The Daily Morning Post.

JOHN BIGLER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

☞ 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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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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Tickets! Tickets!!

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

Democrats, are you all Ready?

Tuesday, the 14th, is the great day. The Freemen of Allegheny county, on Tuesday next, have a very important duty to perform. The election is one of great interest to the people of western Pennsylvania; and we trust the people of Allegheny will so cast their suffrages as to most effectively promote the great object involved in the contest.

The right of way question, is indeed *the question;* the rail road is the only subject connected with the contest, which has excited the public mind. The people are alive to the great importance of securing the terminus of the road at Pittsburgh, and we trust, will, on Tuesday next, elect men to represent them at Harrisburgh, who can, and will defend their interests.

The nominees of the Democratic party were selected in direct reference to the rail road question. They are all men eminently qualified to discharge the duties of Representatives, and are all warmly in favor of the Rail Road. The election of the Democratic candidates, we sincerely believe, will secure the rail road. Elect the whig candidates, and you defeat the measure. We say this, in sincerity, and say it too, without wishing to give a party character to the question. In order to secure the railroad we must have sufficient force to pass the bill without the aid of the city and county Philadelphia, Lancaster, Chester, or Dauphin. Where then are we to get the votes necessary to secure a majority? We must rely upon the votes of the members representing the strong northern democratic counties. To secure their co-operation, we must send men to Harrisburgh who can consistently and honestly act in harmony with them—men in whom they will confide—men with whom they can confer freely and unreservedly.

There is no use of closing our eyes to the fact that we will have to encounter the bitter opposition of the Philadelphians; we have nothing to expect from them, and we must look to the Democratic north to aid us in securing the terminus of the Railroad at Pittsburgh. We have only to satisfy the men of the north, that the measure is a good one, and that it will promote the prosperity of the state, and we have them with us: indeed most of the Democratic papers in the north have already expressed themselves willing to aid the west in the great struggle she is about to make for right and justice.

Whig politicians, we know, are busily engaged in drilling their forces to elect the whig ticket, regardless of consequences; with them a party triumph is every thing, if they can but seat themselves comfortably in the offices at the new Court House, all will be well with them, the railroad and other interests dear to Pittsburgh and the west, will be left to take care of themselves.

Democrats of Allegheny, on Tuesday next, you have, indeed, an important duty to perform. Be early at the polls, and never leave until the last ballot is deposited. See that every democrat attends and votes—and see too that everything is done legally.

THE TARIFF.—The Gazette having found a mare's nest in a late number of the Harrisburgh Reporter, has again raised the Tariff cry.

We can tell the Gazette, that the whig manufacturers, by refusing to yield to the operatives a fair proportion of the benefits of the protective policy, have done much to weaken its hold upon the affections of the people. If the Gazette is really desirous of favoring the Tariff, it can best do so by urging upon its friends the justice of dividing the benefits resulting from it with those who do the labor. The workingmen were assured that they should participate in the benefits of the policy, but to this hour they have never shared in the reward to the amount of a farthing. Let the Gazette call upon its whig friends to redeem their pledges to the workingmen. Let the men, who last fall, professed to be the exclusive friends of American Industry, now step forward, and insist that the demands of the operatives shall be complied with. We can assure the Gazette, that its whig friends who refuse justice to the workingmen, do more to injure the Tariff policy than all the political journals in the nation.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The Washington (Pa.) Examiner, of Saturday, contains an article in reply to the editor of the Reporter, vindicating the political character of Mr CREAGHAFT, the Democratic candidate for Senate. The Reporter, it would seem, had misrepresented the views of the Democratic candidate for Senate, on the right of way question. The Examiner says:

"When it is determined that a rail road shall be made to the Ohio river, and the alternative is presented, *Mr Creacraft will favor a termination at Pittsburgh in preference to any point lower down.*"

We note this fact with great pleasure. Great pains, it will be recollected, was taken by the editor of the Commercial Journal, to place the Democracy of Washington county in a false position on the rail road question, and we rejoice that we can now give a direct contradiction to the statements of the editor of that paper. Will he now, as the friend of the Railroad, do justice to the Democracy of Washington county?

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The citizens of Erie county have held a meeting and appointed delegates to the Convention, to be held at Ridgeway, Elk co., on the 21st October, in favor of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road.

WHIG ASSES.—A letter from Baltimore, published in the United States Gazette, thus speaks of the Whigs of that city who voted for the Natives:

"They have not only sacrificed a distinguished statesman, but as Dogberry says in the play, written themselves down as ASSES."

☞ POOR BIGHAM.—We find the following ill-natured hint at this gentleman's ignorance, in the Gazette of yesterday.

"Several persons addressed the meeting. Among "them was *Thomas J Bigham*, who avowed himself in favor of the ten hour system, whether he "was in favor of the strike or not, we could *scarcely* "tell."

It seems Mr Bigham addressed the meeting of the strikers, and yet, in such a bungling, unintelligible way, that the editor of the Gazette could *scarcely* tell whether he was in favor of, or against the very object aimed at by the meeting he was addressing. The truth is, however, that Mr Bigham is not quite so dull as the Gazette insinuates. The trickery of the Gazette's remark is this. Mr Bigham unequivocally approved the strike, his remarks were loudly applauded by the meeting, and the Gazette is bound to support him, though he approved the strike, and therefore, he pretends he could not understand him, hoping we presume, that Mr B. will make some lame apology.

Dont give it up Mr Bigham—stand up to the rack, 'fodder or no fodder."

THE SALAMANDER SAFE.—Yesterday, a Salamander Safe, manufactured by Messrs. Constable & Strickler, of this city, was tested by Fire. The safe was placed in the fire at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continued in it until 3 P. M. The heat was very great, and the test as fair a one as can possibly be given. After 3 o'clock the safe was taken out of the fire and opened. It contained a small blank book, and several bank notes, all of which were in a perfect state of preservation. The committee selected to witness the testing of the safe, we learn, will report favorably. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and reflects great credit upon the mechanical skill of Messrs. Constable & Strickler, the enterprising manufacturers.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The Milwaukie Daily Sentinel, of Friday, gives the following results of the Delegate election in that Territory:

For Martin, (Dem.) Racine, 250; Walworth, 75; Washington, 200; Dodge, 43; Dane, 27; Jefferson, 30; Sheboygan, 50—Total 675.

For Collins, (W.) Milwaukie, 25; Rock, 100; Mineral Point, (Iowa county) 15—Total 150.

Maj. for Martin, (D.) in the above counties, 525; the counties to hear from will increase the democratic majority. Well done, Wisconsin.

☞ One of our contemporaries gives the following as an appropriate inscription for the next counterpane presented to Henry Clay:

Beneath this Quilt, lies Henry Clay,
Whom locos put to bed one day.
Be quiet, Hal—to rise is vain,
Prest down by many a counter *pain.*
You're well tuck'd up—cease then to scoff—
You cannot 'kick the *liver* off!'

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

THE LUCK OF LYNHURST.

OR,

BROKEN FAITH AND BROKEN FORTUNES.

CHAPTER II.

"I do notice
That grief and patience, rooted in her, both
Mingle their spurs together. Grow, patience,
And let the shrinking elder, Grief, entwine
The polishing root with the increasing vine."

CYMBELINE.

A year passed away. Ernest was still abroad, and his letters had, for some time past, become fewer and more hurried.

Mrs. Gerard remarked with sorrow the nervous anxiety with which Frances awaited their arrival, and the look of disappointment with which she used to lay down his short and unsatisfactory epistles. She had finally quitted Oxford about three months after the meeting at Lynhurst, and they had since heard from himself of his visit to some distant connections in Wiltshire, and of the happy fortune which had enabled him to assist his friend's sister, Theresa Lyttleton, in a situation of some dignity. She had been run away with in a little carriage, in which she was herself guiding them, till, finding that they were rapidly approaching a steep bank, at the foot of which was a small pool of water, she summoned all her energies, determining rather to overturn the carriage, than to arrest their progress, than to be hurled down into the deep water below.

Her mother, who was invalid, was too much occupied with the care of her little dog, and with her own fright and fears, to estimate the full extent of their danger; and Theresa, pulling the ponies' heads sharply round, and at the same time cutting them suddenly with the whip, succeeded with admirable presence of mind, in her determination; and Ernest arrived in time to save both Mrs. Lyttleton and Theresa from being thrown carriage and struggling ponies. No one was hurt; but in the excitement of moments like these, feelings of intimacy and interest spring up, which the usual intercourse of daily life fails to awaken; and Ernest, strong, as he believed, in his faith and attachment to Frances, did not avoid this dangerous friendship, till he detected the charm of Theresa's conversation, and the excitement of her high spirit and daring disposition, became more and more necessary to him.

He left Wiltshire abruptly; but it was winter, and his travels were deferred till summer, and in London they met again. Lady Julian's earnest endeavours were not wanting to withdraw her son from a course so dangerous to his future peace; but Theresa, young and imperious, delighted in her power, and gloried in exerting it. Ernest ceased to mention her in his letters, and his visit to Sedgeley was daily deferred, till he was obliged he said, to start for the Continent without again meeting Frances.

Rumors of his undisguised admiration of Theresa Lyttleton had reached Mrs. Gerard, even in her quiet home, and though the subject was carefully shunned by Frances, her mother watched with ever increasing anxiety, her pale cheek and unquiet slumbers.

One day—it was Allsouls Eve—she returned from her walk with a hurried step, and a face paler and more subdued than usual.

"Dear mother," she said as she rested at her mother's feet, and her long bright ringlets almost concealed her countenance—"I met old Ailie in the wood this evening! I stayed out later than usual; for I was thinking of this day last year, and of our happy party at Lynhurst. When I saw the old woman coming towards me, my mind misgives me," she continued, forcing a smile; "for she has never quite forgiven my forgetfulnes of her messages to Mrs. Mills, about the spinning; but she came towards me, and said very kindly, though in her own strange Scotch way—

"'What ails my bonny bairn; for it is long, long since I have seen the blink o' her bright een.'

"Then she rambled on in the unconnected way you know she has ever since old Jam s' death, muttering something about deceivers, and a great deal which I could not understand. Then turning suddenly around, she looked full into my face with her deep set eyes, bending her head low down, and putting her arms akimbo, till I felt, with all my pity and regard for her, as if she were a witch coming to foretell some misfortune

"'Do you hear me, Miss Gerard,' she said, 'or are your thoughts far awa' the noo? It's an auld woman wha speaks, and one wha can never forget that she owes all to your father, and your mother's house.—I would ask ye the news of Sir Ernest. They tell me he's no' to be at the Hall this year. Forgie me if I am owre bold; but I would ask ye question mair, and gie ye an word o' warnin? Is he your cousin only, my bairn, or far, far mair? I hae offended,' she continued, 'but answer me truly; for Heaven's truth has aye been on your young lips?

"What could I say, dearest mother? You know it is long since we heard from him, and I could not speak of such things to Ailes, so I answered at last—

"'He is only my cousin now.'

"And she drew herself up to her full height, and looking keenly into my face, said—

"'What ye tell me may be owre true, though we dinna believe it yourself. Poor young thing,' she muttered to herself, and she turned away towards her own cottage

"It is very foolish, dear mother; but her words and her face haunt me, and I feel as if evil were coming soon."

She laid her face on her mother's shoulder, and a tear stole down her pale cheek.

From that day she never spoke of Ernest; for her worst apprehensions were soon confirmed. Unaccustomed to self-control, he followed his impulses, which being generally good and noble had seldom been restrained, and thrown by circumstances much into the society of Theresa, he was not proof against fascinations which were, indeed; of no common order, but which if compared with the pure, unselfish spirit and high principle of Frances, would have seemed dim and earthly, as a glow of a fire looks red and lurid when contrasted with the mild light of the evening star.

(To be continued.)

From the New York Morning News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

CAMBRIA!

Fifteen days later from Europe.

By Herndon & Co's Express line we were yesterday afternoon put in possession of the news brought by the Steamship Cambria, Capt Judkins. She left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo and reached Boston on Thursday afternoon, making the voyage in 13 days.

She was telegraphed at 2 o'clock, 45 miles out—She arrived at her wharf at half past 5.

She brought 23 passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, 72 from Liverpool to Boston, and 11 from Halifax to Boston, in all 106.

The steamship *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th ultimo. Her passengers, in a lengthy address, expressed their gratification with the vessel. It appears that she had not sufficient steam to enable her to act in her greatest speed and hence her long passage of 16 days. The Hibernia arrived on the 13th

The iron ship builders, Messrs Hodgson & Co., of Liverpool, are building an iron ship of 1,200 tons burden, the first of a line of steamers between New York and Liverpool.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 11th ult. from Halifax, having sailed August 29.—The announcement of her arrival produced considerable excitement, as it was supposed that she came freighted with despatches of importance, but this was allayed when it was found that she came only to procure new boilers.

An arrangement has been made for extending the British mail lines to the ports on the western coast of South America, by a contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of them between Valparaiso and Panama. From Panama they will cross the isthmus to Chagres and thence be brought to England by the West India mail steamers.

A dreadful fire occurred at London on the 19th ult. It broke out upon the premises of Sir Charles Price & Co., oil and color merchants, William st., Blackfriars The premises were of immense extent, spreading from William street, to the water side. The body of premises was found, literally burnt to ashes, and as various explosions took place, and some hundred persons were at one time driven into the Thames, it is supposed that others must have perished.

The Prevention of Railway Accidents.—The London and Birmingham Company has ordered chronometers to be made, with a view to their being placed in the hands of engine drivers upon the line in order to establish uniformity of time.

Four new Roman Catholic Bishoprics are about to be established in China, in the cities thrown open to Europeans by the treaty of Nankin.

The Pope has severely reprehended the laxity of the discipline and exertions of the Catholic priests in Westphalia.

Some fanatics have been preaching at Exeter intimating that the world is drawing nigh to its end, and a day is fixed for the 10th of October.

The Massachusetts State Agricultural Society has an agent in Ayrshire, Scotland, purchasing cows and bulls from far famed stocks to improve the dairy breed of cattle in the old Bay State.

The Queen has returned from her Scottish tour; and is commented still stronger on the intimate personal friendship which has sprung up between her and Louis Philippe, she called, on her way home, at the Chateau d'Eu, and passed a night or two under the hospitable roof of the Citizen King. The meeting of these two monarchs on the shore at Tregunt, is set forth with all the wordy minuteness of London letter writers. A bathing machine was the only available conveyance at hand for landing Queen Victoria on the dominions of her powerful neighbor, and on this frail thing Tiptaks and Prince Albert embraced, with a becoming zeal, the occasion.

The expense of the fêtes given upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Rhine, is stated in the German papers, to amount to 5,600,000 francs (£200,000.) The musicians alone were paid 140,000 francs.

The treatment of the London Reporters who attended the movements of the Queen in Germany is worthy of note on this side the Atlantic. They were furnished by the Duke of Saxe Coburgh with a special train, carriages, opera glasses, servants, a splendid table, and all other requisites

Forrest, the tragedian, was in Liverpool.

IRELAND.

Mr O'Connell left Derrynane whence he sends forth weekly missives to the repealers. He is about to attend monster demonstrations in Kerry, Mayo, and Tipperary.

The potatoe crop had suffered severely by disease and the yield was one that I regret.

A flying report has got wind at the Cove of Cork, or rather in the Roads, to the effect that Mr Mitchel "escaped"—a very safe expression—by a short visit to the South of Ireland, entering by Cove Harbor, and thus leave another opportunity of inspecting the executioner of squibbers.

FRANCE.

Comments have been made by the leading journals in the documents relative to the Texas and Oregon of the United States, lately published by order of the Congress of Congress. The general feeling appears to be surprise at the gigantic growth of the commerce of the country of the "Young Democracy," and one or two of the journals draw the conclusion that in course of time, America will succeed in completely beating England out of the carrying trade, and monopolizing the vessel trade carried on by Great Britain with every country in the world. On every other question, as well as this, the French press affects to think that the decadence of Great Britain draws nigh, and that the United States will be the most active contributors towards it not the sole authors of her humiliation and ruin.

Marshal Bugeaud has quitted Africa *en route* for his leave taking was so peculiarly solemn, that it seems certain that he has no intention of going back again. It is expected that Soult, who is nearly worn out by years, will resign as Minister of War, and that Bugeaud will succeed him; but it will be, you least not to believe this until it shall actually have taken place.

The malady which has attacked the potato crop in Belgium, has also made some ravages, though nothing like so extensive, in the northern provinces of France.

The young Prince de Montfort, nephew of Napoleon, has quitted Paris. The Government is understood to have given him orders to leave, but a sort of half promise was made to him that the laws which exiled him and all his family from France shall be repealed, or at least modified. His cousin, Louis Napoleon, still remains in the Chateau of Ham, where he has now been confined for five years for his absurd and quixotic attempt at an invasion of France. In justice to Louis Philippe, it should be stated, that he has more than once offered to release him, provided he would pledge his word of honor not again to endeavor to enforce his pretensions to the throne; but he has always indignantly refused.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 9th.—On the evening of the 5th, a number of disaffected persons attempted to create an insurrection. Incited by persons of importance, about three hundred of the lower classes assembled, armed with sticks and guns, and after a time commenced an attack on the barracks del Posito, where is lodged the regiment of Navarre. Some of the officers and men had previously been gained over, but the regiment remained true, and, on the word of command, poured a murderous fire on the assailants. An officer was killed, and several persons were wounded. The troops having subsequently sallied from the barracks, the insurgents were put to flight and several were arrested. Madrid then became tranquil, and still remains so.

ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 4th.—Our government has adopted a measure for a reduction of thirty, fifty and sixty per cent. on cloths, cassimers, and almost all other articles imported into its states.

The Pope is in a declining state of health. He is sadly plagued with a cancer in the nose. Being upwards of eighty years of age, it is not likely that with his maladies, he will long be spared. He is a good hearted, well meaning, pious man, and is personally much beloved.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—Our crop of potatoes is almost entirely destroyed, in most places a thirtieth part not being worth anything, and even in the places where the disease has made the least ravages, only a sixth part being preserved. In compliance with the general wish of the country, ministers have issued a royal ordinance, decreeing the admission of wheat and all kinds of corn, together with potatoes, &c., duty free, and forbidding the exportation of such articles.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 9—The Congress of the Zollverein, at Carlshue, is pursuing its deliberations.—Nothing positive as to its intentions can yet be known, but there is no doubt it will declare in favor of a protective policy towards German manufactures, that is to say, it will fix such a high duty on imported articles as shall have the effect of preventing sale in German markets.

The negotiations for a treaty between this country and Brazil have been broken off. Prussia having declared that she will not, and cannot, admit Brazilian produce, unless her own manufactures are admitted on favorable terms in the Brazilian markets.

The new religion is pretty much in the same state as it was when last noticed. In some places its apostles are received with favor, in others they are pelted and ducked.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 4.—The Empress of Russia will make a lengthened stay in Italy for the benefit of her health, which has long been in a declining state. During her absence the Emperor will visit different parts of the empire.

A new report from the scene of operations in Caucasus has been published, but it is so confused that it is difficult exactly to understand it. If of course represents the Russian army as having gained success; but the real truth is, that though perhaps it has really thrashed the mountaineers, it has gained nothing at all. These hardy men fight with desperate courage, and inflict terrible chastisement on the Russians.

Public opinion (if in a country where a man doesn't open his mouth on public affairs public opinion can be said to exist) has decidedly declared against the expedition in Caucasus, and even the army itself is averse to it, for there is so much suffering to be endured, and little or no honor to be gained. But the Emperor will on no account give up his long cherished object of crushing the Caucasians, cost what it may.

Orders have been sent by our government to England and the United States for the construction of a number of steam vessels. Hopes are, however, entertained, that before long Russia will be perfectly independent of foreign countries for supplies of steam machinery.

Grand Battle in Circassia.—Intelligence, via Odessa, has been received of a battle between the Circassian forces under Schamil Bey, and the Russian army (50,000 strong) under Gen Woronzoff, which took place the town of Dargo, the head quarters of Shamil. After five days hard labor, the Circassians were obliged to abandon the fortress to the enemy, having expended all their ammunition, not, however, without carrying off their artillery and baggage into the mountains.

The loss on the part of Russia is said to amount, in killed alone, to 3000, among whom there are three general and forty other officers, and four aid-de-camps of the commander-in-chief. The latter, finding his army so much crippled, for the number of wounded is enormous, was destroying the fortifications to retire to Tiflis, to reorganize his force.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

An Alexandria letter of the 26th of August states, that the unforeseen change of Ministry in Turkey had created a great sensation in that city. Mehemet Ali was awaiting the return from Constantinople of Kamil Bey (Pasha), his future son-in-law, previous to dispatching Alexandria for Cairo. The Lieutenant of the late Osman Pasha of Djada, had upon his arrival at Alexandria been received with great distinction by the Pasha. The old Lieutenant was on the point of leaving for Constantinople. The son of Imaum of Muscat had also lately arrived at Alexandria. It was reported that his father, from some cause or other, was greatly offended with him; he had in consequence fled, and come to put himself under the protection of the Pasha, who had received him very favorably. Mehemet Ali will send him back to his father with letters, and accompanied by one of the officers of the court.

A letter from Constantinople to the 26th ultimo, announces the receipt from Odessa and other quarters of the confirmation of the defeat of the Russian army in Caucasus, in the early part of the month. The Duke of Montpensier was still in the Turkish capital, where he was treated with all the deference due to his rank. His reception by the Sultan had been of the most cordial description. On the 26th, the Corsican corvette reached Corsican ample, having on board M. Pinatory, who was the bearer of a letter from King Otho for the Duke, inviting his royal highness to his court. The prince replied, that he would repair to Athens, but only remain there twenty-four hours; that he would pay a personal visit to King Otho, dine with his Majesty, and embark immediately afterwards. Chekib Effendi was to leave on the 24 inst. for Syria, with full powers to adjust the differences existing between the Maronites and Druses on the Lebanon.

An Athens correspondent writes on the 30th ultimo that the Coletti administration and its partisans appear determined to overthrow the constitution, and make no longer a mystery of their intention. Several persons known for their constitutional opinions, and amongst others General Calergi, the hero of the last revolution, Colonel Spiro, Mavi, and Scarvelis, and Major Raloti, had been placed on the half pay list and ordered out of the capital.

(We cut the following from an exchange paper.)

MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. July 15th, 1844.

Gentlemen—I think it highly proper that I should make known to the world my gratitude for the benefits I have experienced from the use of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills and, and also to the utmost in my power, to extend a knowledge of their many virtues and wonderful efficacy in promoting health.

I was much reduced and indeed life had become my burden by dyspepsia and its attendants, during which I was attended by three physicians of eminent standing, but