THE CRAFTSMAN'S JUDGMENT.

"The truth, when hid from wisdom's eyes,
Is by simplicity oft found.—LYDGATE'S POEMS.

In the Jerusalem Targum it is recorded, that during the building of the Temple, the illustrious Solomon, King of Israel, had frequent occasion to exercise his judgment in deciding cases of dispute, which occasionally arose between the workmen, and from the satisfaction which his decisions invariably gave, acquired the surname of the Wise, a title of which he became at last so vain, that the Great Architect of the world, by whom, doubtless, he had been inspired, thought it, in his mercy and wisdom, to reprove him; for as the Rabbinical writer, Tarsai, justly observes, "Vanity is a serpent that devoureth the core of wisdom."

One of the overseers or men entrusted with the direction of the works and the payment of the men, being summoned to attend a meeting of his class, called to him two of the Craftsmen, and placed in their hands a sum of gold, directing them, if he did not return by the appointed time, to pay the hire of their fellows in the usual *peculiar* and Masonic manner, a duty which they both promised faithfully to execute.

As several hours were wanting to the time of payment, the two Craftsmen agreed to bury the treasure which they had received, and proceed to their different occupations. They, accordingly sought a secure place, and committed the gold to the guardianship of its native earth. About an hour before the hour of paying the people arrived, the overseer returned and demanded of the Craftsmen the treasure which he had confided to them. The told him what they had done with it, and conducted him to the spot where it had been deposited. On their arrival, they began to dig, and after removing the soil, found that the treasure had vanished. The overseer immediately charged the two men with the robbery; the men each accused the other, and finally were carried by the soldiers whom the officer summoned before the judgment seat of the King.

It chanced that on that day Solomon resided in royal state, in the midst of his counsellors, to receive the ambassadors of the different monarchs who, hearing of his fame, were solicitous of his alliance. He naturally wished, therefore, to distinguish himself before them; but it pleased the Architect of all that his pride should be rebuked. The two Craftsmen, on being questioned by the King, each declared his innocence, and answered every question with the utmost ingenuousness; they were examined with the most subtle skill, but nothing could be elicited. "They must have been watched," exclaimed their Judge, half vexed at the difficulties which presented themselves, "and the treasure stolen by some robber I see no other solution." This, however, the men both declared to be impossible. "Not a tree or shrub was in sight," said Joel, the first of the Craftsmen. "Not shelter for a sparrow," said Iran, the second; and then they each began to accuse the other of the theft. Finding it impossible to come to a decision, the mortified Solomon hastily dismissed his Council after first remanding the men to prison, and then sauntered forth alone to enjoy an hour's reflection in the Royal Gardens.

It chanced that two old Craftsmen, who had been present at the examination, were seated under a cedar tree discussing the affair, and not perceiving the approach of the monarch, heedlessly continued their conversation. "The judgment of the Ruler seems at fault," observed the first, "the wisdom of the King hath failed." "It is the Divine will, doubtless," replied his companion, "to reprove the vanity of Solomon, to teach him that his power and wisdom are but the gift of the Most High, or else he could scarcely have erred in so simple a matter."

The King, who had over heard the last speech, was highly incensed at their presumption, and commanded his guards to seize them. To their entreaties for mercy, he replied, "If the cause decide this matter, not only will I give thee life and freedom, but a chain of gold, and a ring from the treasury of Israel will I add, and make thee a ruler over thy fellows. If not, by my royal word, thou diest."

"I accept the conditions cheerfully," answered the old man; "my trust is in Him who never failed his servants who sought him in fear and humility. Call together, O King, thy Council, and in an hour I will appear before thee and make known the guilty to thy justice."

Again was Solomon seated upon the throne of Israel, his brow sparkling with the diadem, his councillors and wise men around him, and the ambassadors of his allies before his face. The old Craftsman entered, bearing in his hands a vessel covered with linen; bowing reverently before the throne, he said, "Behold, O King, I am prepared. Let the criminals stand before thy people." They were led on by the guards, when the Monarch, by the direction of his aged coadjutor, thus addressed them:—"In the vase before you, which is half filled with sand, lies buried a serpent sent me from Egypt; it hath the peculiar property of discovering the guilt or innocence of the parties accused, who make trial of its virtue. Let each of you plunge in his hand and search for the reptile; to the innocent, it is harmless as a child; but to the guilty, its sting is death." Joel advanced; and his hand being first oiled, placed it under the cloth, and searched, but without effect; he declared that the creature either eluded his search, or was not there. Iran now approached, and after a few moments examination of the vessel, declared the same.

"Hold forth your hands," exclaimed the King. They did so; that of Joel was black, that of Iran unsullied. Solomon looked doubtingly on the old Craftsman for advice; who, advancing before him, thus addressed him, "Behold, O Monarch, the test of truth—the conscience of the accused has decided between them. Joel, knowing his innocence, freely examined the vase; hence the ashes upon his hand, but Iran, made a coward by guilt, merely placed his under the linen veil, and pretended to do so, or his hand, which was oiled like his companion's, would have been black also; for the urn, in truth, contains nothing but ashes." As he spoke, he removed the veil, and exposed its contents to their gaze.

The guilty Iran, finding himself detected, fell on his knees, and cried for mercy; but was removed by the guards for execution.

Solomon descended from his throne, and taking the chain from his neck, and the ring from his finger, gave them to the aged Craftsman, and raised him to the rank of overseer among his fellows. The old man would have declined the costly gifts. "Keep them, father," said the reproved King, "thou hast indeed taught me a lesson, so galling to human pride, that all our wisdom is from God, and that man's best virtue is humility."

Early Marriage.

What will the ladies say to the following remarks of Dr. James Johnston, in his "Economy of Health?"

"The most proper age for entering the holy bounds of matrimony has been discussed but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted, that I could adduce were this the proper place, a great number of reasons both moral and physical, for the dogma I am about to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate, is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth Septennial, on the part of females, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male; in other words, the female should be at least twenty-one, and the male twenty-eight years old. That there should be seven years' difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes, inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony and celibacy.

"In respect to early marriages, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe that, for every year at which the hymeneal knot is tied below the age of twenty-one, there will be, on an average, three years of premature decay, of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to qualify this calculation. There will be individual expeditions to all general rules. The above will be a fair average estimate.

"On the MORAL consequences of too early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate; though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favor of the practice. It has been said that 'matrimony MAY have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures.' As far as too early marriage is concerned, the adage ought to run thus, 'matrimony MUST have miseries, the celibacy MAY have no pleasures.'

"The choice of a wife, or a husband, is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine to little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole adult population registered as they come of age, and each person, male and female, draw a name out of the urn, and thus render matrimony a complete lottery, the sums total of happiness, misery or content, would be nearly, if not exactly, the same as upon the principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine, the less extravagant it will be found."

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

LECKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....NOVEMBER 3.

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.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between LECKY HARPER and JOHN LAYTON, doing business under the firm of HARPER & LAYTON, in the publication of the Daily Morning Post, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business of the late firm will be settled by HARPER & PHILLIPS, who will also fulfil the contracts entered into by us

LECKY HARPER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1851. JOHN LAYTON.

To the Readers of the Morning Post.

Having disposed of my interest in the *Morning Post* to THOMAS PHILLIPS, I would commend him and my late partner, Mr. HARPER, to a continuance of the friendship so liberally bestowed upon the office heretofore.

Although I relinquish the arduous duties of a publisher, I cannot forget the many kindnesses I have received from friends while in that capacity, and a recollection of their friendship will always remain the most pleasant sensation of my future life.

JOHN LAYTON.

The readers of the *Post* are informed by the above card of Mr. JOHN LAYTON that from the present date I will be once more co-editor of this paper. It affords me peculiar pleasure to be again connected with a democratic journal in Pennsylvania, and more especially, is it agreeable, when I can renew my intercourse with the democracy and my friends of all parties, through the columns of the *Morning Post*.

Having had a part in its origin, I have watched its progress with much interest, and I say with pleasure, that I have always believed it to be sincerely devoted to the advancement of the great principles of the party to which it is attached, and a vigilant protector of the rights of all who claim privileges under the ample protection of our liberal Government. While I enjoy the pleasure of an interest in directing its columns, it will be my object to make it useful to the party and interesting to the community.

The several conductors of the *Post* have always endeavored to make it an honest and influential organ of the Democratic Party; but, at the same time, to so arrange the contents of its columns, that it should be an interesting and desirable *newspaper* for men of every shade of political opinion. It has continued to be such since its commencement, and I risk nothing in saying that while it remains in the hands of its present editors, the principles of pure democracy will always be advocated through its columns without fear or the expectation of undue favor, and that the social interests of our dissenting political brethren, and the amenities of society which every good citizen should observe, will be strictly regarded. Without further remark, I again announce myself as one of the editors of the Pittsburgh *Morning Post*.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

To my Friends and the Public.

It will be seen, by the foregoing announcements, that THOMAS PHILLIPS, Esq. will be hereafter associated with me, in the Editorial and Proprietorship of the *Morning Post*. This arrangement, I feel confident, will meet with the cordial approbation of the numerous friends and patrons of the establishment. Mr. PHILLIPS is too well known in this community to require, at this time, any extended remarks from me, introducing him to the public. As Editor of the *American Manufacturer*, in this city, in past years, and subsequently as joint Editor of the *Daily Post*, he earned for himself the reputation of being a ready, vigorous writer,—a consistent, radical Democrat, and a useful and intelligent citizen. He returns to the paper which his means and industry assisted in establishing, after an absence of six years, bringing with him greater experience and riper judgment. That the present partnership will prove satisfactory to the public and beneficial to the proprietors, I have not the least doubt. The political tone of the paper, I need scarcely add, will remain unchanged. Respectfully, L. HARPER.

New Banks in Ohio.

The following list of Banks, recently established in Ohio, under the Free Banking Law, is from Lord's Cincinnati Detector for October:

Pickaway County Bank, at Circleville.
Stark County Bank, at Canton.
Iron Bank, of Ironton.
Merchants' Bank, of Massillon.
Springfield Bank.
Forest City Bank, of Cleveland.
Union Bank, at Sandusky City.
The Miami Valley Bank, at Dayton.
The Bank of Commerce, Cleveland.
Bank of Marion.
Champaign County Bank, at Urbana.
Savings Bank, of Cincinnati.

The following have filed their certificates with the Auditor of State, and will probably immediately complete their organization:

Drovers' Bank of Hudson, Hudson.
North Western Bank of Ohio, Toledo.
Merchants' Bank of Toledo, Toledo.
Franklin Bank of Portage County, Franklin.
Tradesmans' Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland.
Bank of Medina, Medina.

The engraving and printing are beautifully done by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. They all adopt the same plate—the leading title being "OHIO STATE STOCK BANK."

☞ The Uniontown (Fayette county,) *Sentinal*, an able and influential Democratic paper, has raised the names of BUCHANAN and KING to the head of its columns as candidates for President and Vice President; and the last number of the paper contains an eloquent leader in favor of the nomination of those illustrious statesmen. The fact is, the people throughout the entire county are rising *en masse* in favor of "Pennsylvania's favorite son."

S. & L. R. R.—The contractors on the first 29 miles of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, west from this city are to have the grading, masonry and bridging completed by the 1st of June 1853. It is confidently expected that the rails will be laid, and the cars running on the entire line from Steubenville to Newark by the first of January following.—*Steubenville Messenger.*

☞ Push on the work, my good fellows—push on the work! Pittsburgh will meet you and shake hands in a very short time.

☞ It is said that property in Wheeling has greatly increased in value in view of the construction of the Hempfield and other Railroads to that city.—*Wash. Examiner.*

There was a little story that run the rounds of the papers a few years since entitled "the little Frenchman and his water lots," which we commend to the attention of the Hempfield Railroad speculators about Wheeling.

☞ It is in contemplation to put a portion of the *Hempfield* road under contract forthwith.—What do the sage Pittsburgh editors say to that?—*Wash. Examiner.*

A lunatic once had it "in contemplation" to put a railroad "under contract" to the moon.

THE VICTORY IN OHIO.—The Cleveland *Plain-dealer*, in speaking of the glorious Democratic victory in Ohio, remarks: "Talk about the battle of Waterloo! It was a mere skirmish compared with this. A very pretty demonstration of the cartridge-box, to be sure, but nothing to do with our Ohio victory."

The Tariff.—Subject Resumed.

We have said that the degree of projection, or discrimination, in favor of the American Iron Manufacturer, that we contend for, involves the sacrifice of no principle that has been contended for by the Democratic Party of the country. It is true, that some of the most distinguished statesmen of our party have contended for a rigid adherence to the strictest requirements of the Constitution,—or, rather, that nothing should be done by the General Government, in any manner contravening the intentions of its framers, (and this would probably have been the best policy for all to pursue)—and have denied the power of Congress, while levying taxes, to discriminate in favor of any class of products;—but when it is remembered that considerations of policy, affecting our highest interests as citizens of a common country, such as we now contend for, have led even the great Apostle of the American Democracy, the most powerful champion of *strict construction*, and the unerring advocate and expounder of the rights of the States, to sanction and contend for a course precisely similar,—it may at least be said with safety that we violate no admitted principle of the Democratic party when we recommend this course, as one which we think calculated ultimately to benefit the country: and when it is asked merely as a concession to a large class, whose interests may, we think, be at least temporarily promoted, without inflicting upon the other interests of the country any thing more than they would be entirely willing to bear.

We are sure that no true lover of his country would make the least objection to paying even as much as half a cent a pound more for the Iron that he may be obliged to use, if by so doing he shall be insured, in a few years, as good an article, or perhaps a much better one, at a lower price. But we do not anticipate so great an increase as this in the price of the article. Some have said that a duty of only ten per cent. on the value would be sufficient to insure success to our Iron Manufacturers,—others say fifteen, and there are many who say that twenty or twenty-five per cent. will be necessary. We think the matter can safely be left to Congress; and with such additional duty on foreign Iron as may be assessed, we fear not the result of competition with the world. Our Iron manufactories will be established upon as firm a basis as are those of any other material, and the home competition will insure to the community all that is desired—a good article at a fair, living price. Having thus stated the basis upon which we have been led to contend for such an alteration of the Tariff of 1846, we now proceed to quote a few of the authorities which sustain our views.

Mr. JEFFERSON, in his able commercial Report in 1793, which contains the great system of reciprocity for the government of our intercourse with foreign nations, contends—"Should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties, and regulations, *it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce, and navigation*, by counter prohibitions, duties, and regulations, also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations: nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them." * * * *

If they seize on the means of the United States, to convert them into aliment for their own strength, and withdraw them entirely from those to whom they belong, defensive and protecting measures become necessary."

And again—

"When a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, *it may be proper for us to do the same.*

"It is not to the moderation and justice of others we are to trust for fair and equal access to market with our productions, or for our due share in the transportation of them; but *to our own means of independence* and the firm will to use them."

Such was the deliberately expressed opinion of one of the greatest statesmen who ever lived; and who has been pronounced, by able authority, one hundred years in advance of the age in which he lived, in his political recommendations. He is well known to have favored no legislation of a merely sectional character; nothing that would build up one class at the expense of others; nothing that in any manner conflicted with the express requirements of the Constitution. He contended for *free trade with all the world*, upon principles of strict reciprocity; but was not disposed to encourage his countrymen to lie quietly down, and let other nations trample upon them; nor to insist that they should continue to strive for independence, with all its elements surrounding them, while other nations were indisposed to give them a fair opportunity to offer their products in the market of the world: but were, on the contrary, disposed to cripple their energies, and even to draw from them the entire life-blood of their trade and commerce.

This is the position that we are said now to occupy, by almost every man, who is engaged in the Iron manufacture, or in any business immediately connected with it. We cannot believe that this great body of our citizens are disposed to impose upon the community,—for a considerable number of them have struggled on amid all the disadvantages that have surrounded them, and have warmly sustained our party and its nominees. They have labored under the hope, and in the belief, that they would be able to overcome all obstacles, and render their business independent of foreign competition, without any interference on the part of the Government; but, finding that so many of those who have embarked in the business have utterly failed to succeed, and seeing the country almost flooded with inferior, but low priced, British Iron, they now look to Congress for such action, as will enable them to compete with others in the market of the world. This they can safely do upon the basis we have stated: though every effort must fail on any other ground. We can never be brought to sanction legislation not clearly and radically constitutional; nor any which, even though it might be seemingly *tolerated* under the Constitution, would yet be calculated to affect injuriously any great interest of the country. It is only on this ground,—*because we think the present state of things may, and undoubtedly will, prove ultimately injurious to all our great interests*—Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce,—that we now are in favor of an increased duty upon imported Iron. One or two thoughts more on the subject, and we shall dismiss it, for the present at least.

OUT OF PAIN!—A letter from Boston to the New York *Herald* says, the results in Ohio and Pennsylvania make the Whigs look as black as so many thunder clouds—the Scott Whigs, I mean, for the Webster men seem to bear the visitation with commendable fortitude. Gen. Scott's prospects have been growing worse veay fast, latterly, and these blows from the two great States are regarded by many in the light of grace-strokes. They put him out of pain.—The Webster Whigs are encouraged by this condition of things.

☞ A letter from an officer on board the U. S. steamship Mississippi states that the probability is that KOSSUTH will not reach this country before the first of December. It was his desire to visit his friends in London, and remain with them a few days; and then embark for the United States.

We shall examine the Post's article on the Tariff on Monday.—*Gazette.*

Blow winds and crack your cheeks!

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the distinguished authoress, is preparing for the press a work giving the result of her experience and observations during her interesting and prolonged journey in England, France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Italy and Spain.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

This lady, who is to appear before a Pittsburgh audience for the first time this evening, has created a sensation, wherever she has appeared, second only to the distinguished songstress of Sweden in any respect, and some boldly assert that Miss LIND cannot *hope* to attain to the high position occupied by Mad. BISHOP as a singer of the most difficult Opera Music. We copy the following from the Newark (N. J.) *Mercury*, in relation to her performances in that city:—

The entertainment opened with the grand recitative and cavatina from Norma, in which Madame Bishop is unrivalled. She alone of all who have attempted this difficult piece, gives us not only the music as it was written by the composer, but sings the opening recitative, "sedior voci," without which the cavatina loses entirely its dramatic interest. The song of "Sweet Home" was never more sweetly or touchingly rendered, as was testified by a warm and spontaneous encore. The "Gratia Agimus" was a marvellous triumph of taste and vocal execution, a very musical storm of difficulties, which the genius of the fair artist distributed in most ravishing harmonies. The flute accompaniment of Herr Siede, was extremely pure and chaste. The Scotch ballads were given with inimitable naivete and spirit, and displayed Madame Anna's extraordinary versatility in a favorable light.

The second portion of the entertainment introduced the beautiful Anna in the gorgeous court dress of Louis XVI, as "Linda." Her appearance was most fascinating, and she sang the music and delineated the dramatic situation of the character to perfection. The same ought to be said of the grand scene from Lucia, which certainly was a miracle of skill. No other artist, with no accessories whatever, and standing in front of a dead cream colored wall, with ten green tin candlesticks for footlights, and within six feet of the audience, could by the mere force of her genius, have created the illusion of the scene. The gay and coquettish "Pasadita," sung in the character of a Mexican *merchacha*, was still a new triumph, and dismissed the audience in the happiest of humors.

The flute of Herr Siede is indeed a *Magic Flute*—and the juvenile Signorina Bandini is really a wonder upon the violin. But we confess that one of the most agreeable things to us in all the concert, was the piano improvisation of Mr. Boches, whose fingers really endowed with inspiration the smooth dull ivory. The audience were as well pleased as we—and the veteran maestro was loudly encored, and made to give a second edition of his inimitable fancy warblings.

Masonic.

The Grand Encampment, Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, closed their sessions at Cleveland on Wednesday morning, and adjourned to meet in Chillicothe on the third Tuesday of October, 1852. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

C. F. Hanselmann, of Cincinnati, Grand Master.
Kent Jarvis, of Massillon, Dep. Grand Master.
H. H. Dalton, of Zanesville, Grand Generalissimo.
J. N. Burr, of Mt. Vernon, Grand Capt. General.
John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Grand Recorder.
Leonidas Jewitt, of Athens, Grand Treasurer.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

William B Hubbard, of Columbus, Grand Master.
A. D. Bigelow, of Cleveland, Dep. Grand Master.
W. B. Dodd, of Cincinnati, Sen'r Grand Warden.
L. V. Bierce, of Akron, Junion Grand Warden.
Leonidas Jewitt, of Athens, Grand Treasurer.
B. F. Smith, of Mt Vernon, Grand Secretary.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER R.

J. B. Brown, Mt. Vernon, Grand High Priest.
H. M. Stokes, Lebanon, Grand Dep. High Priest.
H. H. Dodge, Cleveland, Grand King.
Peter Outcalt, Cincinnati, Grand Scribe.
J. C. Coplen, " Grand Treasurer.
G. D. Caldwell, " Grand Secretary.
J. L. Green, Chillicothe, Grand Marshal.
James T. Donahoo, Columbus, Grand Chaplain.

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF GRAND CHAPTER.

G. D. Palmer, Zanesville, Captain of the Host.
W. T. Goodwin, Cleveland, Principal Sojourner.
Hugh Trevor, Marietta, R. A. Captain.
Joseph Jewett, Athens, Master 3d Veil.
George Rex, Worcester, " 2d "
R. H. Timpany, Toledo, " 1st "
P. P. Kane, Massillon, Steward.
J. B. Covert, Cincinnati, Guard.

A Charter was granted to the Oriental Encampment of Cleveland.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

The brig Brahmin has arrived at Boston, with advices to the 6th of September, from Buenos Ayres, where great excitement prevailed in relation to the war.

There seems to be no doubt that Urquiza and the Brazilians have effected a junction, and it is reported that the Buenos Ayreans have recently lost 6,000 horses, and the entire baggage and artillery of one of the divisions, resulting from an adroit movement of the enemy.

The Paraguay Oriental question appears to be settled. Oribe had requested the French Admiral to take the Argentine troops on board his fleet, which, however, had been refused. The Oriental troops, it appears, had finally deserted, and the Argentine troops refusing to fight, Oribe had been driven to the last extremity. The French and English still refused to interfere.

It was feared that Buenos Ayres would shortly be blockaded, as the Brazilinn Admiral, in going up the Parana river, in the steamer Afonso, was fired into from the fort and disabled. The steamer had put back to Montevideo.

The news had caused heavy fluctuations in the paper money of Buenos Ayres. Ounces last year were 282; this year, September 6th, 390, with a prospect of reaching 400.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—*Movements of Troops.*—A letter in the New York Express, dated Vera Cruz, Oct. 9, says:

Gov. Letcher, our Minister to Mexico, arrived at the Capitol, 6th inst., and speaks very flatteringly of his reception. The new cabinet has not yet been formed, and it is quite uncertain when it will be. The resources of the present government are nearly exhausted, and the only channel for a supply to come from, is by asking Congress to permit the anticipation of $800,000 more of the American indemnity.

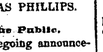
The accounts of the revolution in the Northern Provinces had reached the Capitol, and orders were at once issued to have 10,000 men march instanter and place themselves under the command of Governor Alvalejo, who had gained some advantage over Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, who assumed the leadership of the Revolutionists.

☞ **Commercial Law Lecture.**—A Lecture will be delivered by E. H. Stowe, Esq., at O. K. Chamberlin's Pittsburgh Commercial College, on Monday evening, November 3d, at 8 o'clock. Citizens generally are invited to attend. [nov3:1

D. C. Cossitt & D. H. Hasen,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW—No. 129 FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield. [nov3y

Exchange Livery Stable and Furnishing Office.

No. 178 Penn Street, near the St. Clair Hotel.



THE subscriber, thankful to the public for the liberal share of custom it has thus received, would inform them that he has commenced the UNDERTAKING business in connection with his LIVERY business, and will do business on as reasonable terms as any in the city. Any person having anything to do in the line, may give him a call, as he depend upon their business being attended to promptly; and in the best and neatest manner. [nov3:1m JAMES MATTHEWS.

Fork and Beef Packing, 1851.

THE subscribers having completed their extensive PORK AND BEEF HACKING and Slaughtering establishment, situated a short distance below Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Ohio river, are now prepared to prosecute the business in all its forms and departments. Their house is provided with all the modern improvements and appliances to facilitate the business, so that they are now prepared to fill ORDERS FOR HOGS PER DAY, from which they will deliver dead hogs any place in the city, free of charge. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad passes through, which is now in operation forty-two miles, and we are assured it will be completed one hundred miles in one month from this time—this opening an easy and cheap communication with Ohio, so that Hogs can be brought to this place as cheap as to any other western market, and can be handled and contracted for here, as low as any other point in the west. Besides, Pork and Beef packed here has the advantage over that packed west of this; it can reach an eastern market at all seasons of the year, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, uninterrupted by low or frozen rivers.

We are determined our prices for packing shall be as low as any other establishment in the western country, having been engaged in the business for the last 10 years, and having a thorough knowledge of the same. We feel assured we will be able to give the utmost satisfaction to those who favor us with their business.

E. GALWAY,
J. S. SHAFFER.

nov3:1m

SMITH & SINCLAIR, *Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants*, corner of Wood and First sts.

JAVA COFFEE—20 bags for sale by
nov3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

NAILS—150 kegs assorted sizes for sale by
nov3 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

SEGARS—20,000 Principe;
5,000 Havana;
5,000 Regalia;
100,000 Common.
For sale by SMITH & SINCLAIR.
nov3

BOLKWOOD—4,000 lbs. well seasoned; for sale cheap by CHARLOTTE BLUME.
nov3

MOULDINGS—A good assortment Rosewood Mouldings, for cabinet makers &c. for sale by CHARLOTTE BLUME.
nov3

AUTUMNAL VESPERS.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

The clarion Wind, that blew so loud at morn,
Whistling a thousand leaves from every bough
Of the purple woods, has not a whisper now;
Hushed on the uplands is the huntsman's horn,
And Anakes whistling round the tented corn
The sung, warm cricket lets his shock run down,
Scared by the chill, sad hour, that makes forlorn
The Autumn's gold and brown.

The light is dying out on field and wold;
The life is dying in the leaves and grass.
The World's last breath no longer dims the glass
Of waning sunset, yellow, pale and cold.
His genial pulse, which Summer made so bold,
Has ceased. Haste, Night, and spread thy decent pall!
The silent, stiffening Frost makes havoc; fold
The darkness over all!

The light is dying out o'er all the land,
And in my heart the light is dying. She,
My life's best life, is fading silently
From Earth, from me, and from the dreams we planned;
Since first Love led us with his beaming hand
From hope to hope, yet kept his crown in store
The light of dying out o'er all the land!
To do it it comes no more.

The blossom of my heart, she shrinks away,
Stricken with deadly blight: more wan and weak
Her love replies in blanching lip and cheek,
And gentler in her dear eyes, day by day.
God, in Thy mercy, bid the arm delay
Which through her being smites to dust my own!
Then ope's at the seed thy sun and showers: why slay
The blossoms yet unblown?

In vain—in vain! God will not bid the Spring
Replace with sudden green the Autumn's gold,
And as the night-chain, gathering damp and cold,
Strike up the vales where water-courses sing,
Death's mist shall strike along her veins, and cling
Thenceforth for ever round her glorious frame:
For all her radiant presence, May shall bring
A memory and a name.

What know the woods, that soon shall be so stark,
What know the barren fields, the sonpless air,
Locked in benumbing cold, of blooms more fair
In mornings ushered by the April lark?
Weak solace this, which Grief will never hark;
Blind as a bud in stiff December's mail,
To lift her look beyond the frozen dark
No memory can avail.

I never knew the autumnal eves could wear
With all their pomp, as drear a hue of Death;
I never knew their still and solemn breath
Could rob the breaking heart of strength to bear,
Feeding the blank submission of despair.
Yet peace, sad soul! reproach and pity shine
Refined through starry mists: bend thou in prayer,
Rebuked by love divine.

For life is scarce the twinkle of a star
In God's eternal day. Obscure and dim
With mortal clouds, it yet may beam for Him,
Who darkened here, shine fair to spheres afar.
Be patient, lest my sorrow bar
His grace and blessing, and I fall supine;
Thou knowest my want and weakness are—
My strength, oh, God! in thine.

CHESTER'S EMPORIUM OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock, which is now large and complete—embracing all the latest style of material and garments. Workmanship warranted; at prices that cannot fail to please, when quality is considered.

The largest stock of BOYS' CLOTHING in the City.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

No. 71 Smithfield street,
between Diamond alley and Fourth. ☞

nov3

NEW MUSIC.

SONGS SUNG BY MISS CATHARINE HAYES;
Spirit Voices; 'Tis Sweet to Stray; Two English Ballads—by W. Cuernsey.
The Poor Man's Pride; Dear Land of My Fathers.
Two Irish Ballads—by W. Cuernsey.
The Harp that once through Tara's Halls
Songs sung by Madlle Jenny Lind at her Concerts.
'Tis the Last Rose of Summer.
The Stars of Heaven are Gleaming.
Auld Robin Gray.
Home, Sweet Home. This is the only correct edition containing (by Madlle Jenny Lind's permission), all the changes, ornaments, &c., introduced by her—with new accompaniments by Jules Benedict.
One Little Word before We Part. By N. C. Bochsa.
On the Banks of Old Sait River.
We Come again with Songs to Greet You.
Sleeping, I Dreamed, Love—by W. V. Wallace. Just published.
Somebody's Coming, but I'll Not Tell Who.
The Bachelor's Song—by "One of the Squad."
He Doeth All Things Well.
Mountain Maid's Invitation.
WALTZES—Lily (with colored plate) Hunting; Lucrezia Bagis, Ragotzi's Italian, Arabella, Le Byron, Charleston, &c.
POLKAS—La Plaie de Perles, L'Inspiration, Hamburgh, Sue Ma Brunette, Jenny Lind's Summit, Ravel, &c., &c.
MARCHES—Churubusco Grand, Turkish, Grand Italienne, Wedding, &c.
Just received and for sale at
CHARLOTTE BLUMES,
Old Established Piano Depot,
nov3 No. 129 Wood street.

Double Reed Melodeon.

THE subscriber has just opened very fine Melodeon, 5 octaves, with double sett of reeds, made by the original inventors, Carhartt and Needham, New York. This instrument is equal in point of power and volume to any small organ, and for preferable to it for variety of tone, capacity to stand in tune and facility for transporting. These instruments are made expressly for church use, and owing to the lowness of price are fast superseding the organs. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this fine Melodeon previous to its leaving the subscriber's warerooms, having been purchased by a congregation in this city.

H. KLEBER, No 101 Third st.,
Agent for Carhartt & Needham's Melodeon
oct29 Sole agent for Carhartt & Needham's Melodeon

VENISON—A choice lot just received at the BANK EXCHANGE, on Third street. [oct20:1w

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28, 1851.

A MEETING of the Directors of this Insurance Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o clock, P. M.

F. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

PEARL JEWELRY—Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c., of new and beautiful patterns, now receiving and for sale at Eastern prices

W. W. WILSON, 67 Market st.,
oct21 corner of Fourth.

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL!

OF FALL and Winter Dry Goods and Varities at No. 97, Northwest corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. D. GREGG & Co. would again announce to their old customers and dealers generally in their line, that they are now prepared to offer for sale their present new stock of Goods in quantity for retail. The purchases have been made on the most favorable terms with importers and manufacturers, we better ourselves, and hope to be worthy a continuance of confidence and patronage of our old customers and the public generally, which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon us. Our DRY GOODS STOCK is in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cheeks, Flannels, Drillings, Black and Brown Muslins, Ticklins, Blankets, Linsey Plaids, Alpacas, Merinoes, Muslin De Laines, Cashmeres, fancy Prints, Glazed Cambrics, Cloakings, Table Diapers, Gingham Silks, fancy long Shawls, Silk Cravats, Pongee Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, and Irish Linens direct from Ireland, and all other articles generally kept in the Dry Goods line. Our VARIETY Department will be found on examination to be unsurpassed by any other of the kind West of the Mountains, and is made up in part of Combs, Buttons, Patent and Spool Threads, direct from Europe; Port Monnies and Pocket Books, Hooks and Eyes, Needles and Needles, Tapes, Thimbles, Spoons, Razors, Table Cutlery and Pen Knives just arrived from Sheffield; Patent Medicines, Violin and Violin Strings, Gum Suspenders, Slates and Slate Pencils, Percussion Caps, Spectacles, Pistols, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Edgings, Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Silk Gimps and Fringes, fancy Netting, Green Band ages, Black Silk Veils, Silk Florence together with a general assortment of all other articles in the Variety line. We have on hand and for sale a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Watch Materials, Gold and Gilt Jewelry, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Canes, &c., to which we invite the attention of all buyers, as we are determined to sell our Goods on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or satisfactory references. [au9

N.B. The business of the late firm of GREGG & MCCANDLESS is to be settled by D. GREGG at the stand of D. GREGG & Co., who is fully authorized for such and in whose possession are the papers, Notes and Books of said firm. [oct15:tf

State Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

BRANCH OFFICE, 54 SMITHFIELD st., PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1851.

THE best evidence of the success of the Director in endeavoring to make the "STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" meet the wants of the community, is the unparalleled amount of business which has been done—having issued 7,900 Policies during the past year, thereby adding over $130,000 to the funds of the company. Nearly all this is a cash business of the safest kind, in small risks, and a large proportion insured for only one year.

Whole No Policies issued	7,909	
do do expired, terminated & cancelled	93	
do do in force	7,808	
Amount of Property insured		$7,886,419
do Canceled, terminated and expired	201,728	
do do in force		$7,684,691
do Premium Notes	79,676,37	
do Canceled, terminated, exp'd,	637,10	
do in force		$79,038 77
do Cash Premiums received	$51,557,14	
do do canceled	321,24	
do do		$51,235,90
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	23,411,45	
Balance in favor of the Co., in cash,		$27,824,45

To city or country merchants, and owners of dwellings, and isolated or country property; it is believed this company affords advantages in point of cheapness, promptness, and security, inferior to no Insurance Company in this country.

Conducted on the equitable and greatly improved system of Classification of Risks, excluding all special hazards, insuring only a limited amount in any one locality, thus preventing the frequent occurrence of large fires, and also, on both the Stock and Mutual plan, it not only possesses the cheapness and accommodation of the Mutual Methods, but entitles the insured to a participation in the profits.

Its is under the control of the following Directors:—J. P. Sanderson, A. J. Gillett, John B. Packer, Samuel T. Jones, Alonzo A. Carrier, Philo C. Sedgwick, Rob ert Klotz, Samuel Jones, John F. Rutherford.