The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1845.

S. W. 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 Cost Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

BOSTON, No. 12, State street.

PHILADELPHIA, Real Estate and Cost Office, 59 Dock street.

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

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES BURNS, Mifflin county.

ASSEMBLY.

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

CLERK OF THE COURT.

R. H. KERR, Allegheny city.

COUNTY TREASURER.

T. BLACKMORE, Birmingham.

RECORDER.

J. C. M'CULLY, Upper St. Clair.

REGISTER.

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

COMMISSIONER.

JOSEPH E. M'CABE, Fayette.

AUDITOR.

JOHN H. M'ELHENY, Jefferson.

Tickets! Tickets!!

☞ Any quantity of the regular Democratic tickets can be had at this office.

Are You Assessed?

☞ Democrats, remember the election is at hand. The time is fast approaching, when all who desire to exercise the glorious right of suffrage, should examine the proper assessment list, and see that there has been no omission of names. Remember, that if you have not been assessed *at least* ten days before the general election, and have not paid a *state or county tax*, you cannot vote.

Every Democrat should make it his business to examine the assessment himself, and see that his name has not been omitted. Democrats, do not neglect—be sure that your name is on the assessment list.

SETTLEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.—There appears to be some extensive movements on foot for the occupation of California by American settlers. A letter in the *Arkansas State Journal* from Mr. Leavitt speaks of an expedition in which he has engaged to start next Spring. It is to consist of about 100 persons. Another party is to start from St. Louis. An expedition to consist of 1200 is said to be in progress of organization in Illinois.

The Arkansas letter says,—"We intend sending our families and freight round by the sea, and our young men and those with families, that prefer it overland via Fort Smith and Santa Fe, to the coast, at or near the bay of San Fernando, in latitude 34 deg. north; there to be met by our vessel with our families. From this we intend sending parties up and down the coast to ascertain the most eligible site for a permanent settlement combining the advantages of a good harbor and back country to support our town."

The writer depicts a captivating country, and seems to consider it a fair prize to the first occupants. He speaks of a region as large in extent as one half of Europe, or fifteen times as large as the State of Ohio, with a soil equal in fertility to that of the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi; a delightful climate where winter is unknown and where the heat of summer is moderated by the healthful sea breeze coming continually from the Pacific; a country rising boldly from the sea to the tall land of Mexico, without the marshes of the Atlantic coasts, or the swamps of the Mississippi country. With the Gulf of California extending into the interior, with the fine harbors on the Coast, its advantages for commerce are declared to be great. It is said to be as well adapted to the culture of the sugar cane as Louisiana, and superior to Mississippi in cotton; for Tobacco equal to Kentucky in weight and quantity and to Virginia in fineness. With the fruits and products of the trophies it will yield the roots and grains of the temperate zone. Indian corn, oats and wheat are produced abundantly; and as a grazing country it is equalled only by the pampas of South America.

Such are the attractive features ascribed to this new land of promise. Soon the caravans will be in motion. The opening of the next Spring will behold a moving crowd wending their way to the remote region. The Arkansas Pioneer talks of the great South Western Republic of North America, as destined soon to be established in the lovely country which he so graphically describes. If that is the idea—if an independent government is to be formed there—the geography of that region will become an interesting subject of study.

"DAILY GLOBE," NEW YORK.—We have received three numbers of a paper bearing the above name, edited by *Levi D. Slamm*, Esq. and printed by C. C. Childs. It is edited with great ability, and will doubtless prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of Democracy. The paper is very neatly printed. We wish it success and prosperity.

"OHIO UNION,"—We have received several numbers of the "*Ohio Union*," published at Columbus, Ohio, by *T. B. Drinker*, Esq. It is well filled with editorial matter, expressing sound Democratic opinions. May success attend it.

BRITISH GOLD.—The editor of the Evening Journal and the New York Express, have been at dagger's points for some time. The Journal asserts that the Express has for years been under pay of *British Gold*—the Express charges the Journal with having "received the electioneering contributions of New York merchants, and having diverted them from their intended use." The Albany Atlas, in referring to this quarrel, says:

"Let us relate the case for the edification of the Journal. *It charges the Express with having been for years under the pay of British Gold*—the Express charges it with having received the electioneering contributions of New York merchants and of having diverted them from their intended use. The Journal denies the charge against it and the Express repeats it, and a new witness, the Rochester American, a late associate of the Journal, steps forward in support of the accusation. We copy the language of accused, accuser and witness.—The Journal says:

"We fought faithfully in the ranks, and contributed our share to the "Treasury." But we neither received nor disbursed any portion of the Whig Fund. On this subject we challange the Express to the stand as "State's Evidence." We oppose a broad, unequivocal denial to its cowardly insinuation, and defy it to the proof."

The Express rejoins—

"The Express could not substantiate a fact, it is as well assured of, as that the sun shines, without violating a rule sacred to us, the preservation of the rights and privileges of social intercourse,—and we therefore pass over the Journal to the Rochester American that *knows* the denial to be untrue."

The Rochester paper says:

"The above statement in regard to not receiving or disbursing any portion of the Whig Fund, is made in respect to the Presidential contest of last fall. These are those in this city who *know* it to be *untrue*."

"Murder will out." Last fall, the whig papers of this country were filled with the charge that British Gold had been sent from England to aid in the election of Mr POLK. The above shows who received British Gold. The Journal and Express are leading whig Journals; and the editors of both, we presume, are in the secret of the whig leaders; they can, if they will, tell all about what became of the British Gold, sent over to be used for electioneering purposes.

☞ The following form of a Rail Road petition has been agreed on, and 500 copies ordered to be Printed. Persons from the different townships in this and the neighboring counties, can be supplied by application at the office of the American.

To the Honorable, The Senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned, inhabitants and voters of the township of in the county of in said commonwealth, deeply impressed with the necessity of a Railroad communication between the head of the Ohio river and the city of Philadelphia, and satisfied of the great advantages to be derived from the same to all parts of said commonwealth, and for the benefit of the public works already made therein, Humbly petition your honorable bodies to pass an act granting the right of way through part of this State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to terminate their road at the city of Pittsburgh, upon such conditions and such provisions as your honorable bodies shall in wisdom and liberality impose.

ACCURATE.—A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, in a series of "Characteristics of Yankeedoodledom," gives the following revamped, but pretty good illustration of Yankee eccentricity:

"You hav'nt seen nothin' of no small calf go 'long here have you, about three, three and a half, or four months old, within an hour, an hour and a half or two hours, have you?"

"Wal, yes, there was a calf went by here this mornin', runnin,' I should say, about a mile, a mile and a half, or two miles an hour, with a white spot on his rump, about the size of a dollar, a dollar and a half or two dollars, as nigh as I could calc'late.

"Ad'zactly, that must be the weery critter!!"

To those who Read the Morning Ariel.

Feeling that it would not be well to leave one's friends, visible and invisible, without a good-bye, of some sort, we address those who had the patience to read our thinkings, this card—presenting our thanks for the indulgence we have received and a full-hearted good will. Our career, as Editor of the *Ariel*, is cut short. *How* this happened, would not very materially interest the public, and is not necessary to be detailed here. Whether we remain in Allegheny county or not, depends upon what may hereafter transpire.

We leave the chair so lately filled by us with regret; the little of good or bad we have done, is ended there. As the sprite of a daily newspaper, we have held commonings with many we knew not; we believe that we leave our former position without an enemy. *editorial.*

Having, so far as in our powers sufficed, fulfilled the duty assumed respectfully and disinterestedly, we feel that we have no cause to regret our short-lived editorship, and are gratified with the reflection, that we have dealt courteously with all, and that many kind offices have been rendered us since our stay in the Iron City. We have, too, been as independent as a poon man can be—have spoken as we felt on all occasions. Some have approved, and some disapproved of our course. For the present we fly no more as *Ariel*.

THE EDITOR.—*that was.*

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting of the friends of Pittsburgh as the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, was held in the Court House, in the borough of Washington, on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Rail Road Convention, to meet in Greensburg on the 24th inst.

The meeting was organized by the election of A W. Acheson, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of A. Murdock, as Secretary.

The call for the meeting having been read, the propriety of the measure was ably discussed by Hon John H. Ewing, Dr. John Watson, and Jean L. Gow, Esq.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Gow, and after discussion, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this meeting view with a lively interest the efforts now making in various sections of the country to procure an extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the Ohio river.

Resolved, That if the road should be further extended, so as to reach the waters of the Ohio, the interests of our State, and especially of Western Pennsylvania, will be best subserved by its termination at Pittsburgh, rather than any other point on the Ohio River.

Resolved, That this meeting will send Delegates to a Convention to be held at Greensburg on the 24th inst., to deliberate on the subject, and devise the best plan for securing the termination of the road at Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That Hon John H Ewing, Dr Alfred Creigh, James Watson, Esq. John Lee, Esq. John L. Gow, Esq., L P Hitchcock, Wm M'Kennan, Esq., Robt M'Clelland, Esq., David Clark, John Bower, Esq., Col James Brice, Andrew Borland, James M'Cullough, Esq., Thomas Watson, T M Wilson, Henry Shearer, James Springs, Esq., James Rea, A W Acheson, Esq., A Murdock, Esq., Col R W Miller, Adam Sylvis, Esq., S T Hord, Esq., George Baird John K Wilson, J Slagle, Major Wm J Wilson, Wm Mills, and Robert Shaw, be appointed delegates for the above purpose and be instructed to represent the sentiments of this meeting on the subject, and what we believe to be the sentiments of a large portion of the citizens of Washington county, that such Western termini of the road will be more promotive of our interest than at any other point.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the papers of our county, and the city of Pittsburgh.

☞ Extract from Mr Buchanan's speech in the Senate of the United States, June, 1844:

"It has been contended that the true boundary of Texas does not extend so far to the west as the Rio del Norte; and that for this reason, we should not violate the just rights of Mexico by ratifying the treaty. It this were true, those who make the objection ought to offer an amendment to the treaty, so as to make it conform to the relative rights of the parties. But, sir, I ask you, could any reasonable man have expected that Texas would dismember herself, and proclaim to the world, on the face of this treaty, that the boundaries which she had solemnly established in 1836 by Mexico *No*, sir, no. We must accept Texas just as she is, or not at all; and after we have acquired the territory, we can then finally fix the boundaries between ourselves and Mexico, according to the rights of each and the mutual interest and security of the two countries The present administration have done every thing on this subject which could reasonably have been desired. They left the boundary of Texas without specification, in the treaty and have promptly offered to adjust it with Mexico on fair and favorable terms. Texas has always claimed to the Del Norte, and is now in possession of the whole of the left bank of the river to the Passo, nearly 1000 miles from its mouth."

From the New York Evening Mirror.

A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.—Some two or three years ago, Mr. Day of Maiden Lane, the ingenious and enterprising *India Rubber manufacturer*, sent out as presents to the Pacha Bey of Tunis, at the solicitations of some of his Higness' friends in this city, a portable India Rubber Boat, a pair of his celebrated Corrugated Boots and Breeches, and an India rubber vessel to be used in transporting water upon the backs of the camels, in the place of goat skins. In acknowledgement of these presents, Mr. Day has just received from the Pacha, a magnificent box, of solid gold, richly set with diamonds, and accompanied by a very flattering letter, of which the following is a literal translation:

GLORY TO GOD! From the slave of all powerful God, the Mouchir Ammet Pacha Bey, Emir of the Tunisian Armies. To our Ally, John Howard Paine, Consul General of the American Government at Tunis: We have received from you divers objects, formed of a material which water cannot penetrate, and which your letter whereby they were accompanied, declares to have been sent to us by the inventor Horace H Day of New York, in the American country. This is the first time we have seen anything of the sort from an American. They have gratified us much. There will come to you herewith, a box of Gold adorned with brilliants. We desire that you will have the goodness to send it to Mr. Day, that he may have a remembrance of us, as we have of him, in the productions which he has placed in our possession. May God have you under his holy guardianship.—Written the 22th day of Jomadhi El Aouel, the year 1261, (corresponding with Jund 3d 1845)"

The following very gratifying communication from the American Consul at Tunis, also came with the present:

"U. S. Consulate, Tunis, June 3d, 1845.

SIR: The departure for America, of Mr William R Gale, my late Vice Consul, enables me to forward you an acknowledgment from the Pacha Bey of Tunis, in return for the India Rubber Boat, and other articles of the same material, which you entrusted to me for his Highness. The original letter in Arabic, which his Highness wrote to me upon the subject is enclosed, and accompanying it, a literal translation.

Believe me, sir, it affords me the sincerest pleasure to find American skill thus appreciated in so far distant land, and to have been rendered the medium for extending a knowledge of the ingenuity of my countrymen. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very obedient servant,
JOHN HOWARD PAYNE."

"For Mr Horace H Day, Maiden Laure, New York."

We have seen this beautiful box, and we congratulate its fortunate possessor on this magnificent tribute to his genius. It was forwarded to Mr. Day with great care by John Howard Payne, who has so long and ably represented our country abroad. Setting aside the intrinsic value of the present—which cannot be less than £500 sterling, and quite equal in value and splendor to the one sent some years ago to President Jackson—the box contains a very ingenious compliment to the skill of Mr Day, and will doubtless be treasured as a rich heir loom in his family. The rim of the box is studded with large diamonds of great value, while the brilliants on the cover are very ingeniously arranged so as to represent a boat. From the bow rises a diamond flower, the forget-me-not, as a token of the Pacha's grateful remembrance, and to the stern, the little flower *Immortelle*, equivalent in Oriental language to "May you live forever," while in the centre rises the India Rubber Tree, around which a Serpent entwines thus denoting the application of Science to the manufacture of Caoutchouc, and that nature yields to human skill, comforts luxuries and fortunes. It must be deeply gratifying to Mr Day to find that his ingenuity is justly appreciated by foreigners, while at the same time it is highly creditable to our country that we have among us those, whose genius and skill elicit such magnificent testimonials of admiration. Will not Mr Day gratify bachelors by leaving this beautiful gem at Bank's or Stebbin's, or at some other fashionable store in Broadway, where it may be seen for a day or two?

From the Pennsylvanian.

INGERSOLL'S HISTORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

OF Hon. C. J. INGERSOLL's forthcoming *History of the War of 1812*, we have received from the publishers and read with a great deal of interest a few of the sheets. We have not enough, of course, to enable us to form any *reliable* judgment as to the historical merit or special value of the whole work, but we can see in these few extracts, marks of a vigor of mind, fullness of investigation and a striking originality of manner, which cannot fail to make the book exceedingly attractive to a circle of readers.

At the very opening of the work, in which the justice of the appeals to arms in 1812 is earnestly vindicated, we find these very noteworthy facts set down, concerning the popularity of our two great struggles with Great Britain:

"The common, perhaps salutary impression, that the Revolution was more unanimously supported, is a mistake. The majorities in Congress on all the essential principles in 1774 was extremely *small*. The Declaration of Independence was carried *with difficulty*, if not by accident. Most of the great measures and men, from 1774 to 1778, were decided in Congress by the vote of a *single state*, and that often by the vote of *one man*.

The nation was more divided in the war of the Revolution than in that of 1812. There was no over reason in this:

"Destiny seems to delight to bring about great results from insignificant and doubtful beginnings, inexplicable combinations, like vast configurations from mere specks. It may be questioned whether any great revolution originated with the will of the majority. Despotes tread on patients, submission of minorities to ostensible majorities becomes a fundamental doctrine. However small the majority, it means all the nation,"

In a more advanced portion of the work, we find a very interesting and detailed account of the extreme difficulty with which our Government was led and forced into a *war it contest* with Great Britain. Says Mr. Ingersoll:

A detailed account of the manner in which this result was brought about is then given. As soon as war was declared, Captains Bainbridge and Stewart went to Washington to solicit commands. They first learned, then, to their infinite surprise, from the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, that the national ships were to be kept safe in port, instead of being employed to what was regarded as unavoidable capture at sea. The narrative then proceeds as follows:

Mr. Gallatin, long a leading member of two successful administrations, satisfied himself it at the only safety for the navy would be in port, and its only use, as a bulwark of defence, particularly at New York, an attack on which place was apprehended without any foundation for the fear. With the merchants of New York, Mr. Gallatin, as Secretary of the Treasury, had been much connected. Their mistaken if not foreign despotic influence, in the cabinet, had induced him to build three in a revolution broke over their heads. Her husband was shut in behind which would have so resulted to the preliminary reverses of the war by land, privation of the only relief and rescue the government and country expected. When a wise and vigorous disposition of the naval means at the command of our government, might have swept the American coast from the Bahiza to the Bay of Fundy of all the British marine military and commercial, it is an instructive lesson of the short-sighted ness (wise men that it was the *mere remonstrance of a couple of naval officers against their being deprived of their livelihood*, which prevented the flag so gloriously triumphant in every sea, from being veiled before that of Great Britain, without an energetic effort to establish the high character it won for the American navy, with long and prosperous tranquility for the United States.

Bainbridge and Stewart remonstrated with the Secretary of the Navy against its suicide by the hands of its own commanders and chief. The Secretary listened kindly to their appeal, but told them that the thing had been settled, on full consideration, in the cabinet council. The frigates were to be laid up in the harbor of New York, their guns taken out of one side, the other side to be so fixed as to be rendered water-batteries, to be manned by their crews and commanded by their own officers. Stewart and Bainbridge explained to the Secretary why they were convinced our ships were superior to the English, and would eight times out of ten capture them in equal combat. They were so urgent that the secretary, unable, indeed not inclined, to refute their arguments, offered to take these gentlemen with him to the president, to repeat what was deemed so clear and so important. Mr Madison listened with the greatest attention to all they had to say; candidly and anxiously weighed it. Eight times out of ten, sir, said they, with equal force they can hardly fail; our men are better men; better disciplined, our midshipmen are not mere boys, only fit to carry orders, but young men, capable of reflection and action. Our guns are sighted, which is an improvement the English know nothing of. While we can fire cannon with as sure an aim as musketry, or almost rifles, strikes twice out of every three shots, they must fire at random, without sight of their object or regard to the undulations of the sea, shooting over our heads, seldom hulling us, or even hitting our decks. We may be captured, and probably shall be, even after taking prizes from them, because their number is so much greater than ours. But the American flag will never be dishonored, seldom, if ever, struck to equal force. The nation can lose nothing but vessels, and but few lives dearly sold.

You will give us victories, then, you think, said the president, inclining to their advice. We do, sir, most confidently, and not upon irrational premises. Which for with victories Congress will supply them faster than they can be lost. Such, too, said he, recurring to the lessons of the Revolution, was the case in that war, when, notwithstanding a greater disparity of force than now, and much greater disparity of all nautical equipments, our officers and men proved themselves equal to the English. Encouraged by this reception, Bainbridge and Stewart persevered so strenuously with Mr. Hamilton in another interview with him, that he told them the President had resolved to hold a Cabinet Council that evening to reconsider the matter, and they were desired to come to the Secretary's residence and wait there until he returned from the council to apprise them of the result. At a late hour he did so, informing them that no change had taken place, but the vessels were to be laid up and used as harbor defences. Mr. Gallatin was inflexible against sending the ships to sea, with all his preponderant influence in the administration where he had been accustomed to rule by Jefferson's high estimate of his abilities for any subject, naval, military, financial, commercial, foreign or domestic; and Mr. Gallatin's mistake was nearly that of the whole community. The merchants, almost to a man, labored under absurd impressions of English nautical supremacy, pervading the seaports and most of the Atlantic States, that it was notonly in the greater number of ships and seamen the English excelled the American, but that British seamen were superior beings, transcending all others, with whom Americans, man to man, and ship to ship, still less in squadrons or fleets, would have less chance than the Dutch, Venetians, Spanish, or French. In the most popular national song of that day, which was always sung in full chorus at the repeated celebrations of our naval victories, not only the preposterous language, but the deep-rooted sentiment of the inhabitants of our seaboard was, that although the "sons of Columbia would never be slaves, while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves," yet "the trident of Neptune must never be hurled to *incense the legitimate* powers of the ocean." Those legitimate powers by divine right, and that popular prejudice which is the basis of that right, were the English mariners, against whom, the judgement of at least the maritime provinces of the United States, coinciding with that of Mr. Gallatin, was, that in a war undertaken for the redress of flagrant wrongs by sea, it would be folly to trust either a vessel or a man there, except in the predatory and irresponsible courses of private armed vessels.

To such adventures Bainbridge and Stewart resolved to have recourse, if their prayer for permission to take public ships of war to sea, should be unheeded. Stewart had built a privateer called the Snapper, eventually commanded by Captain Peregrine Green, and captured as soon as she cleared the Delaware capes. In that privateer, if denied authority to go forth in frigates, these gentlemen proposed to seek their fortunes on the ocean, serving each in rotation, as captain or first officer. It was not with them, therefore, a matter of mere national character, nor were they merely youths, to be moved entirely by public or unselfish considerations. They wanted fortune as well as fame, livelihood besides distinction. If the navy was laid up, they saw their occupation was gone for all that advancement and all acquisition. Impelled by these strong motives to a timely remonstrance, persevering after the Secretary of the Navy had announced to them the confirmed resolve of the executive to order all the ships of war to be laid up, Capnins Bainbridge and Stewart occupied the most of that night in composing a joint letter to the President, strongly setting forth reasons why that resolve should be rescinded. That letter has been lost, perhaps burnt in the conflagration of the public buildings at Washington; possibly not deemed proper for the public eye, as it stated advantages of the American navy, which, though now known to, and participated by the English, were then exclusively American. Among these were not only the superior discipline, seamanship and order of our seamen, burning with passion to take vengeance for oppression, but several material improvements, one of which alone proved decisive in the naval engagements of that war.

Their joint composition of that anxious night was couched in such plain language, that, when presented to the Secretary of the Navy next morning, he objected to it as too strong for communication to the chief magistrate, and advised them to soften its terms.—But as it was with them an affair of subsistence, involving livelihood as well as reputation; they insisted on its being submitted without alteration. Difficult as Madison was of his own judgement at all times, especially where he was not familiar with the subject, and having long felt Mr. Gallatin's option for almost any subject, the president was the man of his own administration, nevertheless, most resolved, as in duty bound, to carry into full effect the act of Congress declaring war. After, therefore, carefully, wisely and ingenuously weighing the manly remonstrance against his own deliberate and twice considered determination, he yielded to the wishes of the two captains; who were told in another interview the same day, by the Secretary of the Navy, likewise gentified with the result, that the president would assume the responsibility of overruling the judgement of his cabinet and ordering his ship to sea.

It cannot be shown that any order to lay up the frigates in harbor was given by the Executive, but it is certain that such a determination was formed, and instructions imparted for the order, which was prevented merely by the timely remonstrances of Bainbridge and Stewart. To tick the ships of war a sea was more than the government thought wise—And the first capture of an English by an American frigate—to resist the effect of which was predicted throughout Europe and America, and may have consequences of still greater magnitude than yet experienced that capture was made, it not in breach of orders, at least contrary to the rigorous calculations of the navy department. If Mr Hull had not hastened to sea and taken the Guerriere before his contrimand reached him at Boston, he would not have made that capture, if indeed any such would ever have been made at all.

A HEROINE—THE WIFE OF LAFAYETTE.

The faithful and devoted wife of General Lafayette was a daughter of the illustrious house of Noailles—She was married at the early age of seventeen, and as yet had the honey moon ended but quite when her youthful husband left her side to fight for American Independence. During his absence Madam Lafayette with her household and numerous retainers with wisdom and prudence beyond her years. At length the husband whom she loved so dearly, and of whom she was so justly fond, returned, covered with glory, to lay his laurels at her feet. Some few happy days were spent together, and then the storm cloud of the French revolution broke over their heads. Her husband was soon driven into exile, but it was thought that Madame Lafayette, living in great retirement on her estate in Auvergne, can no danger. But her love of liberty, her high rank, her talents, made her an object of suspicion. She was arrested on the 10 h of August and soon after sent to Paris. Her mother, grandmother, and sister in-law, all perished on the same scaffold—Madam de Dafayette herself was in daily expectation of death. She made her will and waited calmly and anxiously for the summons to the guillotine. As soon as she was liberated, she went her own to her children in the care of Gen. Washington, from whom she had been named; and then hastened with her two daughters to her unfortunate husband, then languishing in an Austrian prison. She reached Vienna by means of an American passport, obtained an audience of the Emperor, and solicit d neither the release of her husband, or permission to share his captivity.

"As to the release of General Lafayette," replied the Emperor, "it is a very complicated piece of business; on that point my hands are tied."

Madame Lafayette joyfully embraced the other alternative—that of sharing her husband's gloomy prison. Sixteen months' close imprisonment in France, the loss of all her kindred, and her continual anxiety respecting her husband, had combined to affect her health, which declined so rapidly in her damp prison of Olmutz, that serious apprehensions were entertained for her life. Feeling the importance of her life to her family, and at their earnest solicitation, she urged to the Emperor for his permission to spend a week in Vienna for change of air, and for the purpose of consulting a physician. Her letter remained two months unanswered, and then came in an Imperial mandate, forbidding her ever to appear in Vienna, but offering her freedom, on condition, that she would never seek to return to her husband's prison. Madame de Lafayette's noble and touching answer to this inhuman proposition, fortunately for posterity, remains on record. It was as follows:—

"I owed it to my family and my friends, to make some efforts for the preservation of my life; but they knew me too well, to suppose for an instant, that I would accept it at such a price. I cannot forget that when we were on the point of perishing, my husband, by his physical and mental sufferings in Austria, and I, by the tyranny of Robespierre, in France, I was not allowed to receive any communication from him, nor to inform him in return that his wife and children were still in existence; and I will never, of my own free will, expose myself to the agony of a separation from him again. However unsuitable this residence may be to my daughter, and however unfavorable to my health, we will gladly avail ourselves of his Imperial Majesty's goodness in allowing us to remain here, and will never trouble him with any more petitions."

From that time Madame de Lafayette made no further efforts, but bore her sufferings firmly and patiently until the victories of the French Republic, and especially those of General Bonaparte, changed the aspect of affairs. General Lafayette was restored to freedom, and with his devoted wife returned to his native country, and fixed his residence at La Grange, the maternal inheritance of his wife—an estate situated about twelve leagues from Paris. Here Madame de Lafayette spent the remainder of her short life in the bosom of her family, and in the practice of every Christian virtue. But the poisoned arrow of grief and anxiety had drank her life-blood, and after many lingering months of suffering, this humble christian, this affectionate mother and heroic wife, closed her pure and exemplary life on the 24th December, 1806. Posterity has covered the name of General Lafayette with glory, but surely the patient endurance, the self-sacrificing devotion of his noble wife, deserve an equal meed of praise.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

BRITANNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, bringing news from Europe twelve days later than our last advices, sailed from Liverpool on the 5th instant, arrived at her wharf in East Boston yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, having made her passage in fifteen days. She met with much severe weather which made her passage some what longer than usual.

The Britannia brought one hundred and one passengers—among them Hon. Edward Everett, lady, daughter and two servants.

The Hon. Louis McLane, the new American Minister in England, has taken up his residence at 32 Harley street, Cavendish Square.

The Acadia arrived out in eleven and a half days from Boston—one of the shortest voyages ever made.

The Cotton market has shown symptoms of improvement. The sales, up to the end of the week, exceeded 48,000 bags, a daily average of more than 8,000. In the four days since nearly 40,000 have been sold, and prices are very evidently getting up.

The weather in England, which had for some time been stormy, and which it was feared would greatly injure the growing crops and retard the harvest, has suddenly changed for the better, and there is a fair prospect of abundance. Every interest is feeling the advantage of restored confidence.

The state of trade is in most respects satisfactory. The demand for all the leading staples; whether sugar, coffee, wool or cotton, is as steady as to indicate a healthy consumption, and the supplies are sufficient to check any exhorbitant advance.

The religious disturbances in Germany have not been renewed, and the popular irritation has been allayed by the King's prompt compliance with the request of the citizens in regard to a commission of inquiry.

The French have met with some reverses in Algiers—the Arabs at Orleansville having again revolted.

Capture of a Pirate Slaver.—There has been, on the west coast of Africa, a most gallant and success-ful engagement between the boats of one of her Majesty's ships, and a large pirate slaver. The boats engaged in the affair belonged to the Pantalaon. Lieut. Prevost succeeded in recapturing the vessel, but the pirates fought desperately, and it was not until seven of their number were killed, and seven or eight more severely wounded that they ran below or yielded.

New York Packet Ships and Steamers.—Since our last publication, says the European Times, there has been but few arrivals at this port from the United States—the packet ship Samuel Hicks, on the 25th, on the 17th, the Ashburton brought us papers to the 9th inst., containing very important news from Mexico; and on the 23th, the steamer Acadia arrived, after one of her most rapid voyages, being only 11½ days, including her calling at Halifax. By her we learned the gratifying intelligence of the arrival out of the Great Britain, after a good voyage.

Conflict between the British and the Natives of Madagascar.

In the beginning of May last, Ranavala Mojaka, the Queen of Madagascar, issued orders that all the English and French residing in her dominions should within a eleven days, become her subjects, by having themselves registered and naturalized at Mahgeribes, or that they should immediately quit the island.

Three hundred and fifty men, of whom one hundred were French soldiers, and others belonging to the three ships, landed on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and advanced across a plain under a slant fire from the fort and battery of grape and musketry. The enemy was driven out of the battery and the guns spiked. Another circular fort mounting thirty guns was then discovered, which was also stormed and taken. The guard house, custom house, and a considerable part of the town was burnt. The loss of the natives was very great—that of the English and French some 30 men killed 60 wounded.

IRELAND.

The Repeal Association.—At the weekly meeting of the members of the Repeal Association, in Dublin on Monday, the 15th, a long letter from Mr. S. O'Brien, was read, enclosing his subscription for the present month, and repeating "that nothing would tend so much to advance the cause of repeal as that a large majority of the Irish representatives should appear in Conciliation Hall or in the House of Commons, in the character of uncompromising advocates of the legislative freedom of Ireland." The rent for the week was £207 13s 7d.

SPAIN.

Madrid has been the scene of another disturbance, the people having resolved not to pay the new house tax. All the shops were shut up, and business entirely suspended. Troops poured into the city, and on the 19th, charges of cavalry and discharges of musketry were found necessary to disperse the crowd, when several persons were killed and wounded.

INDIA.

We have had two arrivals from India. At Lahore, Jowahir Singh had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost three thousand men. The cholera continued to rage, particularly in Scinde.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Turkey state that the Porte has decided upon a plan for the pacification of the Lebanon, which has received the approval of the representatives of the Five Great Powers. By this measure the independence of both the Druses and Maronites will be maintained. There has been a change of the Turkish ministry.

ALGIERS.

The Courrier Francais, reports from official documents, that the agricultural population (European) of all Algeria does not amount to seven thousand souls; that the colony is far from raising enough for its subsistence; that in 1844 an importation from abroad of 700,000 hectolitres of grain, and of more than 85,000 pounds of flour was necessary, that in the event of an outbreak of war, the colony and its crops would be starved; that Marshal Bugeaud has expended in the five years past five hundred millions of francs, and that the *effective* of his armies has never been less than eighty thousand men.

The War of the Caucasuses.—We learn from Constantinople that intelligence had been received from the Caucasus, announcing that the Russians had undertaken a new campaign in the interior of Dahestan, after a vigorous resistance at the entrance of the defile, the mountaineers withdrew to the interior, and the Russians seized on the defile. Considerable loss was sustained.

A letter from St Petersburgh of the 14th, announces the capture of Dargo, the residence of Schamyl. As this place was defended by 26 barracades, formed of felled trees, each of which had to be carried by the bayonet, this success has cost the Russians dear. It is said that they had two Generals killed, and a great many superior officers wounded.

Died,

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. GROVE, an old revolutioner, at the advanced age of 95 years.

His funeral takes place this evening at 3 o'clock.

HAMPTON & SMITH,
NO. 112 WOOD STREET,

ARE now opening an unusually large stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, of every description, for the fall trade, which will be offered at small advance for Cash, or approved credit.

They ask the attention of dealers in the city and vicinity to their assortment, and an examination of their prices—which will be found such as to save the expense and supposed necessity of sending East for their supplies.

Their stock will be kept full throughout the season. sep24-1m

GOLD PENS.

Premium ever pointed Gold Pens.

JUST recieved a fresh assortment of those invaluable pens for the Counting Rooms, for Clergymen, Lawyers and all others, who desire a Convenient and durable pen, and to be freed from the vexatious bother and constant expense of Steel Pens and Quills.

For sale wholesale and retail by
W. W. WILSON.
sep24 Corner of Market and Fourth sts.

The Steam Boat Arrow,

JAMES ATKINSON, Master, will resume her regular trips from PITTSBURGH TO FRANKLIN, on the first rise of water, ☞ which we expect in a few days. sep24-3t

☞ Franklin papers copy 6 times, and bring their bills on board on her arrival.

Eastern Sole Leather.

3500 LBS. Eastern Sole Leather, just received and for sale by
sep23 JAMES MAY.

THEATRE.

MANAGERS. SHIRES AND PORTER.
PROMPTER. GEORGE T. ROWE.
LEADER OF THE ORCHESTRA, J. H. HESSING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

1st Tier of Boxes, or Dress Circle	50 cts.
2d " "	37½ "
3d " "	20 "
Pit	25 "
Gallery for Colored Persons	20 "

First appearance of Mr E S CONNOR.

Wednesday Evening, September 24, 1845.

Will be acted the celebrated and popular play in 5 acts, called

RICHELIEU,
OR THE CONSPIRACY.

After which, a favorite Musical Farce, called,
THE ALPINE MAID.

☞ For particulars see small bill.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ past 7 precisely. sept 24

Cemetery Lots.

AGREEABLY to notice heretofore given by the Board of Managers, the sale of lots in the Allegheny Cemetery, (late the property of Geo A Bayard, Esq.) will take place on Friday morning the 26th inst, on the premises.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms one third cash in hand or when called for by the Treasurer, and the remainder in two equal payments in six and twelve months.

As the entire proceeds of the sale of Burial Lots is to be expended in paying for and ornamenting the grounds, and otherwise devoted to charitable uses, as may be seen by a resolution of the Board, it is hoped the enterprise may be abundantly sustained by a liberal public.
JOHN D. DAVIS,
sept24 Auctioneer.

Madeira Wine.

1 CASK Superior Old, for sale by
W. B. ANDERSON,
sep 24-d2w No. 25 Liberty, & 3 Ferry st.

Coffee, Sugar, and Teas.

5 BAGS Superior Java Coffee.
10 " " Laguira do.
1 bl. crushed Sugar.
1 " Pulverised do.
5 Half chests Y H Tea.
2 " " Black.
1 " " Gunpowder.
1 " " Imperial.
Just received, and for sale, by
sep24-d2w W. B. ANDERSON.

Sundries.

1 BOX Buher's Cocoa;
2 " " Chocolate;
1 " " Rice Flour;
1 Cask Currants;
1 Box Vermicilli;
1 " Maccaroni;
2 " Castile Soap;
Just received and for sale by
sep24-d2w W. B. ANDERSON.

New Buckwheat Flour.

760 LBS. just received and for sale by
sep24-d2w W. B. ANDERSON.

Boots and Shoes.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.
131 *Wood Street.*

ARE now receiving a large and extensive stock of BOOTS & SHOES; men's and Boys CAPS, Ladies' fall BONNETS, of great variety, and adapted for fall and winter sales, all having been purchased at *extremely* low prices, enables them to compete with New York and Philadelphia, and they assure their Western friends and Merchants generally, who are wanting goods in their line, and will favor them with a call, that they will make it their interest to purchase. Also, just received, 1500 sides New York tanned Sole Leather, at very low prices.
sept23-d1&w6t

☞ Clarion Democrat, publish to the amount of $2 and charge this office.

Bibles.

A FINE assortment of Quarto 8 vo. and Pocket Bibles, plain and gilt at
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
sep 23 No. 43 Market st

Valuable Works.

ENCYLOPÆDIA AMERICANA;
Encyclopædia of Science Literature and Art (Brand's)
Encyclopædia of Geography;
" American Farmers;
" Religious Knowledge for sale by
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
sep23 No. 43 Market st.

Stationary.

A FINE assortment of Paper, Quills Ink, etc, at
BOSWORTH & FORRESTER.
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