The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

☞ V B PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street. (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Coal Office. 59 Pine street.

BALTIMORE, S E corner Baltimore and Calvert sts, where our paper can be seen, and terms of advertising learned.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL W. BLACK, Pittsburgh.
THOMAS DONNELLY, Allegheny city.
JOSEPH COOPER, Moon.
COL. WM. L. MILLER, Versailles.

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R. H. KERR, Allegheny city.

COUNTY TREASURER.

T. BLACKMORE, Birmingham.

RECORDER.

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REGISTER.

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH E. M'CABE, Fayette.

AUDITOR.

JOHN H. M'ELHENY, Jefferson

☞ When we assure the editor of the Commercial that "A friend to the Rail Road" has drawn from him just what he expected, he will be able to put his finger much more certainly upon the *duped* individual. Nearly all he has said in reply was anticipated; true, it was not supposed that he would go so far as to declare that the Democrats in electing Dr J R M'CLINTOCK, as a city improvement can didate, "duped the people, *just for the sake of party*,' and further, that they now desired to *dupe* them for the same purpose. The acts of Dr *M'Clintock*, proved the sincerity of himself and those who supported him, and we will here venture the assertion, that there cannot be a man, of any party found in the city, who will now come forward, and assert that the people of Pittsburgh were duped in the election of Dr M'Clintock, as a city improvement candidate. During his administration the work which done so much to make the wharf on the Monongahela what it is, was commenced, and nearly completed. If we had time, we could point the editor to other important improvements projected, and finished during his administration. The election of Dr M'CLINTOCK as a city improvement candidate was productive of immense good to the city—his efficiency as an officer we never heard doubted—and his great zeal in forwarding useful city improvements, made him exceedingly popular as its magistrate.

This *duping* of the people, as it is characterized by the Commercial, it will be seen, produced important results for the city. We do not, however, place so low an estimate upon the intelligence of our fellow citizens, as to suppose they are in the least danger of being *duped* by any party. We regard them as entirely competent to judge for themselves; the question now presented for their consideration, it one of great importance; it has already been much discussed, and will doubtless receive further investigations; to suppose that the people can be *duped* in reference to such a question, is to greatly underrate their intelligence, as well as their ability to form a correct judgement from the information before them. At present, the question of the Rail Road engrosses the thoughts, more or less, of every man in this community; the question is examined in all its bearings—and especially are they anxious to know what, if any, influence to secure the passage of a bill chartering the Rail Road Company right of way to Pittsburgh, upon such conditions as will enable them to construct the road. It is, therefore, wicked to talk about *duping* such a people, upon such a question. If the editor tell us why democrats should desire to *dupe* the people upon the Rail Road question? *In a political point of view*, the success of the Democratic Legislative ticket from this county, is comparatively of little importance, for the obvious reason that there will be a decided democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, even if Allegheny county should reject the entire whig ticket, but so far as the Rail Road is concerned, it is a matter of immence importance that the nominees of the Democratic party should be successful. The democrats are sincerely of the opinion that it is necessary, if we wish to succeed in the Rail Road matter, to have a democratic delegation from this county in the next Legislature. They have no wish to deceive the people. They have too much at stake in the Rail Road question, to permit improper motives to influence them for one moment. All they have said and done, has been in a spirit of sincerity and truth—they have been influenced only by an anxious desire for success.

☞ It is supremely strange, says the Washington Union, that Mexico should place herself in the belligerent attitude she professes to assume! She, who for eight years past, ever since the battle of San Jacinto, has been unable to rally troops enough to place their stationary feet on the soil of Texas, is now presuming to declare that she will send herten or twelve thousand over the Rio Grande. For what purpose? To encounter what opposition? Not Texas alone, but the indomitable spirit and the disciplined force of the United States! She could not defeat Texas single-handed, and still she boasts of her willingnes to meet the allied focces of Texas and the United States! It is idle to talk of the impression the Mexicans will produce in war. It is ridiculous to calculate on their ultimate success in arms. Her government must have other objects in view. It is a *ruse de guerre*, (we repeat,) to affect her pending elections? Or does Mexico expect, that when fairly arrayed against us in the field—whether with or without an open declaration of war, she will prevail upon England and France to mediate the terms of peace, and then to guarantee the boundaries she desires to obtain. Are we to have a practical illustration of Monsieur Guizot s famous maxim, the "balance of power in America?" May not Mexico be mistaken in her visionary calculation. Will she prevail upon the powers of Europe to mediate between us. Or—what is more important, does she expect us to assent to the proposition. She may be mistaken in her whole system of policy which her statesmen may have imagined. At all events; she may be deceived about our disposition to accept of mediation. If Mexico then advances to the verge of hostilities—if she declares war upon us, or strikes at us without any declaration, she may find the blow recoil with tremendous force upon her own head. We would spare her in her weakness if we could. But it is high time for us to settle all our differences with her—to demand atonement for her aggressions—to secure justice for our injured claimants—and enjoy the honorable and permanent peace. We desire this. We expect no honor in a contest with a power so comparatively weak as Mexico is. But if we can have no honor in beating, we should suffer the more disgrace in being beaten by her. In case of war, we must put forth our whole strength, that we may have a short war and a lasting peace. And, acting in this spirit, we have no doubt that the executive will exert all the resources which the laws have placed in his hands, until Congress can come together to unite their constitutional powers with his own. Who can doubt that the people too will second the arm of the Executive, and the will of Congress?—that they will rally around the banner of the nation, and present an undivided front to our enemies, be they one or be they more, be they weak, or be they powerful. Texas is ours. It is ours by the best principle of the enlightened age in which we live, by the concurring assent of the two republics. It is not, then for Mexico, or for the world at large to forbid the bans, or prevent the annexation. We have acquired Texas with the hearts of both people. We will defend every inch of her soil with the arms of both.

☞ The editor of the Gazette, in his paper of yesterday morning, admits that he did not give the article from the Baltimore American entire, and gravely asserts that he has a perfect right to publish the *whole or part* of any article, just as he may think proper. We cannot see what this has to do with the matter in dispute. If he had asserted this right in his Friday's paper, and stated that he did not approve of all the article, and had omitted the objectionable parts, there would have been less cause of complaint. In Friday's Gazette he says:

"We give to day, *two interesting articles* on the question of the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—one from our correspondent giving cheering assurances of a change of sentiment in favor of the right of way, in Philadelphia; *the other from the Baltimore American*."

After reading the above in the Gazette, we turned to the article from the Baltimore American, and were much surprised to find that a very important part of it was omitted.

FROM MEXICO.—The N. O. Picayune of 21st August, says, we have heard it said that the captain of the ship Queen Victoria, just returned from Aransas Bay, gives it as his opinion from what he saw while there, that there is need—and urgent need, too—of reinforcements to Gen Taylor's command. It is said that the people, or many of them at least, about Corpus Christi (many of whom are Mexicans) are in the confidence if not in the pay, of the Mexican nation, and that they have sent intelligence of Gen Taylor's arrival, position, &c., to Matamoras. All this, we repeat, may be true or untrue; but we must maintain that it is all right and proper to be ready for whatsoever may turn up. How humiliating would it be to learn that, for want of confidence in the rumors we hear of the approach of 10,000 Mexican soldiers, our brave little army at Corpus Christi had been either surprised, routed, or cut to pieces!

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. WRIGHT.—*Delaware County declared in a state of insurrection.*—Gov Wright, of New York, in consequence of the series of violations of law and defiance of the constituted authorities, resulting in the murder of a valuable citizen, and faithful public officer, which have signalized the course of events in Delaware county, and in conformity with the provisions of the law of April last, proclaims and declares the county of Delaware to be in a state of insurrection. The Proclamation fills more than two columns of the Albany Argus. It mentions the acts and the unlawful object of the anti rent associations and calls upon the officers of the law to be unremitting in their exertions to bring the authors of these repeated outrages to justice.

The proclamation says those organizations to resist the law and the execution of its process, have extended to the magistracy of the county of Delaware, and that justices of the peace of some towns in that county are found enrolled as members and officers of the associations; constables also, and supervisors, the members of the local legislature of the county, are members of the anti-rent associations, swearing to support their constitution, and pledged to bear arms against the law. That one of the obligations which every person takes upon himself on becoming a member of an anti rent association, is to make fixed and regular contributions to the funds of the association, that a stipulated rent of two cents upon the acre of all the land held by the members of these associations is levied and paid to the treasurers, to meet the expenses of the organizations. That one thousand or more persons have enrolled themselves and taken the prescribed oath, as Indians, within the single county of Delaware, while a much larger number have become members of the anti-rent associations.

MERCER COUNTY COAL.—We are informed, says the Mercer Western Press, by a gentleman who secured the fact in Sharon, that the firm of Jos A Webster, of Buffalo, who contracted with Gen Cur tis for all the coal he can take out this season, ventured to send a boat load to New York, where it was sold at a small advance above cost and carriage. On being tested it was pronounced by the New Yorkers to be a superior article for the manufacture of gas. Our informant adds, that there are six boats now loading with coal at the wharf of Gen Curtis, at Sharon, for the New York market.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—Six hundred Irishmen in New Orleans, assembled in public meeting on the demand for troops, and with the greatest enthusiasm declared their readiness to enrol themselves for the defence of their adopted country. The German Legers also volunteered to a man. Indeed, the enthusiasm of the citizens of foreign birth was not a whit less than the true native feeling manifested on this occasion.

☞ In no previous season has there been so many Americans in Canada, and the travel to Montreal and Quebec is now double that of any former year.

☞ The North Eastern Boundery surveys are about being finally concluded. A line thirty feet wide was cut through the forests, and cast iron monuments four feet above ground, erected at regular intervals.

TARRING AND FEATHERING IN LEXINGTON, KY.—The recent mob demonstration in Lexington Ky., in relation to C. M. Clay's press has had the usual effect of stimulating the public feeling to disorder; a few of the choice spirits of the city, occupying a position in society not the most enviable, and not being satisfied by the peaceable termination of Monday's work, made an attack, during the night, upon several free negroes, and beat them in a most cruel and inhuman manner, tarring and feathering them on the public square!—This is the inevitable effect of one submission to an outrage upon the laws.

☞ The receipts of the Long Island Rail Road Company, from all sources for the first sixteen days in August, were $24,140 11. The increased patronage of this road is enormous.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Detroit Free Press of August 27, says, we understand that two quarter Eagles were offered the other day to the conductors upon the Central Railroad. In appearance, they are tolerably well calculated to deceive the unacquainted. But on close examination, they appear light in weight, and prove rather malleable and yielding by the pressure of your fingers. They are galvanized lead.

RELIC.—The Dayton Transcript says: Mr. Robert Jameson has in his possession a very queer and antiquated watch. It weighs two or three pounds, and is a very curious looking concern. It is covered all over with a strong net work of brass The wheels are made of steel and the watch strikes on a bell like a clock.—Although the old thing has been ticking for 200 years yet the works do not appear to be worn. The ingenuity of the works in this watch shows conclusively that there has been less improvement in this branch of art in the last 200 years than in almost any other.

THE GREAT BRITAIN OUTDONE.—The immense steamboat Oregon, recently launched at N. York, has been finished, and will shortly be placed on the route between New York and Providence. Her length is three hundred and forty feet—ten feet longer than the steamship Great Britain. It is said there will be a trial of speed between these two huge vessels on the 30th instant.

☞ A fine little boy, some four months old, was left upon the stoop of one of the citizens of Buffalo, New York, one night last week, with the inscription written upon it, "my father lives here."

☞ It is said there is a man in Hartford, Conn., who walks so fast that it puts his shadow out of breath to keep up with him.

☞ A meeting was held at Rochester, N. Y., on the 22d instant, to take into consideration the establishment of cotton and woollen factories at that place.

☞ The majority of Iowans against the State Constitution is about 300. One year more will overcome it, and add another star to our galaxy.

STAVES PIRATES TO BE HANGED.—The slave traders who rescued a prize from a British cruiser on the African coast, killing ten Englishmen, a few months ago, have been tried in England and condemned to death. They are natives of Spain and Portugal.

OREGON.—The Encyclopædia Britannic, 7th edition, 1842, contains an article on Oregon by John Francis Smith, as follows:

"Oregon Territory, a vast extent of country *belonging to the United States of North America*, and situated to the west of the Rocky mountains. It is bounded on the north by the British and Russian possessions, the limits of neither power having been very clearly fixed. On the west, it is bounded by the Pacific; on the south, by Mexico; on the east, by the mendous ridges of the Rocky mountains, situated in the territories of Arkansas and Missouri. It may be assumed between the forty-first and fifty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and the thirty-fourth and forty-eighth meridian of west longitude.

"This region is claimed by the United States, on the ground of priority of discovery, examination and occupation. It was certainly first discovered by the Spaniards, but they made no attempt either to explore or settle it. Its re-discovery belongs to Gray, an American, who entered the mouth of the Columbia in 1792-'3, the river being called after the ship he commanded. Subsequently, it was explored by navigators belonging to Great Britain and the United States."

From the N. O. Republican.

RESOURCES OF THE WEST.

More than 36,000 miles of the navigable and navigable waters of our country pass out of the mouth of the Mississippi. Through this channel is conveyed the surplus products of one-half of our entire population, and more than four fifths of our national agricultural exports, together with the main constituents of all manufactures. The transportation of these mainly has already created a river commerce the most extensive in the world; and employs 32,000 able-bodied men, who are skilled in the management of water craft, who can steer, heave the lead, row, ring a pursuit, hobnobbed to vigilance and exposure are well trained to the peculiar duties of steam vessels and from their aptitude with the arms and with the axe, would make the best marines in the world. This official force, composed of the *best kind of stuff* in it should be remembered, is *over at kind*. This our internal commerce, directed by private enterprise, has given to the country the most essential element for the defence of the mouth of the Mississippi and the fruit of Mexico.

Nature has bountifully placed on the backs of our western rivers, and embedded in our iron and prairies, in the most eligible position, inexhaustible stores of minerals of the most approved quality for the construction and equipment of iron as or river steamers. The United States, it is said, contains 500,000 square miles coal lands the mineral chiefly lying near the water level, while Great Britain and Ireland have only 2,000 square miles, the one lying sometimes more than 1,000 feet below the other. We have in the west the iron, the coal, the lead, the mass, the hemp for cordage and sails, provisions of all kinds, with the best men and sinew of the land to man a fleet. A thousand steamers constructed and moving on the Western Waters, is evidence sufficient of the ingenuity, skill and number of proficient arts in the west capable of working into any shape, be it that of a chain cable, anchor, engine shot, shell, howitzer, cannon or vessel, the iron rock on which they stand. They may already point with pride to the 1,000 steamers, which, with the iron steamers and challenge comparison, which the iron steamers measuring from eleven hundred to one hundred and thirty tons, which they have fashioned from the minerals taken from their own hills.

It is certain that an iron steam fleet completely equipped for service, under sail or steam, with scarcely a limit to its power as such, may move from the place of its construction at any point on the western waters, armed, manned, provisioned and equipped.—Every consistent of the fleet having been taken from the vicinity of its construction, has the sound plea of economy in its favor. The amount of its cost will be so much added to the general wealth, for the nation will have the fleet, and the money it cost also; because every dollar of it will be disbursed in our country, to our countrymen.

The experience of England, who relies on her navy for her political existence, seems to have resulted in a settled policy to substitute iron for wood, in the construction of government steamers, and also to apply steam power to her entire fleet as rapidly as it can constantly be done. In her commercial marine, iron is fast taking the place of wood, even in those vessels which are impelled by canvass alone. The entire change which has taken place in naval warfare, puts our country eminently on the vantage ground for defence. This change consists first in the adaptation of steam power to naval purposes, and renders the education to the steam seamen that which for the most part he acquires on board our river steamboats; secondly, in substituting heavy ordnance adapted to the use of shells as well as of solid shot, and mounted on not more than two decks; thirdly, the use of iron instead of wood, in construction of vessels.

By far the greatest part of our national resources may be jeopardized and rendered comparatively valueless, unless we secure to the agricultural manufacturing and commercial interest of the valley of Mississippi, a safe passage through the straits of Florida, and clear of the Island of Cuba, the Gibralter of the Gulf of Mexico. It needs but a little aid on that part of the Government to effect this important object. The force for this defence of the mouth of the Mississippi, the straits of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole Southern Coast, should consist of iron sea steamers, capable, at all times, of crossing the bar at the mouth of the river, and of mounting on each, one deck thirty sixty-four pounds shell guns of sufficient metal in each to obtain the greatest range with solid shot. Iron steamers of the description and draught of water stated, are alone fit for the defence of our Southern Coast. Nearly all our southern harbors are unavailable for defence by our naval force in its present form, by reason of the great draught of water of our old fashioned cruisers. This is manifest from the fact that we have on the Atlantic seaboard but one national vessel mounting a formidable battery that can cross the bar of the Mississippi. The vessel alluded to is the U. S. Steamer Union, drawing twelve feet water, and mounting 4, 64 pound shell guns on pivots.

A school of practice for our seamen, furnished from the inexhaustible nursery of the valley of the steam commerce, should, as soon as possible, be established in our waters, and in fact at New Orleans. the steamer Union should be equipped and sent there for that purpose. Her crew should be exercised at the great guns, and in the use of sails. The men should be entered for short periods say six months, or for a year. The vessel would be a protection to the vast amount of property hourly passing to the sea, and her presence in our waters, for these purposes, woul dmeet with a unanimous approval from the South and west.

There is but one thing necessary to the protection of the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Pass—that is, that a sufficient number of iron steam vessels be at all times ready for use, and be at hand at a depot of equipment at or near the city, where at all times may be recruited the greatest number of persons suitable to man them, and within striking distances of the sea.—One of these vessels should be kept in commission as a school of practice; and as the material of which they are constructed is imperishable, and incombustible, their preservation will be attended with an insignificant cost, and they will endure for a century.—Eight vessels which are sunked at little cost are all sufficient to be held in the extension and protection of our distant commerce in time of peace. The entire expense then, for a naval establishment adapted to the change in naval warfare, and to our defence, will be vastly reduced.

From Natchez to Pittsburgh there should be the Depots of construction, at points most eligibly situated to furnish materials and means of building.

From Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, there is a direct communication by canal to the Northern lake* By that route from steamers built at Pittsburgh, with crews recruited along shore, may be despatched to the lakes when it becomes necessary to defend them. But I have said enough to show what may be done for Western and South Western interests, if we assert our rights in a becoming manner. And the next session of Congress should not be allowed to pass over without such a demand.

* There are two other canal routs now in full operation to the Lakes—one connects with Lake Erie at the town of Erie called the Erie extension—another connecting with the Ohio canal, at a point in Trumbull county and with the Lake at Cleveland.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The 29th Congress dates its existence from the 4th of March last. When all the members shall have been elected, to which the different States are entitled, it will comprise 278 members, viz. 53 Senators and 224 Representatives.

THE SENATE.

There will be (including Florida) fifty-four members of the Senate, of whom four have yet to be appointed. Of the fifty actual members at this day, twenty four are Whigs and twenty-six are Democrats. The four to be appointed—viz. one of each from Virginia, Mississippi, Indiana, and Tennessee—will most probably be Democrats, making the Senate, when full, to consist of twenty-four Whigs and thirty Democrats.

The term of service of twelve Whigs and five Democrats expires in 1847; of four Whigs and thirteen Democrats in 1849; of eight Whigs and six Democrats in 1845.

Three of the four to be elected will hold office until 1845; the fourth, from Mississippi, (in place of Mr Walker,) until 1847. The Senators from Florida have not yet been classed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the new apportionment, the House of Representatives comprise 224 members, including the Representative from Florida. Of this number, 210 have already been elected to the 29th Congress, as follows:

The States are arranged in the order in which the elections took place.

	29th Congress			Old Congress	
	W.	Native.	D.	W.	D.
Louisiana	1		3		6
Illinois	1		6	1	5
Missouri			5		1
Vermont	3		1	3	4
Maine†	1		5	2	8
Georgia†	4		4		12
Pennsylvania	10	2	12	12	12
Ohio	8		7	13	9
South Carolina			7		7
Arkansas			1		1
New York	9	4	21	10	24
New Jersey	4		3	1	4
Michigan				3	1
Massachusetts†	9		8		8
Delaware	1		1		1
Rhode Island	2		1		1
New Hapshire†			3		3
Virginia	1		13	13	12
Connecticut	4				4
Indiana	2		8	2	5
Kentucky	7		3	5	5
Tennessee	5		6	5	6
North Carolina	3		5	4	6
Alabama	1		6	1	6
	75	6	123	68	152

†One vacancy.

‡Elected this year, for the first time, by single districts.

Showing a Whig gain of eight members, and a Democratic loss of fourteen.

There remains to be elected fourteen members viz: six from Maryland, four from Mississippi, three from Florida, and one (to fill a vacancy) from each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The election in Maryland is to be held on the 1st of day of October, in Mississippi on the 31 and 4th of November. Elections to fill the vacancies in Maine New Hampshire and Massachusetts respectively, on the 8th of September 23d of do. and 10th of November. The date of the Florida elections, we are unable to state. The election in Mississippi is by general ticket.

THE ACQUISITION OF LOUISIANA.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, Robert Walsh, Esq., notices in his late letter the fourth volume of Theirs' *History of the Consulate and the Empire*, just published. The following passage is quoted from it:

"When a renewal of the war with England seemed no longer doubtful all the colonizing dreams of the First Consul vanished. His resolution to sell Louisiana was instantly formed. I will not attempt to keep (said he to one of his Ministers) a province which would not be secure in our hands, which would embroil me with the Americans, or create a rival power on their side. On the contrary, I will turn it to account to attach them to me, to create a quarrel between them and the English, and I will raise up for England enemies who will one day revenge us. My revenge should not be able to revenge ourselves. My revenge is settled. As the Americans have asked territory to give me in exchange for Louisiana, I will sell it to them on a sum that may pay the expenses of an extraordinary armament against Great Britain herself."

"Thus" adds the historian, "did the Americans acquire from France that vast region which has contributed their sway over North America, and rendered them masters of the Gulf of Mexico for the present and all the future. Thus, they owe their birth and greatness as a nation to the long struggle of France against England, their independance, to the first period of that struggle; their territorial expansion to the second."

Mr. Walsh suggested that we should ultimately have achieved our independance and possessed ourselves of Louisiana, without French co-operation; yet adds, "but we should acknowledge the benefit of earlier and more certain results."

The Dwelling-place of Abraham in the Plain of Mamre.—About a mile and a half further, on a low hill to the left, is Haram Ramet, a large square building made of the same sort of stone with the fences of the fields but of larger blocks, and, towards the foundations of the eastern angle, of massive masonry, cemented, but bearing every appearance of great antiquity, probably as remote as the old Jewish times. This is shown as the dwelling place of Abraham. Within about a couple of hundred yards of it is a venerable evergreen oak, and, hard by its roots, a small orifice, the opening of a deep well, with water in it. These are called the tree and well of Abraham, the spot near which he received the three angels. (Gen. xviii.)

The well may be of any antiquity, and evidently belonged to the residence of some wealthy possessor in the plain, whose house is near, for there are no remains here about of a town, and there can be no doubt of the identity of the plain with the Mamre of the Scriptures. The tree is probably some centuries old; whether growing from the roots of some much more ancient oak shading the patriarch's well would be a hazardous speculation. Lord Nugent's Lands, Classical and Sacred.

The Ibis Mummies of Abousir.—The pits containing the ibis mummies are well worth examination. The largest of them, a little to the westward of the largest Pyramid of Abousir, is about twenty feet deep. Its sides slope enough and only just enough, to allow you to descend without the aid of a rope. The floor, for probably a depth of many feet, is covered with heaps on heaps and layers on layers of coarse earthen jars, the lids cemented down, containing each the body of an ibis, preserved with bitumen, and enclosed in numerous folds of narrow bandage of thin sort of cloth in which the human mummies are wound. The top of the jar must be broken off in order to reach the mummy, which is sometimes found in a state of admirable preservation, black and charred, and incapable of being taken whole out of the bandage, but all the bones, the heads, and all the feathers entire.

Whether these animals, which are known to have been held in the highest sanctity, were thus embalmed and brought to these places of burial whenever found dead, or whether collected here only as objects of worship, is a question of which no ancient authority assists in the solution. But it appears as if the former supposition were most probable, first on account of the enormous number that be huddled together, and secondly, because there is no trace of these pits having been appropriated to any purpose of adoration or sacrifice but closed when incapable of holding anymore of these jars, which seem to have been placed in them without any regularity or arrangement.—Lord Nugent's Lands, Classical and Sacred.

Washington Loved his Mother.—Immediately after the organization of the present government, Gen. Washington repaired to Fredericksburgh, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his departure to New York. An affecting scene ensued. The son feelingly remarked the ravages of a tottering disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the United States, but before I can assume the functions of that office, I must bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business, which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and——"

Here the matron interrupted him "You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not belong for this world. I trust in God I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfil the high destinies which heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may that heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

The President was deeply affected. His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly yet fondly encircled his neck. That brow on which fame had wreathed the greatest laurel virtue ever gave to created man, relaxed from its lofty bearing That look which could have awed a Roman senate, in its fabrican day, was bent in fond tenderness upon the time worn features of this venerable matron.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to his paternal mansion, and the days of his youth, and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction and discipline, had prepared him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition, yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no more!

Died,

In St Clair street, MARY FRANCIS, Daughter of Melissa and Dr A. W. Oliver, of this City, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, aged six weeks.

THEATRE.

SHIRES & PORTER, MANAGERS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Theatre will open for the season, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, 1845.

During the recess many improvements have been made. The Theatre has been newly decorated renovated and thoroughly cleansed. An *Artist* has been engaged for the season—all the scenery will be newly painted, and every exertion will be made to add to the comfort and amusement of those who will please to honor them with their presence.

Particulars in future advertisements.

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THEATRE.

MANAGERS—SHIRES AND PORTER.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen engaged at this establishment are requested to assemble in the Green Room, on Tuesday morning, Sept 2d, at 10 o'clock, for rehearsal, preparatory to opening on Wednesday.

GEO. T. ROWE, Prompter.

sept2

Postponement of Public Land Sales in Iowa.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the public sale of lands, ordered by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the ninth day of May, 1845, to be held at the land office at *Fairfield, in the Territory of Iowa, on the fifteenth day of September* next, and on the *twentieth* day of *October* next, are hereby ordered to be *postponed* until, and to commence, the *former* on the *eighteenth* day of *May* 1846, and the *latter* on the *twenty-second* day of *June*, 1846.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 23d day of August, in the Union one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

JAMES SHIELDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

sept 2 1w&w

Groceries.

50 BAGS Rio Coffee, a prime article;
20 half chests Imperial, Y. Hyson and Gunpowder Teas;
12 catty boxes Imperial, Y. Hyson and Gunpowder Teas;
2 chests Black Tea;
3 hhds. prime New Orleans Sugar;
600 lbs. Loaf Sugar;
15 boxes excellent Tobacco, Aromatic, Honey Dew, &c.
40 boxes Soap, of different kinds;
5 boxes Starch;
100 lbs. Baltimore and New York Sole Leather;
1 barrel vinegar;
300 lbs. Dried Beef;
300 lbs Bacon Hams, with a full assortment of Spices, Fish, Molasses, Tobacco, Pine Apple Cheese, Buckets, Brooms, Sweet Oil, Cheese, Indigo, &c. &c. Stuffs, too numerous to mention, all carefully selected and will be sold low for cash, produce or Pittsburgh manufactured articles by

P. C. MARTIN,
No 60 Water st. Burnt District.

sept2

Pure Liquors.

JUST from New York and Philadelphia, from Under Custom House Lock:

1 Pipe A Sieguette Brandy;
1 Cask superior Port Wine;
2 " Red "
1 " superior Madeira "

With a large assortment of liquors previously on hand consisting of some 11 years old Peach Brandy, some 3 years old Monongahela Whiskey, Holland Gin, Rosa and Domestic Liquors, for sale low for cash or barter. Tavern keepers, steamboat barkeepers and country merchants will find it much to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

P. C. MARTIN,
No. 60 Water st, burnt district.

Carpenters Tools and Clarionette

AT AUCTION.

AT M'KENNA'S Phœnix Auction Mart, No. 64, Market street, this evening, Tuesday, September 2d, at 7 o'clock, will be sold 1 Chest of Carpenters Tools; also 1 Clarionette.

P. M'KENNA,
Auctioneer.

sept2.

Auction Sales.

WILL be sold at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth sts, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 4th instant, an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Cutlery, Made up Clothing, &c, embracing a handsome variety of seasonable goods from a retail store.

At 2 o'clock, P M—12 barrels of N O Molasses, 1 well toned second hand Piano, a great variety of new and second hand Household Furniture, Glassware, Queensware, Cordage, 10 boxes of Virginia manufactured Tobacco, 12 boxes of Rosin Soap, Carpeting, Floor Cloth, Window blinds, Table Covers, Alarm and other Brass Clocks, &c.

Evening sales of variety of goods, at 7½ o'clock.

J D DAVIS.
Auctioneer.

sep 2.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On Thursday morning the 11th inst, at 10 o'clock, at Davis' Auction Rooms, Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold by order of Assignee, that valuable tract of land, containing three hundred and twenty acres, situate in Morgan county, near the railroad leading to Jacksonville, Illinois, being the east half of Section 9, in the township No. 15, north of range No 8 all on the third principal meridian, and is one of the most highly improved neighborhoods in the State.

Also, lot no 34, in the plan of lots laid out for heirs of Irwin, in the Sixth Ward of this city, having a front of 23 feet on Wylie street or the Coal hill Turnpike Road and extending back 106 feet to an alley 16 feet wide. Terms at sale.

JOHN D. DAVIS.
Auctioneer.

Sep. 2.

Rheumatism.

ABOUT ten months since, I was attacked with Rheumatism in the small of my back and in the knees. Having heard B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Rubefacient highly spoken of as a remedy for Rheumatism I procured some, and the first application gave me such relief that I was able to go to work the next morning. I have had seven different attacks of Rheumatism previous to this, and have suffered much from it, and have used a great variety of remedies, but never met with medicine that gave such prompt relief.

JAMES WILSON,
Fifth Ward Pittsburgh

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Wood and Sixth struct.

sept2

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

LAND IN BEAVER COUNTY, Pa

THE undersigned, Executors of the late BENJAMIN CHEW, of Philadelphia county, deceased, will sell at public sale, on

Wednesday, the 8th day of October

next, at the Court House in the town of Beaver, Beaver county, from

3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Land,

part of the estate of their Testator. These lands are divided into tracts of from 150 to 200 acres each, many of which are improved farms; located on and near the Beaver, the Erie Extension and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals, convenient to the Ohio River at the mouth of Beaver (which is 26 miles below Pittsburgh) and the Slippery rock and Connequenessing creeks run through the lands, which chiefly are of limestone soil, abounding in coal, which is found, it is believed, on every tract: Beds of coal are opened and used on many of the tracts.

On some of the land, there is abundant *water power*, for mill or furnace seats, and beds of IRON ORE of excellent quality, with COAL and LIMESTONE in the same hill sides.

Besides the facilities afforded to these lands for reaching the Eastern, Southern and Northern Markets by canal and river navigation, it enjoys very important and increasing home markets, for all the farm products; from their proximity to the rapidly improving manufacturing villages of New Brighton, Fallston, and the other villages extending along the Canal and Falls, and at the mouth of Beaver, to New Castle in Mercer county, and Zelienople in Butler county.

The country is undulating; soil very fertile; abundantly supplied with water in never failing springs; thickly settled and remarkable for health. Numerous grist and saw mills are interspersed through the country, with large flour mills on the canals and river, affording a near and certain market for wheat and other grain. As a wheat growing country, these lands will rank with any in the State; and plaster of first quality brought through the canals from Sandusky, can be had at reasonable rates. Persons from the East will reach the lands from Pittsburgh by steamboat to the mouth of Beaver River, which is distant but three miles from New Brighton.

The Lands will be sold in farms or tracts, or they will be divided, as purchasers may propose; and the sale will continue, if necessary from day to day.

The title is indisputable, the lands having been all patented by the Testator, and in his possession by actual settlement for some 40 or 50 years.

Persons desirous of purchasing lands for their own cultivation, are earnestly requested to view and examine for themselves. They will be shown by our Agent, ENVARD HOOPS, Esq., who resides at New Brighton; or any information desired, can be obtained by letter, addressed to him at Fallston Post Office, Beaver county, Pa. A plan of the whole of the land can be seen at his office, showing the location, &c. of each tract.

☞ Terms of sale, one-third in cash, and the residue in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the land sold; a reasonable discount will be allowed for cash.

☞ N. B.—Any of the above land can be had at private sale, and at reasonable prices, before the day of sale by making application to Edward Hoops, New Brighton, Beaver county.

HENRY B. CHEW,
WILLIAM W. CHEW,
J. M. MASON,
Executors Benj. Chew, dec'd.

sept2-dlx&wts.

Duquesne College.

THE exercises of this Institution, will re-commence on Tuesday, the 9th of September. It is desirable that students entering the College should commence with the session.

sept 2 1w&51. ROBT BRUCE, Principal.

A CARD.

FAREWELL BENEFIT.

MR. EATON STONE begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he will take his Farewell benefit, at the New Orleans Circus, on Tuesday evening next, the 2d inst., on which occasion one of the best bills of the season will be presented.

sept 1-2t

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS!

MR. PHILIP DISNEY,

The Celebrated Ethiopian Melodist's Benefit.

☞"Now then, look out for Snakes!"☜

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3d, 1845, being positively the last night but three of the Company's performing, prior to their departure for New Orleans, Mr. DISNEY in announcing his first appeal to the Pittsburgh audience, begs leave to state, that he has prepared for the occasion, a great variety of *Comicalities*, which will be found entirely new and original; and in addition to the combined efforts of the Equestrian Corps, there will be the greatest display of BLACK DIAMONDS and ECCENTRICITIES ever produced in this city.

For the first time he will give his original and unique Lectures on *Animal Magnetism*, on a *Dark Subject*, in which the admirers of that popular science, who will honor him with their presence, will be gratified to their heart's content. And in addition to the performances, the celebrated MISS LUCY NEAL, will appear, and display her talent on Horseback

Clown, Old Disney, The Black Diamonds.
Riding Master, Mr Chesnut.

☞For full particulars see bills of the day.

sept1.

Assignees Sale of Real Estate.

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Also, lot No. 34, in plan of lots laid out for heirs of Irwin, in the Sixth Ward of this city, having a front of 24 feet on Wylie street or the Coal Hill Turnpike Road and ext