Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE F. GILMORE.
Phillips & Gilmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 12.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We have now employed in our Job Office an unusual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness unsurpassed, and with a speed that *shall* not be beat.

We have done a very large amount of printing in our Job Office within the last ten days, but can do still more yet. We will suit all customers as to the speed and accuracy of our work.

THE RESULT.

TUESDAY EVENING, 10 minutes past 9.

Nine districts are now heard from, and according to returns received, R. Biddle Roberts, candidate for District Attorney, it appears, has gained over Hopkins' vote for Canal Commissioner last year, nine hundred and fifty votes.

Hoffman's majority over Hopkins, last year, was 620 votes. The returns already indicate, beyond a doubt, that Roberts is elected District Attorney. That we set down as a certainty, without waiting for further returns.

That McClintock is also elected we can scarcely entertain a doubt. Judge Shannon's vote, so far as heard from, is a very large one.

We write at 91 o'clock of Tuesday evening.

DEMOCRACY.

"Democracy is honest, sincere and earnest, and confident of the power and truth of its ever-living principles, it seeks no new and fraudulent issues for support; and buys no new *isms* for help; and prostitutes no good cause for a political or party purpose."

That is what we said in our address to the voters of the county in our paper of Friday last. Were we right? Has the result justified our estimate of the power and truth of our principles? We think it has.

Our cause is just; our prospects cheering; our triumph certain, if all democrats do their duty."

This was our language yesterday. Our democratic friends must believe us now. If any part of our ticket is defeated this year, it is because democrats neglected their duty.

THE GAZETTE.

What thinks the Gazette now of the "antics" of the new editor of the "Post?"

Will the Gazette say now that the Prohibitory Law is the issue of this campaign?

Even as we write, other returns arriving from the country, call forth shouts, loud and long continued, from the hundreds congregated in front of our office.

We said some time ago that Allegheny county *could* be, and *must* be redeemed. Does any one doubt it now?

The "new editor of the *Post*" commenced his editorial career with that purpose in view, and that purpose must be accomplished.

We claim no particular merit. But the *Gazette* has aimed all his shafts against us, and we call his attention to the result of this election as our reply.

A SPECK OF WAR.

A gross outrage has been committed by a Peruvian officer, and those under his command, at the Chincha Islands, upon the Captain and crew of the American ship Defiance. That ship belonged to Messrs. Jones & Johnson, of New York city, and cost $90,000. She had been loaded with 2,000 tons of guano at those islands, which would be worth $40,000. She was preparing to depart, and was being towed out to sea. When some ways out, her gun was fired by order of Capt. McCreren, her commander. Immediately, several Peruvian boats, filled with armed men, and with the chief Peruvian officer on board, put out from shore, and came alongside the American ship. The officer came on board, and demanded of Capt. McCreren $25, as a fine for firing the gun. The officer received the money, but remaining on board, Capt. McC. requested him to leave, and added that, if he did not, he would use force to be rid of him. At the word force, the officer called all his forces on board, and an attack on the unarmed Americans, few in number, commenced with cutlasses, guns and pistols. Several Americans were severely wounded. Capt. McCreran dangerously. The ship was taken possession of by the Peruvians, and is now at Callao.

This outrage calls for prompt interference of our government, and punishment.

The Washington *Star* thinks our government is already prepared to demand ample reparation, and to enforce it; and that a change in the regulations of the guano trade, favorable to this country, will be the result.

THE GAZETTE.

Well, the election is over, and we are glad of it. We shall now permit the editor of the *Gazette* to take a little repose. He needs it much. We have detected evidence of great fatigue, and prostration of mental powers, in the columns of that paper, for some days past. Had the election been two weeks later, we doubt whether the *Gazette* could have continued to gasp on to the end of the struggle. We now sincerely beg pardon of our neighbor, for having worked him so hard for the last thirty days. We will not disturb him again, if we can help it, for some time. We were but doing our duty; and that duty done, we now assure the *Gazette* that, though hard words have been used on both sides, we bear no malice, and have no unkind feelings towards the editor of that paper.

We will fight a political battle fairly, faithfully, even *fiercely* if necessary; but we will not permit it to sour our temper, or interfere, on our part, with our personal friendships, and social relations. We have done the *Gazette* no injustice, and have no apologies to offer on that score. He has done the *Post* no harm, and hence we have no injuries to remember.

THE SULTAN'S BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—We learn that a block of marble is now in Constantinople, waiting for a conveyance to the United States, intended by the Sultan as a testimonial of his respect for the character and memory of Washington. The carving and inscription are richly gilded. In the centre of what is called the toogra, is the monogram or cipher of the sovereign, and is equivalent to the arms of other countries. It contains the legend: Abd ul Majid Khan, son of Sultan Mahmoud Khan. May his victories be perpetuated." To the right of the toogra is a sprig of fresh roses, which is the particular sign of the present young Sultan. Beneath this are two lines in the Turkish language (which is thus translated into English) with the date of the the hageir, 1,269, A. D. 1858: "To aid in the perpetuation of the friendship existing between the two countries. Abd ul Majid Khan's name is written on the Monument of Washington."—*Wash. Sentinel.*

☞The New York Herald still insists on the dissolution of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce. Its gyrations on this subject are supremely ridiculous. For instance: the other day its Washington correspondent sent over the wires the astounding news that it was in contemplation to send Attorney General Cushing out as Minister to China, which turned out to be an imaginary thing. The Herald, however, builds up an argument on this flimsy foundation, saying: "The very fact of such a rumor having got abroad, plainly indicates the uncertain tenure of office enjoyed by the Cabinet."

How absurd is this, coming, too, as it does, from that prince of rumor-mongers, James Gordon Bennett. Nothing is easier than to send imaginary Washington news over the wires, and nothing more nonsensical than for the conductor of a leading journal to attach importance to such stories even after they are proven untrue. —*Wash. Star.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John C. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, consul of the United States for the port of Belfast in Ireland.

D. W. Johnson, collector of the customs, district of Pearl river, Mississippi, vice John H. Williams, deceased.

THE ELECTION.

Below will be found imperfect tables of the vote in this city and the surrounding districts for County and State officers.

The Whig State ticket carries the County by a majority ranging from three to five hundred.

From the returns, we incline to the belief that the Democrats of this County have elected their candidates for District Attorney, District Judge, State Senator, and also a portion of their Legislative ticket.

We have no room for comment to-day.

DISTRICTS.	Canal Com. [Cowell.]	Aud. Gen'l. [Shunk.]	[McClean.]	Surv'r Gen'l. [Brawley.]	[Myers.]	Sup. Judge. [Knox.]	[Black.]
First Ward	127	173	155	164	147	170	158
Second do	225	190	170	222	162	247	176
Third do	424	188	247	250			
Fourth do	209	238	155	255	130	257	145
Fifth do	396	163	270	172	154	187	245
Sixth do	227	216	194	199	183	231	
Seventh do	77	92	83	90	74	97	
Eighth do	125	93	123	90	113	99	
Ninth do	71	97	62	94	60	96	
Allegheny.							
First Ward	135	210	80	231	75	232	
Second do	40m.	...	33	128	...	...	
Third do	310	165	278	183	268	175	
Lawrenceville	134	74	127	84	103	97	
Pitt	93	52	73	72	65	80	
Indiana	149	54	...	...	...	...	
Lower St. Clair	116	61	122	45	119	51	
Charleroi	139	91	141	97	114	103	
Manchester	128	61	94	91	82	85	
Sharpsburg	68	73	63	80	65	76	
South Pittsburgh	74	84	121	75	...	...	
Peebles	110	68	113	62	94	72	
Ross	61	71	56	69	49	71	
Shaler	45	77	49	69	40	77	
Collins	72	68	63	76	...	...	
West Pittsburgh	...	...	60	60	...	...	
West Deer	20m.	41	68	54	58	54	
Tarentum	...	...	66	118	57	124	
East Deer	...	...	...	...	...	...	

DISTRICTS.	Assembly. Scott.	Chlock.	Warrington.	Hamilton.	Fitzpatrick.	Hopkins.	Parker.	Bigham.	Rose.	Penny.
First Ward	148	147	145	152	104	132	173	103	172	166
Second do	149	156	135	160	169	229	202	178	202	197
Third do	325	238	232	232	250	277	278	277	287	286
Fourth do	141	132	132	144	154	170	240	242	230	245
Fifth do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sixth do	103	192	177	192	232	215	237	220	230	242
Seventh do	65	67	65	62	82	87	84	82	85	85
Eighth do	120	122	121	124	91	96	130	96	130	130
Ninth do	58	58	60	56	94	89	94	93	94	94
Allegheny City.										
First Ward	79	80	75	79	152	237	224	254	246	249
Second do	266	272	278	293	156	178	177	197	181	197
Boroughs.										
Manchester	85	84	80	80	116	93	99	94	88	93
Lawrenceville	141	142	131	134	99	56	87	85	83	87
Sharpsburg	62	63	62	62	80	79	80	80	78	80
South Pittsburgh	114	115	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Townships.										
Charters	132	152	124	137	90	140	172	115	113	111
Tarentum	81	50	47	52	60	43	49	35	56	52
East Deer	141	131	124	137	131	59	50	48	49	47

DISTRICTS.	Dist't Atto'y. [Jones.] [Roberts.]	State Senate. [Cavaleer.] [McClintock.]	Dist. Judge. [Shannon.] [Hampton.]
First Ward	224 127	176 173	191 183
Second do	225 190	173 225	162 247
Third do	424 188	247 250	
Fourth do	209 238	155 255	129 253
Fifth do	396 163	270 172	154 187
Sixth do	227 216	194 199	183 231
Seventh do	77 92	83 90	74 97
Eighth do	125 93	123 90	113 99
Ninth do	71 97	62 94	60 96
Allegheny.			
First Ward	135 210	80 231	75 232
Second do	40m. ...	33 128	... ...
Third do	310 165	278 183	268 175
Lawrenceville	134 74	127 84	103 97
Pitt	93 52	73 72	65 80
Indiana	149 54	... ...	... ...
Lower St. Clair	116 61	122 45	119 51
Charleroi	139 91	141 97	114 103
Manchester	128 61	94 91	82 85
Sharpsburg	68 73	63 80	65 76
South Pittsburgh	74 84	121 75	... ...
Peebles	110 68	113 62	94 72
Ross	61 71	56 69	49 71
Shaler	45 77	49 69	40 77
Collins	72 68	63 76	... ...
West Pittsburgh	... ...	60 60	... ...
West Deer	20m. 41	68 54	58 54
Tarentum	... ...	66 118	57 124
East Deer	... ...	... ...	... ...

Popular Convention in Nebraska.

A convention of some of the Nebraska settlers was held at Kickapootown, on the 24th of September, at which F. J. Marshall presided, and George B. Pauten acted as Secretary. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Whereas, We, the residents of Nebraska territory, believing that all citizens of the United States are entitled to the protection of the general government, and feeling deeply our isolated and unprotected situation and the want of some system of government, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the growing interest of the Territory seems to demand the extinguishment of the present Indian title, and that we are highly gratified to see that the general government is taking active steps to consummate so desirable a policy.

2. That, although we earnestly desire and ask for a speedy extinguishment, nevertheless, we deem it imprudent to settle with a territorial government until after the titles of the present owners of the soil are extinguished, believing, as we do, that we have absolutely fallen into rights guaranteed to them by government, which must be respected.

3. That we fully concur in the views expressed by Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian affairs, in regard to the present settlement by the whites.

4. That we memorialize Congress, both on East, no West, no North, no South, to extinguish the Indian title in Nebraska, is taken from the Weston (Neb.) *Reporter* of the 22d September. The editor was present at the convention, and writes as follows:

"And while upon this point, we will remark, that we were happy to meet Col. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, there. He was holding a council with the Kickapoos, assisted by Major Vanderslice, their agent, at the Kickapoo reserve, about 7 miles from this place, on the Pottawatomies. We learned from Col. Manypenny that he was unable to obtain a treaty for purchase, even to get the Kickapoos to consent to sell their lands at any price, at present, but he hopes, at some future time, to be able to succeed in making a treaty with them. He says they, several other tribes above, whom he has visited and consulted with, have very favorable feelings towards us in fact, as one of them told him, a few days since, they are willing to trade their land weight by weight with gold. This, he says, is owing, in a great measure, to the danger of their citizens to rush over into the territory.

"The Indians have become alarmed, and think the government will be willing to pay almost any price they may ask for their lands. This unwarrantable desire, created on the part of our citizens by some mad brain in office, will no doubt be the effect to delay and greatly hinder the final completion of the treaties with them, extinguishing their titles, and the consequent speedy organization of the territory, and will eventually cost the government several thousand dollars in addition to the purchase of those lands. He deems it to be the imperative duty, (and we are strongly of this opinion) of the citizens of the territory of Nebraska, and all who are interested in the organization of a territorial government over the country, that they should cease to agitate the question further, until those treaties are consummated, which he thinks may be effected at the next early session of Congress, so that a bill for its organization may be passed. He also most strongly deprecates settlements on the Indian lands of the country by the whites, before these treaties have been fully consummated with the Indians, and their titles extinguished.

"He is of the opinion that no injury can result from it, and that, perhaps, it is proper for the people of the territory to send a suitable delegate to the next Congress, (although, perchance, he may not obtain a seat,) and that the delegate sent be prepared to give, if possible, a satisfactory answer to the now vexed question—what shall we do with those Indians after their titles are extinguished, and they consent to leave their lands?

It will be remembered, that the bill for the organization of the territory of Nebraska was defeated on the last day of the last session of the last Congress. This convention seems to have been made to order, and, taken in connection with the statement attributed to Colonel Manypenny, appears to indicate the existence of a party somewhere, opposed to the admission of Nebraska into the Union.—*New York Evening Post.*

POSTAGE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.—The following are the rates agreed upon between the Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Post Office of the United States of America, for carrying into execution the Convention of December 16, 1851, which went into operation on the 1st inst:

Guyaquil, (Ecuador)	48 cents on letters *sent*; being the United States and foreign postage. Prepayment required.
Quito do	
Cobija (Bolivia)	24 cents on letters *received*; being the United States postage only.
La Paz do	
Copiapo (Chili)	
Illapel do	
Coquimbo do	
Valparaiso do	
St. Iago do	

Newspapers sent, 8 cents, and newspapers received, 4 cents each, to be collected in the United States.

Payta (Peru)	22 cents on letters sent; being the United States and foreign postage. Prepayment required.
Lambayeque do	
Huacheco do	
Cazma do	
Huacho do	20 cents on letters *received*; being the United States postage only.
Callao do	
Lima do	
Pisco do	
Islay do	
Arica do	
Iquique do	

Newspapers sent 8 cents, and newspapers received, 4 cents each, to be collected in the United States.

Bogota, New Granada	28 cents for letters *sent*; being the United States and foreign postage. Prepayment required.
Buenaventura do	20 cents on letters *received*; being the United States postage only.

Newspapers sent, 8 cents, and newspapers received, 4 cents, to be collected in the United States.

Women's Rights Convention.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—The convention re-assembled yesterday in a very quiet manner, no traces of the storm of the day previous being manifested. This harmony was soon threatened, however, by the introduction of a letter from Rev. J. W. Higginson, asking the convention to take up a collection for the purpose of printing tracts in favor of women's rights. Mrs. Barker and Abby Kelly objected, denouncing the reverend gentleman as a heretic. Lucy Stone replied in indignant terms, after which a collection was taken up. While the plate was going round, some young men in the gallery said if Miss Lucy would come herself they would shell out. Miss Lucy promptly went, and the young men gave her $40.

Mr. Garrison introduced a resolution denouncing the action of the World's Temperance Convention against Antoinette L. Brown, which was adopted.

Mr. Barker made a blasphemous address against the church and the bible, to which Antoinette Brown in indignant language expressed her willingness to reply. The convention then adjourned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—The closing scenes in the Women's Convention last evening were of the most exciting character.

Antoinette Brown replied to Mr. Barker's infidel speech, denouncing him as a heretic.

Mr. Garrison replied to Antoinette in defence of Mr. Barker. Mr. Nevins also replied to Barker, making several personal allusions, and was interrupted several times by Garrison and Barker, who were finally hissed down.

Mr. Garrison called Mr. Nevins a blackguard rowdy, whereupon great excitement ensued.

It was voted to hold the next convention in Philadelphia, in October, 1854.

After the adjournment, Nevins met Garrison in the street, and demanded an apology, which was refused. Nevins then laid violent hands on Garrison, pulling his nose and otherwise abusing him. The latter made no resistance, and Nevins was finally taken off by his friends.—*Balt. Sun.*

CATHOLIC ALLEGIANCE.—An Irish Roman Catholic Bishop has made a statement as to the kind of allegiance due by Irish Catholics to the Queen. The Bishop is the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Ross, and the following is a passage in a discourse preached at the concluding sitting of the late Munster Synod:

"In the head of the church you recognise not the sovereign of Rome. As secular ruler of a certain territory he may have whatever views or plans best suit the interests of his own subjects. In the political combinations required by the clashing rivalries of nations, Protestant states have no unanimity. But in spiritual matters Catholic sovereigns have been the formidable enemies of the ruler of the so-called Papal States. As the allegiance of a Catholic Frenchman is due to a Louis or a Napoleon, (or as the allegiance of a Catholic Belgian is due to a Leopold,) your whole and undivided civil allegiance is due to the Sovereign of the British Empire. That allegiance of heart and hand you readily offer; and together with it in a spirit of respectful attachment to the illustrious lady who now sits on the throne, and who comes not, as of old, to crush, but to smile with encouragement on the first germs of rich industry, you offer a fervent prayer to Heaven that among Britain's kings and queens, the reign of Victoria may be the longest, the brightest, and the happiest, and from it may commence the date of Ireland's regeneration and of England's strength."—*London Leader.*

LATER FROM LIBERIA.—The Maryland Colonization Journal has advices from Cape Palmas to the 1st of July. Henry B. Dorsey, a promising young emigrant from Baltimore, had died, in consequence, it is said, of indiscreetly using a large quantity of quack medicines to protect himself from the fever. Silas Harmon, who arrived out in the "R. Cross" is on his return to Baltimore in the "Banshee," via Rio. He works his passage home, in order to take his family to Liberia. Messrs. Cassel and Prout, commissioners to arrange the terms of separation between the Society and the Colony were to take passage for Baltimore in the "Shirley." Dr. McGill speaks in high terms of Mr. Fuller, an emigrant from Cambridge, Md. King Will, a great friend of the Colony, was ill, and was threatened with leprosy. Peace and prosperity prevailed throughout the entire Colony.—*Balt. Sun.*

SANTA ANNA AND THE MEXICAN ARMY.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from the Mexican Legation, showing that the object of Santa Anna in raising a large number of troops, is neither to overawe the Mexican people nor to make war upon any friendly power, but to repel attacks from Indians, and prevent unlawful and armed incursions from the American side of the Rio Grande. The United States Government, it is alleged, has not carried out the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, in which it obligated itself to hold in check the wild Indians on its frontiers, and therefore Santa Anna has been compelled to send a large force to the Rio Grande, as a matter of self-protection.—*Balt. Sun.*

LATER FROM HAVANA.—The steamer Geo. Law arrived at New York on Saturday, with Havana dates to the 3d inst. The Island was quiet and healthy. The trade of Havana was brisk, and trade vessels were in demand.

The brig New World, from Cienfuegos, had put into Boston in distress, the captain having lost his wife and three children with the yellow fever. The captain and the rest of the crew were sick.

Sugar was in steady demand, and the stock decreased, not much remaining in the country. White, ordinary to middling, 6¾ a 7¼ rials; yellows 6 to 6¾; browns 6¼ to 6¾; molasses 2¼ to 2½ rials. Coffee scarce at 8¾ to 9¼.

ATLANTA BANK REPUDIATED.—An attempt having been made throughout Wisconsin, as elsewhere, to buy up the current scrips with the issues of the Atlanta Bank, public meetings have been held in various localities in that State, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the people in regard to the introduction of these shinplasters into circulation. At a meeting held in Janesville last week, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of Rock county will receive, in pay for their produce, nothing but gold and silver, or the bills of State banks, or of other specie-paying banks.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE FISHERIES.—It was intimated in the course of last summer that Mr. Rush, as one of the negotiators of the Convention of 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, might perhaps be able to afford useful explanations in regard to its meaning, though not hitherto appealed to on the entangled fishery question. The Philadelphia Inquirer understands that the Government has lately invited a communication of his views, and that they have been furnished. It is said that they strongly corroborate the American construction by authentic records and incidents belonging to the negotiation itself, when all are known.

RELEASE OF KOSZTA.—It is said that Austria hoped to have sent the news here of her intentions to release Koszta in time to recall Mr. Hulsemann's recent note to Secretary Marcy. The cause of this cringing is a fear lest the United States should get into a difficulty with Austria, and cripple her Navy, which may speedily be required to assist Russia in the struggle against Turkey and Hungary. It is also said that if our government had an opportunity, it would refuse to receive Koszta, except unconditionally.—*Balt. Sun.*

COAL PRODUCING STATES.—A work has recently been issued by Mr. Richard Taylor, in which the extent of coal formation in the various States of the Union, is given as follows:

Alabama	2,400 sq. miles.
Georgia	160 "
Tennessee	4,300 "
Kentucky	13,500 "
Virginia	21,125 "
Maryland	550 "
Ohio	11,000 "
Indiana	7,100 "
Illinois	44,000 "
Pennsylvania	15,437 "
Michigan	5,000 "
Missouri	6,000 "
Total	133,122

☞A letter from Hamburg, of the 10th, says that large quantities of merchandise were being sent from that city to the Russo American factory, which has been for some years established "on the north of California," opposite Kamschatka. It is a commercial undertaking, of which the Emperor of Russia holds half the shares. The President of the Company is a Russian Admiral at St. Petersburg. An officer of the Russian Navy, is on the spot to direct the commercial operations, and at the end of six years, he is to be promoted to the rank of Admiral.

COMPLETION OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.—We learn from the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, that the first boat through from the Lakes, via the Wabash and Erie canal, arrived at that place on the 29th ult. This stupendous public improvement, begun over twenty-one years ago, is at length completed, uniting the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio through a ditch 469 miles long.

Mrs. Stowe Wanted.

The daily records of crime in the Magistrates' Courts of London are of a nature so dark and horrible, that the worst revelations which the Bowery or the Five Points exhibits, sinks into insignificance in comparison. Brutal instances of assaults on poor, sickly, and often starving females, by the creatures whom the law, and the holy ordinance of marriage, have constituted their protectors, are frequent. Cruelty the most refined, exercised towards puny children; and murderous attacks, with some features peculiarly cowardly and savage about them, make up the usual category with the now favorite pastime of woman-whipping.

The latest development in the history of cruelty in Great Britain, has been a code of barbarous regulations which the prison authorities of Birmingham had framed for the government of the prison. An investigation is now in progress relative to this system, and some of the testimony reveals a barbarity that would throw discredit upon a tribe of cannibals.

Collars of thick leather, five inches high, placed around the neck so as to produce partial strangulation for several hours—straight-jackets, so constructed for torture that the wearers cry out for death as a release from their agony; the slow torture of starvation; a deprivation, for several nights in succession, of a bed to rest the agonised limbs upon; and a novel invention, called the "crank," where the strength is taxed far beyond its powers in turning a machine—are the means these humane managers have selected to enforce discipline. What wonder that attempts at suicide were frequent, and in one unfortunate instance successful.

We hope the condition of the poor sufferers will receive a share of the sympathy so generously bestowed on the colored chattels of Kentucky and Louisiana. Could not Birmingham raise up another Mrs. Stowe?—*Cin. Col.*

Items of News and Miscellany.

Putnam, the conductor of the ill-fated train on the Providence and Worcester railroad, who was arrested to answer for manslaughter, has been discharged, no indictment being found against him.

Why are diplomatic papers called circular notes? Because they go round about a subject without coming to any definite end. They are, moreover, called circular, because they are seldom on the square.

It is proposed to make a Slackwater Navigation from Athens to Binghamton, N. Y., and thus connect the New York canals with the west coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania. The work, it is said, can be done for about $200,000.

The extension of the Manassas Gap Railroad to Salem, Va., is exciting considerable attention in Rockbridge, Augusta and Roanoke. A convention will be held in Staunton on the 7th of November, to adopt such measures as will be most likely to secure its extension.

The Deep river copper mine, of North Carolina, is becoming productive. Already 40 lbs. copper, it is said, have been sent forward, and more is on the way. The lode now worked continues to look well, and to produce a large quantity of copper.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, contradicts the report that his congregation had presented him with $15,000 to buy a summer residence, but says a few friends have enabled him to purchase a farm of 96 acres, costing, with stock, implements, &c., $6,000.

Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, has appointed Dr. J. Cobb, the distinguished ex professor of anatomy in the Louisville medical institute, to the head of the assay office in New York city.

A widow woman, named Harker, 65 years of age, was committed to prison a few days since, at Huntingdon, Pa., charged with causing the death of her sister, the wife of Samuel Harris, by giving her poison.

A large number of new buildings are erecting in New Orleans, and the desolated city is now beginning to recover from the effects of the yellow fever. Business of all kinds, according to the newspapers of the 27th ult., was resuming its wonted activity.

On Friday night, a fire broke out at or on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company's Bridge over Brewsick River, by which some 60 feet of the superstructure on the east next to Wilmington, N. C., were consumed, as also two platform cars, loaded with turpentine.

The Cumberland Miner's Journal says:—There is great demand at this place at the present time for mechanics of almost every kind. The health of the place is entirely restored, and no doubt employment could be easily obtained, with good wages, in several important branches of business.

The sum of five thousand pounds was recently placed in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, by Queen Victoria, for distribution among the Dublin charities.

A movement has been set on foot by the Rev. A. A. James, of Birmingham, Mr. Thompson, and others, in England, to procure a million of copies of the New Testament in Chinese, for distribution among the insurgents. The cost will be £17,000. Mr. Thompson gives 1,000 copies, and Mr. James 500.

The success of the atmospheric telegraph, for transmitting packages from one point to another, is said to be complete. A company is now being formed with a capital of $500,000 for the purpose of constructing a line of telegraph from Boston to New York, having a cylinder two feet in diameter, by means of which it is believed that packages may be sent from one city to the other in fifteen minutes.

The Hebrew Synagogue at Louisville, was outrageously attacked with stones on Monday, by a gang of white and black boys, two of whom were arrested.

Serious charges have been made in Schuylkill county, Pa., against certain coal operators, of defrauding their customers and the Reading Railroad Company by false certificates of weight. These charges have induced a meeting of the coal operators and business men of the county, for the purpose of making arrangements for a thorough investigation.

Madame Anne Thillon, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. and Miss Richings, and Mrs. Howard, are playing at the various theatres in Boston.

The exports of ice from Boston for the month of September last were 2,410 tons, of which about one thousand tons were to foreign ports—Australia, Havana, &c. The whole amount exported during the year thus far, has been 65,342 tons—considerably less than last year and the year before.

Canadian Oatmeal was grown to be an important article of commerce between Canada and the United States. According to the Toronto Leader Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston and New York, are the markets to which most of the Canadian oatmeal finds its way.

The King of Holland lately delivered his usual speech to the States General, concluding by 25 minutes past one o'clock, P. M. It was immediately translated, transmitted by telegraph to Amsterdam, and composed and published by three o'clock the same afternoon. The line traverses nearly 100 miles on the bed of the German ocean. The speech contained 1,750 words.

There is now residing in Bowling Green, a woman of color, who, it is said, is the mother of 19 children, the youngest of whom is now in his 68th year.

The cholera in Great Britain is steadily increasing. At Newcastle, there has been 935 deaths and 80 a day—seven times as much as in 1831-'32. At Gateshead, in 15 days, there were 227, or nearly twice as many as in 1831-'32. The disease was visible in Hull, Durham, Hexham, Eton, Berwick, Darlington, Windsor and Belfast, but had decreased at Manchester.

A New York Tombs lawyer, named Wagstaff, has been convicted in Hudson county, N. Y., of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to jail for four months, and fined $800, besides $200 costs.

RENTS IN NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, has the following statement relative to the enormous amounts paid for rent in New York:

"I am perfectly astonished at the rate of rents in this city. I know a single *basement room* on Wall street, to reach which you must descend five or six steps from the footway, with a low ten foot ceiling, and the room not more than thirty by twenty feet, which rents for $6000 per annum. A lot, twenty-five feet by seventy-five, as high up on Broadway as the corner of Fulton street, was recently leased for twenty-one years, and the ground landlord is besides to have the building, which is now being erected on it, and will cost $20,000. A building on Broadway, immediately adjoining Trinity church yard, forty feet front and two hundred deep, opening on a side alley, and cut up into corridors and offices, brings an aggregate rent of $60,000 per annum; and a gentleman, who has built himself a splendid dwelling as high up in Broadway as the neighborhood of Union Square, at least two miles above the City Hall, says he plainly sees that he must be driven away in a few years by the encroachment of hotels, stores and shops, and told me he had already been offered a rent of $10,000 per annum for the house."

WHY DID JACOB WEEP?

Jacob kissed Rachael, and lifted up his voice and wept—*Scripture.*

If Rachael was a pretty girl, and kept her mouth clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about.—*N. Y. Globe.*

How do you know but that she slapped his face for him?—*N. O. Delta.*

Gentlemen, hold your tongues. The cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachael to allow him to kiss her again.—*Flag.*

It is our opinion Jacob wept because he hadn't kissed Rachael before, and regretted the time he had lost.—*Age.*

Green—verdant, one and all of ye. The fellow boo-hood because she did not kiss him in return.—*Manchester Adv.*

Fshawl none of you are judges of human nature. Rachael was the first girl that Jacob kissed, and he got so scared that his voice trembled, and tears came trickling down his cheeks.—*Auburn Adv.*

Jacob was a man what labored in the field. When he kissed Rachael he had just returned from his labors, and had not washed his lips. After he had discovered that he had soiled Rachael's cheek, he wept for fear she would think he was one of the "Free Soilers."—*Alb. Free.*

Pooh! pooh! you are all in the spring-time of life, and excessively green. Rachael had been eating onions, consekenge Jacob cried.—*Det. Free Press:*

No, gentlemen, not one of you are correct. The reason Jacob wept, was, he feared Rachael would tell his mamma.—*Jersey Tel.*

Pshaw! you are all out. The reason Jacob wept was that Rachael would not let him stop kissing her, when he once began.—*Penn. Reg.*

May be she bit him.—*Yazoo Whig.*

May it not be that it was his first attempt at kissing! If so, she ought to have bit him.—*Nantsmond Eng.*

What a long list of innocents! We know for we have tried it on. There was no tear shed, and the good book does not say there was. It was only his mouth that watered, and the lifting up his voice forced it out his eyes.—*People's Paper.*

Gentlemen, you have all missed. It was the weeping of disappointment. Rachael did not taste as good as she looked. It is as plain as a pike-staff.—*Exchange.*

O you "git out" all on ye! Jacob cried for joy, 'cause he was so glad she let him.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday morning, October 11th, in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. McIlvaine, Mr. THOMAS LOVEROAN, late of Chicago, to Miss MARY ANN HAGAN, of the village of Oakland.

The groom and bride have our benediction for their future life. May their journey have always a pleasing virtuse, and her easy grace, innocence, beauty and truth

Of they are blest indeed, and swift the hours
Till her "sisters" wreathe her hair in flowers.
Then before all they stand: the holy vow,
And ring of gold—no fond illusions now—
Bind her as fits. Across the threshold led,
And every tear kissed off as soon as shed;
Its burden she enters, there to be a light,
Shining within when all without is night;
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing.
How oft her eyes read his; her gentle mind
Tunes to look well, all his thoughts inclined,
Still subject—ever on the watch to borrow
Mirth of his mirth, and sorrow of his sorrow—
The soul of music slumbers in the shell,
Till waked to rapture by the master's spell;
And feeling hearts, touch but sympathy, your
Allegiant melodies unheard before.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Dancing School.

CHRISTOPHER A. MCMANUS, late of Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he intends opening in a short time a Dancing School, in Washington Hall, Wood street. He will teach the Plain and Fancy Quadrille, Mazurka Quadrille, Polka Quadrille, Schottish Quadrille, Russian Mazurka, Polka Waltz, Schottish Waltz, Plain Waltz, Redowa Waltz, Chaine des Dames Waltz, Montpensier Waltz, Spanish Waltz, Cracova Waltz, and Cellium Waltz. Persons who may wish to join his classes which are now forming, can have a private interview at his office on 9 o'clock in the morning till 12, and from 1 to 5 in the afternoon. There will also be classes formed for ladies and children, in the afternoon; also, persons taught at their own private residence, if required. For further information enquire at the Hall, or address CHRISTOPHER A. MCMANUS.

N. B. There will be a special meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall, for the purpose of forming a Juvenile Gent's class, to which all persons are invited who may wish to join.

Steamboat Engineers Wanted.

50 ENGINEERS WANTED, in this city, to whom steady employment will be given, and the following wages:

First Engineer, one hundred dollars per month and boarding.

Second Engineer, seventy-five dollars per month and boarding.

No person who is a member of the Pittsburgh Union of Engineers need apply, as their services are not required, unless they withdraw from that Society.

For further particulars, address WM. EVANS,
oct12-1w Sec'y Captains' Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞On motion of Capt. Boyde, it was *Resolved*, That all Engineers wishing to obtain their license for First and Second Engineers, are requested to call at the Hall of Steamboat Captains, above N. B. Holmes & Bro's, Water street, at 3 p. m. on Thursday, or to Capt. J. HENKEFELTER,
Capt. D. HOLMES,
Capt. W. HANNA,
Capt. W. HASLETT,
Capt. A. D. MILLER.
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