The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MORRIS LONGSTRETH,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Progressive Democracy.

We took the occasion, on Friday last, to comment upon an article in the Gazette, which charged the Democratic party, with sustaining Anti-Rentism—denying the truth of the statement, and presenting the fact that the Whig party, of which the Gazette is one of the organs, had gone as far as they dare go, to sustain what the editor of that paper recognizes as agrarian and destructive doctrine. He does not, he says, mean to say that the whole Democratic party sanction the doctrine; but that many of its members do. This we will neither admit or deny—for we know not enough of the individual opinions of the members of our party on the subject, to justify us in doing either; but we think that one of the best proofs which can be offered, to induce a contrary belief, is the fact, that the Democratic party in New York, *did not* unite with the Anti-Renters, and that the Whig party *did* do so; and that a result of this union, has been, the pardon of men, found guilty of aiding in affrays which led to the destruction of the lives of unoffending and peaceable men, who were charged with the execution of the laws.

Now we do not take any part in this question of Anti-Rentism, any more than we do in the questions which led to the burning of a public edifice devoted to education and occupied only by females! or the destruction of churches of Roman Catholics. We leave such delicate questions as these to be settled by the *Whig* authorities within the limits of whose government they were done; and we are perfectly willing that they shall settle them to their own satisfaction, if they can. But we do feel interested in the decision of the question whether *any measure*, vitally affecting the interests and the liberties of our country, shall be left to be decided on by our countrymen; and we expect to contend for such measures, no matter how horrible the idea of *progress* may be to those who had rather see a monarchy established upon the ruins of our representative Democratic form of government, or those whose timidity and fear of the people, would lead them to condemn *any* change, not suggested by themselves, or not in accordance with their antiquated notions. We recognize in *the People* the source of all power, and the right to correct all abuses; and we go so far as to say that we recognize the right, inherent in the People, to *originate* any plan for the correction of abuses, when they cannot *legally* attain this indispensable end. We recognize, however, the supremacy of the laws, unless the laws fail to maintain their own supremacy; and then they ought to be overcome by any means which the People may choose to resort to: for when this becomes the case, society is reduced to its primitive condition, and must adopt some plan of organization, for the protection of their rights and interests.

This word *progress* infuses no sentiment of dread, or alarm, into our minds. It comes to our ears from the Whig claimants, as a worn out tale, told to frighten little girls only, being too puerile to alarm a well-grown boy.—It sounds too much like the former catch-words of their party, now forgotten by all, except the genuine old fashioned members of it; who, as the veteran Matthew Carey once said, "never learn any thing, and never forget any thing." The very significant epithets of "Jacobins," "Tanny Wright men," "Agrarians," "Destructives," &c. &c. have so long been used, with a view to bring odium upon the party who sustained Jefferson, and Jackson, and Van Buren; and who are now sustaining James K. Polk; that they have become entirely worn-out; and are no longer used by the generality of the party which the Gazette is trying to sustain. Experience has proved that they were of no avail in striking terror into the ranks of their opponents Experience *will prove*, even to the editor of the Gazette, that this word *Progress*, if it shall be adopted by his party, as the others were—with the hope of exciting a panic in the minds of his political opponents—will not only prove useless to them; but will be taken up by those opponents as the glorious rallying cry of Democracy, throughout the land, and the watchword in every contest.

"Progressive Democracy!" we could ask no more cheering, or inspiring, or truthful cognomen. Yes, Democracy is indeed *progressive*; and why should it not be so? Democracy is the antagonist of error, under whatever name it may be found. Was the old *feudal* system at variance with the eternal laws of truth? The progress of Democracy overthrew it. Is tyranny and opposition, under the form of absolute monarchy, repugnant to the best interests of man? How few are the chains which now bind our fellow men to the thrones of tyrants!—how many of those thrones have trembled, and fallen, and crumbled into dust, before the onward march of truth—under the sway of Progressive Democracy? Is monarchy, in any form, becoming every year more odious to man? What but the *progress* of the masses, in intelligence and virtue, and the capacity of man for self government, is causing it to appear thus hateful? And in our own prosperous, and happy, and free country, what spirit but that of *Progressive Democracy* has denied the *right* of "the rich and well-born" to govern, and has asserted and maintained the capacity of the masses to govern themselves? What spirit but that of *Progressive Democracy* has asserted the glorious truth that "The blessings of government, like the dews of Heaven, should fall alike upon the rich and the poor?" Progressive Democracy! oh! 'tis a glorious thought! Man is a *progressive* being; his faculties from infancy to the grave, are progressive; and beyond this state, the prospect of progression is *eternal! Progress* is stamped upon the history of our race for thousands of years; and *progress* will be the word for thousands of years to come; until the time shall arrive when man shall be nearly assimilated to his Maker! And, in this wonderful march, shall we be told that, in our country,—the most enlightened upon earth, in which man regards his fellow man,—where the humble laborer is equal in political power with the lordly banker, or broker, or manufacturer,—that we have even now "reached a position alike dangerous and alarming?" Shall we be told that, in this country, the experience of the past should not give us wisdom to guide us in our present and future action; and that we are to receive that which was handed down to us by our forefathers, without even asking whether our fathers had discovered the truth; that we must, to be recognized as dutiful children, take that which has been given to us, and use it as it was given, unmindful whether we can improve upon and make more perfect the design of our fathers, or lose entirely, by neglecting to improve, that which they gave us? Such is the belief to which old Hamiltonian Federalism would have led us. Such is still the belief of many who are a century—aye, centuries—behind the age in which they live, even in this country. Such is the belief to which the arguments of the editor of the Gazette would lead us. We denounce such doctrines, as unworthy of the age, unworthy of our country—worthy only of the timid and fearful *few* who dread *the masses*, and who would therefore "put a bridle in their lips, a hook in their nose, and *turn them back*," first, into the arms of old American Federalism; then to the tender mercies of a monarchy; and finally bind their necks and their limbs with the chains of despotism.

General Taylor's Politics.

LETTER FROM SENATOR CAMERON.

As the unscrupulous politicians who are wikedly using the name of General *Taylor* as a candidate for the Presidency, have asserted that the gallant and brave old soldier belongs to the Federal party, we deem it proper to present to the public, from time to time, such evidence as will prove to the satisfaction of all candid men that the General has no feeling in common with the federal whigs. The following letter of General SIMON CAMERON, United States Senator from this state, addressed to Colonel S. C. Patterson, editor of the Norristown Register, will be read with interest by the public. The letter, it is more than probable, will settle the question of General Taylor's political principles:

MIDDLETOWN, April 25, 1847.

"*Dear Sir:*—Your paper of last week was handed to me this morning, and reminds me of a promise to put in writing what I said to you the other day in regard to Gen. Taylor.

"I have several acquaintances who know the old General well, and I met, since the battle of Buena Vista, one, a distinguished citizen of Kentucky, who lived beside him for many years—This gentleman was recently the democratic candidate for a high office. He says that General Taylor has been a democrat all his life, and this agrees with all my information on the subject.—His father was one of the Electors who gave the vote of Virginia to Mr. Jefferson. He was the personal and political friend of General Jackson, and the firm supporter of his administration and measures. In 1808, he was stationed in this place on the recruiting service, and he is still remembered by some of our citizens, who speak of him with pleasure, and say that he was then a supporter of Simon Snyder. He entered the army in early life, and has never been a politician—nor has he ever had any connection with the machinery of party, or with wire-working politicians—but he has always kept up an acquaintance with the leading measures of the day, and his enquiring mind is stored with a thorough knowledge of the whole system of our government. No man has a greater reverence for the will of the people, and none have shown a greater desire to elevate and sustain humble men of intellect and merit.

"I have before me a letter from a friend at Monterey, who fought by his side in more than one field, dated March 11, 1847, who speaks of him in these words:—"Gen Taylor has arrived, since the above was written. He is simple and unostentatious as a child—plain as a pike staff—homely and unpretending—brave as Cæsar, and as determined and firm as adamant. He has strong good sense—he is unornamental, but useful. His sense is of the cast iron kind, not shining but solid, and altogether practical. He is the least showy, unartificial general or subaltern that is or ever was in the American army. He has a power and an influence over men, whether individuals or armies, that is irresistable. All around him have a consciousness of security and safety, while he is with them! Is this moral power, this magic of the mind, which made his four thousand men superior to twenty thousand well disciplined troops."

"If I have not, my dear sir, said enough to convince you that General Taylor is a good democrat of the Jeffersonian, Snyder, and Jackson school, I shall be glad to hear what will make a democrat.

Sincerely your friend,
SIMON CAMERON.

Col SAMUEL D PATTERSON,
Editor "Norristown Register."

Read what Gen. Scott says.

"Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies, *but the enemies, for a time, of the men who, a year ago, misgoverned, and brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics.*"—*Gen. Scott's Proclamation.*

Gen. Scott is well known to be a decided whig; and probably at this time stands as high in the affections of that party as any other man in the country. The reckless politicians who have set themselves up as the leaders of the federal party, have declared a thousand times that the war with Mexico was planned and brought about by the Executive, in violation of the Constitution, for the purpose of plundering the Mexicans of their soil, and extending the institution of slavery. But, Gen. Scott *should* be good authority with the opposition. Let our whig friends read what he says above—read it to their neighbors—read it to every man who falsely charges the President with being the author of the war with Mexico, Gen. Scott is a man of unimpeachable veracity—from his position, he knows as much about the history of the war as any man in the nation. The whigs *dare* not take issue with him on the above declaration.

QUESTION.—How are the Whigs going to make a President out of General Taylor, who is a southern man, possessing southern principles—in favor of low duties, (Tariff of '46,)—owning, it is said, 200 slaves—opposed to a National Bank, and in favor of the War? Who will tell us?

The Clarion county Democrat propounds these questions. We are not exactly in the confidence of the Whig leaders, so as to be enabled to speak authoritatively of their ultimate designs upon the point in question; but from what we know of them, and have heard of General Taylor, we hesitate not to say that *the Whigs* are not going to make a President of him; and for several reasons. They can easily accommodate themselves to the circumstance of his being a southern man; or an anti-bank man; or a free trade man; or a slave holder; or a supporter of the present war; or in short, to any other circumstance or principle opposed to what they have been professing to contend for—provided they can keep the matter quiet; and not let the mass of the people know his real sentiments. To effect this, he has recently been written to, and expressly told that the writers do not wish him to make any revelations for the public eye. But General Taylor is not to be caught in this manner, or we have mistaken all his former career. He has never, so far as we can learn, obtruded his political opinions upon any one; nor has he withheld them when they were called for. We think he has shown too much of the plain honest frankness of the soldier, to become a political trickster, merely for the gratification of the Whigs. They will be deceived in him, if this is their calculation.

READING RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of the 13th, contains a statement of the affairs of this Railroad Company, furnished by a correspondent, from which it appears that the receipts of the road for the last year were $1,030,000; the amount for this year, judging from the receipts of the first three months, is estimated at $2,000,000; the whole expense of the road, and interest on the capital is calculated at $1,534,320⅔—thus leaving a balance of $465,680, to be applied as the directors may prefer. The success of the Company is therefore considered certain.

Greene County.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Greene county, was held at the Court House in Waynesburgh, on the 27th ultimo. The proceedings of the meeting were characterised by great harmony and zeal in the success of our principles, and such steps were taken as to insure a thorough organization of the party. The following resolutions were, among many others, most enthusiastically adopted:—

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, patriotism, and strict integrity of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, the present untiring Executive of Pennsylvania; and that we believe his successful administration of the government, will be heartily approved by his triumphant election in October next.

Resolved, That for MORRIS LONGSTRETH, the present Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, the people of our beloved Commonwealth can cast their suffrages with the strongest assurances that he will never abuse their confidence or prove recreant to the interests of the State.

Resolved, That those shameless federalists who have nominated General Taylor for the Presidency, on the same ticket with Thomas Corwin for the Vice Presidency, have committed a gross outrage upon the gallant hero of Buena Vista, and offered a shameful insult to a patriotic people.

Resolved, That all those who are opposing the present war, and endeavoring to throw obstructions in the way of the government, are opposing the cause of justice and the country, and are giving encouragement to the enemy.

More Relief for Ireland.

The Committee inform us that they acknowledge the receipt of 18 sacks of corn from Salem, Ohio. This place will send as their donation 1000 bushels of corn, 50 barrels of flour, and 100 barrels of corn meal. 6 barrels of flour was also received from Clarksville, (Ohio;) all are safely stored with Mr. Allen, who is devoting his whole time to this laudable work. There was a large lot arrived from our own county. Mr. Kerr informs us that young Mr M'Bride, clerk at Mr. Allen's, is rendering them much assistance in receiving and shipping off these magnificent donations from the warm and true-hearted farmers of the west.—Our own county is doing up the work in good style. Such goodness will not go unrewarded.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Washington Union of Thursday, copies the article of the Baltimore Sun relative to an Extra Session of Congress, and declares. "There is not the slightest foundation for it. No such decision had been made by the President and cabinet; and we venture to assert that no such idea has ever entered into their minds. *Why* should Congress be called? The administration have money, men, and munitions, sufficient to carry on the war with glory and success; and, unless Mexico be infatuated, to negotiate an honorable peace. At home, the reforms which Congress have adopted in our financial system, are developing their benefits by the energies of the machinery which Congress have already established."

☞ In consequence of the very lengthy Telegraphic Dispatch containing our Foreign News, and the late hour at which it arrived, we are compelled to omit our report of the Eastern Markets.

☞ Mr. Charles Gould of New York, has filed a bill in the Nisi Prius Court of Philadelphia, asking for a dissolution of the charter of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, and praying that a receiver may be appointed, on the ground that the company are hopelessly insolvent. Some persons are of the opinion that the movement is one designed to favor the interests of speculators!

☞ It is said that the husband of Martha Bickford, who was murdered in Boston by Tirrell, is now engaged in the business of exhibiting waxfigures representing some of the most revolting murders—among them that of his wife; and that he exhibits the garments, &c., worn by her when she was murdered, relating the circumstances, &c What a brute.

☞ The town of Adrian, Michigan, where there is a population of about 3000, and which is rapidly thriving, stands upon a spot which, twenty years ago, was in a state of nature. There are now in the place from 50 to 60 carpenters, with a number of other mechanics; 4 steam engines in operation; 5 churches; 9 ministers; 12 physicians; 48 stores; and 8 forwarding houses.

☞ Mr. Eaton, the celebrated Canadian pedestrian, who is now nearly 80 years old, and has recently walked 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours; on the 5th inst, at New York, finished the wonderful feat of performing 1000 quarters of a mile in 1000 consecutive quarters of an hour.—This is "tall walking!"

SHOCK-ING!—The Cincinnati Signal says that, a few days since, he saw, in one of the streets of that city, a lady and gentleman "meet, fly into each others arms, and kiss most vociferously!" A most *affecting* sight, truly! Wonder if he did not faint? But perhaps he carries with him a bottle of *Sal Volatile!*

☞ A young American Vocalist, named Drayton, who, it is said, resigned a place at the city of Washington, to study music in Paris, has been admitted at the *Conservatoire de Musique*, with great eclat. His native powers are spoken of as being remarkable. This is the first favor of the kind ever extended to an American citizen.

☞ HIRAM DOWNEN, from the vicinity of Uniontown, one of the discharged Pennsylvania volunteers, died on the steamboat St Cloud, a few days ago, and was buried at Mills' Point, Ky.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE IRISH LECTURE.

I herewith give the amount ($166,) the proceeds of the Lecture at Dr. Herron's church, by the Rev. Prof. MAFFITT, for the suffering poor of Ireland.

The Committee take this occasion of returning their sincere acknowledgments to the distinguished orator and learned divine, for his splendid Lecture on that occasion. I will here state, that a warm-hearted friend, H. S. Magraw, Esq., handed me $10, on that night. The Committee also feel truly grateful to the trustees, for their kindness in giving the use of the church.

By the Executive Committee.
R. H. KERR, Secretary.

Received the above one hundred and sixty dollars, from the Secretary, R. H. Kerr, Esq.
WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
Treasurer of Committee.

Loss of the Steamer Dominion.—We learn from the officers of the *Lucy Bertram*, that as the steamer *Dominion* was rounding out from Keokuk on Friday 7th instant, she struck a rock in the channel of the river, and sunk over her main deck.—She was fully freighted with produce, the cargo of the *Iron City*, which boat could not get over the Rapids in descending. Part of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat is a total loss. A copy of her manifest will be found under the port list head in another column.

The *Dominion* was fully insured at Pittsburgh. She was valued at about $10,000.—*St. Louis Union, May 10.*

Specie.—The packet ship Constitution, from Liverpool, brings twenty-five thousand pounds sterling $125,000.

Letter from the First Pa. Regiment.

CAMP WASHINGTON, near VERA CRUZ,
April 7th, 1847.

DEAR ——:

Before leaving for Jalapa, which will be in 3 or 4 days, I will give you a few items in addition to that in my former letter, relative to the taking of this place, which is no doubt one of the greatest victories ever achieved by an American army. On the 29th ult., at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Mexican army, numbering about five thousand men, marched out of the city and stacked their arms on a plain one mile south of it, on which we are now encamped. As their troops were marching out of one gate, ours were entering at another. The city differs widely in appearance from any I have ever seen. Public and private business is conducted in the most expensive display. The streets are a good width and newly paved; the side walks are laid with a hard cement. Taking it altogether it is rather a pleasant place; and the only circumstance I can see, as the cause of so much sickness, is the wall enclosing it, preventing a free circulation of air, and the very culpable neglect of cleaning the streets. Many of the buildings bear indubitable evidence of the effects of shell and shot. On last Saturday, I visited the castle, and was much disappointed in the construction of its batteries. I expected to have found all the guns in such a position as to have those who manned them under cover; instead of that, all their heavy guns, those so much dreaded by the Navy, are entirely exposed. I don't profess to be an adept in such matters—neither have I heard the opinion of the Navy officers on the subject; but I believe that, had they known the facts of the case as well before the surrender as they now do, they would have at least attempted taking it. The materials of which the principal walls are constructed, are brick and coral. I will not undertake to give you a minute description of it this time, but will take it for granted that our friends will be perfectly satisfied with our success, in having possession of the city of Vera Cruz and that impregnable castle.

But I will carry you to a matter that is interesting to us all at this time, to wit: In the official report of the Commander-in-Chief, not a word is said about the doings of the Infantry, either officers or men; but every thing, according to the official report, was achieved by the Artillery, the Quarter Master in Chief, and Gen. Scott's Aids—Ah! I forgot to mention that Surgeon General Lawson was one of the glorified. I suppose like the rest, from rank and position—his rank being far above the sick, and his position far away from danger. It shows a great want of military honesty, when men who were never out of danger, and actively engaged night and day in bringing to terms our common enemy, are displaced in the official report by the Aids of General Winfield Scott, who never accomplished any thing out of their *White Tents*, whilst the volunteers were in the sand hills and trenches. It is well known here that our Regiment was more actively engaged and more exposed than any other; but we had no wish to get a preference over others; all we expected was to have justice meted out to us with others. Our Regiment never complained, no matter how much they had to encounter, either in labor or danger. It was, therefore, mortifying in the extreme, to see a few Aids and the Surgeon General so highly complimented, at the expense of those who bore the burthen and heat of the day. On the 2d day when we were all on the line above the city, Lieut. Col Dickinson of the South Carolina Regiment was severely wounded, and some of the men killed, but not a word said about him or the Regiment in the report. And our own Regiment had no rest for fourteen days, but you at home could never tell that we had been here, if you had nothing to direct you but the report about the Major General, Aids and Surgeon General Lawson.

I will give you a brief sketch of what some of our officers endured, and will select the case of our mutual friend Lieut Col. Black,—who, by the by, had excellent health all the time, was out six nights without being once in his tent, and when the balls and shells were flying over and around us in the trenches, the valiant Col. was always at his post, cheering on his men—"my brave fellow soldiers, it is our country's honor, it is our country's rights; hurry my brave fellows." I think you never saw a greater change in any man than is apparent in Col. Black. You know, at home he had the character of a very hasty and passionate man; and without fear of contradiction, I may say he has not been seen in a passion here, except on the first day, and that was occasioned by one of the *beasts and killers* starting to run when we were fired on from a chaparral. The Col. brought him back in a hurry, and was within a hair's breadth of bringing him without a head. It was very evident from the motions of the Colonel's sword, if the cowardly dog had not halted at the instant he did, he would not have had another opportunity of disgracing himself, the cause he professed to espouse, or the Keystone state.

Col. Wynkoop, although very unwell during the whole time, was frequently on duty, night and day, for several days in immediate succession. Our Pittsburgh companies, and in fact all connected with the first Regiment, conducted themselves as gallantly as ever men did under such circumstances. Certainly I can be excused for particularizing the two Pittsburgh companies, because I had a greater interest in their demeanor than I had in any other, and consequently noticed their performance with the more exactness. I think with the little experience those two companies have had, they would come off a well contested field with as much honor, as did a majority of our brother volunteers at Buena Vista. In this letter I have the sentiments of more of Gen. *Winfield Scott's* army than some folks imagine. You know I make no pretensions at all to accuracy in writing; you must therefore judge of the propriety of letting my friends see those crudities put together by my pen. Herron, Denny, Hague, Porter, Hamilton Sewell, Rippy, Scott, Kerr, Glen, Anderson and M Elroy are all in good health. It is in the providence of God, when and where, if ever, I write to you again.

This letter, as far as relates to the General in-Chief, I would like to see published, because every act of his here goes to prove * * * *

But volunteers are capable of thinking and acting too—and are as determined at elections in support of their *country's honor*, as in the battle field. More anon.

My salutation to all friends. Adieu.

W. J. A.

Lemons.

100 BOXES fresh Sicily Lemons, just received on consignment, and for sale by
my18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

JAVA COFFEE—25 Bags Old Government Java Coffee, just received and for sale by
my18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—21 Boxes White Havana Sugar, just received and for sale by
my16 MILLER & RICKETSON.

Auction Sales

OF fancy and staple Dry Goods, variety and fancy goods, readymade Clothing, fine Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Watches, &c. at Auction.
BY JAMES M'KENNA.

At the Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, 3 doors from 5th, on Thursday next, May 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold without reserve, a large and well assorted lot of Dry Goods, the balance of a Country Store, as the owner is declining business; among the articles may be mentioned:

Superfine broad cloths, various colors; do. cassimeres and cassinetts; do. do. French, English and American lawns, chintzes and calicoes; shawls; pocket and dress hdkfs; tweeds and jeans; alpaccas and merinoes; gambroons and mous de laines; laces and edgings; Ladies' jackets; capes; collars and ribbons; gum suspenders, a large assortment of fine Cutlery; also, Boots and Shoes; Readymade Clothing; Queensware.

And at 2 o'clock, P. M., Household Furniture and Kitchen utensils.

At 8 o'clock, same evening, sale of a City Retail Establishment continued; and at the same time, a variety of new and second hand Gold and Silver Watches, Brass Clocks, &c.
ma18 JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

N. B.—A large invoice of Gold and Silver Watches, has been received from New York, which will be sold by catalogue in a few days.

DESPATCHES FOR THE POST:
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP
HIBERNIA.
ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

Fourteen Days Later from Europe!

Advance in the Cotton Market.—Increased rate of Interest in England.—Rise in prices of Grain and Flour.—Arrival of Supplies for the Sufferers in Ireland.—Further rise in Flour, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1847.
11 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON.—Prices on the sailing of the Caledonia had a downward tendency. Since her departure there had been a further decline, and the markets had become flat. The number of sales had become less, and speculators were not operating. The prominent cause for this, was owing to the stringent measures adopted by the Bank of England, an increase in the rate of interest, and the refusal to indorse bills of the first houses in Eng'd, which were said to be engaged in speculating in and shipping gold to the United States.

This movement has had a powerful effect upon the manufacturing portions of England, and the Cotton market has suffered in consequence.

The prices of American Cotton had declined, from the 10th to the 22d ultimo, ⅛ to ¼d. ⅌ lb. Egyptian and Surat ½ to ¾d., and at the close of the week ending on the 20th, a further reduction followed of ⅛ to ¼d. on American and all other descriptions.

On the following day, better accounts were received from London respecting the state of the money market, which gave an improved tone to that of Cotton at Liverpool; and the sales of that date amounted to about 7000 bales of American, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d., which, owing to some speculation yesterday, declined to about 1000 bales, at the currency of Saturday, and the market was free of speculation.

We now quote fair to good fair bowed Georgia at 6⅞ to 7d. Mobile 6⅞ to 7¼d.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—There has been some fluctuation in the price of Grain and Flour during the month; but prices had settled down at 40 shillings for Western Canal; American Red Wheat 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. White 12s. 3d. per bushel—Indian Corn [white] 51 to 52s: Yellow 52 to 53 shillings.

During the last day or two, wheat advanced 2d ⅌ 70 lbs.; Western Flour 1s. ⅌ bbl., and Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 6d. in the Liverpool market.

The demand, however, continues to be limited, and the price of both White and Yellow Corn declined 2s. ⅌ 480 lbs. until the 3d inst., when there was another advance.

At this date, foreign Wheat obtained an advance of 4s. ⅌ quarter; the Flour trade became very active; and a rise of 2s. ⅌ bbl. was established, while Indian Corn was sold at 53 to 53s. for Yellow, and 58 to 60s. for White.

The continued arrivals of grain, flour, provisions, &c., from this country, for the sufferers in Scotland and Ireland, was the universal theme of eulogy in both countries, and was exciting the expression of generous sympathy in England.

The money market, during the last quarter, had continued, without interruption, to maintain a tendency to great depression. Bullion was continually disappearing with great rapidity.

The Directors of the Bank of England had become more stringent than ever upon the face of their transactions; though they have made no public alteration in their terms of discount.

They have, however, done that which has operated on mercantile business with much more severity. They have actually declined to discount at all; while the Brokers are charging 6½ @ 7 per cent. for bills running till July

The effect of this state of things has been, almost to put a stop to business transactions of any magnitude. During the last few days, however, the Bank has discounted more freely.

Consols have rallied a little. This improved feeling has been strengthened by an announcement that the Russian government had resolved to invest upwards of £2,000,000 sterling of its gold in the English funds.

Still the severity of the pressure is only partially relieved; and it is evident that, for some time to come, we can only expect a very stringent condition of the money market, and a high rate of interest.

To-day, the effect of the investment of Russian gold has been counteracted by the receipt of advices from the Continent, which have had the effect of raising the prices of grain prodigiously.

The trifling stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts has also had its effect.

Consols declined 1 per cent. at the commencement of the day; and the markets closed heavily.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 6 o'clock, P. M.

By the steamer J. L. Day, which arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have later dates from the Army under Gen. Scott.

The Picayune learns verbally that an express reached Vera Cruz, bringing information that a deputation from the Capital visited Gen. Scott, and requested him to take the city under his protection. This news appears to be almost incredible.

The citizens of the Capital greatly feared the banditti, in case of an attack on the city by the American army: and a Guerella warfare, it was supposed, would be quite as dangerous to the Mexican citizens as to the American soldiers.

The impression appears to be gaining ground, that there will be no more fighting.

It is doubted whether the Capital would be defended.

The Mexican papers continue their strictures upon the mission of Attocha.

Santa Anna is reported to have gone south from Orazaba, to recruit his ranks at Oajaca. He has not shown himself at the Capital since his defeat at Cerro Gordo. It is thought, however, that he is projecting an attack upon our wagon trains.

It was the intention of Gen. Scott, upon the arrival of the wagon trains from Vera Cruz, to move forward with all possible despatch, and to depend upon the country through which he passed for supplies.

It is supposed that it was the determination of the twelve months' volunteers not to re-enlist for a longer period, which would seriously retard the progress of Gen. Scott, unless the supposed surrender of the Capital proves true.

Gen. Worth was gathering all the grain he could, and establishing bakeries, so as to be well prepared for the intended movement towards the Mexican Capital.

Gen. Pillow and Lieut. Col. Anderson have arrived at New Orleans.

Gen. Shields was slowly recovering.

From the Washington Union.

A SINGULAR AND LAMENTED DEATH!

The sudden and affecting death of CHARLES THORNTON CUNNINGHAM, Esq., lieutenant-governor of St. Christopher's and the Leeward Islands, is announced in the West India papers. It appears that this gentleman had just driven in from the country to Basseltum, the seat of government, in apparently vigorous health and cheerful spirits, to open the houses of legislature. After transacting some business with his private secretary, and despatching a note to invite some officers in a French ship-of-war just come into port, to luncheon at government house, he rode down to the mail office to meet his letters, and a box containing a picture of a much beloved sister recently deceased in England. He had stated to more than one person that his desire to see the picture was not unmixed with fear as to the effect the sight of it might produce upon him. So strongly had this apprehension fastened itself upon his mind, that, on the arrival of the box at government house, he sent a servant in quest of a friend who might be with him when the box was opened. Having joined in finding him, he proceeded to open the box. His butler, who was present, reports that he looked at the countenance earnestly, turned pale, whispered a few words to himself, walked hastily up to his own room, was heard almost instantly to fall as he entered it, and his servants following up stairs, found him stretched on the floor a corpse.

The St. Christopher Gazette, as well as many other public and private communications, bear the strongest testimony to the ability, vigor, and high moral character of this gentleman; and the tenderness and munificence with which, at all times, and especially under a recent heavy visitation of island fever, he had ministered to the wants and sorrows of the negro population. The houses of assembly met immediately after his death, and passed a unanimous vote for a funeral at the public expense, to testify at once their respect for his official rank, and the high esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community. On the next day he was followed to the grave by all the public authorities, the members of the two houses, the most distinguished persons in the colony, and by thousands of grateful and mourning negroes, to whose welfare he had largely contributed. The late lieutenant governor was the son of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the eloquent and distinguished Vicar of Hanon on the Hill, near London, and son-in-law of Dr. Heap, who has long represented his country at Tunis, in Barbary. He assumed the government of St. Kitts in 1830, and fell a victim, as his physician states, partly "to the exhausting influence of tropical climates on the nervous powers," and partly to intensity of brotherly affection, in the 36th year of his age.

Fire.—The extensive Planing Mill of Morrison & Reed, on Sandusky st., Allegheny city, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The upper story was occupied by Riddle & Drennan, Patent Bedstead Manufacturers. Insurance, $2,000.

☞ Our country's sure defence, in war or in peace, the Militia, were out yesterday in all their glory. They looked decidedly "savageous!"

IRISH RELIEF.

The Executive Relief Committee will meet on every Tuesday at 4 o'clock at the Navigation Insurance Office. By the Committee.
may6. R. H. KERR, Secretary.

IRISH RELIEF.

Farmers and others, bringing produce for the starving poor of Ireland, will please inform *Michael Allen*, Esq., on Water street, who will attend to the same and give storage in his spacious warehouse to all donations offered for the relief of the *poor of Ireland*. By the Committee,
ap29 ROBERT H. KERR, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MANAGER.....C. S. PORTER.
STAGE MANAGER.....W. M. FOSTER

PRIVATE BOXES $5; SINGLE TICKETS 75 CTS.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. | Second Box, 37½ cents.
Pit, 25 " | Gallery, 20 "

The Manager has effected an engagement for TWO NIGHTS ONLY with the distinguished and popular Irish Comedian, Mr. LEONARD, who will appear this evening in two favorite characters. Miss PETRIE will appear.

Tuesday Evening, May 18,
Will be acted the comedy in 2 acts, called the
IRISH ATTORNEY.
Pierce O'Hara.....MR. LEONARD.

DANCE—MISS BERTHA LEWIS.

To conclude with the Farce of the
IRISH LION.
Farelling Tailor.....MR. LEONARD.
Mrs. Fizgig.....MISS PETRIE.

Doors open at ½ past 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at ½ before 8.

The Box office will be open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 1, P. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M., where any number or seats may be secured.

☞ It is particularly requested that no children in arms be brought to the Theatre.

76 Building Lots

Adjoining the 7th Ward of the City, on Minersville Turnpike Road at Auction.

ON Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, seventy-six handsome building lots of ground, situate on Centre Avenue and streets adjacent thereto, a plan of which can be seen at the Auction Room, or on application to James B. Irwin.

Terms, one fifth cash, and residue in four annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
my18 JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

Shawls.

A. MASON, 62 Market st., has rec'd a large stock of Barege, Damask, French Cashmere, Thibet and other Shawls. ma18

Auction Sales
BY JOHN D. DAVIS, AUCTIONEER.
SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

ON Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be sold an extensive assortment of seasonable staple and fancy dry goods, umbrellas, parasols, boots, shoes, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a quantity of groceries, glassware, queensware, coal, grain and Devonshire shovels, bed cords, new and second hand carpeting, mantel clocks, splendid mantel lamps, wire safes, fenders and seives, feather beds, mattrasses, looking glasses, engravings, &c., together with a large assortment of new and second hand household furniture, cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, 100 nests band boxes.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M., a large assortment of superior quality table and pocket cutlery, gold and silver watches, rifles, shot guns, ready made clothing, in great variety, fine shirts, with linen bosoms and collars, a quantity of German fancy goods, hardware, &c. (American copy.) may 18

John F. Perry,
(Late of the firm of Malcolm, Leech & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCER, Commission and Flour Merchant, dealer in all kinds of Country Produce, copper, tin, tin plates, tinners' tools, zinc, lead, Russia sheet iron, iron and nails, white lead, dye stuffs, cotton yarns, salt, &c., and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Liberal advances, in Cash or Goods, made on consignments of Produce, &c. may18-tf

75,650 SPANISH SEGARS, embracing a choice assortment of very superior quality imported segars, of the most highly approved brands, will be sold cheap at private sale to close a consignment. JOHN D. DAVIS,
may18 (corner of Wood and Fifth sts.
(American copy.)

PITTSBURGH, May 17, 1847.

LAST Saturday I gave a teaspoonful of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to my little girl, who is between four and five years old; and during the day she passed one hundred and five worms, averaging more than a foot in length. Seeing its effects on this child, I gave a teaspoonful to her younger sister, who was apparently well, and she passed thirty-seven worms of equal size.
HENRY W. CINIOTTI,
ma18 Watch Maker, Smithfield st.

SUPERIOR BRASS CLOCKS, at private sale, at M'Kenna's Auction Room, No. 114, Wood st., 3 doors from 5th. Just received, 25 cases Brass Clocks, fine finish, from Connecticut, which will be sold at very low prices, at private sale, either singly, or by the case. Warranted first rate time keepers. my17) JAMES M'KENNA, Auct'r.

Andrews' Eagle Ice Cream Saloon.
Great Attraction!!
Commencing on Monday evening, May 17th, 1847.

THE proprietor of the above establishment, grateful for the very liberal encouragement and support extended to him during the past seasons, begs leave to announce to his friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has made arrangements for the present summer with a talented lady from New York (hourly expected,) also, with MESSRS. ENEAS, MURPHY and HUNTLEY, of the Sable Harmonists, who will appear this evening in a GRAND WHITE CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, consisting of Songs, Duetts, Glees, &c., with choice selections from the most approved Operas. Mr. N. Kneass will preside at the Piano Forte. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. One Saucer Ice Cream to each visitor FREE. ma17

PHILO HALL.
Extraordinary and entirely unprecedented exhibition
OF SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS.

CONSISTING of various surprising and amusing experiments in *Chemistry, Pneumatics, Optics, Natural Philosophy and Magic*, by MESSRS. LEOPOLD & ALBERTI, for THREE NIGHTS ONLY, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 17, 18 and 19.

These incomprehensible experiments are performed with a most gorgeous and costly apparatus, the stage presenting the appearance of a *Grand Temple of each Enchantment.*

Gentlemen's tickets, 50 cts. Ladies' tickets 25 cts. Children under 10 years of age, 25 cts.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 8.

A change of programme nightly.

A Band of Music will be in attendance each evening. ma14-tf

Hunting and Fishing.

ACCOUTREMEN