was manifest in their hearty and touching discourses, did not fail to produce its effect upon the mass. In the meanwhile a committee had been appointed to draft resolutions. They came in after the above-mentioned speakers had finished, and Mr. Robt. Eckhard read the resolutions given below, in German.—Robt. Tyler pronounced the same in English, introducing them with a short speech expressive of deep sympathy for the "good cause."

A permanent Committee of Finance was then named in accordance with the Resolutions. The subscription lists were then presented, and the signing went briskly forward during the remainder of the meeting. While this was going on, Dr. Elder addressed the meeting in an English speech which was much applauded. Shortly before this, Mr. Gilpin, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, had made his appearance, and had been presented to the meeting by Mr. Remak.

A resolution was then passed, adding the officers of the meeting, as well as His Honor Chas. Gilpin, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and Col. G. de Korponay to the Finance Committee.

After the President had made a few warm and energetic remarks and urged the signing of the subscription lists, the meeting adjourned.

Here follow the

Resolutions of the Mass Meeting held Sept. 27th, 1851, in aid and support of the German Revolution.

1. The meeting declares it to be the call of duty and of honor that every friend of Freedom in America, and more especially all Germans who have immigrated into this country to further by every possible means, and to the best of their ability, the deliverance of Germany from the shameful and degrading tyranny of her princes and from their whole gang of dependants and parasites.

2. The Meeting resolves that the downfall of tyranny cannot be brought about by mere sympathy or parliamentary negotiations but practically only by providing means for the Revolutionary struggle.

3. Therefore, the Meeting recommends the "German National Loan," devised for the above purpose, and resolves to take active part in the same.

4. The Meeting resolves, forthwith, to select from its midst a Committee for the collection of subscriptions, which shall have complete control of the same, until a Revolutionary Financial Board shall have been formed and generally recognized by the Emigration in London.

5. The meeting resolves that, forthwith, two lists shall be drawn up for signature, the one of shares of the Loan to be paid at one time and within one month, the other denoting the weekly successive subscriptions.

6. These resolutions shall be published in the English and German papers of Philadelphia.

NOTE.—The above is translated from the German "Free Press" and "Democrat," of Philadelphia, no English copy of the Resolutions having been received up to this moment.

W. J. ROSE.

Scribblings and Clippings.

R. Chisholm, of Beaufort, S. C., is cultivating the olive from plants procured in the neighborhood of Florence. He has made arrangements to get some trees from Spain. His trees bear abundantly every year. He has not commenced the manufacture of oil; except a few bottles for experiment. The olive tree will grow throughout the cotton growing region. The plant is of slow growth and very hard.

James Richardson, the celebrated and enterprising African traveler, died on the 4th of March last, at a small village called Ungurutua six days distant from Kauka, the capital of Bornou. He was overcome by illness superinduced by intense heat. His body, wrapped in linen, and covered with a carpet, was borne to a grave which was dug four feet deep, under the shade of a large tree, close to the village, followed by all the principal Sheicks and people of the district. The Sultan of Bornou has given orders that all respect and honor shall be paid to the ill-fated British traveler.

A railway is to be built in Spain from Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, to Valladolid. The length is about 140 miles. The line will ultimately be carried forward to Madrid, which capital, by means of a line of steamers from Southampton to the port of Santander, will be then brought in almost immediate communication with London.

The Gardiner (Me.) Transcript says the crop of winter wheat in that State this season, will yield over one million bushels—far exceeding the wheat crop of any preceding year.

The editor of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald acknowledges the receipt of a bottle of wine made from grapes raised in the Creek Nation. It is said to have a flavor similar to Madeira.

The North Mississippi Union nominates Gen. H. S. Foote and Hon. D. S. Dickinson for President and Vice President.

John S. Letcher, Esq., of Rockbridge, Virginia, has been nominated by the delegates of the eleventh district of Virginia, to the late Democratic Convention, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the place of the late Hon. James McDowell.

The Savannah Republican says there was considerable frost in the up country, on the night of the 28th. Not sufficient however to injure the Cotton crops. The crops in the middle portions of the State are represented as being quite unpromising.

The Winchester Republican speaks of a large potato raised by Henry Mehlon near that town, which weighed two and three quarters pounds.

In the town of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, there are forty-eight persons who were living when the declaration of Independence was made, several of whom are over ninety years of age.—The population of the town is about 1300. So says an exchange.

M. Ennis, the Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, England has published a letter, offering $2,500 premium to any ship that will make the voyage from New York to Galway within nine days, and $50 per hour for every hour inside the nine days.

Among the passengers who sailed in the steamship Pacific on Saturday was the Rev. Mr. Odenheimer rector of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia. The Inquirer says that during his absence, he will visit most of the cities of the old world, including Rome, Constantinople and Jerusalem.

There are three religious newspapers published in this country in the Welsh language. The Cyfail, (Friends,) under the auspices of the Calvanistic Methodists in New York; the Cenhadron, (Missionary,) Congregationalists, at Remseu, N. Y., and the Seren Orllewinol, (Western Star.) Baptist, at Pottsville, Pa.

An exchange paper says that "When David slew Goliah with a sling, the latter fell ~~stone dead, and of course~~ quite astonished as such a thing had *never entered his head before.*"

It is said that Mr. Calhoun's work on the constitution of the United States was printed nearly a year ago, having been stereotyped, but is not yet published.

From the 7th of June, 1841, to the same date in 1851, that is, in ten years, the number of inhabited houses in Ireland has decreased by 269,-853, the number of families by 265,785, and the number of persons by 1,659,330. This awful record is the condensation of official tables published by parliament.

The British have determined to seize upon the coast islands, and had formed a plan for the establishment of a provisional government.

The Chambers Tribune, a whig paper in Alabama, says that "whig party at the south is as dead as a mackerel." Well, it is—"dead as a smelt," and has *smelt dead* these six months.—The same party at the north, if shorn, of its abolition strength, would give up the ghost with a suddenness that would demand a "crowner's quest."—*Boston Post.*

Man has two minutes and a half to live, one to smile one to sigh, and a half to love—for in the middle of the minute he dies. But the grave is not deep—it is the shining tread of an angel that seeks us. When the unknown hand throws the last fatal dart at the head of man—then boweth he his head, and the dart only lifts the crown of thorns from his wounds.—*Richter.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Captain Garrett has accomplished the task of walking a mile, running a mile, and riding a mile, in twenty minutes. The captain had twenty-five seconds to spare.

A Welsh paper states that 150,000 watches have been pawned and sold in Wales, for the purpose of finding funds to pay the expenses of a journey to and from London to see the Great Exhibition. In some cases even beds have been disposed of.

Richard O'Gorman, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Dublin, has left Ireland for this country. He took with him a capital of over £20,000. The exile of his only son, who is at present a practising lawyer at the New York bar, has been the cause of Mr. O'Gorman's departure.

A letter from Madrid says: The *lucha de fieras* (fight of wild beasts) is at length to take place; it is announced for the 14th. The programme as now put forth is as follows: 1st. A panther to fight with eight dogs, to be set on him two by two. 2nd. A hyena to fight with four dogs. 3d. A wolf to fight with two dogs. 4th. The lion to fight again with the bull Carinoso, which vanquished him at Aranjuez.

Some unusual importations have been lately made into London. A vessel from Alexandria brought fifty cases of eggs. One from New York brought twenty barrels of cider, the produce of the United States; and another arrived from this city with 14,000 packages of butter as a portion of her cargo. This is the largest importation of butter which has been made from the United States.

A meeting has been held at Chaux de Forrels to discuss the question whether it was not desirable to form a grand league of the people against the sovereigns. The speeches were in French. About 10,000 were present, and about 1,000 attended at a banquet.

The potato crop in Great Britain and Ireland, has suffered more from the blight than was anticipated. A small advance in Indian corn had taken place in consequence.

Some of the German journals state that in the northern parts of Germany the potato disease had made its appearance with great intensity. From Cologne to Berlin, the tubercule is represented as unfit for food, and as sending forth a most offensive odor. It is feared that the poorer classes will suffer severely this year from the calamity.

Dr. J. J. Wilkinson, distinguished as an author, and eminent in science, translator of some of Swedenborg's works, &c., in a preface, dated London, dedicates his new book to Henry James, Esq., of this city. The title is, "The Human Body, and its Connection with Man, Illustrated by the Principal Organs."

The Lancaster Pa., Telegraph, a whig newspaper advocating Gov. Johnston's re-election, says—"*The whigs of Dauphin county as a body are no more in favor of the fugitive slave law, than they are of the locofoco tariff of 1846. They desire to see both of these repealed by the enactment of better laws.*" That is about the position of northern whigs generally.

Mr. Buchanan in the South.

The intense interest which the Southern people take in the movements of this distinguished statesman, may be gathered from the following comments upon his late letter to the Democrats of Bristol:

From the Nashville, Tenn., Union.

This bold and patriotic letter, as will be seen, was written in answer to one inviting Hon. Jas. Buchanan to be present at a Democratic Mass Meeting. It is short and to the point—pure gold without a particle of alloy. Such a document from a Northern Whig of national reputation, aye, of any reputation, would be a curiosity never yet discovered. From "My Dear Sir," to "Yours very Respectfully," there is no dodging, no equivocation, no *wool.* He marches right up to the questions, and handles them like a man, WHO IS A MAN.

Of his late brief speech at Lancaster, in favor of BIGLER, the leading paper in North Carolina, the Raleigh *Standard*, says:

The conduct of Mr. Buchanan contrasts most nobly with that of that miserable demagogue and Abolitionist, W. F. Johnston, the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, whose sentiments and action in relation to the fugitive slave law have contributed more than all things else to the recent murder of Southern men in pursuit of their slaves, at Christiana, in that State. Let it be remembered that James Buchanan is a Republican of the old school, who holds to a strict construction of the Constitution, and repudiates the exercise of all doubtful powers. He is the same man now that he was fifteen years ago in the Senate, when Mr. Calhoun pronounced him thoroughly sound and safe on the slavery question.

From the Wytheville, Va., Republican.

The Hon. James Buchanan was recently invited to attend a Democratic Mass Meeting at Bristol, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to which he responded in a strain of patriotism, worthy the purest days of Democracy and Jefferson.

We copy Mr. Buchanan's letter below, and invite attention to it. Let it be read, and then say, are not these Democrats of Pennsylvania true to the Constitution of the Federal Union—true to the faith of treaties and social compacts, and worthy to be on the territorial point that turns the arch of our glorious confederacy?

Never was there a more interesting election than that which is to come off in Pennsylvania in next month. William Bigler, the stalwart printer Democrat, modelling after the great Franklin, bears aloft the banner of the Constitution, unstained of "higher law" hypocrisy, political design, or selfish interest. Around him rally her thousands of stout-hearted Democracy, her talented and honorable sons, who stake all for the Constitution, the rights of the States—the right of the Southern States in their slaves—and equally of legislation for Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. Foremost of her first sons in this battle for the Constitution and the Union as it is, stands her cherished and honored son, James Buchanan.

Explosion of Steam Boilers.

The frequent explosions of steam boilers, and consequent destruction of the lives and property of our fellow citizens, have reached an extent so frightful, that it is the duty of our public authorities to interpose some law to stop the evil at once. We can scarcely open a newspaper without having our feelings agonized by accounts of scalded and mangled men, women and children, who could have no knowledge of, nor control over, the danger to which they were exposed. Men of science have failed to discover the original cause of these explosions.

The investigations have only proved that they are not imputable to the age of the boilers, nor to the deficiency of water in them; nor to any particular form of them; nor in most cases, to neglect of the attendants. Common sense, then, seems to dictate that the defect must be in the material of which the boilers are composed, and the use of cheap and inferior iron should be prevented by law. It is a well known fact that the better quality of American iron is remarkable for its strength and tenacity, and therefore it is peculiarly adapted for boilers. The difference in strength is not readily apparent after the iron is manufactured into boiler plates.

Then the only test is experience, which has proved so fatal to thousands of our citizens, and will be to many thousands more, unless some stringent law be interposed for their defence.—The existing laws for the inspection of boilers on board of steamboats have no utility. The law should provide a competent inspection of the iron used to make them, and satisfactory evidence should accompany all boiler plates and boilers to show that they were made of good number two American iron. Every plate should be stamped, and penalties inflicted for counterfeiting the stamps or otherwise evading the law.

In making iron of good quality, a due proportion of good ore, coal and limestone is necessary By adding ore alone, without any increase of coal or lime, more iron will be produced at less cost; for excepting the ore, the materials and the price of labor are the same, but the iron will be inferior. A furnace that can produce seventy-five tons per week of the best iron, will with the addition of ore make ninety tons of second quality; and with more ore it will make one hundred and ten tons of third quality, and with still more one hundred and twenty-five tons of fourth quality; and so the ore may be increased until the iron becomes almost as brittle as glass, while the cost of it will be greatly diminished.

In the last few years there has been so much competition among makers of iron at home and abroad, that they use any and every means to reduce the cost, and our fellow-citizens are the sufferers by the bad quality of the iron. The difference in price between good and bad iron in a boiler of common size would not amount to more than twenty dollars, and for this insignificant sum the lives and property of our citizens are sacrificed.

The number two American iron is the strongest known, and some of it is so tough that it can hardly be fractured. The numbers do not with accuracy indicate the qualities. Iron that would be classed as number two at one furnace might scarcely be ranked as number three at another; but generally number two indicates a good gray crystalized iron, and it is the strongest. Number one is a shade darker, with larger crystals, and is not so strong; but it is preferred in foundries for fine moulding, because it becomes very liquid when melted. The Scotch number one iron is the best of the imported, but it is weak and tender. It is used to mix with very inferior and cheap American iron, and the two together make good looking iron, but not strong.

Much of the wrought iron imported from England is very bad. It is said to be made from hard scraps found among old cinder piles, that were never thought of when iron commanded a fair price, and it is made for exportation only. It is readily detected by any person acquainted with iron, for it breaks easily and cannot be welded, and the fracture exhibits numerous little cells in the interior like cast iron; whereas good wrought iron is always in fibres like threads compact. Many disasters occur from the use of this bad iron. The writer had a narrow escape from the tongue bolt of his carriage breaking when going down a hill, and it was found that all the iron work of the carriage was made of this iron, which cost but two and a half cents per pound at retail. Such iron should not be admitted into this country at any price.

The Dollar Mark. ($.)

We have perceived, going the rounds of our exchanges, several articles, purporting to give an account of the origin of the above well-known mark. One is of opinion it is a Contraction of the Spanish word *Peso* into P. S. and then $; another alleges it is upon the records of the historical Society of N. York, that it arose from a combination of the letters U. S., which is more plausible:—we have a theory upon this matter, which we consider the true account of origin of this mark, but only throw out to the lovers of such investigations, for what it is worth. The Spanish Coin, termed among us a *bit*, worth 12½ cts., was by them termed a REAL,—generally denoted by the characters ‖ or the pillars; larger coins were called Reals of 2, Reals of 4 and Reals of 8; a dollar was denoted by ‖ with the figure 8 written across them; hence the dollar mark we now have.—*Steubenville Herald.*

☞ It is no, yet a century since Braddock was defeated at Du Quesne, and George Washington commenced his military life. It is but 93 years since Wolfe and Montcalm contended on Quebec Heights. It is but 90 years since Wolfe and Montcalm contended on Quebec Heights. It is but 99 years since Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, when all that the white man held of the North-west was a series of half-built stockades, garrisoned by handsful of soldiers, separated from their nearest companions by distances greater than the breadth of Britain. Within a very few years men have lived who witnessed these transactions, and now the battle-fields of Pontiac and Tecumseh are covered by the church and the school-house. The scenes of their carnage are now the play grounds of the children. The white man nunmbers millions, while the Indian is so strange a sight as to be a thing of wonder in the dwellings of his fathers.

A Hit.

The Ohio papers hit off pleasantly the style of argument in which the N. Y., *Tribune* has made itself famous, which attributes the potato-rot, currency contraction, canal breaks and cholera, to the tariff of '46, and proves it by a coincidence of dates.

The Portage *Whig* opens an assault on the new constitution of Ohio in the same style:

The New Constitution has now been in operation ten days, and we have not yet had a single drop of rain under it. The earth is dry and parched, the dust ankle deep, and the springs fast failing. The weather is also intensely hot and sultry. If there is any justice in the New Constitution, a little of it can be profitably dispensed now.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, democratic, gallantly meets the issue (after waiting four days for a change in the barometer), and exclaims:

Last night it rained profusely—to-day it continued, and every body is shouting praises to the New Constitution. It is but a foretaste of those delightful showers which are to continue under the new order of things. Grass is destined to grow better, corn bigger, babies fatter. H-u-r-r-a-h for the New Constitution!

THE DIFFERENCE.—When the Whiskey insurrection broke out in western Pennsylvania, although not a single life was lost, and the only offence committed was a refusal to pay the United States tax on whiskey, Gov. M'KEAN took the field in person, under the direction of Gen. WASHINGTON, to compel *an obedience to the laws:* but at this day, when a rebellion against the laws of the United States breaks out, and several men are *murdered* Governor Johnston keeps on his way making stump speeches, telling his friends that Pennsylvania owes these laws no allegiance—that *he* never would have voted for them—and that they ought to be materially amended before he could approve of them.—*Reading Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hodgkinson's "Matchless Blacking."

THIS "Celebrated Matchless Blacking," superior in brilliancy to any ever offered to the public. The proprietors *challenge one trial, which will prove the fact.* Manufactured by Hodgkinson & Co. Quarry street, North Third, Philadelphia; and sold at

S. N. WICKERSHAM'S
Wholesale Drug and Seed Warehouse,
No. 164 and 166 Wood st., corner of Sixth, Pittsburgh.
oct7:3m

☞ **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.

☞ **Democratic Republican Meeting in McKeesport.**—The People of Versailles and the adjoining Townships are requested to attend a Democratic Meeting in McKeesport, on SATURDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Henry S. Magraw, Esq., Col. Black, Andrew Burke, Esq., A. B. McCalmont, Esq., James Watson and David R. Williams will address the meeting. [oct6

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. [sep20:tf

New Job Printing Office.

☞ THE Proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., 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.

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, R. C. Sawyer, Chas. Kent, Wm. Gorman. feb20

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 removed to the Bookstore of H. S. Bosworth & Co., No. 80 Market st., second door from the Diamond. The Office, No. 81 Water street, for rent, at a very low rate.
sep29 R. H. BEESON, Agent.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.
CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
C. G. HUSSEY, Presᵗ. ——— A. W. MARKS, Sec'y
Office—No. 41 Water st., in Warehouse of C. H. Grant.

☞ THIS 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 Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. mar12:tf

Collecting, Bill Posting, &c.
JOHN M'COUBRY

☞ 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. [my21:1y

U. A. O. D.

☞ Meets above Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Third and Wood streets, every Monday evening.
pr28

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall,** *Odeon Building, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets.*—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 ev'ng.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 360, meets every Monday evening, at Union Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield.

Zocco Lodge, No. 385, meets every Thursday evening, at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

Twin City Lodge, No. 241, 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. 289, 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. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

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

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL $100,000.
☞ 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

DIED:

On Tuesday, 7th instant at 4 o'clock, P. M., ELLA CROSEDALE, daughter of ELEANOR J. and JAMES M. CHRISTY, aged 17 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on the corner of Ross and Water streets, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Duquesne Greys!

YOU are notified to attend a PARADE on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, October 10th, at one o'clock, in gray pants.

Punctual attendance at the Drills, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, is particularly requested.

By order.
oct8:1t* WM TROVILLO, Lieut.

FOR SALE.—A valuable property of two and a half acres of Land, agreeably situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, four miles from the city; having a new brick cottage house, of seven rooms; arranged in modern style and well built; also, stable, &c.; a garden; fruit; and other improvements. A most desirable residence for a gentlemen doing business in the city.

oct8 S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent,
50 Smithfield street.

CLARIONETS.—The difficulty of obtaining a correct and good toned Clarionet in this country, having been long and severely felt by the musical public, the subscriber has had made for him expressly, a choice selection, which have just arrived. They are from the factory of the best maker in Europe, and are warranted superior to any Clarionets ever offered for sale East or West. The stock comprises—

A Clarionets—12 and 13 keys;
B " " " "
C " " " "
D " " " "
E flat " " " "

Those in want of really *good* Clarionets, will find this a rare chance. H. KLEBER,
oct8 Sign of the Golden Harp, 101 Third street

SPLENDID INSTRUMENTS.—The subscriber has just received an invoice of a very choice selection of Pianos, made by *Nunns & Clark* Also, by *Dunham*, New York. Among others, a magnificent full sized seven octave *grand piano*, made by Nunns & Clark.—This instrument, after a careful trial and investigation, was pronounced by the professors of New York city, the finest toned and most powerful grand piano, as yet manufactured in this country. Also, several superb Louis XIVth, horizontal, 7, 6½, and octave pianos, of every variety of style and price. H. KLEBER,
No. 101 Third street, Sign of the Golden Harp.

N. B.—The above Pianos having been selected by H. K., from the entire eastern stocks, are warranted equal, if not superior, to any ever brought West. [oct8

WHITE BRAZIL SUGAR—110 bags just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
oct9 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

HAUT SAUTURNE WINE—20 hds and 20 qr casks just received and for sale by
oct8 MILLER & RICKETSON.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.—A. A. MASON & Co. have now on hand 750 dozen of Ladies' Cashmere Silk, Fleeced, Kid and other Gloves. Also, every description of Hosiery, comprising more than 1500 dozen. [oct8

DRESS GOODS.—Opening daily at A. A. MASON & Co.'s every style of fashionable Dress Goods—consisting of Silks, Cashmeres, De Laines, French Merinos, Paramettas and Alpacas. [oct8

BONNET RIBBONS.—A. A. MASON & Co. will exhibit this morning, 20 cartons of rich Bonnet Ribbons. [oct7

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .... JOSEPH C. FOSTER.

Prices of Admission—First Tier and Parquette 50c.; Second and Third Tiers 25c.; Reserved seats in Dress Circle 75c.; Private Boxes $1,00.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 8th, the performance will commence with, for the first time this season, GUY MANNERING.

Meg Merrilies, ... Mrs. J. Vickery.
Dandie Dinmont, ... Mr. C. Foster.
Popular Dance, by Miss WELLS.
The whole to conclude with LOLA MONTES.
Count Muffenuff, ... Mr. Townsend.
Katherine, ... Mrs. Place.

In rehearsal, the grand Fairy Spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN.

Athenæum—Liberty Street,

WILL OPEN, THIS EVENING, September 19th, *the Largest Painting in the World,* HUTCHINGS GRAND CLASSICAL PANORAMA OF THE SEA AND SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN depicting all the grand, beautiful, sublime scenery upon the classical shores of the Old World for nearly four thousand miles in extent, pronounced by the public and press to be by far the most truthful, comprehensive and magnificent Painting ever brought into this country.

Admission—25 cents; Children 15 cents. The Panorama will move every evening in the week at a ¼ before 8 o'clock. [sep19:tf

Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and Mechanics' Institute.

MR. GLIDDON will deliver three Lectures, on BABYLON, NINEVEH and PERSEPOLIS,—(comprising all the latest Biblical discoveries among the ancient monuments of Assyria and Chaldea; copiously illustrated)—before the members of the above Institution and the citizens generally, at the City Lecture Room, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, entrance on Wood. The first Lecture will be given on Tuesday, 7th October; the second on Thursday, the 9th; and the third on Saturday, the 11th instant. To commence at seven in the evening, precisely.

TERMS—Citizens' Course Ticket, $1,00; single admission, 50 cents. To be had at the principal Book-Stores and Hotels. Members' Course Ticket, seventy-five cents; single admission, 37½ cents—to be obtained at the Library Rooms, or from Committee on Lectures.

For particulars see small bills. [oct3

Greenwood Garden.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SHRUBBERY, Vining Roses, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Rhubarb, Grape Vines, hardy Monthly Roses, and every plant necessary to ornament yards and gardens, will be found at Greenwood Nursery. An Omnibus leaves the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh every half hour, for the Garden. Ice Creams and other refreshments served up in the Saloons.

Orders addressed to the Proprietor, West Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
jy25:tf J. M'KAIN.

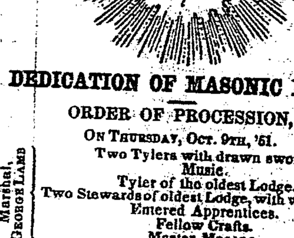
Health Office.

THE public are informed that the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH of the City of Pittsburgh is at No. 69, Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond streets, where all Notices and Communications for the Board must be left. CHARLES NAYLOR,
jy12 Secretary.

G. E. ARNOLD & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE COIN,
BANK NOTES,
SIGHT AND
TIME DRAFTS, &c. &c.

Collections carefully attended to, and proceeds remitted to any part of the Union.

☞ STOCKS ☜
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 74 Fourth street,
sep13] Next door to the Bank of Pittsburgh.



DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALL.

ORDER OF PROCESSION,

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 9TH, '51.

Two Tylers with drawn swords.
Music.
Tyler of the oldest Lodge.
Two Stewards of oldest Lodge, with white Rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Tylers.
Stewards.
Junior Deacons.
Senior Deacons.
Secretaries.
Treasurers.
Past Wardens.
Junior Wardens.
Senior Wardens.
Past Masters.
Masters.
Trustees of Masonic Fund Society.
Orator of the Day.
Bearers of Corn, Wine and Oil.
Grand Secretary and Treasurer.
Master of a Lodge bearing the Holy Writings, Supported by two Stewards with White Rods.
Grand Chaplain.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Grand Wardens.
Deputy Grand Masters.
Master of a Lodge, bearing the Book of Constitutions.
Grand Junior Deacon on the left, with a Black Rod. — On a line five feet apart. — Grand Senior Deacon on the right with a Black Rod.
GRAND MASTER.
Grand Sword-bearer with a drawn sword.
Two Stewards with White Rods.

(Marshals at the side: Ass't Grand Marshal, GEORGE LAMB; Assistant Grand Marshal, CALVIN ADAMS; Ass't Grand Marshal, JOHN P. GLASS; Grand Marshal, JAMES D. BAGGS.)

☞ The Procession will move about 11 o'clock, A. M., in the following order:—From the Masonic Hall up 5th street to Smithfield—down Smithfield to Water—down Water to Wood—up Wood to Third—down Third to Market—along Market to St. Clair and Penn—up Penn to Hand—along Hand to Liberty—down Liberty to Wood—down Wood to Fifth, and thence to the Hall, where the address will be delivered in the Large Room. The citizens of Pittsburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

J. W. HAILMAN,
S. M'KINLEY,
oct7:did JAMES SHIDLE.

☞ Daily papers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City copy, and charge Post

For Sale or Exchange.

ABOUT NINE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

This property is known by the name of the "THREE SPRINGS," or "LYCEUM" and "GREAT BEAR" Caves, situated near the Central Railroad. It will be disposed of together, by sale or barter for property in the city or vicinity. If sold, *a long credit* may be had on reasonable terms, and but a small sum will be required in hand, if of any advantage to the purchaser.

☞ A descriptive Pamphlet forwarded, and any other information given, to those who desire it, by making application *soon*, and *pre paying* their communications.

E. H. HEASTINGS,
No. 48 O'Hara street, or at his Office, No. 4 Wylie and No. 147 Fifth street, immediately opposite the Court House and Jail, Pittsburgh. [oct7:3td&w

JOSEPH KITT,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 272 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(One Door below Eagle Hotel).

IS now receiving from the east a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices—FOR CASH. [oct7:tf

Pittsburgh Nursery.

AN Omnibus runs every hour from the corner of Market and Fourth streets to the Garden, Pennsylvania Avenue, where there is a choice collection of Green House Plants, hardy Monthly and Running Roses, 200 Adelaide Moss do, New Spireas, 1500 do Dwarf Pear of select varieties, Herbaceous Plants, Dahlias, Phlox, Antithiniums, Carnations, &c., and where orders will be taken for Apple, Dwarf do, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Quince and Filbert do, Grapevines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c., Shrubbery, Shade Trees, &c., from the Hill Nursery.

Orders directed to the proprietor, through the Pittsburgh Post Office, to the Garden, Pennsylvania Avenue, or at Mr. R. Dalzell's Liberty street, near the head of Wood, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN MURDOCH, JR.

☞ Orchards and Shrubbery planted neatly to order.
oct7:tf

$3,00 Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Mifflin township, on the M'Keesport road, one-half mile from M'Keesport, on last Wednesday morning, October 1st, a large red COW, with a white stripe on her back; large horns; one of which is bored. Any person returning her to me will receive the above reward.
oct7:3t* BENJ. GUNDY.

For Sale at a Bargain.

A LOT OF GROUND, twenty-five feet fronting on Quarry street, near O'Hara, and extending back to the manor line; on which is erected a good brick house in front, containing five rooms and a hall, and neat brick back building; all finished in the best manner.

ALSO—One Lot on Penn street, Fifth Ward, near the old City Line, forty-eight feet front on Penn street, and running back one hundred feet to Spring alley; on which is erected one brick house, two frame houses and a brewery. Enquire of JOHN A. PARKINSON,
oct7:3wd&w Penn street, Fifth Ward, No. 472.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—To Sail on the 21st of October.—The Packet Ship New WORLD, Knight, Master, will sail as above, her regular day.

For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to JAMES BLAKELY, Agent,
oct2 Sixth and Liberty sts., Pittsburgh.

FOR LONDON.—*Packet of the 10th of October.* The Packet Ship CORNELIUS GRINNELL, Fletcher, Master, will sail as above, her regular day.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the captain on board, foot of Maiden lane, or to W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
86 South st., N. Y., or to
JAMES BLAKELY,
oct2 Sixth and Liberty sts.

Chartiers Coal.

THE CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY having made extensive arrangements for shipping Coal on the Ohio River, at the harbor, at M'KEE'S ROCKS, are now prepared to deliver *five hundred Tons a day*, at one dollar per ton of 2240 pounds, (*scale weight*); five per cent. being allowed for loss in shipment, or, (until further notice), *ninety-five cents per ton, afloat.*

They will sell to the county, at their wharf, *at one dollar per ton*, to all parties loading their own wagons.

This Company has peculiar facilities for loading steam-boats, &c., for the lake or lower markets.

A ton of 2240 pounds contains *thirty bushels* of Pittsburgh Coal, fairly measured.

Apply to the Clerk, at the Office, at M'Kee's Rocks; or to the Engineer, ELWOOD MORRIS, Esq., at the Monongahela House. THOMAS M'ELRATH,
sep29:tf President C. C. C.

SILKS! SILKS!—Now opening at A. A. MASON & Co.'s, 50 pieces of very fashionable Plaid Silks—some as low as 70 cents. Also, 20 pieces rich Glacé Silks. Also, 10 pieces elegant Brocade Silks. [oct7

DR. LARZETTI'S JUNO CORDIAL.—This is the only actual remedy ever discovered for impotency, genital, debility, and all diseases of the genital organs, loss of muscular energy, physical lassitude and general prostration, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, &c.—In all of which it affords almost immediate relief, and if used as directed, is almost certain to produce a positive and certain cure. Sold at
oct7 NO. 50 SMITHFIELD ST.