The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 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

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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.

☞ It is proper for us to say that we do not concur in the views expressed in the article copied from the Gazette, at the request of "A Subscriber."

THE GREENSBURGH CONVENTION.—In addition to the copious reports already given, we to-day publish the excellent memorial adopted by the Convention of the 24th, to the exclusion of much matter of interest, yet less importance to the west—to the entire commonwealth. It comes from a body of men whose numbers and standing must command most respectful attention at the hands of Philadelphians—it contains arguments *unanswerable*, in favor of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the western emporium of the state.

The proceedings of that immense assemblage, were characterized by the most perfect unanimity, and the discussions, elicited by the several questions there submitted, were highly interesting. The addresses of the Hon Richard Coulter, and the Hon William Wilkins, were eloquent and masterly arguments—arguments based upon extensive general knowledge and research, and which conveyed most convincing proofs of the feasibility, the necessity, of the grant asked by the west, as a Pennsylvania measure. Brilliant and forcible as these efforts were, there were many others of a high order elicited during the sittings of the convention. Among those who took an active part in the discussions, were, Messrs Wilson M'Candless, Samuel W Black, Thomas Donnelly, Harmer Denny, Robert H Kerr, T J Bigham, Geo Darsie, Walter Forward, Neville B Craig, and others of this county; Messrs John C Plumer, J M Burrell, and Isaac Fulton of Westmoreland; Messrs Charles C Sullivan and Wm Beatty, of Butler; Messrs John Fuller and J W Phillips of Fayette, and Col Robert Miller, and J D Leet, Esq. and Dr Murdock, of Washington; all men of high attainments, and who have heretofore, or do now, hold important stations in our National and State Legislatures.

The opinions of such men (and there were many more, perhaps, whose names have escaped our memory) are worthy the confidence of the whole people of Pennsylvania. Their experience in our state councils and in those of the Union, enable them to judge fairly, and to form correct conclusions in regard to the important question they met to consider; and the unanimity with which they concurred in favoring the Right of Way project, cannot but have the most beneficial results upon future legislation.

A SPLENDID WAREHOUSE.—Among the many fine buildings that have been erected on the "Burnt District," the new Warehouse of OGDEN & SNOWDEN, on the site of the old stand of Avery & Co., attracts much attention. No expense has been spared to make it perfect and complete in all its arrangements. It has a large and commodious office—fire-proof vault of ample dimensions, and warehouse fixtures of the most approved kind. The roof is admirably constructed, and is rendered fire-proof by a covering of painted tin, put on in John Dunlap's best style. Messrs Ogden & Snowden, have just taken possession of this spacious building and are preparing to serve their numerous customers from an immense stock of goods. This fine Warehouse was built by Charles Avery, Esq.

HAYTIEN NEWS.—The Brig Hayti, from Port au Prince, arrived at New York on Monday bringing papers from that point to the 1st inst. The government is completely a military one, and all matters connected therewith are carried through by bayonets, if necessary. A law has been passed, subjecting all specie that may be introduced into the island, either in possession of passengers or as freight, to the necessity of being entered at the Custom House, under penalty of confiscation.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.—The Augusta (Me.) *Age*, of the 19th, has returns from 295 towns, in which there are for

Anderson,	30,046
Morse,	23,983
Others,	5,437

In these towns there is a majority of 626 for Anderson; it will be increased to something handsome. To the House 45 democrats are elected and 28 whigs; 32 districts no choice; 46 districts not heard from, mostly democratic. "All is safe in Maine."

AS WE EXPECTED.—The "Confession of Mr. Gough," purporting to have been delivered before a Society in Massachusetts, is a vile hoax, invented by Geo. W. Dixon.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—Hunter Hill, the murderer of Major Robert Smith, in Norfolk, Nasemond county, Virginia, was arrested on Monday, in New York. The murderer is to be taken back to Virginia.

☞ Robert Owen, the celebrated English socialist, arrived in New York, on Monday, in the Victoria, from London.

COLD WEATHER is complained of in Philadelphia. Fires are in requisition in this quarter, and have been, several days past.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr Benjamin Mifflin, for years one of the publishers of the Pennsylvanian, has retired from the establishment, and A. Boyd Hamilton, formerly of the Pennsylvania Reporter, has taken his place. Mr H. is very extensively known throughout the state—is a sound democrat, an active partisan, and a writer of very considerable merit. The publishing firm is Hamilton & Parry.

MEMORIAL

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

This memorial of the subscribers, Delegates, to a Convention held at Greensburgh, Westmoreland County, on the 24th September, A D., 1845, respectfully sheweth; That the constituents of your memorialists, composing a large and respectable mass of the citizens of the state, have for some time past, watched with eager anxiety, the untiring and energetic efforts made by our northern and eastern neighbors to divert from our beloved Commonwealth, a portion of that trade and travel which our public works were intended to attract and accommodate.

That they have been compelled to believe, even at this early period, before the rival works are completed, that the efforts of those enterprising neighbors have already had the effect to direct much business and travel around us. That they have been forced to the conviction that the interests of our public works are in imminent peril, and that something must be done to counteract the energetic, enterprising spirit of the citizens of the well styled Empire state.

Before the Delegates had assembled in Convention, indeed, even before they had left their respective homes, they were stimulated to the prosecution of their task by perceiving that their constituents were not the only Pennsylvanians who were convinced of the necessity of active exertions, if we wished to retain a portion of the trade and travel, between the seaboard and the great west. Our fellow citizens, on the banks of the Delaware and Susquehanna, unite with those on the Ohio and the shores of Lake Erie, in the demand that the activity of our northern neighbors should be met by corresponding activity in the Keystone state. It is true, that all are not united in advising the mode in which this activity shall be displayed, or in recommending the same remedy. But will much has been gained, when so large a portion of our fellow citizens concur in the opinion, that further inactivity in Pennsylvania would be dangerous, and that it is imperative required that something should be done. One portion of our fellow citizens are urging a Rail Road from Sunbury to Erie, while other portions rely upon a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by way of Harrisburgh and the Junniata. The friends of the latter project are not of one mind, as to the means by which it should be made,—one portion of the advocates of this work, advise that it should be a state work, made at the expense of the state, and managed by state officers; the other portion—composed, probably of those who recollect how difficult it was to secure a majority in favor of our main line, even while we were free from debt, who remember the combinations of interests, the schemes of, what was called, log rolling, by which bills were passed—believe, that any attempt made now, when the state has a debt of forty millions of dollars to pass such a bill, must be utterly fruitless, and advise that the road should be made by a company.

While your memorialists decline taking any part between the friends of the various projects they believe respectfully to state, that none of those works, or all combined, would ward off one great danger which hangs menacingly over our state works. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania had the power to prevent the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the Ohio river, the completion of a Rail Road from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, would be a great desideratum, and by affording to travellers and business men a choice of routes between our eastern and westernemporiums, would attract into the state a large amount of business and travel. But Pennsylvania cannot arrest the westward progress of that road. It is not conceivable that Virginia can persist blindly in refusing to grant to the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road Company the mere privilege of spending millions of dollars among her citizens in making a valuable improvement, through her territory—an improvement at which will cost her nothing, and will greatly benefit her citizens, and enhance the value of vast tracts of her wild lands. It is not possible that the Legislature of a great state will obstinately persist in her illiberal policy merely to gratify the morbid and unreasonable jealousy of a great company, which has not entitled itself to favor by any great display either of liberality or activity. That Legislature, may, perhaps, persist in prohibiting the Baltimore Company from approaching too near to the route of the James river and Kiv anha improvement; but that it will inflexibly refuse the earnest aspirations of the citizens of the northern sections of Virginia is scarcely credible. Perhaps it may be some years before the right of way through that state is granted, but your memorialists cannot doubt that it will be granted, unless Pennsylvania, by a wise and liberal law, permits the road to come into our territory and terminate at Pittsburgh. But should our Legislature adhere to its previous harsh and illiberal restraints and thus drive the company to make renewed applications to Virginia, we cannot doubt that it will at length succeed, and in that event we greatly fear the worst result for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and her public works; even the completion of the proposed Rail Road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh will not protect our Commonwealth against great loss and injury.

Your memorialists here respectfully ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the following view of the matter.

Suppose a Rail road completed from the mouth of Fishing Creek on the Ohio river, to Cumberland, and another from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh; what would then be the position of our public works? We would not only have a rival rail-road commencing with the state works at Pittsburgh and running parallel to and close by them throughout their entire length to Harrisburgh, but we would also have another rail-road striking the Ohio river, one hundred and thirty four miles below Pittsburgh, and below many of the most serious obstructions.

From Martinsburgh at the mouth of Fishing Creek to Cumberland by the surveyed Rail-road route, is	136¼ miles.
From Cumberland to Baltimore, by Rail-road, is	189 "
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, is	92½ "
Total from Martinsburgh to Philad'a,	467¾ "
From Martinsburgh to Pittsburgh, by the Ohio, is	134 miles
From Pittsburgh, by Rail-road to Harrisburgh, is	243 "
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, is	105 "
	482 "

Or to reduce these distances to time from Fishing Creek by Cumberland & Baltimore to Philadelphia, at fifteen miles per hour, would require 31 hours.

From Fishing Creek by the river to Pittsburgh, at 7 miles per hour, would require	19 "
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, at fifteen miles per hour, would be	23 "
Total,	42 "

Thus a traveller leaving the river at the mouth of Fishing Creek, would save fourteen miles of distance, and eleven hours of time in going to Philadelphia by Baltimore; besides avoiding all the obstructions in the river between Fishing Creek and Pittsburgh. Surely it cannot be doubted that this difference in going to Philadelphia in favor of the Virginia route would cause a great diversion of travel and trade in that direction during the winter, in seasons of low water and indeed at all times.

But your Memorialists would most respectfully state that this diversion of trade and travel, from our public works, would not be the only, nor even the most serious blow inflicted on our State by the extension of the Baltimore road to the mouth of Fishing Creek. Another blow of overwhelming force might be inflicted upon Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and her Public Works, by the completion of that road to Wheeling, or Fishing Creek or any point below the latter place on the Ohio River. Your Memorialists wish to state this matter plainly and distinctly, so that every member of your honorable body may fully understand it, and act under a full conviction of the consequences which may ensue.

The general Government has frequently made appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi. These appropriations have always been carried with much difficulty, by the aid of Maryland and western votes. Now if the excellent Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road should be extended to Fishing Creek or Parkersburgh, the interest of the Marylanders, in the improvement of the Ohio above that point, would be greatly weakened; indeed a hostile interest might arise in some quarters where we have hitherto received warm support. The new route from Cincinnati by the lakes to New York, now fast advancing to completion, and, the railroad from Parkersburgh and Fishing Creek would afford cheap and speedy passage to and from the seaboard, and thus that part of the Ohio above the terminus of the Rail Road would become vastly less important, and further appropriations to improve it might be refused. Your Memorialists will not undertake to say that they would certainly be refused, but they believe there would be great danger of it. They, therefore, confidently trust that your honorable bodies will not, without clear and substantial reasons, refuse the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road the right to expend millions of dollars within the borders of this state and thus force them to go through Virginia to the Ohio River.

If the only purpose to be accomplished was the completion of a continuous Rail from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, the proposed Rail Road from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh—would be entirely satisfactory to a large majority of your Memorialists. This, however, is not the only object to be attained. The prevention of the extension of another Rail Road from the seaboard to the Ohio, a short distance south of our Southern border, is an important matter. The grant of the right of way would prevent that work being made, and at the same time secure to Pennsylvania the completion of one hundred and forty miles of Rail Road, within our borders, in a very direct line from Pittsburgh towards Philadelphia, without abstracting one dollar from the State Treasury.

Your Memorialists trust that it will not be a slight inducement to favorable legislation in this case; that the grant of the right of way will probably secure the expenditure of some millions of dollars in a section of the State which has hitherto participated but slightly in the favors of government; although it has always contributed its share to the improvement of other sections of the Commonwealth.

In a National point of view, too, the extension of the road to Pittsburgh will be important; it would cross Mason & Dixon's line and thus form a new bond of union between the states north and south of that great dividing line.

Your Memorialists might urge various other topics, but they are unwilling to extend their Memorial further; they therefore, conclude with the earnest prayer that your honorable bodies will pass an act granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company the right of way to Pittsburgh on just and liberal terms.

Reverse of Fortune.—Noah Brown, whose death was announced at Newark a few days ago, was formerly one of the firm of Noah and Adam Brown, extensive ship builders in the city of New York. When that firm dissolved, some years since, the deceased received upwards of $150,000 in money as his share of the joint property, but owing to being cheated, going security for others, and making bad speculations he became very poor in his old age, and for sometime before his death procured a scanty subsistence for himself and his family steadying and repairing old boats by day's work.—*Balt. Sun.*

Mr. Editor:—I send you herewith, an article on the "Ten Hour System" that I find in the Gazette of the 23d. It is temperate, reasonable, and well written, and as this is a subject of great importance to our citizens at this moment, there certainly should be no objection to a full investigation of it in all its bearings. I would therefore be glad to see the article in the Post to-morrow morning.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Gazette and Advertiser.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

Messrs Editors:—The unpleasant and unprofitable position in which the operatives at our Cotton Mills and their employers have been placed, through the intervention of others, having been discussed from the public stand, and commented on in the public press for some days, has of course elicited much sympathy and merits. Very many minds in this community, who are in the habit of investigating both sides of a subject before they expect to arrive at *truth*, have been astonished, upon examination, that no attempt should have been made, and so generally evinced, to put down an important branch of manufactures amongst us.

The importance of this branch of business to the trading portion of our two cities, and to the working classes, as well as the fact that a compliance to the terms, must demand the most effectually silence every spindle in Pittsburgh, will now be made plain by a very few statistics of the business.

The present five Cotton Mills in operation, all located in Allegheny city, but giving employment to numbers from Pittsburgh, manufacture about 50 000 lbs. of raw Cotton per week, from which deduct the tare or loss 10 per cent, and you have 72 000 pounds of Yarns, which at 15 cents per lb. the present price gives $10,800 worth of Yarns produced per week, or over half a million of dollars per annum. About 10 or 1100 hands are employed in the Mills, and probably 500 families are interested or altogether supported by the Thirty two Hundred Dollars which are weekly paid out in *cash* as wages—besides the large sums circulated among Machinists and others artisans and labors, to keep up a state of repairs, for cash coal, oil, belts, spools, bobbins, paper, twine and the various other articles required in the progress of the business. So much, then, for the importance of this branch of industry amongst us. Let us now make some inquiry as to the effect a compliance with the demand of adopting a system of ten hours labor per day, would have upon this business. The great increase of Cotton mills, which have sprung up in all parts of our country, under the fostering care and genial influence of our present Tariff, has produced a wholesome competition, which secures the consumer effectually against exhorbitant prices. And the competition between the Eastern and the Western manufacturer for the trade or custom of the great Mississippi Valley, is of the most lively and energetic character. The customers of our Pittsburgh manufacturers can have Yarns and other merchandise conveyed by the Lake routes from New York to Cincinnati for 80 cents per 100 pounds, and to enable our own enterprising citizens who have embarked their capital in manufactures to compete fairly and successfully with a rivalry so vigilant and powerful, no hindrances or weights should be presented to them, other than what is common to the business in other places. This argument is so plain, so palpable, and so easily comprehended, that the leaders of this movement had sagacity enough to perceive that their object could not be tolerated by the community, unless the *truth* could be silenced. This was boldly and recklessly attempted, by promulgating an error which somehow got the sanction of a great name in this community, viz: that the Lowell Factories had adopted the ten hour system of labor. As this error is now rectified, and the important *truth* is established, that at Lowell they work 12½ hours per day, permit me to examine, very briefly, the effect which the ten hour system would have upon an establishment unfortunately located at Lowell, Wheeling, Cincinnati or elsewhere at 12 hours. We shall predicate our calculations upon a Factory producing any 3500 pounds of Yarn per day, which is the product of each of our two largest establishments—the "Eagle" and the "Hope." There being no reduction of wages but of time only, the difference between the 12 and 10 hour system is just one day's work per week, or the value of 3,500 pounds of Yarn, deducting the cost of the raw Cotton. The loss, therefore, to the employers, will be as follows, viz. 3,500 lbs. of yarn at 15 cents per lb, $525 00
Deduct the cotton 3,850 lbs., at 7 cts. per lb. $269 50
Deduct coal and oil for one day's run, say 9 50
$279 000

Being a clear loss per week of $246 00
or about $13,000 per annum!! This is truly an enormous weight for a western concern to carry in a race with skilful competitors. Nothing more than the exemplification of this fact, in the familiar form of figures in which it is set forth, can be necessary to convince those who are searching for the truth, than the adoption of the ten hour system *here alone*, will effectually silence every spindle in Pittsburgh." And now Messrs Editors, having, we trust, clearly shown, 1st that it is an important branch of business to Pittsburgh, and 2nd, that the present movement will effectually annihilate it here; will you further permit a few friendly remarks, as to the unreasonable and oppressive tendency of the present excitement, not by the working community, but by others, ostensibly, for their sake—as also the evil effects likley to follow it to our distressed and afflicted city; endeavoring to rise amidst its terrible ruins. A laudable emulation has been, and is yet exercised by all our public papers and by our citizens to acquaint the world with the knowledge of the advantages and facilities which Pittsburgh presents to the manufacturer, as an inducement for the permanent investment of capital, and many have been induced to make the trial. The demand thus created for labor, has greatly augmented our population, created a demand for dwellings, and enhanced the value of Real Estate; all this has been done without any expectation or desire on the part of those investing, of having any favors or boons extended to them; but certainly not with the expectation that any concerted public movement should be made and sustained to silence their operations, blast their hopes, and banish them and their operatives to seek a livelihood where no greater burdens will be imposed than what is common to the business.

The question of benevolence may consist in whether it is more humane to offer employment on the same terms and hours that are used at other places, or to abandon a business that cannot be sustained, and give no emploment at all.

These remarks and statistics are presented for the consideration of all concerned, by one who has reflected some on this interesting subject, although he is neither a property holder, a merchant, nor a *manufacturer*.

NOT RICH, BUT GENEROUS.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes as follows:—

"The last time I was in Boston, in passing down Hanover Street, below Fleet, I saw a heavy son of Africa, sitting on a pile of wood just sawed, and eating apparently with a good relish, some fragments of bread and meat, which had just been given him for his work. I should probably have passed him without further notice, had I not been struck with the appearance of a woman who was standing at a little distance from him, and watching his operations with eager interest. She was a white woman, dressed in the thin garb of poverty, who in spite of her emaciated and care worn countenance, looked like one who had seen better days. Curious to know what interest she could take in his movements, I stopped a moment to watch them.

The wood-sawyer, noticing her fixed look, asked her what she wanted.

Pointing to his meal spread out on the wood, she replied "I have not eaten so much as that in two weeks."

"Well sit down, and take a bite," said he; "although I ain't rich, I am generous."

With tears in her eyes, that seemed just before ready to gush up from weeping, she drew near the humble table. I did not interfere to deprive the wood-sawyer of the pleasure of completing his generous act (for *generous it was* in him to share his only meal with another) but after slipping a piece of money into the poor woman's hand I continued my walk.

But I could not shut out the scene from my mind, and the words of the African, not rich but *generous*, kept ringing in my ears. What must man have been in his best estate, thought I, when degraded as he is, human nature is so full of kindly sympathies? But if riches constitute the means of happiness, what a sympathizing heart for where is there greater happiness than in blessing another? Many a man that partaked his sumptuous dinner with a long grace, found no rather blessing at his table, that day, than did the wood-sawyer upon this log."

Anecdote of Com. Decatur.—The following good anecdote of the gallant Decatur, is related in the September number of the United States Nautical Magazine:

"Before the war, Captain Carden and the Macedonian were at Norfolk; Decatur was there, too, and a warm intimacy soon joined in friendship two kindred hearts. While discussing naval affairs one day, Carden said, Decatur, your ships are good enough, and you a clever set of fellows; but what practice have you had in war? there's the rub. One of these days we will probably leave Neptune together, and if I catch your ship at sea, I will knock her into a three cricked hat. Stephen! 'Well you!' says Decatur; *I will bet a hat* on it. The bet was agreed on, and the conversation changed.

"But a few months elapsed ere the war that had been threatening commenced, and the two captains, by some singular coincidence, met.—The results of the action are known. Captain Carden, on going on board of the United States, was received by a lieutenant at the gangway, to whom he tendered his sword. 'Not to me, sir,' said the officer, 'but to the Captain.' 'And where is the Captain?' said the embarrassed Englishman. 'He is standing aft there, that is the gentleman, sir, in tarpaulin hat and round jacket.'

Carden went aft, and his feelings on meeting under such circumstances, his old friend, may be imagined. As he offered his sword to Decatur, that officer said, 'No, Carden, I never take the sword of a brave man; you have fought gallantly. But, said he laying his hand on the other's shoulder, 'I will take that hat, my dear fellow.'

"In transferring to the United States the suite of Capt. Carden a fine band was included. In the afternoon when dinner was announced in the cabin, Capt Carden said to Decatur, 'the musicians are very skitful, and I have always had them on deck while at my dinner.' 'Very well,' said Decatur, 'we will have them up.' Decatur was asked what air he would like to hear. 'Let them play Britannia rules the waves,' said he, with a sly laugh."

TUBAL CAIN.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might,
In the days when earth was young;
By the fiercer red light of his furnace bright
The strokes of his hammer rung;
And he lifted high his brawny hand
On the iron giants, who dared
To withstand the sway of his sceptre, and
Fell the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers,
As he fashioned the sword and spear,
And he sang—"Hurra for my handiwork!
Hurra for the spear and sword!
Hurra for the hand that can wield them well,
For he shall be king and lord!"

To Tubal Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
Each one prayed for a strong steel blade,
As the crown of his desire;
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,
Till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold,
And spoils of the forest tree.
And they sang—"Hurra for Tubal Cain,
Who has given us strength anew!
Hurra for the smith and hurra for the fire,
And hurra for the metal true!"

But a sudden change came o'er his heart
Ere the setting of the sun,
And Tubal Cain was filled with pain
For the evil he had done;
He saw that men, with rage and hate,
Made war upon their kind,
That the land was red with the blood they shed,
And then but for carnage blind.
And he said—"Aha! that ever I made,
Or that skill of mine should plan,
The spear and the sword for men whose joy
Is to slay their fellow man!"

And for many a day old Tubal Cain
Sat brooding over his woe,
And his hand forbore to smite the ore,
And his furnace smouldered low.
But he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright courageous eye,
And bared his strong arm for the work,
While the quick flames mounted high.
And he sang—"Hurra for my handiwork!"
And the red sparks lit the air;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made!"
And he fashioned the first ploughshare.

And men, taught wisdom from the past,
In friendship joined their hands,
Hung the sword in the hall, and the spear on the wall,
And plough'd the willing lands.
And sang—"Hurra for Tubal Cain!
Our staunch good friend is he;
And for the ploughshare and the plough,
To him our praise shall be.
But while oppression lifts its head,
Or a tyrant would be lord,
Though we may thank him for the plough,
We'll not forget the sword."

Died.

On Sunday last at the residence of his mother in Bairdstown, CORNELIUS, son of John and Eleanor Layton, in the 14th year of his age.

In the inscrutable wisdom of an omnipitent Being, we are called upon to record the second bereavement of a fond parent. But a few days ago, the twin brother of the deceased was deposited in the earth which conceals all that once were buoyant and lovely in their youth, and those also, who were strong and ripe in their age and manhood. Permitted to exist at the same time, blessed with the watchful care and attention of a loving mother, those two brothers were just beginning to form that idea of the bright future, which is always anticipated in the mind of youth, when, attacked by the same disease, all their hopes for the future, real and imaginary, were crushed, as it were by that power which spares neither age nor condition. As they came into and went out of this world, so have they gone together to that happy kingdom, where the sufferings and temptations of earth cannot reach them; and they can join the chorus of Angels, who proclaim the praise and splendor of a God and where they mingle in the pure and happy spirits, that minister around his throne. While the widowed mother naturally mourns her loss, she has the consolation and the hope, as we all have, of again being united to those, who were dear to us here, in that place where we will enjoy the eternal felicity of our MAKER. We are here forcibly reminded that all must die. The young as well as the old—friends and relatives near and dear are separated, by death, but we only exchange an existence of a few days, for one that is endless. Our Divine Saviour says "*I am the Resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, although he be dead, shall live.*"—*Blairsville Rec'd.*

FALL FASHIONS.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his numerous customers and the public that he is prepared to supply them with his beautiful style of hat. He would say to all who wish to get the worth of their money, that this is the place to come and buy. It is well known that quite an inferior article of Hats have been sold at exorbitant prices, and the purchaser getting but truck for his money and earnings. The order system is but slightly touched, and he does not manufacture an inferior article to palm off on the working man. His business is conducted on the CASH SYSTEM, and he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest of the cheapest.

His stock of FALL AND WINTER CAPS are of the most fashionable style. Customers' Hats made at shortest notice. Also, Ladies' Riding Caps and Infant's Caps of every pattern to suit the taste.

N. B. Dont forget the place, as I want a small portion of your small change, and you may rely on getting value for the same at the sign of the Big White Hat third door from John D. Davis' Auction Rooms. Recollect the "Yellow Front."

G. W. GLASGOW,
sep27 No 102, Wood st., Pittsburgh.

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BOSWORTH & FORRESTER,
sep27 No 43 Market st.

The Razor Strop Man Beat.

JUST received from the Eastern markets, the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, for the People, ever brought to this city.

CALL AT KIMBALL'S,
No. 70, Wood Street,

Between Fourth and Diamond alley, and you can buy cheaper, and better than at any other place in Pittsburgh His stock is for SALE, consisting of all kinds, of Boots and Shoes, coarse and fine, Men's, Women's and Children's, expressly for the wholesale and retail fall trade. Call and see, and you will not go away dissatisfied. sep27-tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

School Books, Paper, &c.

M'GUFFY'S Eclectic Spelling and Reading Books;
Cobb's new do do do;
Sanders' do do do;
Webster's Elementary Speller, Cooledge's edition;
Cobb's Old and United States Spelling Books;
Mitchell's, Smith's Olney & Morse's Geographies;
" Ancient Geography and Atlas;
Kirkham's, Smith's and Bullion's Grammars;
Western Calculator.
Smith's New Arithmetic,
Emerson's and Colburn's Arithmetics;
Comstock's Philosophy and Chemistry;
School and Family Bibles and Testaments;
Writing and Letter Papers;
Bonnet Boards, Wrapping Paper;
Blank Books, Slates, Quills; &c. &c.

A full supply of the above always on hand, and for sale by the quarter or retail at *the lowest prices* for cash or good clean rags, by

JOHN H MELLOR,
sep27 122 Wood st, above 5th street.

Wants.

WANTED to borrow on the very best security for one or more years, for lawful interest and a small reasonable *premium or bonus*, $2000 $1500, $1200, $1000 $750, 700, $500, $400, $200 &c. &c. Wanted—Places to hire for a number of Salesmen, Book keepers and Clerks, and boys in stores and offices, &c. Also, for a number of mechanics, labourers, schoolmaster, agents and about 50 boys of all sizes as apprentices, and to hire out in town and country for all kinds of work. Also wanted 5 or 6 quarrymen.—Wanted cooks, a number of good cooks, and girls for all kinds of housework. All kinds of agencies promptly attended to for moderate charges

Please apply at ISSAC HARRIS' General Agency and Intelligence Office, No, 9, Fifth street.
sep27 6t.

BACK AGAIN.

GEO. ALBREE has removed to his old stand, No. 71, corner of Wood and 4th streets, Burnt District, where he is now receiving an entire new, fresh and seasonable stock of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, which he offers for sale upon the most satisfactory terms, and lower prices than he has ever sold before.

Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call an examine his stock.
sep27 3m.

BLAKELY & MITCHEL.

HAVE for sale, a block of Lots on Penn st, near the Canal Basin: each lot 24 ft. front by 100 ft deep.

Also, two Lots on Pike st, near the residence of Alex Laughlin, Esq.

Also, 24 Lots of Ground, each containing from 6 to 10 acres, within 4½ miles of the city, suitable for gardens, private residences, &c.

Also, 2 Lots of Land, each containing 20 acres, adjoining the above, on which neat and comfortable Cottage houses, and barns are erected.

Also, 2 Farms of Land, containing 125 and 150 acres, (near Freeport, Butler county,) a proportionate quantity cleared—good improvements, &c.

Also, a Farm well improved, on the Franklin road, 9 miles from Pittsburgh.

Also, a House and Lot on Penn st., near O'Hara st.

Also, a House and Lot in East Liverpool, Ohio.

Also, 2½ acres of Ground on the Sandy and Beaver Canal, adjoining the town of Hanover.

Also, 2 Frame Houses, near Faber's Factory.

The, also have for lease for a term of 15 years, three Lots of Ground on Liberty st, each 20 by 100 feet, near the corner of O'Hara street.

Also, Five Lots of Ground, on the corner of Penn and Mechanic st., near the new Iron works.

Also, To Rent, 7 acres of Land, near Spring Garden, (and within one mile of the Allegheny City Market House,) on which is erected a dwelling House, stables, &c.

Also, To Rent, a neat 2 story Brick House, on the bank of the Allegheny river; near the city line. Apply to BLAKELY & MITCHEL,
sep27 Penn and Smithfield streets.

A New Arrival Every Day!!

A capital assortment just received at COOK'S Third St., as follows:

BUSH ON THE SOUL, or an inquiry into Scriptural Psychology as developed by the use of the terms—Soul, Spirit, Life, etc. By George Bush.

Bubbles from the Brunnen, by Sir Francis head, being No 24, of "Library of Choice Reading."

Mary Morris, and other Tales, by Horatio N. Moore.

George Barnwell, a novel, by T. S. Surr, author of "Splendid Misery." &c.

The Gipsey Chief or the Haunted Oak; a Novel.

Grace Meldon, a Novel, by Prof. Ingraham.

Love Match, designed to illustrate the various influences which sprang from the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Todd, by Henry Cockton, Esq., author of "Valentine Vox," "Stanley Thorn," etc.

Thin French Letter Paper.

The Adventures of Capt Simon Suggs, late of the Talapoosa volunteers, together with "Taking the Census," and other Alabama Sketches, by a country editor, with a portrait of "SIMON," from Life, and other illustrations, by Darley.

Waverly Novels, Vol, 4, cheap edition; containing five of Scott's Novels for only 50c.

Thiers' French Revolution—cheap edition.

Do. do. do., with illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt.

Just received and for sale at Cook's Literary Depot, 3d st., near the Post-Office. sep27

Vermifuge.

THIS will certify that I gave 2 of my children half a vial of B A Fahnestock's Vermifuge which caused one of them to discharge 14 and the other one 9 worms; some of them measuring 14 inches in length.

THOMAS GROGAN,
sep27 Oakland.

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 "

4th night of the engagement of Mr E S CONNER.
Last night of the engagement of Mr and Miss LOGAN.

First appearance of
MISS BERTHA LEWIS.

Saturday Evening, September 27, 1845.

Will be presented Shakspeare's celebrated play, in 5 acts, called

ROMEO AND JULIET.

After the play, Miss BERTHA LEWIS will appear in a celebrated Spanish Dance, called

I'L JALEO DE XERES.

Comic Song, by Mr. Reeves.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce called

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

☞ For particulars see small bill.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ past 7 precisely. sept 27

Splendid Furniture at Auction.

AT 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 29th inst., at the dwelling house of the owner on Fourth street, at the corner of Cherry Alley, will be sold the entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, embracing the largest quantity of very superior quality Furniture of modern style offered in this city for a long period, the principal part of which having been purchased lately in Philadelphia, and has been in use only a short time; among which is one elegant and very superior Piano Forte.

Furniture may be examined at any time on Monday morning. Terms cash currency.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
sep27. Auctioneer.

Dry Goods, &c. at Auction.

AT 10 o'clock, on Monday morning the 29th inst., at Davis's Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold for account whom it may concern, a large assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, &c. &c., embracing nearly all the variety of goods, usually kept in an extensive retail store.

Also 8 cases Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; 3 cases Gentlemen's Fine Hats.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auct.
sep27.

Postponed

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

OF a Millinary Store, at M'Kenna's Auction Mart, on Monday next, Sept. 29th, at 10 o'clock, A M will be sold by order of Executors, the balance of a Millinary Establishment, which was advertised for Monday last but postponed, in consequence of the articles not being measured or ready for sale. They consist in part of Velvet and Plain Satins, Grosdenaples and Lustring Silks, Ribbons, Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertions; Capes and Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, Barred and Plain Silk Velvet, Bonnets, Caps, Leghorn hats, Bonnets, Blocks, Stands, &c. &c.

At 6 o'clock, same day, Household and Kitchen Furniture, 3 round stoves and 3 days clock.

sep27 P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.

Adjourned Sale of Cemetery Lots.

THE Public Sale, held yesterday morning, of Lots in the Allegheny Cemetery, sales were made amounting to upwards of $10,000, and the sale adjourned until 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 4th day of October next, when the balance of the Lots laid out, will be offered by public Auction on the ground, which will afford a good opportunity (as no private sales will be made) to all those desirous of obtaining Burial Lots in one of the most beautiful Cemeteries in the United States and of aiding a splendid enterprise of