—fruit merchants, with their portioned slices of pumpkin or melon—pitcher bearers of iced water—friers of maccaroni, warding off the importunities of mendicants—jugglers and bagpipers intermingled with Capuchin friars—strings of loaded asses bearing away the refuse of the gardeners' stalls—may all be seen in noisy, but picturesque combination. The stands of the fruitsellers, thanks to the beneficent influence of the climate, present a gratifying sight: a profusion of oranges and lemons, both green and yellow; of pomegranates, grapes, figs, melons, apples, pears, medlars and nuts, decorated with branches of rosemary, and bunches of Spanish pepper hung on myrtle stalks, besides pine nuts which are roasted in adjacent stalls, for the purpose of getting at their sweet kernels—form a tempting picture of natural abundance.

On the day in question, the season having been uncommonly fine, a more than usual proportion of fruit and vegetables was displayed in the market; and as the municipal officers persisted in taxing the superfluity which necessarily remained as waste, a dispute arose among the people whether this unjust impost ought to fall upon the countrymen, as raisers of the commodity—or upon the retail venders of the market. Nanciello, the *Eletto del Popolo*, or provost of trade, decided against the gardeners; in consequence of which adjudication, a peasant from Pozzuoli, who was married to Masaniello's sister felt aggrieved. Throwing down a basket of figs which had been the subject of dispute, he declared with ungarded vehemence, that at least their tyrannical rulers should not participate in the spoil.

"Let them have their share!" exclaimed Masaniello, who had joined the affray; and taking up a bunch of figs, he struck the provost Nanciello in the face.

This act of violence became the signal for universal uproar. Masaniello, standing on a market bench, harangued the populace; exhorting them to second his efforts in the defence of their liberties, and promising them eventual redress for all their injuries. The people, animated by his eloquence, and by the prospects it held out, immediately proceeded to open acts of insurrection; and not content with destroying the official and private residences of all persons concerned in the administration of the taxes, they broke into the gunsmiths' shop, and armed themselves with weapons for the maintenance of their cause. The Principe di Bisignano, a Neapolitan nobleman, whom they accidentally encountered, was compelled to act as chief of the mob; which had now increased to the number of many thousands. Notwithstanding the rebellious character of their proceedings, it is remarkable that the rioters abstained from pillage, except in the seizure of arms for their own defence.

The first object of Masaniello was to proceed to the palace of the viceroy. Having forced an entrance by overpowering the guards, he peremptorily insisted on the abolition of the market tax; to which the Duke of Arcos, under the influence of fear, and in order to favor his own escape, readily assented. In his flight from the palace—the furniture and decorations of which were entirely destroyed by the insurgents—he was loaded with insults; and had much difficulty in obtaining shelter at Castel Nuovo, which he at length effected by distributing money among the angry populace.

In consequence of the desertion of the viceroy and the Prince of Bisignano, the people chose to consider themselves emancipated from the thraldom of the provincial government, and immediately proceeded to elect Masaniello as their leader, under the title of 'Captain General of the most faithful People of Naples.' The first act of his authority was to break open the prisons and inundate the city with their infamous inhabitants, and a thousand outrages were the natural consequences of this rash step. Houses were pillaged and innocent persons put to death; while the incidental explosion of a magazine of gunpowder aggravated the disasters of the day. The viceroy, who had taken shelter in the Castel Nuovo, attempted to garrison and strengthen its fortifications, as well as those of St. Elmo and the Castle dell' Uovo, or Castle of the Egg; but the regular troops, although joined by the militia, were found insufficient to defend these places, and the men began to betray symptoms of disaffection. Perceiving his situation to be desperate, he prevailed on the Duke of Matalone, whom he held prisoner in Castel Nuovo, to negotiate for him with the insurgents: who flattered by their previous triumph, now increased their demands—insisting upon the abolition of certain obnoxious taxes which they asserted to be contrary to the spirit of a certain charter granted by Charles V. to the citizens of Naples, which they produced and affected to revere as the safeguard of their rights.

To those conditions the Duke of Arcos reluctantly agreed; but having endeavored to impose a fictitious document upon them in lieu of the promised charter, his envoy, the Duke of Matalone, was grossly insulted and thrown into prison; while Masaniello's party renewed their outrages, burning and pillaging the houses of all whom they believed inimical to their views. Armed with poles terminated by an iron hook, and marshaled with some attempt at military discipline, even the infuriated *lazzaroni* of Naples, notwithstanding their rags and wretchedness, became opponents terrible to their enemies. They now possessed themselves of the church of St. Lorenzo, and made use of its great bell as a tocsin of general alarm; while the city assumed an aspect of lawless anarchy, appalling to the better class of its inhabitants. It is true, the Archbishop of Naples, whose supposed disaffection to the Spanish government had long rendered him an object of interest with the mob, succeeded for a time in appeasing the apprehensions of the well disposed, by mediating between the populace and the viceroy; but misunderstandings, aggravated by accidental causes, soon returned.

For some time previous to the breaking out of the insurrection, the city of Naples had been molested by certain predatory bands, which the police had found itself unable to repress; and which now united under a common head to join the standard of Masaniello.—Perrone, one of its chief captains, had formerly been his intimate associate, and was now intrusted with the prisoners of the insurgent party; but this man having been won over by a bribe from the Duke of Matalone, not only suffered the Duke to escape, but agreed for the further sum of 12,000 ducats, to assassinate Masaniello. In this attempt he was to be seconded by another brigand named Polembe; and at a general meeting of the people in the Piazza del Popolo, the banditti, to the amount of 500, suddenly appeared among them, on horseback and completely armed. Masaniello instantly required them to dismount, that their numbers might not create alarm to the minds of the citizens; but their captain refused to obey the command, while seven of his arquebusiers fired at Masaniello, and so nearly effected their purpose that the balls perforated his dress.

Irritated by this act of treachery, the populace returned the fire; and having killed thirty of the banditti, drove the remainder into an adjoining church, where, regardless of the sanctity of the place, they pursued the work of death even to the very steps of the altar. The aisles were darkened by the discharge of musketry, and the pavement was covered with gore.

So furious, indeed, were the insurgents in defence of their favorite Capo del Popolo, that some of the banditi, who had been taken prisoners, having confessed that the duke of Matalone and his brother, Don Joseph Carafia, were the instigators of the plot for the destruction of Masaniello, Don Joseph was seized and decapitated by a butcher, and his remains insulted by every species of outrage. In pursuance of their resentment, a wooden scaffold was erected in the market place for the execution of such of the nobles and public functionaries as were supposed to have been friendly to the obnoxious tax; and having surrounded the scaffold with a palisade of spikes, they affixed upon them the bleeding heads of their victims in warning and in derision. A spirit of insurrection had now spread itself widely through the city, and the atrocities consequent on a revolution were visible on all sides: the streets of Naples streamed with the blood of its aristocracy and the conflagration of its scattered palaces rendered the scene yet more appalling.

The interposition of the Cardinal Filomarino, Archbishop of Naples, was now entreated by the Viceroy, and it was judged expedient that a personal negotiation should take place between the three. Masaniello was persuaded to exchange his mariner's jacket for a suit of cloth of silver, and to proceed, mounted on a charger splendidly caparisoned, to the church of Our Lady of Carmel; where the articles of a proposed charter were publicly read to the people. From thence they moved towards the fortress of Castel Nuovo, to meet the Duke of Arcos, and the insurgent populace crowding after the procession, soon filled its spacious court yard. In the midst of the political discussion which ensued, Masaniello, willing to convince the viceroy and the courtiers present of his influence over the minds of the Neapolitans—showed himself at a window of the cabinet; and the mob, notwithstanding its taste of the delicious excitement, subsided into the most breathless stillness on a mere motion of his hand. At another signal, all the bells of the city were tolled, as if by preconcerted unanimity; but only again to be silenced by the same slight exertion of command on the part of the Capo del Popolo. At length, by desire of the Duke of Arcos, he dismissed them with a single gesture to their homes; for which he received, in token of gratitude, and in recognition of his authority over the citizens, the title of Duke of St. George, and a golden chain, which was placed round his neck by the hands of the viceroy.

With these honors, however, and the abandonment of the humble condition of life, the rights of which he had so energetically defended, the fortunes of Massaniello appear to have received their death-blow. The fiery temperament and that audacious courage which had suggested his resistance to the despotism of the Spanish government, but which were unrestrained by the influence of education, or the lessons of historical experience, became irritated to frenzy by apprehensions of treachery, arising from the conspiracy already organized by the Duke of Matalone. Exhausted by the fatigues of his undertaking, Masaniello had recourse to stimulants to prepare him for further exertions; and an immoderate indulgence in ardent spirits adding to the excitement of his extraordinary position, gave rise to scenes in which the captain of the people frequently made his appearance in a state of mingled inebriety and insanity.

He retired to his own home—a hovel adjoining the market place—at the window of which he exhibited himself with a blunderbuss in his hand, dictating decrees to two masked secretaries, who supplied his own deficiencies of scholarship. Even at a solemn meeting in the cathedral, where articles of agreement were signed between the viceroy and the Capo del Popolo, who stood before the cardinal archbishop, and the united nobility of the kingdom, with a drawn sword in one hand, and in the other the charter of Charles V., the articles of which he had so valiantly enforced, Masaniello, by various unbecoming and inconsistent actions, evinced symptoms of disordered intellect. The public honors heaped upon himself and his family on this occasion by the haughty Duke of Arcos appeared to have unsettled his mind.

On the following day, a thousand absurdities on the part of the insurgent captain interrupted the discharge of his official duties; and at length, having given orders that the principal posts of the city should be resigned into the hands of Spanish officers, he galloped wildly towards the palace of the viceroy, and insisted on his supping with him at Pausilippo. The Duke of Arcos naturally declined this unceremonious invitation, but tendered his state barge to convey him to the place of festivity. Here having swallowed twelve flasks of the wine called *Lachrymæ Christi*, Masaniello threw himself into the sea with his clothes on, and amused himself by swimming; till at length his state of drunken excitement and subsequent exhaustion, rendered it necessary that he should be carried home by his followers.

Meanwhile, the populace, disgusted by his intemperance, and beginning to perceive that a man so utterly incapable of self-government was unworthy of being intrusted with the guardianship of their liberties, formed a new conspiracy against his life; even his own partisans and attendants were compelled to secure him by cords during the night, in order to prevent the consequences of his brutal intoxication. His personal friends, indeed, expressed their conviction that the frenzy of their beloved chief, had been produced by deleterious drugs, secretly administered at the instigation of the royalist party, but the early records of his life prove him to have been constitutionally subject to mental derangement, and of a condition of mind and body peculiarly open to the effects of extraordinary elevation and prosperity. Want of rest, and excessive exertions, followed by the unnatural excitement of drunken orgies, appear to have quickened the progress of incipient madness, and completed his overthrow.

On the 10th day of the insurrection, Masaniello escaped from the durance imposed on him by those about his person; and rushing into the church of the Carmelites, where the cardinal archbishop was engaged in the celebration of mass, he ascended the pulpit, and with a crucifix in his hand, harangued the audience, complaining in bitter and incoherent terms of their fickleness and desertion. But his day of supremacy was over: the people listened with contempt to his ravings; and the Carmelite priests having forcibly withdrawn him from the pulpit, Cardinal Filomarino prevailed upon him to retire into the cloisters of the church. Here, however, he became a prey to the assassins who had leagued themselves against his life. With shouts of "Long life to the King of Spain!" and "Death to Masaniello!" they entered his place of refuge; and while he turned towards them, with terms of friendly familiarity on his lips, and wholly unsuspicious of their design, four arquebussiers fired and mortally wounded him. Masaniello fell, and exclaiming "Oh! ye ungrateful traitors!" instantly expired.

Thus ended the brief but eventful career of Masaniello, the fisherman of Naples. Elevated by circumstances, and by the bold activity of his character, to the highest pitch of public favor, he was incapable of maintaining the power he had accidentally acquired. Without judgment, self-control, experience or instruction, he was deficient in all those moral restraints which are indispensable to the most commanding genius; nor could even the excellence of his cause secure him against a reverse of fortune.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAS. BUCHANAN,

Subject to the decision of
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Daily Morning Post.

PHILLIPS & SMITH, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1843.

THE SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.—The Venango Democrat, in suggesting matters that should be reformed during the next session of the Legislature, makes the following remarks:

"But to come more direct to a more important point, we conceive that the commonwealth in her present embarrassed and almost Bankrupt condition, would be perfectly justifiable in withholding for a short period, say 5 years, from the Common school fund, the annual appropriation of *two hundred thousand dollars*, which the people have to pay indirectly in taxes, besides an equal amount collected directly as school taxes. Much as we admire a general system of education, and high as we value the intelligence of community, yet it does forcibly occur to our mind, that we should be in public, as in private affairs, "just before we are generous."—In lopping off this one item of expenditure, two million of dollars will be saved to the people in five years, which in prosperous times would be no trifle, and much less in these Bankrupt and repudiating times."

We differ entirely from our Venango friend in this suggestion, and think that there are but few who will agree with him. From the manner in which the School System has been sustained by the people of Pennsylvania, we feel perfectly safe in saying that no embarrassment will ever induce them to approve any proposition that would tend to curtail its usefulness. Every good citizen would rather be trebly taxed to meet the engagements of the state, than that the system which is now shedding the lights of knowledge on the minds of thousands who otherwise might remain in the grossest ignorance, should be retarded in its beneficent design. Like all systems of human origin, it may be imperfect in its organization, or fall somewhat short of its original design; but that our common school system has been productive of incalculable benefit to thousands, is a fact which will certainly not be denied, at this time of day. It is a strange system of reform that would propose to benefit the state by checking the progress of education, and rather than pay a few dollars for the maintenance of Common Schools, subject the community to all the evils and crimes which necessarily spring from an ignorant state of society. We hope our friend of the *Democrat* will reconsider his 'suggestions,' and find something more worthy the support of the "powerful newspaper family," than a project that would do much to render their existence unnecessary.

☞ The consumption of coffee in the United States in 1841, was 103,200,249 lbs. for a population of 17,000,000; in the United Kingdom the consumption was 28,421,466 lbs for a population of 20,000,000, being an average consumption of one pound per head in England and six per head in the United States.

LYNCH LAW.—The colored people of Ohio are beginning to imitate the practices of the more refined white population. The following article, from the Cincinnati Commercial, shows that they have adopted one of our most approved and fashionable amusements:

"Not long since the colored people of Springfield in this state, lynched a colored man named McDonald, from Highland county, whom they found employed by some Kentucky slaveholders at $2.00 per day, to make himself acquainted with the stations and routes of those who aid runaway slaves in their transit to the lake, all of which information he was to report to his employers. It is said he entered this state in the spring and was Vansanted along the whole line by the "liberty party." He has remained in the North ever since, worming himself into the secrets of this semi-masonic institution. Recently he found it convenient to return South, but his true character became known in the North, and letters were written to different points in this region to the colored people to be on the alert and capture the spy. At Urbana an arrangement was made to seize him; but he got wind of the matter and came on to Springfield. From here he was transported 15 miles north on the "line" when he was recognized and let go. He returned again to Springfield, when his colored brethren took measures to deal with him according to Judge Lynch, and after night they took him to a lone place, organized a lynch court, sentenced him to receive *thirty-nine lashes* on the bare back, and forthwith executed the sentence! McDonald was then turned loose with his face towards Canada, the land of white slaves and black freemen, and giving him ten paces start, told him to run for it, and if caught he should have "a hundred and twenty." McDonald has not since been seen or heard from. The violated law will be fully vindicated, as the whole matter was immediately brought before the Grand Jury of the county."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Advocate of Saturday has a long article urging the nomination of the Hon. HARMAR DENNY, on the Whig ticket, for the Vice Presidency. It claims his nomination as an act of justice to Pennsylvania from her sister states, and sets forth his peculiar fitness for the station in forcible language. That Pennsylvania has claims, and will urge them, we have no doubt, but we are equally certain that Mr. Denny is not her favorite, nor will she be satisfied with secondary favors. The democracy have long since designated the favorite of the honest yeomanry of the Keystone, and feeling conscious of their claims to the first office in the gift of the people, they will not compromise their rights by accepting the second. The Presidential candidate or nothing, is the feeling of every honest Pennsylvanian, and from present indications throughout the country, there is good ground to suppose that their wish will be gratified.

RIOT.—The weavers of Kensington had quite a row on Monday last. The Philadelphia Times says that some two or three hundred of them collected together in Washington market, and marched up Frankford road to a house of a man named Gregory. They did not find him at home, but beat his brother, who was there, broke up the furniture and doors, tore out two warps, threw them in the street, and burnt them with oil of vitriol. They then went down Front street, below Master, to the house of John White, and whipped him and destroyed the warps in his loom. They afterwards went to the house of an old man named Smyth, and threatened but did not injure him. It is said that it is another affair of wages, and, of course, there will be more of it.

A LEGAL PARADOX.—The Utica Gazette relates the following singular law case:—"An ejectment case tried at the present circuit court, presented this result. The defendant paid for a piece of land by the acre. There was a dispute about the boundary and his neighbor sued him. It was found that he purchased without coming on the disputed territory. He was beaten. He then recovered back from the grantor on his warranty, part of the purchase money. A new trial was obtained in the ejectment suit and he is now successful in that. So that, in the first place, he gets land which he did not buy, in the next place he does another man pay him for it, and finally holds both the land and the money. This goes beyond the famous cracked kettle case, in which the borrower said he should prove firstly that he never had it, secondly it was cracked when he got it, and thirdly that it was whole when he returned it.

THE COTTON CROP.—The Port Gibson (Miss.) Tribune confidently asserts that the cotton crop in that State will be a full one, and of average quality.

The Mobile Register says, "a gentleman who has recently returned from a tour through 21 counties, in South Alabama, informs us that from all he could see and learn, that there is no doubt but that the planters will, without an unusually severe winter, make as much cotton as they did in 1842. In arriving at this opinion all the collateral circumstances are of course taken into consideration."

COAL IN FRANCE.—In reference to the activity now existing in France among her manufacturers, we find in the list of imports given in the Paris Moniteur, that there arrived in her ports 95,000 tons of coal, in the first seven months of 1843, and that the duty charged thereon was at the moderate rate of only 42 cents per ton. The French steamers plying along the coasts, but particularly in the Mediterranean, consume a large quantity of this mineral, which together with what is required for manufacturing purposes, exceeds what her own mines can furnish at convenient points, until her contemplated facilities of intercourse by railways is carried out.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of New Jersey met on the 24th inst. In Council, the Hon. James Patterson, of Monmouth, was elected Vice President. Alex. Bayles of Sussex, Secretary, and Mr. Shaw, of Warren, Sergeant-at-Arms, all democrats, the coons making no opposition. In the House of Assembly, Joseph Taylor, of Cumberland, was elected Speaker, by a vote of 35 to 22 for his coon opponent. James M. Newell, of Cumberland, was elected Clerk, and Mr. Napton, of Trenton, Door Keeper.

The Governor was to have been elected on Friday. There were a great number of candidates, but the probability was that Gen. WALL or DANIEL HAINES, Esq., of Sussex, would be chosen. Col. Thompson, of Salem, is the choice of W. Jersey, but that part of the state having the Speaker and Clerk, it is thought the Governor will be taken from the Middle or the East.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE BANK OF MISSOURI.—Well executed ten dollar counterfeit bills are in circulation in the counties around Independence, Missouri, and in the South part of the state down to the line. The paper is bad, but the execution good. A gang of counterfeiters are thought to be engaged in circulating this sort of money, and also of twenty dollar bills, which have been noticed before. It will be well enough to keep a look out for bad money.

THE "BANNER DISTRICT."—The Easton Argus thus justly compliments the sterling democracy of that district: "The 10th Congressional district, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, has given the *largest* majority for the democratic Canal Commissioners of any in the state. It reaches nearly THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED. This is truly a thumping majority.

"The opponents of Democracy can't even get a foothold among the mountain boys of Northampton, and her four republican daughters."

☞ M'CREADY is drawing immense houses at the Chesnut street Theatre, Phila. FORREST is at the National, doing a good business.

FROM OREGON.—A letter from William T. Perry, dated 30th March, 1843, published in the Bloomington, Iowa, Herald, states that he is doing well, and earning a good living at his trade. He is a carpenter. He arrived there on the 29th September, 1842. We copy the following from his letter:—

We have not been sick a day since we left the States. Hannah Abel was married in two weeks after we arrived here—she has done well. [Quick business—great country for unmarried girls.] Now to the country, which is not as I expected to find it. It is rough and broken, and generally heavy timbered, principally with fir, yellow pine, cedar, hemlock, spruce, oak, ash and maple. It is well watered, and about one-tenth prairie, of excellent quality. The timbered land is also excellent for farming. In the streams is an abundance of fish, among which are the finest salmon in the world. There is enough to live on in this country.—The inhabitants are generally good farmers, raise large quantities of grain, and from 40 to 100 head of cattle, 20 to 60 head of hogs, and horses without number. Clothing is cheaper here than in Iowa. There is nothing to be found in your stores, but what we have an abundance of, and at a cheaper rate as they are brought here free of duty. Nothing will bear exportation from Iowa except good rifles. They are worth about $50 in this country. Good cows will sell at from $30 to $50 per head. *Several of our company are dissatisfied with the country, and contemplate going to California this spring.* For my part, I am well satisfied, and expect to end my days in Oregon. This place (Oregon City) in situated at the head of navigation, at the foot of Willammut Falls, the greatest water-power in the world. It contains twelve dwelling houses, three stores, one blacksmith's shop, one cooper's shop, two saw mills and a grist mill are in operation, and another the three run of stones is to be erected this summer. Two churches and a number of dwellings are to be put up this summer. I get $3 a day for my work, and tools furnished. Common labor is worth $1.75 per day, without board. No ardent spirits in the country.

EARLY SLEIGHING.—The Volunteer, published at Montrose, Susquehanna county, in this state, says:—"It was particularly animating to our feelings on Monday to hear the lovely tones of sleigh bells! In Northern Pennsylvania we often glide smoothly o'er the pathway of life while our Southern neighbors are wading thro' the mud!

GEN. BERTRAND.—On last Sunday this distinguished stranger was the guest of Mr. Van Buren at Lindenwald. He left the next morning to pay a flying visit to Massachusetts, and from thence he will return to N. York.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF NEW YORK.—New York papers state that one hundred and eighty employers have agreed to the bill of prices, and that there is every reason to believe all will add their names to the list.

☞ The New York Express says that counterfeit five dollar notes on the Western Bank of Baltimore are very numerous in that city. They are close imitations of the genuine plate. Letter C. payable to H. Taylor, signed Thomas Spencer, jr., Cashier; Samuel Jones, jr., President.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that $133,555 01 of the Mexican indemnity is ready for distribution to claimants, on presentation of their certificates at the Bank of the Metropolis.

☞ A man, named Edward Dourss, having been tried and convicted at Michigan city, for disinterring a body, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $1000 and stand convicted until paid, which is, with him equivalent to imprisonment for life, unless released by an act of Executive clemency.

CASE OF THE REV. GEO. MARSHALL.—The jury in the case of this gentleman came in yesterday morning, and stated that they could not agree on a verdict. They were sent back to deliberate until 9 o'clock this morning.

LANDING COAL BY STEAM.—The schr Richmond, from this city, with 350 tons of coal, landed her cargo at Boston by steam. The vessel was hoisted up as fast as filled, by a "single whip"—and the cargo landed with astonishing rapidity.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE!—It was stated at a meeting of the Seamstresses of Boston, that some of the girls received only one cent an hour for hard work, and this was paid in copper coin purchased at the toll house at a discount.

☞ The small pox is raging in Cincinnati to an alarming extent.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

Last night and early this morning Lieut Geo. C. Wyche, attached to the United States ship Ohio, was seen in the streets at different times very much intoxicated and having fallen down a cellar, was, on account of his helpless condition, taken by the watchmen and put into the Watch house attached to the new Court House.

The room being somewhat cold, officer Stratton had him taken about four o'clock this morning, to the lock up in the same building, which was warmed by a stove funnel, and in which he would be more comfortable.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, officer Stratton repaired to the place and found him hanging lifeless from the grating over the door, having hung himself with his handkerchief. His body was warm, and the act must have been done about 8 o'clock.

Lieut. Wyche was a young man of about 23 or 29 years of age, was well dressed, having on a handsome black dress coat, dark pantaloons, a new pair of boots, &c. &c. He was turned out of one or two places in the course of the night, and this circumstance, connected with the disgrace of being confined in the lock-up on his returning to a sober state, doubtless led to the melancholy suicide.

Lieut Wyche was formerly from Virginia, and lately attached to the U. S. service at Portland, Me., and was lately at this station. His appearance was remarkably genteel and his deportment chivalrous.

This is another of the melancholy results of the use of ardent spirits, and the fact should speak to the public mind with a voice of solemn and impressive warning.

In this connection too, we would observe that some persons or acquaintances must have been deaf to the calls of humanity, or they would have taken charge of him before, in his helpless state, and before he was consigned to the walls of his prison house.

An inquest was called by Coroner Pratt and held on about 11 o'clock, this forenoon, at which many of the officers of the Navy were present. A verdict was rendered conformably to the facts related by us above touching the manner of the suicide, viz: hanging himself with his own handkerchief.—*Boston Times, of Oct. 25.*

THE NEW HAVEN AFFAIR.—The New Haven Courier of Tuesday says:—

"Lewis Fassitt, recently a member of the Sophomore Class, in Yale College, arrived in this city yesterday noon, in company with his brothers from Philadelphia. The esteemed Father of young Fassett, as well as his brothers have thus acted most judiciously in the matter, and by a ready and prompt return of the offender, they have done much to disarm popular prejudice, as well as to show that they cheerfully will abide the result, be it what it may.

"Distinguished legal counsel has been retained, and an examination will probably be had to-day. If so, we shall publish the fact to-morrow. Young Fassitt has voluntarily returned to the scene of his wrong-doing, and now he will throw himself upon a jury of his countrymen. God grant him a speedy and honorable deliverance."

ETIQUETTE.

The commandant of a Portuguese fort, seated under a splendid canopy, in a richly ornamented saloon, received an African envoy, whom he did not invite to sit down. The envoy made a sign—instantly two of his slaves placed their hands upon the floor, and their backs served him for a seat. "Your King," said the commander, "is he as powerful as our King?" "My King," replied the negro, "has a hundred servants like the King of Portugal, a thousand like thee, and one like me," and instantly departed.

EXPENSE OF FUNERALS IN A CITY—EMBELLISHMENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS, &c. &c.

The amusing N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer makes his letters interesting by going out of the common highway for subjects upon which to treat. The sight of an improved "life-*preserving* coffin" exhibited in the New York Fair, led him to make some inquiries of an undertaker, from whom he obtained the information which follows: from funerals it was but a step to grave yards, his lucubrations upon which we are sure will be read with instruction and pleasure. But we will let him speak for himself:

"Incidentally Mr. D. informed me that a respectable funeral in New York costs from two hundred to eight hundred dollars, being rather more expensively done in New York and Boston than in any other city except New Orleans, (where they say a man may *afford to live* who cannot *afford to die.*) In Philadelphia they make the coffin with a sloping roof, which, he remarked is inconvenient for packing in vaults, though it seems accommodated to the one epitaph of the Romans—*sit illi terra levis.* They line their coffins more expensively in Philadelphia than elsewhere—with satin or velvet instead of flannel—and bury the dead in silk stockings and white gloves. We have not yet arrived at the ceremony of hired mourners, as in England, nor of plumes to the hearse and horses.

Notwithstanding the incredulity of my friend the undertaker, however, asphyxia, or a suspension of life, with all the appearance of death, is certified to in many instances, and carefully provided for in some countries. In Frankfort, Germany, the dead man is laid in a well-aired room and his hands fastened for three days to a bell-pull. The Romans cut off one of the fingers before burning the corpse or otherwise bestowing it out of sight. The Egyptians made sure by embalming, and other nations by frequent washing and anointing. Medical books say we should wait three days in winter and two in summer, before interring the dead. It has been suggested that there should be a public officer who should carefully examine the body and give a certificate, without which the burial should be illegal.

"The embellishment of burial grounds is one of the most beautiful and commendable features of our time and country. There always seemed to me far too much horror connected with the common idea of death and burial. The Moravians make flower gardens of their grave yards, and inscribe upon the stone at the head of the buried man the "this day he came hither and the day he went home"—his birth day and time of death. This is clothing with the proper aspect an event which is only an unlinking of a chain, no part of which can decay—the spirit to return to its fountain and the body to be reproduced in other forms of life—and it is a curious thing that most Christians represent Death as a frightful skeleton, while the Greeks, who had no happiness in their hereafter, painted him as a sleeping child or a beautiful youth. Death in the East was formerly attributed to the attachment of a particular deity, who took his favorite to a better world; to the love of Aurora, if the death happened in the morning; of Selene, if it happened at night; of the water nymphs, if drowned; of Jupiter, if killed by lightning. The caverns where the martyrs were laid were called "chambers of repose." And this, surely, is the better impression to give to death to those whose minds are forming. Agitatory—whether a society for the purpose of embellishing cemeteries and brightening all the common surroundings of death and burial would not be worthy the attention of some philanthropic enthusiast?—The solemnities connected with a future life need not make the gate to it always so dreadful; and, for one, I should be content to put the separation of soul and body on a level with the unlinking of a friendship or a change of opinion—erecting a cenotaph for either of the three changes, as the Pythagoreans did to the memory of those who left their sect. But this is more an essay than an epistle.

Port of Pittsburgh.

Reported by Shoble and Mitchell, General Steam Boat Agents, Water street.

6 FEET 6 INCHES WATER IN THE CHANNEL

ARRIVED.

*Daily Beaver Packets.
*Wiasted, Ingram, Cincinnati
West Point, Grace, Louisville
*Neptune, De Camp, New Orleans
Fulton, Forsyth, St Louis
Viola, Nell, Brownsville
Mail, Logan, Brownsville
*Jas Ross, Siddall, Cincinnati
*Columbiana, Murdock, Cincinnati

DEPARTED.

*Daily Beaver Packets
Belfast, Smith, Wheeling,
Harrisburg, Wells, St. Louis,
Allegheny Belle, Hanna, Cincinnati,
*Bridgwater, Clarke, Wheeling.

☞ All boats marked thus [*] are provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the Explosion of Steam Pipes.

LANDS FOR SALE.

15 FARMS of improved land in Butler and Beaver counties, to suit purchasers; in a high state of cultivation.

2 Farms in Armstrong county, near Freeport; 100 acres cleared; 150 bearing fruit trees, 3 dwellings, barns &c. For particulars, enquire at my office, Smithfield, near 4th street.

oct 30—tf J. K. HENDERSON.

FISH, &c.

20 BLS. No 3 mackerel;
12 do Herring;
5 Casks Grand Bank Codfish;
ALSO,
50 Bags green Rio Coffee:
Just received and for sale by F. SELLERS,
oct 30: 2t Liberty street.

DRAWING SCHOOL,

Burke's Building, next to Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.

J. W. KERR would inform all those interested, that he has opened a school at the above place, for the purpose of giving instruction in the art of Orthographical and Perspective Drawing. Hours, from 1 to 9 P. M. o28—3t*

COFFEE, TEA, &c, &c.

250 BAGS best quality Rio green coffee,
150 packages Tea, various qualities, part prime,
20 boxes loaf and lump Sugar,
New Orleans Sugar, in hhds and bbls.
No. 2 and 3 Mackarel, in bbls and half bbls.
In store and for sale on accommodating terms, by
R. GALWAY,
o28—1w. No. 1, Com'l row near canal.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

STACY LLOYD, JR.....A. G. REINHART.

LLOYD & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 140 Liberty street, a few doors above St. Clair street.

☞ Where families can at all times be supplied with *good Goods at fair prices.*

oct 27.

A WRITING DESK AND COUNTER for sale low by LLOYD & Co.
oct 27. 140 Liberty street.

25 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just received, and for sale by J. G. & A. GORDON.
o27.

JOHN W BLAIR,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER
120 WOOD ST PITTSBURGH

oct 26

LIGHT! LIGHT!! MORE LIGHT!!!

GOLD'S PATENT LAMP for burning PINE OIL, has surpassed even the expectations of those who bought them. A large and superior assortment of them: consisting in part of *Bronze Branch Lamps*, with two, three, and four *Argand Burners;* Centre Table Lamps with marble base, brass pedestrals, drops, shades, &c. Plain bronze, mantel and side do, Hall do, Kitchen and Nursery do, with a variety of others, only to be seen to be admired.

Also the celebrated PINE OIL which for cheapness and cleanliness, stands unrivalled. The above may be obtained at TUTTLE'S, 87 4th st.
Oct 26

BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE,

LOOK IN AT SCHOYER'S,

Corner of Wood and Water sts,

WHERE as choice an assortment of ready made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, vestings, flannel shirts, drawers, cotton, Angola and lamb's wool hose and half hose, silk and gingham cravats, hdkfs, stocks, and in short, a little of everything adapted to the use of gentlemen, all of which purchasers will find made up, and also made to order in the latest and most improved style, and at prices which, he flatters himself, will successfully compete with any establishment west of the mountains.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities, he will be constantly receiving accessions to his already well selected and seasonable stocks. Give him a call, then, if you wish to furnish yourself with choice articles.

☞ *Good and yet Cheap, for Cash!* ☜

Remember the place—corner of Wood and Water streets.

o26—3m

WM. PEACOCK, M. BLISS,

PEACOCK & BLISS,

GREAT WESTERN, PLAIN AND FANCY

Glass Cutting Establishment,

SMITHFIELD STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

WHERE all kinds of cut, plain and pressed glass, of all descriptions, can be purchased at very reasonable prices, together with a great variety of splendid cut glass, window lights for steamboats, private houses and churches, wholesale and retail.

Persons wanting any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ N. B. Watch and Time piece Glasses always on hand. o25—3m.

St. Peter's Church at Rome.

A LARGE PAINTING of this splendid Temple will be exhibited for a short time at IRWIN'S LONG ROOM, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Of this Picture, Bishop England gave the highest eulogium in the Catholic Miscellany, 30th January, 1836. It is on its way to New Orleans, together with 50 other paintings, which are now open to the public.

Admittance 25 cents; tickets for the season 50 cents; children half price.

G. COOKE.

☞ Open daily from 9 A. M till 4 P. M. and also from 6 till 9 in the evening.

N. B. The Rev. Clergy of all denominations are respectfully invited, free of charge. o23.

FASHIONABLE

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY,

No. 13, Fifth street, between Market and Wood, and corner of Sixth and Grant sts.

I. & H. WALKER feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and beg leave to state that they are now manufacturing and have constantly on hand a very superior article in Beaver, Russia, Neutria, and every other description of Hats. Also, a variety of cloth, scalett and fur caps all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. As no part of their manufacture is done by machinery, but by the best workmen by hand, they can recommend with confidence their Hats, as being superior and more durable than those generally offered to the public. Merchants and storekeepers can be supplied upon equally as low terms as in the Eastern Markets. I. & H. WALKER.

o23—3m.

Situation Wanted,

AS Teacher of French, Spanish, Greek, and the Latin Language.

The undersigned wishes to acquire a perfect knowledge of the English, so that the recompense looked for will be very moderate, if he could get lessons in English from those whom he may instruct. He was lately a Professor of the above languages in the Colleges of Baton Rouge and St. Charles.

For a character for competency and morality, he can exhibit letters of the most respectable gentleman in New Orleans and Cincinnati.

☞ Reference in this city can be made to Rev. H. J. J. Dean, of St. Paul's Church, and Captain James May. PAUL EMILE THEVEAU,
o19 Washington House, Water st.

WESTERN EXCHANGE

COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 9, MARKET STREET, *Pittsburgh.*

OYSTERS and other refreshments, will be served up in good order. Namely: Oysters raw, fried, stewed, and on chafing dishes. Also, IN THE SHELL at the stand, or roasted, as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced for their safe transportation.

THE PROPRIETOR is determined that this establishment (which is the old oyster depot) shall maintain its reputation for the good quality of his ALE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, and such refreshments as travelers or citizens may require. oct 18—6m.

Farms Wanted.

SEVERAL improved farms wanted, (within 20 miles of the Pittsburgh market). Persons disposed to sell will please call at my office, in Smithfield street, near 4th, soon.

o16—tf J. K. HENDERSON.

NEW CLOTHING

Cheaper and better than can be had at any other place west of the mountains.

Call for Bargains

AT THE THREE BIG DOORS,

No. 151, Liberty St., near the Jackson Foundry.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that his fall stock of Goods comprises a larger and more varied assortment than has ever been opened at any house in this city, and from the favorable terms at which his purchases were made, he is enabled to sell clothing cheaper than it can be had in any other establishment in this city. He would request the public to call and examine his splendid assortment of all the articles of dress, and from the excellence of the material, the style of workmanship and the very low price at which all his articles are sold, he feels confident that every one will find it to their advantage to purchase at the "Three Big Doors."

As none but the best cutters and workmen are employed, orders to make clothing will be attended to in a manner not surpassed by any other establishment in the city.

He would again return his thanks to his friends