The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

☞ 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.

The Crisis in England.—Effect upon our Country.

In our paper of yesterday, we submitted a few thoughts, in relation to the effects of the present commercial difficulties in England, upon the institutions of that country. We renew the subject, in order to make some remarks on the effects likely to result from those difficulties, upon the business affairs of the United States.

Heretofore, any serious derangement of the monetary affairs in England, has worked great inconvenience, embarrasment, and ruin, in our country; and there are probably many, who anticipate much loss to our countrymen, in consequnce of the tremendous failures of English houses, in different parts of Europe. We think that all such fears are unfounded. The cause of these failures lies, in our opinion, almost exclusively out of any circumstances connected with our country; or the transactions of European houses with our countrymen. A mania lately seized upon the capitalists of England, more dreadful than that which affected our countrymen some years ago. Ours manifested itself in a desire for town lots, new sites for cities, and was materially increased by an attack of railroad and canal fever. The English have been brought low by the rail road fever alone. If they had been seized with the fit when our countrymen were, there is no doubt it would have been worse for us, and perhaps worse for them—as English *enterprize* would have penetrated to the forests of the Indian territory in North America; while American *speculation* would no doubt have gone, even to the bogs of Ireland, or the Highlands of Scotland, in order to make rail roads there! Our bubble burst, and carried with it the fortunes of thousands.—Theirs has now burst, and every steamship brings us accounts of the effects of the explosion. The explosion was induced, among us, by an unnatural attempt to give an artificial value to paper, beyond any thing which it was intended to represent;—gold and silver were banished from our country; produce of every kind, (even when our country was blessed with abundant crops,) bore an exorbitant price; every species of property was held at a price far beyond that which any wholesome state of affairs would justify; and even large importations of agricultural products—wheat from the Baltic, potatoes and bacon from Ireland, and cheese from England—were made. They, it is true, have not been blessed with an abundance of the produce of the soil, and famine and pestilence have swept over a considerable portion of the kingdom; but neither the famine, nor the fever, nor the failure of the crops, has produced this wide spread commercial disaster. Nothing has induced this, but an unnatural desire for speculation; which seems to have pervaded all classes of the people of England.

England was, to some extent, a gainer by our losses for the speculating mania here, based upon fictitious capital, induced a resort to England for loans, and these loans were sent to us in the shape of her manufactures, *on a credit*. And, although a large amount due for these manufactures, has been paid by means of the Bankrupt Law, still her workshops were kept active, to supply us; her poor workmen were kept employed, and enabled to live; while even her capitalists, lost not the largest portion of their dues. But the failures in England do not thus injuriously effect us. We have, it is true, supplied her with immense amounts of our products; but for these we have received, in return, her manufactures and her cash, to the amount, probably, of nearly the whole of our shipments. The influence, therefore, which these failures will exert upon the affairs of our country, we do not think can prove very serious.

Some anticipate a very great derangement of our business with England,—a very limited demand for our products, and a consequent diminution of imports,—during the next year. We do not think that this result will follow, to the extent which they imagine. That both imports and exports will be diminished, we think more than probable; but that a wholesome business will be done, we see no reason to doubt. The tendency of these failures will of course be, to check any disposition for mere speculation; but the actual wants of the British community must be supplied. We supply her with the greater portion of that which is required to minister to those wants; and while we have more than we need, there is no reason to apprehend any material difficulty in disposing of it, to the advantage of both parties. It is true, that England will do with even less than she has been satisfied with on ordinary occasions, in order to overcome the tendency to entire prostration in her business; and, in case our wants are greater than hers, the difficulty will be met by the reshipment of a portion of the immense sums of gold and silver, which have been brought to us during this year. But even this is not to be viewed as a serious evil. We have done a wonderful, an immense business. We cannot reasonably expect to do such a business every year, nor even more than once in several years; and we must therefore conform to the state of things which will surround us; and calmly exert our energies in the same field, or seek out a new one, offering more advantages.

In short, taking everything into the account, we do not know but we may look upon these English failures, as a direct advantage to us. We have thought we saw, for some months past, too strong a manifestation of a desire for speculation, on the part of our countrymen. The absence of a National Bank, and the existence of our Independent Treasury system, we know, are circumstances, calculated, very materially, to restrain an undue exercise of this disposition; but the very large increase of the paper circulation, in some States, and the number of new Banks going into operation, led us to fear, that, even with the check thus presented, the fever of speculation would, in a year or two, become high. "We can now, (as Mr. Webster said, on a memorable occasion,) breathe more deeply and freely." The news of the English failures comes to us, admonishing us to be prudent, discreet, and watchful. The admonition will not, we think, be lost. Our country will continue to prosper in all her great interests; the awakened spirit of speculation will again slumber; a safe, legitimate, and wholesome amount of business will be done; and the monetary calamities of England will only be looked upon by us, as one of those wretched results of misguided and futile efforts to force the business of a country, beyond the legitimate wants and resources of its population.

The Beaver Argus.

We have received a number of the Beaver Argus, in which the editor manifests a great deal of indifference in regard to a notice which we wrote of him—perhaps he feels it. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Henry, nor do we recollect, having seen his paper but twice in our life, and from these we gather no favorable impression of either his honesty or his intelligence. If this man is the son of Judge Henry, of Beaver, we fear the race has sadly degenerated.—The Judge, we are told, is an upright and liberal Irishman, who would hardly have reproached a countryman of his, for having inhaled the first breath of God out of the United States. But after we have pointed out a wilful and malicious falsehood, uttered by this Mr. Henry, with the intention of doing us an injury, (and which we have no expectation that he will have the manliness to retract,) we shall dismiss him. That Editor says that we "have not resided long enough in the country to be entitled to the rights of citizenship."—This *lie*, which we hurl in his teeth, was not a coinage of his own brain; but he retails it knowing its character. It was fabricated by some "Native" patriots of this city, whose notions of morality are so obtuse, that *lying* is resorted to in preference to truth, and is considered a very potent and commendable weapon of attack. We had too much self-respect, to either notice or contradict the contemptible, malevolent lies, of creatures so lost to every sentiment of liberality, that they look upon foreign birth to be as revolting a thing as leprosy! We do not know what the age or experience of Mr. Henry may be; but it may turn out that we have lived under the glorious institutions of the United States as long as he has; and that is nearly thirty years. The land of our nativity is dear to us, though we have no memory of it to cherish, having left its shores in childhood. If we did not love our native country, we never would be true to the land of our adoption; and that we are true to it, we affirm—for since we have had the rights of a citizen, since our twenty-first year, we have voted at every election that it was possible for us to attend, *the entire Democratic ticket!* We never voted for a federal whig in our life, and never mean to, so long as we retain our senses. If any man doubts that we have enjoyed the prerogatives of a freeman and a citizen, without a legal right, let him challenge us at the Polls.

We hope that our "unknown friend," Mr Wm. Henry, is not so far gone in his hatred of foreigners, but that he may be able to retrace his footsteps before he plunges into the lowest depths of political pollution—the deep, dark, damning pool of "*Nativism*." He may already have taken the dip; and if he has, all the waters of Niagara cannot wash out its accursed stains, nor purify his character from its Stygian fetor!

☞ The Holmes County Farmer, published at Millersburgh, Ohio, and edited by Asa G. Dimmock, brother to Senator Dimmock, contains the following notice of our friend STANTON. As Mr. S. is a stranger to the great body of our citizens, we consider it but right that they should know what the people of Ohio think of him.

COL. EDWIN M STANTON.—It will be seen by the following, which we copy from the Pittsburgh Post, that Col. Stanton has removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. We regret that Ohio is to lose the influence of so able, fearless, and faithful a Democrat, as is our friend Stanton; but rejoice at the bright future now dawning upon him.

Col. S. was one of the first intimate acquaintances we formed in Ohio—and never have we met a more generous, warm hearted, high minded, noble man, than we have ever found him to be. He is a Democrat of the truest and strictest sect; firm as the hills, and pure as gold. We bespeak for him the entire confidence of the Democracy of our native State, the "Old Keystone," and hope to see him at the head of the bar in that State.

The Telegraph monopoly is becoming a subject of discussion all along the New York and Buffalo Line. The Troy Budget and Post are vehement in their denunciations of the whole Company, its officers and its management, or mismanagement. The Budget terms it an "infernal machine," an "instrument of robbery," and the Post stigmatizes it as "a curse rather than a blessing." They invoke the attention of their cotemporaries to the matter.

So far as we are informed, we believe there is but one sentiment among the papers of this city, that the Telegraph, as managed at present, is an annoyance to the press, and is productive of great expense, without corresponding benefits. We trust that speedy efforts will be made to bring about some reform. It is but just to say that the operators here are in all respects obliging and attentive to their duties.—*Buffalo Courier.*

☞ This is what is thought of the Telegraph monopoly in the State of New York. The same cause of complaint exists along the western line. We believe there is not a newspaper proprietor in this city, or in any of the cities west of Pittsburgh, but is dissatisfied with the present enormous rates charged for sending news. From $15 to $25 per week is more money than the publishers of daily papers in the west can afford to pay for telegraphic dispatches, when there is no corresponding return of profits in consequence of the outlay. We understand that one or two of our city dailies have been excluded from the *benefits* of the telegraphic news, because of their inability or indisposition to devote nearly one half of their revenues to the proprietors of the Telegraph monopoly. If the newspapers would have the independence to "strike" against the whole system, as at present managed, the evil complained of might be remedied. What say our brethren of the daily press in the west?

Afflicting Intelligence.

By a Telegraphic dispatch from our Philadelphia correspondent, late yesterday afternoon, we received the mournful intelligence of the death of Col. WILLIAM ROBERTS, the commander of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.—He died at the city of Mexico, on the 3d of October.

COL. G W. MORGAN.—The Ohio Statesman, of Thursday, says:—We rejoice to learn that a letter from Mexico brings the gratifying intelligence that this gallant officer is fast recovering from his wounds; and that he expected to be able very soon to take command of his regiment. We sincerely hope this gratifying news may be confirmed by the next arrival."

MAD RIVER RAILROAD.—The Seneca Advertiser printed at Tiffin, Ohio, of the 5th inst., says:—"The letting of contracts for the completion of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, took place a few days ago at Sandusky city. The road is to be completed to Springfield, by the 1st day of May, 1848."

☞ We observe that our young friend, Mr. J. K. Kennedy, is exhibiting his "Oxy Hydrogen Microscope" in Cincinnati. Success to him.

☞ Madame Knoop and Madame Ablamowicz are giving Concerts in Cincinnati.

☞ Mr. Fish, of the Brownsville Herald, offers his Printing Establishment for sale.

DESPATCHES
BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

FROM MEXICO!
Highly Important News!

ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT!

DEATH OF THE BRAVE CAPT. WALKER.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LANE AT PUEBLA.

Return of Generals Shields and Quitman, and Capt. Robert Porter.

Rumors of Peace!

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 12th, 11h. 45m. A. M.

The steam ship New Orleans, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst., bringing advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st.

Gen. Patterson was to leave Vera Cruz on the 1st. The whole number of the train and escort under his command is 5000 men, and 220 wagons. Capt. Briscoe's Rangers accompany them.

The brave Capt. Walker, of Texas, was killed in an action with the Mexicans at Huamantla.

The English courier arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 31st ultimo, bringing news from the city of Mexico to the 20th ultimo.

We extract the following items from the Vera Cruz Genius of Liberty, of the 1st instant:

Atlisco has been taken possession of by 1000 Americans. This large city has yielded without the slightest resistance.

Orizaba is also, doubtless, by this time in possession of the American forces.

The Mexican government has superceded Santa Anna in the command of the army. Gen. Rincon has been appointed commander in chief in his stead.

Santa Anna loudly protested against this violation of his rights as the first magistrate of the nation—as he styles himself; and, refusing obedience to the government, retires to Tehuacan.

Gen. Scott and his staff have lately visited the city of Guadaloupe.

Gen. Almonte reached Queratero on the 7th ult.

Rumors of peace are reported. A quorum of the Mexican Congress had assembled at Queratero, and it is said that a majority of them had decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of our difficulties.

Orizaba contains a population of something near 16,000 inhabitants—the population of which, had the good sense to surrender their city.

Robert Porter, James Miller, A. M. Kilmore, James Murray and David Hopkins, of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are about to return home.

John C. Toby, the famous "John of York," of the Philadelphia papers, has published a paper in the city of Mexico, called the North American.

Gen. Lane, having arrived at Puebla, was there joined by Capt. Walker and his command. Both advanced together on the Puebla road, till they reached the town of Vreyes. Capt. Walker, by order of the commanding General, here took up his line of march for Huamantla, where an engagement took place between his troops, consisting of 250 men, and a force of 1600 Mexicans, the result of which was the total expulsion of the Mexicans from the town, and its occupation by our gallant little army, which lost in the battle only six men; but the gallant Walker, after performing prodigies of valor, and feats of the most daring character, fell, in single combat—pierced by the spear of an enraged father, goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son, whose fall, beneath the arm of Capt. Walker, he had just witnessed. He rushed forward to avenge his death, and attacked the Captain with irresistible violence, plunging his spear into his body.

The Mexicans lost 200 men, and three pieces of artillery. The American force then proceeded to the Puebla road, which they reached without any opposition, and there meeting with Gen. Lane, the combined American force continued its march upon Peubla.

Into this city, which was in a state of insurrection, it entered in platoons, delivering, at every step, a well directed fire of musketry, which did not cease until the enemy retreated, and order was restored in every quarter.

Gen. Rea, who commanded the Mexicans, fled with 400 guerillas towards Atlisco.

Gen. Santa Anna, at the last accounts, was at Zehuacan de las Grandas, having been deserted by all his followers, excepting 200.

A large American train was to have left the city of Mexico on the 31st ult., on its way to Vera Cruz. The escort was composed of four or five companies of infantry, a battery, and some cavalry, the whole under the command of Gen. Harney

Some very severe shocks of earthquakes had been experienced in the capital.

The health of the army is far from being good. The climate of the valley of Mexico is not congenial to the constitutions of the southern men

The effective force of the entire army is reduced ten or fifteen per cent.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith has succeeded General Quitman as Governor of the city. Capt Naylor, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, is Governor of the palace, and keeper of the archives.

Generals Shields and Quitman will come down with the train, on their way to the U. States.

Eastern Markets.

Our Telegraphic Despatch simply announces to us, that there is no change in the Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore Markets.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company will be held at Philo Hall on Monday, the 21st of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
E. D. GAZZAM,
nov10 Secretary.

The Cry is Still they Come!—Some have already made their entry, and a whole Battalion are on their march. This is the season when *General* Disease makes his appearance, his troops are well disciplined and officered. General Consumption his chief warrior, is wending his way onwards, accompanied by his Pioneers. Wet Feet, Cough, Cold, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Debility, Exhaustion, Flushings of the face, &c. &c., and those disturbers of the peace of mankind, Bronchial affections of the Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c. But thanks to Dr. Sherman, of New York, for his great invention, "*The All Healing Balsam*," Try—and be *cured!*
Price 25 cents and $1 00 per bottle.
Sold by WM. JACKSON, at his Patent Medicine Warehouse and Boot and Shoe Store, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and by duly appointed Agents, in every town in the States. oct30

PARKER FUND.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the PARKER FUND, will meet at the Monongahela House, on Saturday, the 13th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., positively.
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Chairman.

The Committee are James Crossan, George A. Bayard, John Anderson, Robert M. Riddle, Dr. J. R. M'Clintock, Wm. B. Foster, J. Williamson Butler, F. G. Kay, Charles Knapp, Esqs., and the Chairman.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Nov. 12.—Present Judges Patton and Porter.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Smith. Indictment, "Mayhem." Verdict of the Jury, Guilty.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—November 12, 1847.—Present: Judges Patton and Porter. Case of the Commonwealth vs. John Sloan. Indictment, misdemeanor; in setting fire to a warehouse. Darragh and Shaler for the Prosecution; Loomis and Mahon for the Defence.

The case was opened for the Prosecution by Mr. Darragh.

George A. Bayard, sworn. I own the building occupied by Mr. Sloan. The store he occupied opened on Liberty and Wood streets—a side door opened upon the back yard. On the evening of the 27th, I was informed that this block had been fired. Mr. Marshall and myself examined the building, and found a large hole burned in the attic floor; there was a hole in the wall between Sloan's and Marshall's. On the evening of the 27th, I heard the alarm of fire; my son and myself got up and proceeded to the block; and observed Mr. Sloan's house on fire; it was after two o'clock in the morning. I did not speak to Sloan that night. I did not see him. I saw Mr. Sloan in the morning: I was excited; and told him that the so ne black-hearted rascal who had passed a counterfeit bill on my wife was the same person who fired my building. I then went on to describe how it had been done; I said that the person who set fire to the building, had made a hole through the brick wall, from Sloan's into Marshall's, forced the windows that opened from the scaffolding on the third story of Asper's, set fire to the building, and then came back the same way and made his escape. Sloan acknowledged that he passed the counterfeit note, but gave some reason. I said that the man who could burn out three of his countrymen was a wretch, and he began to cry.—The only argument he made use of, was, that I could not prove it. I was in the burnt house that day. Mr. S. asked me to examine the safe—I declined. I was very much excited.

He said that the safe had been broken open and $45 taken out; holes were bored in the door lead ing into the yard; in my opinion the holes were bored from the inside; the door was bolted and barred; there were two or three impressions on the bar, as if the person had attempted to bare through the bar; the bar appeared too hard and was taken off, and the holes bored from the inside. During the examination before Alderman Steele, Sloan made a statement; in that statement Sloan stated that he could point out the fireman who made the hole in the attic story; I requested him to point out the person, assuring him that the whole affair would be dropped; he declined doing so; he afterwards brought me a man named Peterson; I asked Peterson if he had made the hole; he said he had not; that it was Mr. Gormly; I called on Mr. Gormly, to assure myself of the fact; he denied having done it.

Cross Ex.—The first fire occurred in the part of the building occupied by Asper; I have heard it rumored that Asper had been burned out several times. I told Mr. Sloan that when I believed a man to be a rascal, that I would grasp at everything to make him a rascal, and that when I thought a man innocent, I would exert my power to make him innocent. I did not employ any man to procure testimony in this case; I did not hire a police officer for that purpose; I was frequently at the police office, and had intercourse with the officers; we consulted together on this subject; there was no desire to do injustice to Mr. Sloan; there was no particular understanding between myself and Mr. Hague, that he should file an information against Mr. Sloan; I declined prosecuting myself; I did not wish to have a rich man for the prosecutor; if Sloan is innocent, I consider his case a very unfortunate one, and would not have him convicted for half *my* estate. (The side door was brought into court and examined by the jury) The property was not insured by me at the time of the fire; I have not employed counsel in this case.

James Marshall, sworn.—I occupied at the time of the fire, the house adjoining Mr. Sloan. I discovered the hole in the wall on the morning after the first fire; the bricks taken from the hole were on our side of the wall. Sloan and myself passed through the hole; the fire burned a hole through the floor before it was put out by the engines; this was the first time; there was no communication between Asper's house and mine on that night. The hole appeared as if it had been newly made. As I had suffered considerable injury by the fire, I felt anxious to investigate the affair, and as there was considerable coal dust on the floor, I passed through the hole into Sloan's garret, to see if I could discover any tracks; there were none; in my garret there were tracks, but none in Sloan's; I don't recollect of seeing either brick or mortar on Sloan's side; I was informed that our house had been forced from the inside.

Robert Finney, sworn.—I examined the premises after both fires. (Mr. F. gave a description of the fires and condition of the buildings.) I procured a man to examine the safe; it was made in the old fashioned style, with strips, which were confined by bolts of iron; the strips nearest the jam of the door had been forced off; one of the bolts had been sawn nearly off; the inner door had the strip also forced off, and two of the bolts were sawn off; the bolts of both doors were made of brass; the bolts of both doors were subject to the action of the keys; the safe had been removed about half a mile from the store when I saw it.

David McClelland, sworn.—Am a carpenter; examined the holes bored in the door of Sloan's store; there were two holes; I thought they were bored from the inside, with a brace bit, as I supposed.

Cross Examined.—Never saw the door till yesterday.

John Laughlin, sworn.—Examined the door two or three days after the fire; it was on its hinges; examined the holes; I am a carpenter; my opinion is that the holes were bored from the inside; we can always tell by the grain of the wood; the holes were made with a bracebit or a sharp augur.

Albert Bracket, sworn.—Am a safe maker; examined Sloan's safe, with Mr. Finney, after the fire; it was on Liberty street, above the Canal; its front door had been opened by a key or picket, and one bar was torn off, so that the bolts were seen; the inner door bar was torn off in the same way; the bolts of the inner door were sawn off; they were of brass; it is my opinion that the bolts could not have been sawn off while the door was shut, without scratching the iron; we examined particularly.

Cross Examined.—The outside bolts were either iron or steel. It was three or four days after the fire that we examined the safe. Did not use a wedge to see if I could make an opening for a saw in the inner door. Sloan was with us—he got the keys and opened the safe himself. It would require a saw set in a frame, or one with a back on to saw off bolts. The bolts could not have been sawn with a slim and slender saw. The lock could have been as well picked without forcing off the bolt.

John Finney, sworn.—Am agent in the company in which Sloan's goods were insured.—Sloan called on me the morning after the fire, and told me his store had been broken open, the safe robbed and the room set on fire. He said, as to the cause of the fire he knew nothing. To all my questions he answered "I don't know." Sloan said he didn't wish to have anything to do with the assessment of his damages—he wanted to sell out and be done with the business. Told him to put the goods in good order, and I would call and see him. I went up, all was disorder; the goods were badly burned. Sloan asked me to look at the safe; he said it had been broken open and robbed of forty dollars.—He showed me how it had been broken open; he said the edge plate of the outer door had been broken off, and bolts forced back; that the inner edge plates had been forced back and bolts cut.—There were no slings on the bottom of the safe. I walked through the building; it had been fired in two places; principal part of the fire was on the first story, where principal part of goods were.

The books, &c., in the safe remain untouched. Sloan said his statement of loss was made from his books; it includes every article in the store except safe. A few days after the fire the goods were sold. Sloan said he had possession of the keys of the store and safe; that the store had been entered from the yard, by boring holes into the door, and thus raised the bar, and opened the door. The hole in the attic would not be observed without attention being called; it is large enough to admit a man's body. A track could not be made by walking over the floor—the stuff on the floor would not secure an impression from a dry boot—with water it might.

Cross Examined.—Sloan was insured for $3,000; his estimate of goods in store, at the time of the fire, amounted to $2,700.

(The safe was here brought into the Court room. It caused some disturbance.) I have authorized counsel to be employed in this case; can't say whether the bolts were brass or not. (The safe was then examined by court, jury and counsel.)—I had no understanding with any other person as to the employment of counsel.

Amos Asper, sworn.—Occupied the house on which the fire was, on —; we had fire during the day, but put it out before dark. I have been burned out once since the "big fire."

Cross Examined.—Sloan came for me when my shop was on fire; a person with him said there was a fire next door to my shop. Sloan told me the fire originated in my shop.

H. S. Magraw, sworn.—Was at the fire on the 27th September; it was after midnight; heard the alarm; some men were opening Mageary's door, the fire was far advanced when I got there; Sloan's door on Liberty street was shut; the fire seemed to be in both stories.

William Gallagher, sworn.—Helped to break open Sloan's door; there was a barrel of liquor against it; Sloan said he carried away the teas; I went with the Vigilant Hose carriage.

Joseph Lourie, sworn.—Sloan conducted himself at the fire as any man would under the circumstances; men don't generally work to save their own property.

Mr. Bockett was re-called to examine the safe

Robert Watson, sworn.—Have been a carpenter; my opinion is that the holes in the door were bored from the inside.

John Fox, sworn.—The day after the arrest of Sloan, I called to see the safe, in company with others; Sloan said the safe had been examined once, and it would be no use to examine it again; finally he said he would not let us see it.

☞ The Court adjourned before the testimony on the part of the Commonwealth had closed. Of course, our readers will not be prejudiced by the one-sidedness of the testimony we have reported. The witnesses for the Defence have yet to be heard. We had some doubts as to the propriety of publishing any thing until after the case had gone to the jury, but our cotemporaries objected, and we termined not to be behind.

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS.—We yesterday visited the Odeon, for the purpose of seeing five magnificent paintings, which are to be exhibited this evening. The first is a view of the Battle of Monterey, and it is certainly a grand affair. Those who have read Thorpe's interesting and thrilling account of that hazardous attack, will certainly appreciate this design.

The second is a representation of the Battle of Buena Vista, which is truly a terrific scene. On the left is old "Rough and Ready," and the memorable words, "a little more grape, Captain Bragg," appear to be escaping his lips.

The third scene represents Resaca de la Palma and the gallant Capt. May, almost as large as life, is galloping off with his brave comrades to "take that battery." This is a choice painting and will be universally admired.

The fourth represents Gen. Scott, bombarding Vera Cruz. The General appears as "calm as a summer morning" while gazing at the battery pouring "hot shot" into the city.

The last is a vivid sketch of the storming of the Heights of Cerro Gordo. The American is seen clambering up the rugged mountain side, and driving the Mexicans back at the point of the bayonet

These printings, we understand, will only be exhibited for one evening, after which they will be taken from the city. They are the work of our friend S. C. COFFIN, Esq., whose studio adjoins the Telegraph office, in the Odeon building, and they certainly reflect the highest credit upon the artist. We trust that every lover of the Fine Arts, as well as those who wish to see the great Mexican battles faithfully represented on canvass, will visit the Odeon this evening.

☞ The Temperance men had a very respectable meeting in Temperance Hall, on Thursday afternoon. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted; one of which calls a Convention, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday of December next.

ATHENEUM.—We attended the exhibition of the German Dramatic Corps, at the Athenæum; on Thursday evening. We thought the performance very clever; and intelligent Germans who were present, expressed a favorable opinion of the talents of this Company. They perform every Thursday evening.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the sale of a retail Grocery in this city. The store is located in the most populous part of Wylie street, and we know that it does a fine business. A young man with a small capital will find it a pleasant and desirable place to do business.

The Grand Jury was discharged yesterday.—They presented nearly three hundred "True Bills."

JUST RECEIVED, at 62 Market st., A. A. MASON & Co., one more case of those very cheap Alpaccas at 12½c. per yard. nov13

Plaid Shawls.

1 CARTON very rich Plaid Shawls, just received by A. A. Mason & Co., 62 Market st. Also, 100 Blue Black Blanket Shawls. nov13

NOW opening, at A. A. Mason & Co.'s, 62 Market st., another invoice of Wrought Collars, Capes, and Chemisetts, also Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. nov13

Scarfs.

CASHMERE, Silk and Merino Scarfs, splendid assortment, for sale by A. A. MASON & Co.
nov13 No. 62 Market st.

N. O. Sugar.

20 Hhds. Prime N. O. Sugar, for sale by
nov13 JAMES MAY.

GRAND EXHIBITION!
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS
OF
MEXICAN BATTLES.

☞ *Will be exhibited for ONE NIGHT ONLY, at the ODEON, on Fourth street, over the Mayor's Office, on Saturday, 13th inst.*

THESE PAINTINGS are five in number, and represent the principal achievements of our Armies in Mexico. They are painted on 400 FEET OF CANVASS, and have been designed and executed with great care, to enable the visitor to form a correct idea of the several engagements which they are designed to illustrate.

Admittance, 25 cents, children under 10 years of age, 15 cts. nov13

Great Bargains in Real Estate.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, on easy terms some of the most desirable Real Estate in the neighborhood of this city, as follows:

1. Two Brick houses, lately erected, containing eight rooms each, finished in fashionable modern style, and comprehending every convenience. They are each situated on lots one hundred feet in front, on a public street, and running back one hundred and ten feet, to a 20 foot street. This property will be sold at nearly the value of the ground on which the houses are erected, as the owner is about leaving the city. Part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the buyer for a term of years. So rare an opportunity for securing cheap and delightful residences is worthy of attention.

2. Several large and beautifully situated building lots, for private residences, will be sold low, on long credit.

3. A lot about 100 feet square, between two streets, on which is erected a three story brick building, 60 by 27 feet, with an engine house and engine attached, new and in complete order.—These buildings were put up for manufacturing purposes, and are admirably adapted for cotton, woolen, or paper manufacture. The property will be sold at a bargain, and a part of the purchase money may remain on a term of years.

The above property is all situated in Allegheny City, and is worthy of the attention of the public. The subscriber can be seen at the office of the Gazette, every forenoon, between the hours of eight and ten, and at other times at his rooms at Mrs. Hay's boarding house, Robinson's new Row, Federal street, Allegheny City.
D. N. WHITE,
nov13tf Agt. for the owner.

Fine Perfumery.

CREME d'Amande Amere, for Shaving;
Cream a la Rose, " "
Almond Cream " "
Superfine Rouge on porcelain stands;
Elegant scent bags, perfumed with Lavender, Niel and Angleterre, &c.
Beautiful Powder Puffs, of all patterns;
Embossed Toilet Boxes, containing fragrant extracts for the hand;
Kerchief, a scent bag, and toilet soap, suitable for parents;
Persian or Chemise Powder;
Indian Vegetable Hair Oil;
Bears Oil, in fancy and common wrappers, (rose scented.)
Jones' Soap;
Rose lip Salve;
Nymph Soap;
Cold Cream, elegantly put up;
Pure Palm Soap;
Soda do. together with a great variety of fine Perfumery, just received and for sale, by
R. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
nov13 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

Dr. Ralph's Universal Vegetable Pills

CONSIST of two kinds in one box, numbers one and two, with respect to No. 1, ☞ There is no better purgative in the composition of medicine;—it effectually cleanses the body of every vitiated and offensive humor, and is a first and salutary step in the cure of all diseases. The No. 2 acts as a gentle laxative and strengthener. For the cure of Dyspepsia and Billious Fever, these Pills have been used with the greatest success. Price 25 cents a box.
For sale by S. L. CUTHBERT,
Smithfield, near 3d st.

Also, by John M'Cracken, Penn and O'Hara st., 5th Ward, Pittsburgh; Wm. Cole, in the Diamond, Allegheny city. nov14

TO THE PUBLIC—The undersigned agent for the Philadelphia and New York Pekin Tea Co., has observed with surprise an advertisement in the Daily Dispatch, and other papers in this city, which concludes with the assertion, "There is no such company as the Philadelphia and New York Pekin Tea Company in existence;" Being the agent for wholesaleing the teas of this Company, whose existence is so plainly denied, I have found it necessary to take this method of stating emphatically, that *there is* such a Company as the Philadelphia and New York Pekin Tea Company, and that the teas sold by them will compare favorably both in regard to quality and price, with any in Pittsburgh or elsewhere, as for *exclusive* right, &c., it is reasonable to suppose the public have an *exclusive right* to buy from those who furnish them with the best Teas, at the lowest prices. I would refer to the following among others who have purchased teas from the above company.

Sam. Dyer, John Sterret, M'Kelvey & Scott, and others, Allegheny, and grocers generally in Pittsburgh, JACOB B. STOCKDALE,
Agt. Phila. and N. Y. Pekin Tea Company.
nov12-3tawlm

GREAT SALE!
$10,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS SELLING OFF
At No. 46 Market Street,
THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRD STREET.
BARROWS & TURNER,

BEING about to relinquish business in Pittsburgh, respectfully announced to their friends, customers, and the public generally, that from this day, November 10th, their entire stock of Dry Goods, now in store, will be disposed of at such prices as will ensure their sale, without regard to their *worth or cost*, being determined to close the stock entirely by the 20th day of December following.

This arrangement affords a rare opportunity for purchasers to secure choice bargains, as our stock is mostly new, having been purchased within the last few months, and now will be closed without reserve.

Many persons have learned bitterly to regret having been drawn away, and been made dissatisfied with mammoth "Show Bills," "Selling off at Cost," and "Extra Cheap" advertisements.

We invite the attention of buyers to an examination of the goods and prices, and are satisfied that none who are judges of goods will go away disappointed.

Our stock comprises a large and varied assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods and Shawls,

Suited to both city and country, in colors appropriate for the young and the gay, or more plain and grave, for those of sober taste. Our stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Which is second to none, embraces a complete variety, and will be sold 25 per cent less than ever before offered.

Linen Goods,

Purchasers will find our usual full assortment of linen goods, which will be closed at rare bargains.

ALSO,

French Marseilles Quilts;
Flannels in all colors, a full assortment;
Country made Blankets, &c.

Great Bargains in Calicoes.

Our stock embraces an almost endless variety, which will be sold at prices far below their value.

Gentlemen's Department.

Merchants, Tailors, and others, will find it for their interest to call at No. 46. This branch of our business has received particular attention, and great inducements will be offered to close the stock.—No 46 Market street.
nov12 BARROWS & TURNER.

COFFEE—150 Bags prime Rio, for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
nov12 56 Wood st.

Corn Brooms.

75 Doz. of various qualities, for sale by
nov12 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

NAILS—500 Kegs, assorted sizes—of a very superior brand; for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
nov12 56 Wood street.

BUTTER—10 Kegs, in good order, for sale by
nov12 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

Cider Vinegar.

30 Barrels, for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
nov12 56 Wood st.

134 *MOLASSES BARRELS*—well made, of dry stuff, for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR,
nov12 56 Wood street.

Bartlett on Fevers.

THE diagnosis and Treatment of the Fevers of the United States. For sale at Morse's, No. 85, Fourth st. nov11

CHOICE old Amontillado Sherry Wine, "Pale," the finest Sherry to be obtained, for sale by the case or single bottle, at the wine store of
nov11 JACOB WEAVER.

MORSE'S WEEKLY BUDGET OF NEW BOOKS:
Campaign Sketches of the War with Mexico, by Capt. W. S. Henry, of the U. S. Army.
Part 3d of the Life of Henry the Fourth, King of France and Spain, by G. P. R. James.
A New Medical Dictionary, with the formulas of the principal pharmacopeias and valuable practical articles on the treatment of disease, adapted to the present state of Society.
The Beautiful French Girl; or the Daughter of Monsieur Fontanbleu—a story of thrilling interest, founded on facts in real life.
Life and adventures of Joseph T. Hare, the bold Robber and Highwayman—with engravings.
Calavar; or the Knight of the Conquest—a romance of Mexico.
The Hall and the Hamlet; or Scenes and Characters of country life, by Wm. Howit.
The Indian in his Wigwam; or Characteristics of the Red Race of America.
Ratlin the Reefer, by E. Howard—edited by Capt. Maryatt.
Ormond the Avenger; or the Robber's Foundling; a romance of Love and Mystery.
The Patrol of the Mountain—a tale of the Revolution.
Rody the Rover; or the Ribbon Man—a tale of Ireland.
The Crater—a new supply.
Blackwood, for October.
National Magazine, for December.
Dombey and Son, No. 13.
Taylor's Money Reporter, Nov. 5.
Horticulturist for November.
For sale at M. P. MORSE'S, No. 85, Fourth st.
nov12

NOTICE.

ATLANTIC, LAKE AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH.—As I have now extended the Great Western Telegraph Lines from the Seaboard westward beyond Louisville, in the prospect of reaching St Louis before December closes, with lines in connection along the Lakes, THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN, that, if anywhere along the whole range of lines thus constructed by me and my associates, any demand, however small, has been accidentally left unsettled by any person employed in the construction of these extended Lines, (about a thousand miles of which are now in successful operation, with another thousand in such forwardness as to be ready for operation this winter,) such demand or demands may be forwarded to me for settlement, at Cincinnati.

Other opportunities will be taken to express my sense of the confidence and friendship with which I have been sustained by my fellow-citizens, generally, while engaged thus extensively in carrying out a project which has had to struggle not only with all the difficulties of a new enterprise, but with extraordinary troubles that are already too familiar to the public. HENRY O'REILLY.
Cincinnati Exchange, October, 1847. n11-3t

A New Work.

WASHINGTON and the Generals of the American Revolution; complete in 2 volumes, with sixteen portraits on steel; just published by Carey & Hart.—This is entirely a distinct work from Headley's (Washington and his Generals.) It is much more favorably spoken of, "not being merely newspaper assertion." Just received and for sale by
nov12 ELLIOTT & ENGLISH.

JEWELRY! At No. 67, Market Street.

JUST received, by Green & Co.'s Express;
24 Gold Lever Watches;
18 Silver do do
36 Verge do do
12 Gold Guard Chains, (best quality;)
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