The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1845.

☞ 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 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.

The Contest is at Hand!

☞ We would address a few words to our Democratic friends, to remind them that we are on the eve of an important struggle, and to urge them to energetic action. It is true there have been many campaigns in which general issues were to be tried, of greater importance to our party and its principles—of such a nature was the presidential contest of last year, when the Democratic party was called upon to put forth its utmost power to crush the dangerous political heresies of which Henry Clay was the soul and "embodiment." Of the same general importance was the late election in our own state, where a base amalgamation would have bowed us down under the combined forces of corrupting whiggery and intolerant Nativeism. But important and exciting as were these elections, the one now pending is of equal interest to the people of this county, and of all the western counties. By the legislature which meets next winter, a question is to be decided, in which the permanent prosperity of Pittsburgh, and consequently of a large portion of western Pennsylvania, is involved—the great inquiry—shall Pittsburgh have a rail-road communication with the East? is to be determined.

All parties agree that the people of Allegheny county have a most vital interest in this business—all parties here are free to *profess* their devotion to the cause of the Rail-Road, and to do loud lip-service in its behalf—but it must be apparent to every candid man, that it is upon the Democratic party and the Democratic candidates of this county, that the best hopes of the friends of the Rail Road wholly depend.

It is well known that Philadelphia city is the centre of the whig power of Pennsylvania—from that great reservoir of political corruption, the edicts directing the whig movements of the Keystone state have proceeded, and must always come. It is also well known that Philadelphia is the centre of the opposition to the terminating the Baltimore Rail Road at Pittsburgh—it is from the selfish millionaires of Philadelphia, the same men who constitute and control the whig party of that city, that the only formidable opposition to the Rail Road has, so far, emanated, or is expected in future. What will be the fate of the rail-road, then, if whig representatives shall be sent from this county? What sort of policy would it be to send men to Harrisburgh who have habitually been controlled by Philadelphia politicians? Suppose they should reject, for once, the domination of the dandies of Philadelphia, their influence would be at an end—they could do nothing for the Rail Road but give their own votes.

On the other hand, a Democratic delegation from Allegheny would go into the Legislature with no fear of Philadelphia influence upon them to weaken their energies and paralyze their efforts. They would be able to make open and effective opposition to the schemes of Philadelphia Whiggery. They would not follow the supine and dilatory behavior of the Whig delegation from this county, who have by their neglect, jeoparded this great question. They could and would have influence with their fellow-members. We would appeal to all honest and candid men of whatever party, to ponder on these things, and then to say whether it is not infinitely better to have Democrats in the Legislature from Allegheny county, even admitting that the Whigs, if elected, would not be guided by Philadelphia influence.

But, we would once more, and most earnestly, beseech our Democratic friends, to turn their attention to the pending canvass. Let them go to the polls—let every man battle as if the contest was to be gained by his exertions alone. Besides the heavy responsibility that rests upon the party in respect to the Rail Road question, they have a ticket for the county offices, which is worthy their strenuous support. Several of the most important offices about the Court House are to fill, and the Democratic candidates are competent and deserving. They can be elected, too, and shall they be defeated by neglect and indifference? We trust not.

Democrats of Allegheny! the contest is at hand—your responsibilities are great. Bestir yourselves, for the best interests of your country and your state, to say nought of your party, demand your care, and require your vigorous action.

SYMPATHY FOR THE OPPRESSED.—The New York Tribune very justly remarks:—"There are people in the world who consider every generous sentiment, every liberal tendency, every expression of sympathy for the oppressed or suffering as rank 'demagoguism,' which must have had its origin some selfish, sinister, sordid purpose. Those who take this view of things cannot help it, we suppose; but they might have more wit than to expose themselves.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—A letter from a gentleman to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Washington, says the ripe seeds of the plant okra, much used in soup, &c., burned and used as coffee, cannot be distinguished from it, even the best Java. The seeds are sown an inch deep in drills, four feet apart, in May, and cultivated as corn or peas. It yields abundantly, and is very healthy. Mr E. has the seeds.

A STATUE TO MR. CLAY.—The Assistant Treasurer of the Fund, Miss Eliza M. Riddle, has authorized the editors of the Richmond Whig to announce to the Whig ladies of Virginia, that there is now a certainty that the statue will be erected in Richmond, sufficient funds having been raised for its commencement.

Have the ladies and gentlemen of the Whig party given up the project that was broached last year, of perpetuating the memory of Mr Clay, by building a *wire suspension bridge* at Wheeling? If we remember rightly, this proposition was favorably received by many of the Pittsburgh Whigs, and we hope they will not permit it to be abandoned now without good and sufficient reasons being given for such a treacherous course of conduct to the great "embodiment." But should the project be carried out in good faith, and Mr. Clay's memory be suspended in wires across the Ohio at Wheeling, we hope our friend Rochlins, may get the job. The style in which he finished the Aqueduct at this city, shows that he "can do the thing" to Mr. Clay's memory in the wire line.

OUTRAGE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—We learn says the New York Herald of the 21st, from Capt Caraway, of the Margaret Ann, from Loando, (Africa,) which place he left on the 13th July, that about the first of June the Henry, Capt. Schultz, of and Portuguese man-of-war Rulampazo, the officers of which demanded Captain Schultz's papers.

They then asked permission to go below and overhaul the cargo, which Capt. S. refused to allow them. The Portuguese officers then called with boats' crews on board—the Captain of the Margaret Ann was seized and placed in charge of sentinels with fixed bayonets. The Portuguese crew then took the long boat off the chocks, went below, and after searching the vessel allowed her to proceed.

Capt Schultz also reports that the British manof war brig Cygnet, cruizing off the Carribean Islands, sends her boats into the harbor, lands her crew and allows them to rob the negroes of their fruit, monkies, parrots, &c., and commit outrages on the female portion of the race.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, says the Boston Atlas of September 20th, as two horse wagon, had just crossed the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad track in Broadway when the down train of cars approached. The ringing of the bell and the roar of the engine frightened the horses, which became at once uncontrollable and dashed furiously up the street. At the corner of De Witt street and Broadway, just above the Railroad junction, the wagon ran over the child of Mr Smith, and proceeding onward threw the driver. The child lies now mortally injured, with no hope of recovery, and the driver is so dangerously hurt as to afford little chance of his surviving his injuries. This is not the only accident caused by the passage of the steam engine through the streets nor the first fatal one, but it seems that the lesson of warning will not be heeded unless thus reiterated and with such fearful emphasis.

It is worthy of note, as indicating the increasing vigilance of our city functionaries, that two Coroners were promptly on the ground.

☞ A skeleton was found last month in a peat bog in *Scaleby*, England about nine feet below the surface. It was firmly imbedded in the lowest stratum of black peat. The remains were wrapped in what appeared to be the skin of a deer, which was formed like a garment, and much worn. The dress was composed of different pieces united by seams, and formed with much apparent neatness. The whole was bound by thongs of strong tanned leather. It is remarkable that the head was entirely wanting; the intestines had undergone a process something like tanning, having a parchment like appearence. The bones were those of a white man, and other circumstances, it was believed that the remains were those of an ancient Briton, and thus preserved by the well known qualities of peat moss.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A milkman, in attempting to water his horse, went out and watered his milk. He discovered his error when his customers said there was no *cream* to his joke.

BRIDGE OVER THE NIAGARA RIVER.—A writer in Rochester Advertiser was led to make the following estimate of the cost of a stone bridge across the Niagara River at a point below the Falls where it is only 332 feet wide. The writer's calculations are made for a bridge of a single stone arch, and the practicability of the scheme is not at all doubted. Supposing, says the writer, the bridge to be three hundred and fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, there would be room for a railroad track, a carriage way, and side walk for foot passengers.

It is estimated to cost as follows:

Excavation in the banks for foundation	$5,000
Plank centre 410 feet long 30 feet wide, 9 feet thick, 1,300,000 ft. plank $7	9,000
Expenses and putting up of centre	10,000
Stone masonry; 22 000 cubic yards, $4	88,000
Contingencies	6,000
Total	$120,000

It is supposed that an Iron Suspension Bridge could be constructed at a less rate, but the objection would be that the public would not have perfect confidence in its safety, at least so the writer thinks.

THIRTY SIX INDICTMENTS.—We learn from the Port Tobacco Times that the grand jury of Charles county has found thirty six indictments against Mark Cæsar, a free negro, for aiding and assisting in the escape of slaves from that county. The penalty is six years confinement in the penitentiary on each indictment or 216 years in all! He certainly stands a fair chance of "doing the State some service."

☞ Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer submits the following proposition to his Tenants, with a view to a desirable change of the tenures by which they hold their Farms:

To the tenants of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck in the County of Albany.

If by the 1st of March next, any person who holds under lease, any lands in the county of Albany, to the rents of which I am entitled, shall pay the arrears of rent, and $30 for the quarter sale, I will release all the covenants and reservations in the lease, for a sum which at six per cent. will yield an annual interest, equal to the annual rent estimated as follows, to wit: A bushel of wheat, at one dollar; one day's service with carriage and horses, two dollars; and each fowl, 12½ cents. This offer, as to the quarter sale, is only to apply to such lands for which the wheat rent reserved is fourteen bushels of wheat for 100 acres of land.

And if any person, willing to accept of the above terms, cannot immediately pay all the sums at once, I will accept one-fifth of the whole amount, and take a bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate for the residue, payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Or, as the average price of wheat for the last twenty years, is about $1 25 per bushel, I will accept of a principal which at six per cent. per annum, will produce that amount, and release all the covenants and reservations in the lease.

S. VAN RENSSELAER.

Watervliet, Sept. 16, 1845.

☞ We understand that a large lot of Boston Made Clothing exhibited at McKenna's, for a few days past, and which has been examined daily by hundreds of our citizens, will be sold this morning at 10 o'clock.

Riot on the Five Points.—A riot took place last night about 11 o'clock, in the vicinity of Orange and Cross streets, in which knives, brickbats, pistols, &c. were freely used. A man by the name of Thomas Neilis was severely cut in the breast, and is not expected to survive. Nine of the rioters were arrested and taken to the Tombs, three or four of whom are so badly wounded that their recovery is doubtful.—*New York Herald of Sept. 21.*

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call, originally published in the papers of this county, an unusually large number of Delegates from most of the Western counties of Pennsylvania, met at the Court House, in the borough of Greensburgh, on Wednesday the 24th inst., to consult together in relation to the propriety and importance of granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company the right of way through the territory of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh.

The Convention was temporarily organized by calling Hon. RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland, to the Chair, and appointing WM. LARIMER, Jr. Esq., of Allegheny, and J M BURRELL, Esq., of Westmoreland Secretaries.

On motion of Wilson M'Candless, Esq., a Committee of twenty was appointed by the President, in connection with the Secretaries, to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Said Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:

Wilson M'Candless, Esq., Allegheny; Thos. Williams, Esq., Allegheny; Gen. Ross, Somerset; Simon Gobhart, Somerset, Wm Mackey, Allegheny; Cyprus P. Markle, Westmoreland; J D Leet, Washington; Gen Darsie, Allegheny; Alex King, Bedford; John Dickey, Beaver; J Mechling, Butler; Moses Hampton, Esq., Pittsburgh; J D Mathias, Westmoreland; Gen J K Moorhead, Allegheny; Hon A G Marchand Westmoreland; Capt Wm Reynolds, Westmoreland, John Fuller, Fayette; Alex Murdoch, Washington; John C Plomer, Westmoreland; Edgar Cowan; Esq. Westmoreland.

During the absence of above committee, Judge Wilkins was called upon to address the meeting—he responded to the call in a few very neat and appropriate remarks.

The committee, through their chairman, Wilson M'Candless, Esq made the following permanent appointment of officers, which was concurred in by the Convention:

President

Hon. WM R DOUGHERTY of Bedford

Vice Presidents

David B Long, of Clarion,
Hon Abm Wilkins of Allegheny,
Hon John Dickey, of Beaver,
Gen Joseph Markle, of Westmorland,
John Neff, of Somerset,
Jas C Plomer, Esq of Westmorland,
J W Phillips, of Fayette,
Robert Shaw of Washington,
Reece C. Townsend, of Allegheny,
Jacob Mechling, of Butler,
Gen Robert Orr, of Armstrong,
Hon Wm Beatty, of Butler,
Francis M Kimmell, of Somerset,
Hon Jon Klingensmith, of Westmoreland,
Abraham Beam, of Somerset,
Col Robert Miller, of Washington,
Hon A G Marchand, of Westmoreland,
Josiah Kurtz, of Fayette,
Daniel Negley, of Allegheny,
John Campbell, of Somerset,
John Fuller, of Fayette,
John Gebhart, of Allegheny.

Secretaries.

John B Butler, of Allegheny,
James W Duncan, of Bedford,
Geo George Ross, of Somerset,
J M Burrell, Esq of Westmoreland,
Wm Larimer, of Allegheny,
J D Leet, Esq of Washington,
Daniel Stone, Beaver.

On motion of George Darsie, Esq the following committees were appointed.

Committee on Address—Hon R Coulter, Westmoreland; Alex Murdock, Washington; Alex King, Bedford; T J Bigham, Allegheny; S W Black, Allegheny.

Committee on Resolutions—A J Ogle, Somerset; Hon Harmer Denny, Allegheny; Jas Stokely, Westmoreland; Samuel Jones, Allegheny, James W Duncan, Bedford.

Committee on Memorial—N B Craig, Allegheny; Ed Cowan, Westmoreland; D Wm Quail, Fayette; Capt Wm Reynolds, Westmoreland; Isaac Hogue, Somerset.

After the Convention had progressed thus far it was found necessary, on account of a want of room in the Court House to accommodate the delegates and others anxious to hear and participate in its deliberations, to adjourn to a more commodious place. A motion was accordingly made and carried to adjourn until one o'clock, P. M. when the Convention would again meet in the Presbyterian Church.]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon R Coulter, from the committee appointed to prepare an address, made a report. The report was read by T J Bigham, and on motion of J Bigler was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

On motion of Mr Darsie, D Denues, of Philadelphia, and John M'Culloch, of Baltimore, were invited to take seats as Vice Presidents.

N B Craig from the committee appointed to prepare a memorial, reported: On motion of Mr Craig the memorial was read by Ed Cowan, Esq—which passed unanimously.

On motion, the officers were instructed to sign the memorial, on the part of the Convention.

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

"You hear an hen nothin' of no small calf gu '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 morn'n', 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 calculate.

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

MORMON TROUBLES.—The St. Louis papers of the 17th state that the difficulties between the Mormons and anti-Mormons are becoming more alarming. Blood has already been shed and both parties are mustering their forces for a more desperate struggle. A letter from Quincy, Ill., dated Sep 13th, to the New Era, gives the following account of the commencement of hostilities:

"On Tuesday night, the 9th inst. an anti-Mormon meeting was held at the school house, about two miles north of Lima, for the purpose of adopting measures to protect property from theft, the anti-mormons suspecting that the Mormons were continually stealing their cattle, grain, &c. While the meeting was in session, the house was attacked in the rear with stones, and at the same time fired upon in front. Four balls were shot into the door, two passing through it in a diagonal direction, and from personal inspection, I am satisfied must have gone out at a sliding window on the other side of the building, which was pushed back, and immediately in front of which no one happened to be sitting. The door stands near the corner of the house, and the seats projecting a direct line from it, forming a right angle. The window through which the stones were thrown, is so high that persons sitting down inside of the house could not be seen. The window through which the balls passed, is not so high. That balls were fired I am certain, for I cut one of them, of common size out of the door, it having nearly passed through it. The door is made of well seasoned black walnut plank.

Who made the attack upon the house I will not pretend to say. The anti-Mormons charge it upon the Mormons—while the Mormons allege it was all a trick of the anties. The real facts I suppose will never be ascertained. It is certain, however, that the persons in the house were greatly alarmed, and precipitately made their escape out of the door and windows, several of them forgetting to take their hats with them, and I have no doubt most, if not all, believe the attack to be made by the Mormons whether it was or not. The next morning (Wednesday) the alarm was given and a company collected, who went to several Mormons and gave them notice to leave with their families and property against evening, for they did not wish to injure them, but would then burn their houses; some left, and some did not. The company true to their word, before dusk visited the houses of those they had warned off in the morning, and set them on fire.—Where they had not left, they took the property out, and placed it so far from the buildings as to prevent it from being consumed. On Thursday the same scene was enacted over, and several houses during the day and night burnt. On Friday evening, a little before dusk, three houses were burned."

The letter states that a Committee of Mormons met a like body of the citizens, for the purpose of making propositions that might allay the excitement and prevent further outrages. But it appears they could not agree on any practicable plan, and the conference broke up without suggesting any mode to settle difficulties. The writer adds:

On to-day (Saturday,) several more buildings were burned. In passing along a road about three quarters of a mile distant, about 3 o'clock, I saw the smoke and flames of two rising upon the air. On arriving at Lima I ascertained the buildings were situated about a mile and a half from that place. Many men were collected in groups in the streets, and the doors and windows of houses were filled with women and children looking in silent despair upon the work of the destroying element. Where the work of destruction will stop, God only knows. The feeling is deep and intense, and the excitement continually spreading.—Up to Friday morning, as near as I could ascertain, twenty-three buildings were burned. During last night and to-day the number is probably swelled to thirty, or perhaps more. The party engaged in the work go undisguised in broad day light and apply the torch. So far no one has been injured, nor has any property, I was told, been destroyed but the houses, except by accident. Sparks from some of the buildings fell upon a few grain stacks, which ignited and were consumed.

The party which first commenced the work of destruction did not amount to more than twenty or thirty. What the the number is now cannot be ascertained. The anti-Mormons, not engaged in the burning, are collecting and preparing to act upon the defensive. I understand a meeting of anti-Mormons was to be held at Carthage to-day. What it will amount to time will determine. The Mormons are encamped about three miles from where the scene of destruction first commenced. Their number on Friday was variously estimated, from one to three hundred, but an hour's time may greatly swell their ranks. Both parties are well armed, and all the anti-Mormons with whom I conversed, expressed the belief that the work of destruction could not be stopped until the Mormons were driven into Nauvoo. Time will either confirm or negative this belief.

Although the firing upon the school house may be the *immediate* cause of the present outbreak, still the real cause must be traced to the elements of society in Hancock. Everything is confusion and disorder there. The old citizens and Mormons were separated, the fair soil of that county would be stained by human blood. The present excitement may be quelled, but I repeat that nothing short of a total separation will permanently settle the difficulty. The question is one of too serious a character to be trifled with.

Yours, &c. B.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn by a passenger who came down from Warsaw on the Boat, yesterday evening, that the troubles in Hancock, and the upper part of this county, are progressing with hourly increasing violence. The anti-Mormons declare they will not stop short of the expulsion of every Mormon from Hancock county. He reports the town of Warsaw in a state of intense excitement.

Eleven o'clock, P. M.

Still Later—Various exaggerated reports are rapidly coming in; we have just heard that sixty houses were burnt near our county line. It is reported that the Sheriff of Hancock county is leading a party from Nauvoo to arrest the anti-Mormons, who have been engaged in the work of destruction. Capt. Dunn, it is said, is at the head of four or five hundred anti-Mormons, from Augusta, who are determined to protect their friends.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW FOUNDLAND.—We have received Halifax papers to the 17th, and Newfoundland to the 6th inst.

The experimental squadron from England was expected at Halifax in about ten or twelve days.

The following letter is from a correspondent of the *Halifax Recorder:*—

Intelligence has just been received here that there has been tremendous excitement at Yarmouth, at the Baptist education meeting. Mr. Burton (the Baptist minister there) was openly insulted, and the mace, tail, &c of the Attorney General's horse, shaved and cropped. The people, it is said, were outrageous at their political gatherings, under the mask of religion. I forgot to mention that the Attorney General was burnt in effigy.

The Dutch frigate Rhine, with Prince Henry on board, sailed from Newfoundland on the 26th ult.

St John's papers of the 5th inst. are filled with accounts of the reception there of Dr Fleming, Bishop of Cappasia, Vicar Apostolic of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Island of Anticosti, Vicar General of the Canadas, &c. His Lordship had embarked in the Caledonia for Halifax, but failing in with a fishing boat of Newfoundland, he chartered her to take him to St Johns. The inhabitants are delighted with the apostolic humility of this approach.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE RIVER OF PLATE.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following interesting statement of the condition of the war and parties on the river La Plate.

MONTEVIDEO, July 1, 1845.—For three years a war has continued in the Band Oriental; for three years this little republic has been separated with the blood of her sons, and for three years has the bloody war knife been applied to the throats of those who have been taken as prisoners of war. A recapitulation of all the horrors of this war would be startling indeed; it has been carried on such opposite principles to those which govern every other nation in the nineteenth century, that the people of the United States would believe the writer mad, and would all say it cannot be possible, or our government would have interfered, and at least, as the elder republic on the Western continent, have protested against such savage barbarities. The European nations have watched it year after year without interfering. They have seen a little city beseiged by sea and land for near three years, and have remained as lookers on, that they might know how long the United States would permit such a war within sight of their protest. Thanks to the enlightened statesman who now govern the French and English nations, they have become determined, that the mere spectators no longer, and have said to Gen Rosas at Buenos Ayres, there must be peace.

We are now waiting the return of the British packet from Buenos Ayres with great anxiety, and shall then probably know whether we are to have peace or war in the river. The French admiral said yesterday to a gentleman of high standing, that he thought there would be peace, as both peace and war had been offered to Gen. Rosas. My opinion is however that there will be war, and that Gen. Rosas will prefer going to the Pampas with his army, and there carry on a protracted war, to losing and ruling in Buenos Ayres in a state of peace. He has constantly been at war since he has been allowed to rule, and the theatre of his ambition now is the vast territory of the Brazils.

Should Montevideo fall, this part of the Brazilian Empire would be beaten and within two years shaken to its foundation. France and England will not permit this, and Brazil enters into the triple alliance to save Montevideo. A few days since an order came down from Buenos Ayres to Admiral Brown, commanding the Buenos Ayrean squadron to attack the city. The English admiral, knowing the order, placed the English steamer Firebrand alongside the Buenos Ayrean squadron, with orders to sink them if they attempted the attack. Her guns, which are 64 pounders, were opened to bear upon Admiral Brown's flagship, and she was well satisfied with this brig, who I have no doubt was well satisfied with this intervention. There is also no doubt that powder and ball cartridges have been furnished this government, from both the English and French ships of war.

We can therefore consider that the intervention of force has commenced, and soon I trust will it be in active execution, and continue till the flags of all nations can navigate the noble rivers which empty into the Rio la Plate. These have been closed by General Rosas, and we know nothing of the people who, for thousands of miles inhabit their banks, but I trust the present generation will become acquainted with their history, and the flag of the United States float along the shores of Paraguay, a nation which has maintained its independence for 40 years, and still is shut up from all intercourse with the civilized world. France and England will not require any troops from Europe. Paraguay will send all that are required to settle the controversy in Buenos Ayres. All she wants are arms and munitions of war, and she has men to give laws to the whole Southern continent. Since writing the foregoing the British packet has arrived from Buenos Ayres, and it is almost certain that war will take place between that place and the Alliance of Peace, consisting of France, England and the Brazils. About ninety days will finish the business, and bring lasting peace to the citizens of the river la Plate, who are now banished and driven to the caves and forests of the country to save their throats from the saw knife of Buenos Ayres. It is reported here that General Rosas has employed Mr Edwards, formerly United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, to proceed to the United States and get up a national sympathy in its favor. But it wont go down, he will bark up the wrong tree. All the money Rosas has extorted from thousands, whom he has in cold blood sacrificed in his prisons and with the saw knife of his invention, would have no effect in hiring travelling pedlars to traverse the United States. Our country and her citizens are at war with the tyrant, and all governments whose only principles are to govern by terror, and who make war, not from necessity, but from choice, and who never forgive or forget an injury, and never receive an atonement for difference of political opinions, except in the blood of their victims.

A YOUNG HEROINE.—We have read with the highest interest and admiration an account in the Boston Post, of the preservation of two lives by the courage and daring of a young girl of eleven years of age.—Were the narrative less thrilling than it is, we should make no apology for copying it. An act of such heroism in a fair young girl deserves to be widely recorded.

It appears that a party of ladies, consisting fo Mrs. James Oakes, of Boston, her two sisters (Mrs. Knapp, of Newburyport, & Mrs. Mosely, of Boston) and Mrs. O.'s daughter, Miss Garafelia Oakes, who will be twelve years old in December—went from Newburyport to Plum Island, on the 1st instant, to bathe.—They all came out of the water except Mrs. Mosely, and went a short distance upon the beach to dress. While they were dressing, Mrs. R. N. Berry, of this city, who was also upon the beach, heard Mrs. Mosely scream "Save me! save me!" Mrs. Berry called to Mrs. Knapp, and told her that her sister was drowning. Mrs. Knapp, with a natural impulse, rushed into the water to save her sister, but immediately found herself beyond her depth, and called upon Mrs Berry to save *her*. Mrs. B. was in full dress, not having been in to bathe, but she waded in up to her neck, and, reaching out, seized a part of Mrs. Knapp's clothing and drew her on shore.

By this time Mrs Oakes heard the screaming, and seeing her sister, Mrs Mosely floundering in the water, pushed out to attempt her rescue; but she, too, soon found herself sinking, and in her turn, cried out to her daughter,—"Garafelia, save me! save your mother!" Mrs Berry saw that both ladies must inevitably drown without prompt succor, and with great presence of mind, she advised Garafelia to put on her life preserver and save her mother. Quicker than lightning (to use Mrs Berry's words) the heroic girl had on her life preserver, plunged in, swam to the spot where her mother was sinking, seized her by the hair of her head which was all that was above water, and dragged her to Mrs Berry, who had waded in to receive her, and together they laid her upon the beach, perfectly insensible, and with every appearance of a drowned person. But Mrs Berry's self possession had not deserted her, and she implored Garafelia not to leave her mother and rescue her aunt, Mrs Mosely, who had already sank. As she rose, Garafelia swam towards her, calling out, "Keep up, aunt; keep up! I'm coming!—I've saved mother, and will save you." and with these words she reached the drowning woman, and drew her also on shore, unconscious of all. A physician was soon at hand, and assisted in restoring to animation the two ladies who had been in such imminent danger.

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 "

21 night of the engagement of Mr E S CONNER.
1st night of the engagement of Mr and Miss LOGAN.

Thursday Evening, September 25, 1845.

Will be presented an admired play called the

STRANGER.

The whole to conclude with the Comedy of

SIMPSON & CO.

☞ For particulars see small bill.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ past 7 precisely. sept 25

For Cincinnati.

The fine steamer NEW HAMPSHIRE, PATTERSON, Master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, this day, at 11 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to

JAMES MAY.

sep25

Drugs and Medicines.

Strychnine, Veratrine,
Ext Dandelion, Lunar Caustic,
Sulphur Virum, Gum Sandarach,
Rhubarb Root, Iodine,
Vanilla Beans, Tin Foil,
Powdered Scammony, Powdered Gumboge,
Just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
sep25 Corner 6th and Wood sts.

Dye Stuffs.

400 BBLS Chipped Logwood;
50 " Ground Camwood;
1400 lbs Indigo;
2500 " Blue Vitriol;
5000 " Madder,
40 " bbls Alum;
50 " Fustic;
20 " Copperas
7 " Nicaragua
4 " Red Sanders;
4 " Brazil Wood;
3 " Peach Wood;
4 " Lac Dye
112 Cases Ext Logwood;
1200 lbs Sumac;
500 " Nutgalls.
For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK &Co.
sep25 d&w cor. 6th and Wood sts.

Drugs.

350 POUNDS Liquorice Root;
30 " Regulus Antimony;
50 " Bi Chromate Potash,
224 " Eng. Bar Tin;
50 " Span. Annatto;
1 Case Phosphorus;
1 Barrel Sal. Ammoniac;
2 " Ground Ginger;
5 Baskets Salad Oil;
Just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
sep25 d&w Corner 6th and Wood streets.

Foreign Papers by the Britania.

LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS of August 30.
" Pictorial Times, of August 30.
" Punch, of August 30 and September 6,
just received and for sale at COOK'S Third street near the Post Office. sep25

Engravings at Auction.

Large Sale of French, English and American Engravings.

AT M'Kenna's Auction Mart, No 64 Market st, Simpson's Row, between 3d and 4 lt sts, on Thursday evening next, Sept 30 at early gas light, will be sold without reserve, the largest and finest lot of engravings ever offered either at public or private sale in the city of Pittsburgh. The subjects are all good. They will be sold singly and by the quantity, according to the quality of the print. Part of which are:

The Crucifixion—Christ leaving his Cross, and resurrection—Boys at School; Birmingham Coach; Wood Cutter and sad story; Cottage Musicians; Widower and Widow's Treasures; Gentle Critic; Happy Hour; Expectation; Benjamin Jennings; Girl at Devotion; Forsaken; Druid; Masquerade; King's own; Signal of Distress; Prayer, Study and absent; Moonlight, the favorite & Macbeth; Look before you leap; The last glimpse; Poachers; Horses; Market Girls; 3d or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards; A Private of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, in full uniform; Fruit and Flowers; Going to Prayer; Reflection and the penitent.

Irish Peasants crossing a Brook; the Roman Herdsmen; the Last Supper, very finely executed; the Holy Family; about 20 of Julian's 2 Crayon Heads and Landscapes; death of Gen. Montgomery, with key; Polka Dances; heads of Washington, Jackson, Chief Justice Marshall, Benton, Clay, &c.; together with a great variety of Mezzotints and Line Engravings, Caricatures, &c. They are now ready for examination.

P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

Sep 25

Hams.

500 POUNDS Well Cured Hams for sale by
P C MARTIN,
sep25 60 Water st.

Pure Old Rye Whiskey.

WARRANTED 8 and 10 years old on hand and for sale low by P. C. MARTIN,
sep 25 60 Water st.

Starch.

20 BOXES Pittsburgh starch for sale low by
P C MARTIN,
sep25 60 Water st.

African Pea Nuts.

125 BUSHEL Pea Nuts just received and for sale low by P C MARTIN.
sep25 60 Water st.

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.

Madeira Wine.

1 CASK Superior Old, for sale by
W. B. ANDERSON,
sep 24-d2w No. 25 Liberty, & 8 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
W. B. ANDERSON.
sep 24 d2w

Sundries.

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

New Buckwheat Flour.

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

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.

sep23-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.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA;
Encyclopædia of Science Literature and Art (Brandt'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.
sep 23. 43 Market street.

Drugs.

350 POUNDS Liquorice Root;
30 " Regulus Antimony;
50 " Bi Chromate Potash;
22 " English Bertha;
2 Barrels Ground Ginger;
1 " White Rosin;
1 Bale Velvet Cotte Corks;
Baskets Salad Oil, for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
sep23. corner 6th and Wood sts.

Temperance Books and Publications.

ON HAND and for sale an assortment of the Publications of the American Temperance Society, New York, amongst which are—Permanent Temperance Documents—Washington Temperance Society, Hannah Hawkins, Uncle Hugh—Confession of an Inebriate—The Enquirer—Temperance Dialogues—Temperance Hymn Books—Harps—Six nights with the Washingtonians, and Arthur's Temperance Tales; Temperance Journals, and about 100,000 Youth's Temperance Advocates, for sale at the New York prices.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Com. Merchant, No. 9 Fifth st.
sep 20 1w.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
Johnson's Superior Fall and Winter PRINTING INK,
RECEIVED THIS DAY.
At the Office of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.
BIGLER, SARGENT & BIGLER.
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