The Daily Morning Post

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SENATE—ALEX. BLACK.
ASSEMBLY—JAMES B. SAWYER,
J. H. M'ELHENNY,
JOSEPH COOPER,
JAMES S. LONG.
TREASURER—JOHN C. DAVITT.
COMMISSIONER—R. DONALDSON.
AUDITOR—EDWARD M'CORKLE.

Democratic County committee of Correspondence.

The following persons compose the Committee

Charles Shaler,	George R. Riddle,
Andrew Wylie,	James S. Craft,
Benj. Wilson, (of Elizabeth.)	J. H. Philips, (of Robinson.)
James A. Irwin,	R. H. Kerr,
James Cunningham,	Dr. Wm. Bachop,
John J. Mitchell,	Col. Jesse Sill,
Jacob Tomer,	Col. Jos. E. M'Cabe,
Thomas Farley,	Josiah Ankrim,
A. M'Ilwain,	R. Patterson,
Edward Encell,	Gen. John Neel,
Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock,	James Watson.

☞ At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence, held on the 7th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the several wards and districts to appoint their own Committees of Vigilance, and that such appointments be made at once, and either by the Delegates to the late County Convention, or by a meeting held by the people for that purpose. Also, that so soon as such Committees are appointed, the names of the members thereof respectively be forwarded to the editor of the Morning Post."

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency, Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock, and 440 N. Fourth street—is our only authorised agent in Philadelphia.

ADDRESS
TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN PARTY,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ELECTIONS, with regard to officers of the General or State Governments, have, at all times in our past history, engaged the serious consideration of the People. It is expedient and proper, that freemen should never loose sight of the sentiment, *that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."*

The approaching election, it is conceded, will have no inconsiderable influence on the future policy of the country, whether we refer to the administration of the general government, or the future course of public measures in Pennsylvania.

To vote understandingly, every democrat will avail himself of facts, by which he may be prepared to meet OLD BLUE LIGHT FEDERALISM at the Ballot Boxes,—and there settle the questions, whether the PEOPLE AND THE CAUSE OF EQUAL RIGHTS shall PREVAIL, or whether FEDERALISM, ARISTOCRACY, EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES, BANK CORPORATIONS AND BANKRUPTS, are to have the ascendency in general and state governments.

There is a class of modern newspaper publishers, consisting of Bankrupts and disappointed office seekers, who seem to imagine that vulgar cant and caricature narrative are more powerful than a direct appeal to facts; and, such men, regardless of truth and decency, are constantly misrepresenting every public measure, connected with the administration of President POLK, and that of Governor SHUNK. To call harsh names, certainly requires less power of mind than to reason logically; and it may well be doubted, whether lessons taught in the school of "BLUE LIGHT FEDERALISM," can seriously do injury, at this period of our political history.

Democrats will judge of *men* by *measures*; and in the language of Patrick Henry,—of "*the future by the past.*" We shall, therefore, spend a few moments in collating certain records, explanatory of *what Federalism was,—what is is,—and what it always will be.*

From the days of John Adams, in 1798, to the present time, the country has been divided with TWO great political parties. Those parties are the DEMOCRATS and FEDERALISTS. The *Monarchical, or Federal Party* came into power under John Adams; and scarcely had they obtained place, when, to work they went, for the *overthrow of liberty and equal rights.*

The more effectually to work the destruction of our republican form of government, a servile Congress, under directions from the *Federalists* in executive offices, passed the well known "SEDITION LAW." Under the requirements of that *gag law*, no man was permitted to express an opinion, about *any* measure of act of the President. It was in fact, a revival of the Kingly prerogative, that "*the King can done wrong,*" to be entailed upon the heir apparent to the Throne, who was to reign in these United States, under the title of President. Under the provisions of the "SEDITION LAW," the PRESS was to be muzzled, no matter what abuses had found their way into the administration of government. But the penalties imposed by that wicked, anti republican act, are characteristic of tyranny and oppression, in every age, and in every country, where the Rights of Man are trampled upon. The following is the act. Our Democratic friends should teach their children the history of the FEDERALISTS, while in power, in order to abhor enemies to free government:

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS' SEDITION LAW.

Passed in 1798, is as follows:

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish; or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published; or shall willingly and knowingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing, any false, scandalous and malicious writing, or writings, against *the government of the United States*, OR EITHER HOUSE OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, OR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, with intent to defame the said government, or either House of the Congress, or the said President; or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or disrespect; *or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States*; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, OR ANY ACT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government: then such persons, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, and by imprisonment not exceeding TWO YEARS.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: Provided, that the expiration of the act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force. July, 1798.

The first section imposes heavy penalties for assembling and meeting in public, such as five thousand dollars, with imprisonment.

What a beautiful picture of legislation, by *Federalists*, does the above law exhibit.

But the *Federalists* while in power had made bold efforts to subvert public liberty, and the passage of the *sedition law* was but a prelude to another act of despotism. Accordingly, we find upon the statute book of July, 1798, during the administration of John Adams, the famous "ALIEN ACT."

The Federalists had supposed the PRESS and the PEOPLE would be gagged by the sedition law; but it appears, the *Federal party* had some doubts about gagging the *Irish* and the *Dutch*. An Irish grammar, it is said, fell into the hands of old John Adams, in which the following conjugation of the verb "*to gag*" was given:

Every person, singular and plural, in all the tenses, of the Potential mode, were written, "AN IRISHMAN, NO FEDERALIST CAN OR DARE GAG." This circumstance, it is said, suggested to the Cabinet of John Adams, the "ALIEN ACT."

The primary design of the law, was to punish the GERMANS and IRISH, who refused to sustain a KINGLY FORM of government in the United States, or attempt to murmur under the lash of new task masters, who were preparing to subvert the liberties of this country, at a time when Monarchy was cherished by a few Traitors in power.

There is no way to account for the hostility of the FEDERALISTS towards *Foreigners*, (in view of the fact, that a large proportion of our army and navy of the revolution, was of foreign birth,) except on the principle, that the Federalists intend to surrender the liberties of the country to England, The "ALIEN ACT" is so infamous, in all its provisions, that no *federalist* of this day, would venture to appear in public in its defence. It is in the following words:

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS' ALIEN LAW.

Passed July 6th, 1798, is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That it shall be lawful for the PRESIDENT of the United States, at any time during the continuance of this act, *to order all such* ALIENS as HE shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States; or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, *to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order*: which order shall be served on such ALIEN by delivering him a copy thereof, or leaving the same at his usual abode, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the marshal or other person to whom the same shall be directed. And in case ANY ALIEN, so ordered to depart, shall be found at large within the United States, after the time limited in such order for his departure; *and not having obtained a license from the President to reside therein*; or, having obtained such license, shall not have conformed thereto, every such ALIEN SHALL, on conviction thereof, BE IMPRISONED FOR A TERM NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS, and shall NEVER after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States: Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if any ALIEN, so ordered to depart, shall prove to the satisfaction of the PRESIDENT, by evidence to be taken before such person or persons as the President shall direct, who are for that purpose hereby authorized to administer oaths, that no injury or danger to the United States will arise from suffering such ALIEN to reside therein, the PRESIDENT MAY GRANT A LICENSE TO SUCH ALIEN TO REMAIN within the United States, for such a *time* as HE shall judge proper, and at such *place* as HE may designate. And the PRESIDENT may also require of such ALIEN to enter into a bond to the United States, in such *penal sum* as HE may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the person authorized by the PRESIDENT to take the same, conditioned for the good behavior of such ALIEN during his residence in the United States, and not violating his license; which license the PRESIDENT *may revoke, whenever he shall think proper.*"

Democrats! prime and load with the "ALIEN ACT," on the day of election, and the *Federalists* will fall like Mexicans at Cerro Gordo.

While the country was bleeding at every pore, during the war of 1812, the same FEDERAL PARTY were united in the New England States, devising ways and means to embarass the administration under Mr. Madison.

The *Federalists* labored to destroy the credit of government—they hoisted "BLUE LIGHT SIGNALS," upon the coasts, to enable British ships of war to land in safe harbors. The *Federalists* enlisted Unitarian ministers in Boston, to preach up *Sedition, Treason, and dissolution of the Union.*—The *Federalists* were of the "Peace Party," whose sympathy was so strong for British invaders, that they could not find it in their hearts to rejoice over the defeat of the enemy—an enemy, too, signalized for acts of brutality towards virtuous American females; which none but monsters in human shape would perpetrate. The enormities of British soldiers at James' River, in Virginia, is detailed in Niles' Weekly Register, for October 1813, as follows: "those ENGLISH MONSTERS in arms, is without a parallel in the history of depraved human nature. While the private soldiers were stealing cattle and robbing houses, the *British officers* were engaged VIOLATING AMERICAN FEMALES, in the presence of American citizens!"

But read the following pious remarks, and then judge of the *Federal party*:

FEDERAL PULPIT POLITICS.

Of all the abominations that disgrace and dishonor this country, in these portentious times, nothing is more deserving of reprobation than the prostitution of the pulpit, for party or political purposes. No man of correct mind can seriously reflect on it without shuddering with horror. Here are a few specimens of New England *Federal* piety and patriotism:

From the Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, Rector of a Unitarian Church in Boston—

"The British, after all, save for us, by their convoys, infinitely more property than they deprive us of; where they take one ship, they protect twenty; where they commit one outrage, they do many acts of kindness.

"Every provocation has been offered to Great Britain on our part, and our resentment has risen in proportion as she has shown a conciliating spirit.

"What consequence is it to you if they be repealed or not, if you are sold to Napoleon, as you have reason to believe, by the slaves who have abused your confidence.

"Let no consideration whatever, my brethren, deter you at all times, and in all places, from execrating the present war. It is a war unjust, foolish and ruinous. It is unjust, because Great Britain has offered us every concession short of what she conceives would be her ruin. As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on.

"If at the present moment, no symptoms of civil war appear, they certainly will soon, unless the courage of the war party should fail them.

"*A civil war* becomes as certain as the events that happen according the known laws and established course of nature.

"The Israelites became weary of yielding the fruit of their labor to pamper their splendid tyrants. They left their political woes. They separated. Where is our Moses? Where is the rod of his miracles? Where is our Aaron? Alas, no voice from the burning bush has directed them here!

"Is not the croaking of the Federalists of these days about the "poor Mexicans" very much in the spirit of their ancestors, about England, during the last war?

To that portion of our democratic fellow-citizens, who are *Irish* and the sons of Irishmen, we have a word to say. The story of Ireland's oppression under the British yoke, relates, that about the year 1793, societies of 'United Irishmen' were formed. Among those of talent and moral worth engaged in the glorious enterprise of Ireland's political redemption, were *Thomas Addis Emmet, O'Connor, Doctor M'Nevin*, names familiar to many of us. Many of our old democratic friends may remember some of the numerous and infernal punishments inflicted, upon the friends of liberty that fell into the hands of the military executioners;—such as the house burnings, the Bereford blood hound tortures, the heel spike pains, and the murders done and performed without mercy, by order of the administration in Ireland, under Lord Cornwallis and his EnglishSecretary Hook.

Among those, who suffered in prisons and dungeons for the cause of equal rights, we find Emmet, O'Conner, McNevin. They spent their best days in cells twelve feet square, for no other crime than that of conspiring to elevate Ireland to a rank among nations free and independent. And their confinement in prison was protracted *four years* by a *federalist*, named *Rufus King*, the American minister at the British Court, during the memorable period referred to. The faithful page of history records, that on the 16th September 1798, Mr. Maisden under Secretary for Ireland, informed Mr. Emmet and his fellow sufferers that *Rufus King*, the American minister had remonstrated against their sailing to America. But to remove all doubts as to the monstrous conduct of this *Rufus King*, a leading federalist, let the following letter be read. The letter was written by Mr. Emmet when Rufus King was a candidate for Governor of New York. It is dated April 9th, 1809.

"To Rufus King, Esq.: Your interference while at the British Court, was made the pretext of detaining us *four* years in custody. The misfortunes which *you* brought on the objects of your persecution, are incalculable. As to me, sir, I should have been brought to America, free and happy America; with me, my father and his family, including a brother,* whose name, perhaps, even you, will not read, without emotions of sympathy and respect. But all of them have been torn from me! I have been prevented from *saving a brother*, from receiving the dying blessings of a father, mother and sister, and from soothing their last agonies with my cares; and this, sir, by your unwarrantable and unfeeling interference, as American minister at the British Court."

Democrats! can you hear and understand these things, and be unmoved. This letter proves, that *Rufus King*, a *Federalist*, was accessary to the murder of Robert Emmet!

Democrats! Remember, that the political principles of the *Federalists* remain unchanged—they are still your deadliest political enemies—they would deprive you of the rights of American citizens—they would *Gag you*, if political power were in their hands.

Who burnt Churches dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, in Philadelphia and the vicinity of Boston? "THOU GOD SEEST" survived the flames to point out the *Federalists*, or modern Whigs as church burners.

Democrats of every religious faith, be united.—Maintain your principles—stand by the Country of your nativity and adoption, its laws and the constitution.

Under a democratic administration of the general government, our Country is prosperous and happy. Commerce, trade, manufactures flourish; not is the policy of our State less propitious to the public welfare. *Governor Shunk* has maintained the state credit, with signal advantage to the honor of Pennsylvania, and evinced his devotion to democratic principles, as will appear from his admirable *vetoes*.

Come up, then, in solid column, to the Ballot-boxes, on the Second Tuesday in October, and let "no quarters" be given to the "*Federalists*," in the present contest. The blessings of Heaven are upon our country, in the varied Providences of general good health, and national prosperity. Let us, as a nation, be thankful to HIM, from whom all blessings flow. And let us, as *Democrats*, approach the Ballot-boxes, resolved—*unitedly resolved*—to sustain the principles of free government, and transmit the blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty to succeeding generations. One fire more at the *Federalists*, and victory is ours!

* *Robert*, who was hanged by order of Lord Norbury.

More "Small Potatoes."

In his determination to try and get us off to Mexico, the editor of the Gazette said that he would use all his influence—and we know that is weighty—to get us a situation; and now, because we are unwilling to go there while he remains here, he says that we prefer to stay at home. He well knows that such an inference is not fairly to be drawn from our reply. But he says if we will get him "a commission" and then volunteer for Mexico, *he will think about it!* Now we have not even intimated that we aspired so high as to wear the epaulettes. We expressed a willingness even *to serve under him*, if he would go, and in that manner prove his patriotism; but we cannot consent to be parted from so delightful an acquaintance as he is. No other reason in the world keeps us back—especially since the late news. Come, now neighbor, just do as hundreds of other patriots have done—volunteer as a *private*, trust to the chances of war, and your own bravery, for "*a commission*," and you shall find *we will not be behind you!*

☞ In all ages of the world, it has been the opinion of wise and learned men, that a disposition to evade the truth, by mere quibling, or so to misstate an occurrence of fact, as to induce others to doubt the existence of that fact, are evidences of a little mind; and no sensible man can doubt that it is a bad cause which requires such kinds of support. We have supposed that the editor of the Gazette was aware of the facts which we have stated, until we read the following from his pen:

"*If* the Post means to say that James Knox Polk, who supplies it with loaves and fishes in the form of Government patronage, as "value received" for "services performed," was *not defeated as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and did not fail to receive the Electoral vote of his own State*, and that his men and measures were not *repudiated in the recent election*, in *Tennessee*, we shall give the proof, line upon line, to prove the truth of all we said.—Does it mean to deny all or either of these allegations?"

And we are not willing to believe he is ignorant of these facts; but will charitably suppose that, at the time he wrote the paragraph, his mind had become too much agitated to enable him to tell the truth. We have seen school-boys in such a condition, after having received a *feeling* lecture on falsehood; and can only imagine that this was the state of his mind, after reading our lecture to him a few days since. He had made a statement, calculated to convey to the mind of any one, uninformed of the truth, that *Mr. Polk had never been chosen Governor of Tennessee.* We gave him a short lecture on the sin of falsehood; and under the influence of this lecture, he penned the above. The manner in which we referred to his article, left no room for such a reply as this; and therefore we have no explanation to make in relation to it. If an explanation were fairly due, we would not, however, for an instant withhold it. Now, if Mr. Brooks asserts that he has stated *no more*, and *no less* than the truth, on this subject, we will produce proof, to convict him of a palpable and wilful violation of the *ninth* commandment.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 2 h. P. M.

The Washington Union of the 1st confirms the news received two days since from the army.

Gen. Lane had arrived at Vera Cruz, from Mexico, with a full account of the proceedings of the army for three days after hostilities had been resumed. He will leave immediately, with 2000 troops, to join Gen. Scott.

The Americans have erected mortar batteries in the streets of Mexico—the firing from which created great slaughter in the city.

Highly Important!

PETERSBURGH, VA., Oct. 2, 2h. P. M.

Private letters from Vera Cruz, confirm the news received by the express, as heretofore published. By Telegraph, we learn that the Captain of the Osceola passed through Mobile, on Saturday week, having with him Kendall's despatches for the New Orleans Picayune.

The Southern Telegraph is out of order.

PETERSBURGH, Oct., 2, 5, P. M.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th, has dates from Vera Cruz and Tampico to the 13th.—They do not contain any intelligence respecting Gen. Scott, such as we have published.

LATER FROM MEXICO!

The City of Mexico taken.—Gen. Bravo killed.—Santa Anna wounded.—Loss of 1000 Americans, in killed and wounded.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Oct., 2, 5 h. 45m. P. M.

The Post Master General has this morning received the following letter from the Post Master at New Orleans,—being one day later than any previous advices.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

The steamer James L. Day, arrived here last evening, from Vera Cruz. The news by her is highly important; but the details are comparatively few and uncertain. The main points are,—that the armistice had been concluded without any treaty of peace; and that after considerable hard fighting, our troops had entered the city of Mexico.

Gen. Bravo was among the killed on the side of the Mexicans; and Santa Anna is reported as having been wounded, and withdrawn, with his few remaining troops to Guadaloupe, a small town about twelve miles from the city.

The city was entered by our troops on the 18th; and the reports are, that the forces under Gen. Scott had sustained a loss in killed and wounded of from 1000 to 1500. The Mexican loss was not ascertained.

Contradictory reports are in circulation respecting the position of Gen. Scott—but the universal belief is that he is safe.

The ship Isaac McKim left Vera Cruz on the 10th for New Orleans, and encountered a very severe north wild. Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of several distinguished officers, both of the army and navy, who were passengers on board her.

Some officers of high rank in the navy, write from Vera Cruz on the 10th, stating that the news is—that the Americans have recommenced hostilities, and entered the city of Mexico.

The Sun of Anahuac says, that the train under Maj. Lally had left Jalapa, and that it has sustained but a small loss from contests with the guerillas. Lieut. Twiggs was the only officer with him who had been killed.

Nothing is said in relation to Brinscomb and Henderson being with Maj. Lally.

Gen. Valencia's defence against Santa Anna's charges have been published. He lays the whole blame of the Mexican defeat upon Santa Anna, for not having sent him reinforcements.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 25th, gives the news received by the Osceolo; and says that the Mexicans had agreed to cede to us California, and make indemnity to our citizens, but had refused to entertain the proposition to make the Rio Grande our southern boundary line.

Another letter says that Gen. Worth was dangerously wounded.

One tenth of our forces have taken, and are now occupying one half of the city of Mexico; and a terrible conflict was still raging in other parts of the city.

STILL LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 2, 11h. P. M.

The James L. Day arrived in New Orleans on the 26th, with the most important intelligence yet received from the seat of war.

The Picayune contains the following particulars:

Letters had been received from Mexico dated the 9th, stating that the Mexican Commissioners had declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist, were inadmissable, in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna had convoked a counsel of Generals who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end; and appointed the 9th for the recommencement of hostilities. On the 5th Gen. Scott addressed a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accusing him of violating the several articles of the armistice, one of which was that of not allowing the American army the privilege of receiving supplies from the city. To this letter General Santa Anna replied with great severity, accusing the Americans of plundering the churches, stealing and destroying articles held sacred by the Mexicans. He concludes as follows: "I flatter myself that your excellency will be convinced on calm reflection of the weight of my reasons, but if by misfortune you should seek a pretext to destroy the first city of the American continent, and refuse to free the unarmed population from the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation than to repel force by force with decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me."

On the 7th, Gen. Herrera as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergymen, exhorting them to exert all their influence to excite the people to prepare to resist the American arms. On the 8th of Sept. Scott attacked the Mill de Reyo, or King's mill in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the Diario del Gobierno, and the Boletin published at Atlisco, after a severe conflict in which we lost about 400 killed, and from 600 to 700 wounded, our army fell back repulsed upon Tacubaya. The account given by the Boletin represents the battle to have been the most bloody and severely contested of the whole war. This, however, is a Mexican account, and concludes as follows: "At 12 o'clock Gen. Scott commenced a retrograde movement, and by 2 in the afternoon, he had withdrawn all his forces to Tacubaya—abandoned the two points he had occupied, blowing up the church of Our Lady, though some say it was set on fire by a bomb from Chapultepec. It is believed Generals Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8000 men.

It is certain that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to 160 killed and 250 wounded. There are only two missing, all not killed or wounded retiring to Chapultepec."

"The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman, who came over to us in the evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded."

A Mexican letter announces hat O'Reilly and his men, 70 in number, had been sentenced to be hung by the court martial, and on the 8th Sept., the sentence having been approved by Gen. Scott, the whole legion were hung in presence of both armies.

From the Diario del Gobierno, Sept. 8.

At half past four o'clock this morning, the Americans attacked the position of the Mills of El Rey, close to the fortress of Chapultepec. His numerous and brave columns were, however, repulsed three times, by our valiant soldiers, who this day gave evidence of their patriotism and bravery. More than 1000 of the enemy remained on the field of battle, and on our side the loss has been less than one half of this number; having, however, to lament the death of the gallant Colonel Baldieras, and Gen. Leon wounded, together with several other distinguished chiefs and officers.—Gen. Santa Anna commanded in person the column which forced the Americans to retire, carrying with them, without doubt, the conviction, that it was only through rivers of blood that they can penetrate to the city of Mexico, and that, at all events, they will find their sepulchres.

We translate the following letter from Jalapa to the Arco Iris, without vouching for its correctness:

"When Gen. Pierce abandoned the Mill el Rey, a bomb discharged from Chapultepec, fell among the ammunition wagons of the enemy, in the yard of the mill, causing four of them to explode, by which 300 Americans are said to have been blown up—among them, Gen. Worth—who, according to accounts, had not been seen or heard of the next day."

The next accounts from the capital come in a letter to the Arco Iris, and says that the Mexican Government has taken 200,000 which was sent by a commercial house to the army of Gen. Scott.

"Gen. Smith is dead."

"At 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th of September, the bells awoke us by the announcement of an alarm by the batteries of San Antonio, and the corresponding battery of the enemy opening a fire on each other. At the same the same time firing commenced at Chapultepec, from the right side of which, and in the mountains, the attack was directed. At a short distance from the enemy was stationed our infantry and cavalry, who were watching the enemy. At 6½ A. M., we opened on the enemy from the battery of the Garrifa of Belen, or it may be from that starting from the end of Bazo Nuevo which is situated in the angle formed by the causeway leading to the villages of Lapieles and Taculaya."

This brings us, says the Picayune, to the 12th, but at what hour of the day the letter was closed we are not informed.

Of the eventful denouement we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant trumph, and that our army is revelling in the halls of the Montezumas. The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the capital is in a letter addressed to Mr. Diamodd, our collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, as follows:

ORIZABA, September 19.

I have the honor to inform you that an express arrived here last evening from Mexico, which brings us the intelligence that Gen. Scott is in possession of the city of Mexico. On the 14th, the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, marching into the city the same night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in the arm. The latter had assembled the remains of his army, which had suffered much, at Guadaloupe.

Your friend, &c.

A letter from a creditable source confirms all that is said in the above, and only disagrees with it stating that the city was carried by assault on the 14th, and the Sun of Anahuac has it on the 13th. The heights and works of Chapultepec were carried on the 15th. The city was bombarded, and a part of our army entered it on the 16th, the balance remaining at Chapultepec.

As to our loss, says the Picayune, before the army entered the city, we have nothing authentic. We fear this new victory has not been achieved without great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show that hostilities commenced on the 8th, and were continued with more or less vigor until the army took possession of the city. A passenger on the James L. Day informs us that it was reported among the Mexicans at Vera Cruz, that we had lost 1700 men in killed and wounded, but he could not trace it to any authentic source. Another passenger estimates Gen. Scott's loss at from one-fourth to one-third of his army.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE SHIP

HIBERNIA!

Thirteen Days Later from Europe!

Advance in Breadstuffs—Slight Decline in Cotton—Failures, &c.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 9 o'clock, P. M.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston at 20 minutes past 2 p. m. bringing the following intelligence.

The continued failures in the Corn Market sufficiently account for the further depression in the prices of grain. During the first week of the month on the 6th ult., prices still continued to recede; but towards the close of the week, both wheat and flour were in active demand. This improvement was further maintained on the 12th, when wheat advanced about five shillings per quarter, on the quotations of the 6th; and flour, for which there was an immense demand, both in London and Liverpool, advanced 3 to 4 s. per bbl. The top quotation for the better descriptions of Wheat, was 52 s. per qr. in Liverpool. The best Western Canal Flour, which, on the 1st, was quoted at 25s. per bbl. and barely brought that price, was selling on the 14th at 28 to 40s. Indian Corn also had been in great demand, and higher rates had been paid for it, and the Corn Market, at the latest moment, appeared firm; but, as large supplies were still expected from abroad, and as the English harvest was admitted to be an abundant one, it was very doubtful whether fluctuations would not take place before prices reached their natural level. Considerable purchases have been made in the market for Belgium and Holland, in consequence of the diseased appearance of the potato crop in those countries; and these purchases have tended to strengthen the market.

The state of commercial affairs, and of the corn trade especially, render it a matter of great difficulty, to form a correct judgment of the future course of prices at Mark Lane. Both on the 15th and 17th ult., prices were a little higher. There was a limited supply of wheat. Flour was quoted in Liverpool, on the 18th, at 28s. 6d. to 30s., and in London, on the 17th, at 29s. 5d. The great want of confidence which the late important London failures have produced in the money market, and the fact of the consumption of cotton still continuing on a very contracted scale, together with the alleged unremunerating state of trade, has tended, throughout the week ending on the 17th ult., to considerably depress the Liverpool cotton market, and to reduce quotations ⅛ of a penny per lb. for the qualities which have been mostly acted upon. Middling and inferior is not only to be dear but scarce. Brazile, Egyptians, and Surats, have all partaken of the fall equally, and the transactions at the decline have been very limited. The sales for the week ending on the 17th, amount to 14,880 bales, including 120 American for speculation, and 3000 American and 50 Surat for exportation. The quotations, according to the Standard of the Broker's Association, are, fair Upland 6@6¼, fair Mobile 6¼, fair Orleans 7¼. The imports for the week were 40,708 bales, exclusive of four vessels arrived, but not reported. At Paris, on the 3d inst., the Sardinian ambassador resident at the French Court presented, at the Office for Foreign Affairs, the diplomatic note from his government, of which the following is the substance:

In case his Holiness Pope Pius IX, should claim armed assistance of his Majesty, the King of Sardinia, against Austrian invasion, His Sardinian Majesty will consider himself bound not to refuse the sovereign pontiff that assistance;—it being his duty, as an Italian Power, to cause the independence of all the States of the Peninsula to be respected, as guarantied by the treaties of Vienna.

The following are the names and places of business of the insolvent houses:

Allison, Camberlidge & Co., London; Thomas Booker, Sons & Co., London; Burnett & Co., London; A. & A. Custon, Genoa; Dennison & Co., Limerick; D. & A. Denny, Glasgow and Bardeaux; Honfleur, Ots & Co., Venice; E. Gemmel, Glasgow; A. A. Giver, Nephew & Co., London; J. Hutchinson, London; Ogle & Co., Venice; Matthew Perclin, Glasgow; Reed, Irving & Co., London; Candoes, Wetherill & Co., London; Stockton, Sanderson & Co., London; Thomas Suborn & Co., London; Westlake & Co., Southampton.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Oct. 4, 7 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Little doing; Western held at $6.

WHEAT—Sales prime red at $1,25.

The market generally is without change.

SUGAR—Demand increased; sales N. O. at 7½c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Oct. 2, 6 o'clock, P. M.

FLOUR—Market dull; moderate sales at $5,75.

CORN—Moderate sales prime White at 64c.; of prime Yellow at 66c. Market quiet.

WHEAT—Scarce, and no sales.

WHISKEY—Sales at 29½c.

OATS—Sales at 34@36c.

RYE—Moderate sales at 80c:

Privisions and Groceries without change.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Oct. 2, 3 o'clock, P. M.

STOCKS—The market is dull with a downward tendency.

FLOUR—Sales Howard street at $5,62; City Mills at $5,75.

WHEAT—Sales prime White at $1,32@1,35; prime Red at $1,20@1,23, which is an advance.

CORN has declined a shade; limited sales prime Yellow at 58c.; prime Yellow at 65@66c.

OATS—Sales at 42c.

PROVISIONS—Market now brisk, but no change in prices.

WHISKEY—Moderate sales at 28c.

TOBACCO—Market brisk.

WOOL—Common washed is selling at 30c.

GROCERIES—No change.

Market generally without change.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Prepared and corrected every Afternoon.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER.

Geo. Ogdon, S. F. Von Bonhorst, W. H. Denny.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

5 FEET WATER IN THE CHANNEL.

ARRIVED.

Pennsylvania, Gray, Cin.
American Eagle, Atkinson, St. Louis.
Danube, Cocke, Cin.
Highlander, Parkinson, Louisville.
Arrow, Miller, Cin.
Royal Hanna, Jack, Louisville.
Pilot No. 2, Hazlett, Cin.
Rhode Island, Dawson, Wheeling.
Cashier, M'Caffrey, Cin.
Dover, Reno, Louisville.
Michigan No 2, Gibson, Beaver
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Stoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Louis McLain, Bennet, Brownsville

DEPARTED.

Schuylkill, Andrews, St. Louis.
Messenger, Linford, Cin.
Fairmount, Poe, St. Louis.
American Star, Hanna, Louisville.
Saranak, M'Master, St. Louis.
Hudson, Poe, Sunfish.
Michigan No 2, Gibson, Beaver
Lake Erie, Hemphill, Beaver.
Beaver, Stoops, Beaver.
Consul, Bowman, Brownsville
Louis McLain, Bennet, Brownsville

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—DAILY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE POST, MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 4, 1847.

LUMBER—The late rise in the Allegheny bro't down a few lots of Lumber, but not sufficient to alter prices. The market is quite bare at present—There is a heavy demand for good shingles.

FISH.—Sales of No. 3 Mackerel at $7@7,25.

FREIGHTS—The following are the rates charged from Pittsburgh to ports below:

To Wheeling,	9a12c	p 100 lbs
To Cincinnati	15a20	do
To Louisville	20a25	do
To St Louis	25a50	do

LARD OIL—Has advanced slightly. Sales at 73c.

LINSEED OIL—Is scarce, and firm at 58c.

BACON—Sales are readily made at the following quotations: Hams 9c.; Shoulders 7c.; Sides 8c.; Hog Round 8c.

LARD—In demand at 9½c.

OATS.—Sales 300 bu at 25c.

GROCERIES—Sales active at former quotation.

WHEAT—Sales of 150 bu at 90c.

FLOUR.—Prices firm, and buyers readily pick up all that arrives. Sales from wagon and at river at $4,62@4,75; 87 bbls at $4,87. Sales from store by the dray load at $4,90@5.

WHISKEY—Sales of 25 bbls Rectified at 22c. Small sales Raw at 17@19, according to payment.

CHEESE—Sales 124 bxs at 6½c.

CORDAGE—The following table will show the present prices:

Manilla Rope, by Coil	17c	p lb.
Do do when cut	18c	do
White Rope, by Coil	12c	do
Do do when cut	13c	do
Tarred do by Coil	11c	do
Do do when cut	12c	do
Packing Yarn, fine	10c	do
Do do common	9c	do
Manilla Bed Cords	—	p doz.
Do do per coil	—	p lb.
Hemp do	1,62@2,37@3,25	p doz.
Do do per coil	11c	p lb.
Manilla Plough Lines	—	p doz.
Hemp do	100	do.

European Agency, and Remittances to Ireland, England, &c.

LARGE and small sums of money can at all times be remitted by sight drafts *at reduced rates* to all parts of England, Ireland, Wales, &c., and Legacies, Debts, Rents, claims and property in Europe can be collected and recovered through the subscriber, or during his absence from this city from October until May, on his annual tours to Europe, by application to JAMES MAY, Merchant, Water street, Pittsburgh. H. KEENAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. As H. Keenan has been frequently troubled by applications and letters on the business of "Herdman & Keenan," passenger agents of New York, he deems it necessary to say, that he is not the Keenan of that firm, and has never had any connexion with either of those persons. oct4

THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY, what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptoms, prognostics and several cures for it—in three partitions, with their several sections, members, and subsections, Philosophically, Medically, Historically opened and cut up, by Democritus Junior; with a satirical preface, conducing to the following discourse: a new edition, corrected, and enriched by translations of the numerous classical extracts; by Democritus Minor. Just received and for sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, oc4 Booksellers, cor of Market and 3d sts.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S PREMIUM MAGNETIC MACHINE, a wonderful agent in the cure of diseases. Hundreds of wonderful cures have been made by the use of these machines, such as Deafness of 15 years, Curvature of the Spine, Loss of smell, Rheumatism and Contraction of the Leg, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Eyes, &c. &c. It seldom fails in Dyspepsia, Scorfula and Erysipelas. Call and obtain a Circular containing certificates of cures, &c.

For sale only by S. L. CUTHBERT, oc4 Smithfield, near 3d st.

N. B. Persons des