The Daily Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 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 Progressive Principle.

Much has been written, much is every day said, in relation to the steady advances which are being made in the world, towards a greater state of perfection, than was attained to, or than man was capable of, in past ages. Notwithstanding this, how few there are, who are prepared to join in the great work, of releasing man from the mental thraldom in which he is held; or to embrace the truth for its own sake! How many are there, who prefer to plod along, upon the beaten track of past ages, rather than seek to discover new sources of mental enterprise, by exploring the vast, untrodden plains, wherein the mind might be enabled to discover,—if not gold and gems,—at least, clear and beautiful streams of living water, gently flowing over glistening sands, or snowy pebbles, into the vast ocean of human knowledge! How many who receive as truth, without question, or without examination, all that comes to them from the lips or the pens of those, in whom they are taught to place confidence! As a nest of unfledged birds, who listen for the flutter of the parents' wings, so are the mass of uneducated, and unenlightened mankind.

Derogatory to the character of the mass of man kind as this may seem, it is, nevertheless, true, and its truth is applicable, to a great extent, even to those above the condition of the uneducated, and the ignorant. We are inclined to believe, that the fact is less manifest in our country, than in many others; perhaps less so than in any other country; and the reasons why it is so, are quite evident;—in the freedom of our institutions, which enable every man to provide more abundantly for all his wants, and which offer to all, a more enlarged liberty of thought, of speech, and of action; but, more especially, from the fact, that the very nature of our institutions, by giving to every man political freedom, and impressing upon each some ideas of his own importance, as one of the millions who surround him, naturally leads him to rely, to a considerable extent, upon his own judgment, in relation to the measures most proper to be pursued, in the political administration of his government. By this means, a door is at once opened for entire freedom. Yet how few are there, who pass beyond the threshold! How few who even venture to look within the glorious temple of their liberty, in order to discover what may be witnessed, by every anxious inquirer after truth!

Examine the professions of Medicine, of Law, of Divinity—the same disposition is manifested, of treating to those of a former age, deemed wiser than we are; rather than make the effort to be come wiser than they were. Our laws are in many particulars far more comprehensive, and just, than those of former times; and yet how often do we hear a wish expressed, that we had some of those "good old English Laws;" or, that we had among us a Solon or a Lycurgus! And, whenever a proposition is made to abrogate an old law, with a view to the establishment of a principle deemed more just and equitable; or even to change or discard some antiquated form of proceeding,—how many are there, who are at once aroused to contend for and sustain the unmeaning form, or the barbarous statute! How few to welcome the advance of doctrines, more appropriate to the times; and how zealously must these few exert themselves in its defence! In Medicine, no less than in law, may we see this blind reliance upon the settled maxims of eminent authorities. He who would simplify practice, or who would suggest a mode of treatment for disease, at variance with the favorite and fashionable notions of the profession, is at once accounted an empyric; and all the authority of law is exerted, to arrest his efforts to discover truth. In none of the professions are we more blindly led—in none is there less effort made to depart from the fixed and settled rules of former generations,—than in that of Divinity. The opinions of those who are termed "fathers in the Church" are almost as much relied upon, as is the Great Founder of the Church himself; and any effort to introduce into the Church more of rationality, of spirituality, of the ADVANCING MIND of the age, is at once met with the cry of heresy; and the movers in the work are anathematised, or their voices silenced by the overpowering cry of denunciation. Forgetting that "the letter killeth; but the spirit giveth life," we are enjoined to beware of non-conformity; we are told that we must believe as the Church believes; that we must unite with the Church, or our condition is an uncertain one;—as if the humbly striving, and truly seeking votary of truth, could not rely upon HIM alone who is the source of truth, rather than upon modes of faith, and forms of worship, of man's devising;—as if truth were revealed to man through but one source, and by that source in but one manner.

We would not discard the *wisdom* of the past; but, studying the past, we would avoid its follies. We would not reject the able arguments, the watchful experience, and the pure and ennobling precepts and doctrines of the past. No; these we cannot reject; but we would examine ALL those with reference to their truth; and, whether the impress of that Divine attribute is to be found upon the discarded pages of antiquity, or in what are termed the dreamy musings of the profoundly thinking minds of our day, we would sieze upon the glorious treasure, and appropriate it to our use.

This is the great aim of man—the point to which all his efforts have been directed, since first he came from the hand of his Maker;—blindly, feebly, and misdirected, in many cases, we admit,—but still such is, such has always been, his aim—to reach the pure fountain of truth. Then why should we not seek to encourage, rather than thwart the wishes of our fellow man;—why seek to overcome the ordinations of Divine Wisdom? If a new doctrine be promulgated, why at once discard it,—why not carefully and impartially examine it, with reference alone to its foundation in truth? If it be not capable of bearing a close examination, none need to fear its promulgation; and if it is true, it cannot be overcome. No—

"Truth, crush'd to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are her's;
While Error, wounded, writhes in pain;
And dies amid her worshippers."

This, then, is the *Progressive Principle*. Step by step, at slow intervals, has man been advancing—his aim, that perfection for which he is destined by his Creator;—and that perfection is Truth, to which he will presently attain. But, ere the period shall arrive for its attainment, how many centuries of years will have rolled onward; how many sacrifices of human life will have been made; how many systems overthrown; how many governments revolutionized; how many admitted truths in law, in politics, and in religion, be discarded, as nothing more than the most specious and illusive theories!

From the First Pennsylvania Regiment.

PUEBLA, October 20th, 1847.

My Dear Mary:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I received your letters on the 13th, and that I am well. And I hope that these few lines may find you and all my relations in health. The army left this city on the 9th of August. We remained in quietness till the 15th of the same month, when the Mexicans commenced firing on our pickets, which were stationed one square from the garrison—endeavoring to drive in the guard. In this, they were unsuccessful at every attempt. On the 25th of September, General Santa Anna summoned the Commander of the American garrison, stationed in Puebla, to surrender the three different posts. Gov. Childs made the following brief reply:

"Having been honored with the custody and safe keeping of these places, it is alike my desire and my duty to maintain them to the last. Feeling fully confident in the means at my disposal to accomplish that purpose, I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

P. CHILDS."

The fighting commenced now in earnest; though the Mexicans had an army, according to Santa Anna's own words, of 8,000 soldiers, and 70,000 hostile inhabitants in the city. The firing down the streets, was terrific. The pickets were in the most dangerous positions; and were obliged to stand in doors, so that the balls would not touch them. On one of the streets, the Mexicans built a battery of cotton bales, and so substantially, that our artillery would affect it very little. From behind this, they kept up a continual fire on our men, until the 1st day of October, when a body of Pennsylvanians, after much labor, digging through the walls, took the battery—killing some 20 of the enemy. We also burned the cotton bales, and blowed up the houses. We received no firing from that point afterwards. In this manner did the small body of Pennsylvania troops (not amounting to 250 fighting men) contend with Santa Anna and his 8,000 troops and 70,000 hostile inhabitants. Things had begun to look fearful—the enemy had cut off nearly all our supply of water, and had driven away a large number of cattle that were intended for food for the garrison, and no more meat could be had. Of flour there was plenty—so that there was no want of bread; and, other rations were plenty. The duty was very hard—one day on guard, which was twenty four hours; the next night on the ramparts; the next day on guard again. On the 12th, the train from Vera Cruz arrived. This put a stop to all hostilities in the city. During the seige, seven of our men were badly wounded. And on the 12th, company K was, by some means, surrounded by a large body of lancers—twenty to one of our men. In this fight they lost 13 killed and wounded. The police brought in 12 of the dead bodies; the other was so mangled, and the dogs had eaten him him so, that they buried him where he lay The others were buried in one grave, with the honors of war. Peace to their ashes;—and may that respect be paid to the memory of the Pennsylvania regiment, who fell—who died with their harness on, and their faces towards the enemy—which is their due.

So far, have I been spared by the Great Being; though surrounded by danger from the enemy and from disease. I feel thankful to God for His merciful protection of me so far; and my prayer is, that you, and the little one that is given to our care, may enjoy health, till we meet again—if that time shall ever come.

P. S. Tell my friends that I cannot write to them at present, as the Spy company leave soon; give my respects to them all. Your husband,

E. P. STUART.

PUEBLA, Mexico, Oct. 20th, 1847.

Dear Sir:—I hasted to give a few lines for your information, as to our proceedings since I last wrote. This opportunity is afforded by Col. Domingo's "Native Spy Company," now in the U. S. service, which leaves here in an hour. Our detachment being left here by Gen. Scott last August, as the main garrison of the city, we have (as the consequence will show) been allotted the experience of a seige. Our whole garrison, at most, did not exceed 1500 men, convalesent and all We were besieged by 8,000 Mexicans, under Generals Santa Anna, Ampudia, and Alvarez, who made several attempts at gaining our posts; but were driven back with great loss. We were summoned to surrender; but cheered in defiance of their power, and respectfully declined marching "out with the honors of war."

We were relieved by Gen. Lane and Col. Wyncoop, from Perote, with 3,500 men: after a siege of 60 days, 28 of which we were closely invested, living on half rations, and sleeping (when we got that privilege) on the roof. Order is again restored and the city in our possession. During the seige, our sentinels were obliged, from the firing, to dig through whole blocks of houses to get on the post, and the breastworks of cotton, built by the enemy, were charged and burned by this method. Our loss is nine men wounded, as follows, viz: Geo Rishaberger, Jas. M'Cutcheon, Jas. Bowden, Mansfield Mason, David Lindsay, Henry Lynch, John H. Hoover, Robert Wilson, John Holand. Company K, Capt. Herron, 13 killed and 4 wounded, in a skirmish on the morning the train arrived. Gen. Scott is in Mexico with 6000 men. All is quiet there. Gen. Lane is here with about 5000 men, and about 7000 on the way, under command of Gen. Cushing.

Out of 94 men in our company, when we left, we have now 21 fit for duty. Company K, only 17 fit for duty,

I am well and in good spirits, I intend *sticking it out* until relieved by the close of the war, or by discharge. I cannot go home without the company.

We hear that Lieut. Ankrim is recruiting for our Regiment. For our part, *we want no recruits*; but it is our wish to return at the expiration of one year, as Gen. Scott says that we have performed our share of the service. We wish to return to our old occupations once more.

I send you two papers to-day, put out here by our Regiment, called the "Flag of the Union."

Give my respects to all my friends. I will write as a train goes down; for this is the first opportunity we have had for four months, to send you any news.

The particulars of this siege will be published at home.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. BLAKELY.

THE MANŒUVRING WOMAN, by the author of the "Wilfulness of Woman," "The History of a Flirt," &c. First American edition.

Lady Wetheral, the heroine of this novel, is the mother of five daughters, and the author (who is she?) occupies some 119 closely printed pages, in describing her solicitude as to whom they should marry. There is a good deal of human nature, some pleasantries, and no small amount of royal nonsense in the novel. Our friend MORSE, on 4th street, has the book for sale.

"Whig Mass Meeting."

Glaring handbills were posted on the corners of the streets for several days, announcing that a "mass meeting of young whigs" would be held at the Washington Coffee House, on Friday evening. It was expected that a tremendous gathering of interesting youths would assemble on that occasion, to display their beautiful persons, and regulate the affairs of the nation! But, we learn that the whole number present was only about thirty-two, all told! We are informed that resolutions were offered, approving of the sentiments of Mr. Clay's Lexington Resolutions, but were rejected by a tie vote—16 yeas and 16 nays! Whether the sixteen dissenting voices thought Mr. Clay went too far in advocating the side of Mexico, or not far enough, we did not ascertain. The report in the Gazette, however, states that the resolutions were not rejected. If this meeting may be considered as a fair specimen of "whig enthusiasm," in Pittsburgh, we think that article, like Bob Acre's courage, must have oozed out at the finger ends!

Proposition to Make a Monarchy of Mexico.

"Mustang," of the "Delta," writes, on the 13th October, from Mexico, of a plan, under the auspices for Paredes, of the king of the French to place the Duke of Montpensier on the throne of Mexico, if she will produce the signaturer of 3,000 landholders, pledging themselves to support the measure. He says:

"A paper to that effect is now in circulation, and every effort being made on the part of its friends to accomplish the object. Nearly the whole church are giving it their warm support, and using every means in their power to carry it successfully through, looking upon it as the only means of perpetuating the interests and influence of the ecclesiastical body.

"A great many of the Centralists, of wealth and strength, who have heretofore opposed the measure with decision and energy, conceiving their power and place to be among the things that were, and hoping by this movement to be able to regain a portion of what they have lost, are not only coinciding with it, but are lending it their undivided aid and influence.—Also, some of the Conservatives and those of a neutral temperament in politics have yielded to the project.

"The main body of the opposition to Santa Anna are busy combining all the elements of their forces to avert the threatened blow, and retain the advantages gained over their political adversaries. They are very seriously alarmed with reference to the new movements, and we are led to believe that they are doubtful of success against their new competitors."

The Washington Union also has a letter from a gentleman in Vera Cruz, disclosing a similar project, in which he seems to think the English figure most prominently.

☞ A meeting was held in Philadelphia, on last Monday evening, for the purpose of devising means to collect funds in aid of the suffering relations of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in Mexico. We trust a similar movement will be commenced in Pittsburgh. There are, no doubt, a great many families of the volunteers here, who will require the assistance of the benevolent and humane this winter.

AN EXCELLENT TOAST.—The following toast was given at a democratic celebration of the 8th of January at Washington City, in 1827, by JAMES K. POLK, then a Representative from Tennessee. It should be painted in letters of gold and hung up, in every city, village and hamlet in the union:

"*By the Hon. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee.*—The union of the States—The reprobation of an indignant country awaits all those who may attempt to distract it, by exciting sectional jealousies, between the North and the South, the East and the West, between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States"

☞ JOHN M GALLAGHER, Esq. late Speaker of the House of Representatives, in Ohio, died at Springfield, in that State, on Tuesday last. He has been for many years editor of the Springfield Republic.

☞ The communication of "Tom Tape" has been received, and although it doubtless contains many truths, we think its publication would be attended by no good results. To accomplish any reform, harsh language should not be employed.

TENNESSEE SENATOR.—After balloting some three weeks, the Legislature of Tennessee has at length elected the Hon. John Bell United States Senator, to succeed Hon. Spencer Jarnagin.

☞ The editor of the Washington Patriot promises to enlarge his paper, provided some friend lends him money to purchase a new press. Not bad, that!

Captain Walker.—This distinguished partizan chief fell mortally wounded at the battle of Huamantla on the 9th ult, and expired in a few minutes. His last words were worthy of his heroic character. "I have run my race, lads," said he to his gallant troops, "but never mind that.—Maintain your ground firmly, and do not yield an inch—the infantry will soon be here." The infantry did come up in a few minutes, the cavalry was sustained, and the shout of victory was the last sound which saluted the ears of the beloved and lamented Walker.

DESPATCHES BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

EXPRESSLY FOR THE MORNING POST.

FROM THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27th, 1847.

The southern mail brings no later intelligence from Mexico. A considerable portion of the Telegraph Line, between Richmond and Petersburg, has been carried away, in consequence of a freshet in the James River, which swept off a Bridge.

NEW YORK MARKET.

November 27, 3 P. M.

The market generally is heavy, with no change since last quotations.

In stocks the market is dull, and nothing worth reporting.

BOSTON MARKET.

November 27, 2 P. M.

FLOUR—Market quiet, with downward tendeucy. Genesee is selling at $6,25; Western at $6,12.

CORN—Sales prime Yellow at 80c. Prime White at 77c. But little doing; market has a downward tendency. No change in other grains.

OATS—Sales Prime of 55c.

PORK—Prime Western at $12; No. 1 Western Mess at $15,50. The market has a downward tendency.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

November 27, 3 P. M

FLOUR—Market very quiet. $5,87 is offered for Howard street, but no sellers are found. City Mills are held at $5,75. Demand increasing, and more sells than buyers.

WHEAT—Sales Prime White at $1,32@1,35 Prime Red is selling at $1,28@1,31.

CORN—Sales of Prime White at 56@58c.—Prime Yellow at 60c.

OATS—Selling at 42c.

WHISKEY—Sales at 28c.

PROVISIONS—No change

Market generally without change.

The "New States."

The following table will show the time when the "new states," or those not included in the "old thirteen," were admitted into the Union.

Vermont, originally, was a part of New York, and was admitted into the Union, March 4, 1791.

Kentucky—formerly a part of Virginia—admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792.

Tennessee, formed of territory ceded to the U. S. by the state of North Carolina—admitted into the Union June 1, 1796.

Ohio—formed out of part of the territory northwest of the river Ohio—admitted into the Union November 29, 1802.

Louisiana—formed out of part of the territory ceded to the U. S. by France—received into the Union April 8, 1812.

Indiana—formed a part of the N. W. Territory, ceded to the U. S. by Virginia—admitted into the Union Dec. 11, 1816.

Mississippi—formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the U. S. by the state of South Carolina—admitted into the Union Dec. 10, 1817.

Illinois—formed a part of the North Western territory—admitted into the Union December 3, 1818.

Alabama—formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the U. S. by South Carolina and Georgia—admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819.

Maine—formed out of part of Massachusetts—admitted into the Union March 15, 1820.

Missouri—formed out of part of the territory ceded by France by treaty of April 30, 1803—admitted into the Union Aug. 10, 1821.

Arkansas—formed part of same territory—admitted June 15, 1836.

Michigan—formed of part of the territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia—admitted into the Union Jan. 26, 1837.

Florida—formed out of the territory ceded by Spain to U. S. by treaty of Feb. 22, 1819—admitted into the Union March 3, 1845.

Texas—an independent republic—admitted into the U. S. by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March, 29, 1845.

Iowa—admitted into the Union, December 28, 1846.

Wisconsin—An act was passed on the 3d March, 1847, to admit this territory into the Union, upon condition that the people adopt the Constitution passed Dec. 16, 1846. The constitution was rejected.

Territories.

Nebraska—Bill reported to fix boundaries, Jan. 7, 1845, but no action on the subject.

Oregon—Bill to establish a territorial government, passed House of Representatives Jan'y. 16. 1847; no final action on the subject in the Senate.

Minesota—Bill to establish a territorial government passed House Feb 17, 1847—referred to judiciary committee in Senate. No further action on subject.

RAISING OF PEPPERMINT IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press, of the 24th, has has a long article in relation to raising peppermint in Michigan, from which we learn that the business is carried on more extensively in various parts of that State, than we had any idea of.

By this branch of business, says the Free Press over *sixty thousand dollars* is yearly added to the wealth of our State. Ten thousand pounds of the oil have been brought over the Central road, this fall; a greater amount than any previous year, and the business is yearly on an increase. This amount was mainly from St. Joseph county—that from the other sections, we have not the means of ascertaining.

CANAL TOLLS.—The whole amount received in the State of New York, for the fiscal years of 1846 and 1847, ending Sept. 30, is as follows:

	1846.	1847.
Total canal tolls	$2,764,182,087	$3,423,090 43
Railroad tolls	25,201 89	38,846 49
	$2,787,384 76	$3,460,975 92

The aggregate amount receiveg for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 14th November, inclusive (198 days) is $3,513,942 28

During the same period in 1846, (213 days) 2,625,488 22

Increase $888,454 06

The amount received for tolls up to the 14th of November, inclusive, exceed by $751,821 39, the entire receipts of 1846.

☞ The Federal papers of this city have not as yet made a retraction of their libellous publications concerning the Hon. Jesse Miller. We expected better things of the Gazette, at least.

TEN HOURS.—Mechanics, laboring men and others in Philadelphia, Delaware and other counties, are preparing to apply to the Legislature of this State, for a law declaring ten hours' labor, a legal day's work. This is a good movement, and we earnestly hope that it will be entirely succesful.

PORK IN MADISON.—The Madison (Ia) Banner, of Wednesday last, the 17th inst., says that the market for hogs has not yet fairly opened in that place. In the opinion of that paper, the average price will not be higher than *three dollars*.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has pronounced the black code of that State to be unconstitutional. It made it a crime for a negro to enter the State without giving bonds.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The N. Y. Mirror states on the authority of one of Gen. Taylor's friends, that he will not, during his six months absence, visit Washington, or attend any public meetings, nor in any way seek notoriety, but employ himself exclusively in the management of his private affairs, which have suffered from long neglect. We will see.

ANOTHER TERRITORY.—In addition to the Nebraska, there is another territory spoken of near Lake Superior, to be called Minesota. There is no doubt that there is fine land and plenty of minerals in the neighborhood, and all these territories should be established the moment population would justify.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC.—It is proposed to make a railroad from the head of water navigation at the Rio Grande to Guyamez, in the Culf of California, which is said to be a more preferable route than that of Tehuantepec. The distance is only 600 miles.

BANK OF BRIDGEPORT.—The St. Clairsville (O.) Citizen states that at a meeting of the Directors of the Bridgeport Bank, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Warfield was elected President, and John C. Tallman, Esq., Cashier. Thomas Bell was elected Director, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John K. Newland. We understand that it is expected that the institution will go into operation in January. The Bank is to be a Branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

☞ The Washington county jail is at present without a single inmate. A good sign.

The Public Debt and the Cost of the War.

From a lengthy article in the Washington Union, of Friday evening, we take the following:

We now lay before our readers an official account from the books of the Treasurer, Mr. Graham, of the amount of the public debt due on the first of this month. It will be perceived that the total amount is $45,122,423 93. By reference to the official account from the books of the Treasury, given by the late Register of the Treasury, Mr. Gillet, dated December 1, 1846, and which we again publish, it appears that the public debt due on the 4th of March, 1845, before this administration came into power, was $17,788,799 62, a part of which has been paid by the administration. Deduct this from the amount as above stated now due, it leaves the account as follows:

Public debt now due	$45,122,423 93
Public debt due 4th March, 1845	17,788,799 62
Inc. of debt since 4th March, '45,	$27,333,324 31

In about eighteen months the war debt has amounted to about $27 000,000—being at the rate of about eighteen millions per annum. From this, however, in future, we must deduct the increase of revenue flowing in under the new tariff, and what ever sum we can obtain hereafter from military contributions on Mexico, which we hope, under the orders lately issued, may be considerable.

Who will not incur such a debt, or double or treble its amount, to support the honor of his country? For one, we repeat with a gallant officer with whom we conversed three days ago:—Our army have covered their country with laurels that can never fade. They have extended our fame to the remotest corners of the earth, and made an impression upon Europe which is of incalculable importance. The moral force which we have thus acquired, and the military prowess which we have demonstrated as a part of our national character, is worth all the millions that we may expend in the war.

YANKEE DOODLE IN MEXICO.

"Mustang" favors his readers with the following graphic picture of "Yankee Doodle in the theatre:"

October 8.—Last night we had an eccentric scene at the theatre. Between the pieces the orchestra, which is really a very fine one, gave us two or three beautiful airs, and concluded with a Mexican national air. As soon as they finished, the audience, being mostly American, called for Yankee Doodle; but the orchestra paid no attention. They stamped and rapped, as if they would bring the house down over our heads, but still the orchestra heeded not. At length the bell rang, and up went the curtain. The audience received for an instant as if they were willing to give it up, but at the moment a tall, slab-sided looking genius, who bore the appearance of being a real, thoroughbred, patriotic volunteer of the first water, raised himself about "half straight," and said—"I often heard that Yankee Doodle was the Americans' fightin' tune; but as the darned eternal Greasers kept us so busy while we were fightin', that we could'nt have time even to whistle a little, I think we might have a little touch of Uncle Sam's favorite, if it's only to make a feller think of the white settlements." This acted like an eccentric shock upon the audience, and they recommenced their calls for Yankee Doodle. The actors appeared upon the stage, but still they continued to stamp and halloo. Senora Canette bowed gracefully, and smiled bewitchingly, but it was no use; they had determined upon hearing our national air, and nothing could persuade them from it.—The actors withdrew, the curtain fell, the orchestra complied with their demands, and the balance of the evening passed off in excellent order. A Mexican gentleman, sitting in front of me, remarked to his friend, that it was the best illustration of the American character he had ever witnessed—that when they once determined upon anything, neither the firmness of man, nor the solicitations of woman, could induce them to cease in their object, and that in ten minutes after or before any efforts, you would think, from their appearance, that they were as docile as lambs, and as harmless as infants.

MORE FAVORABLE ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.—In addition to the summary of the Acadia's news, we discover the following highly important paragraph in the Boston Evening Transcript, of Saturday last 20th:

"A friend kindly handed us a copy of a telegraphic dispatch received at Liverpool just as the steamer was leaving, which brings the gratifying intelligence *that money was easier and the panic subsiding*. The East India mail had arrived, and the accounts by her are favorable. Money was easier at the London Stock Exchange—*say, six per cent*. The telegraphic dispatch announcing this news was received at the Exchange Room, Liverpool, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Nov. 4th.

In connection with the above, subjoined we give the very latest quotations of the cotton market, which shows a better feeling than previous accounts led us to anticipate:

Liverpool Cotton Market. Nov. 3, P. M.—Prices are a point lower, since Friday last, but at the same time we conceive the tone of the market to be more hopeful and animated, than on any day either of this week or last. The sales are estimated at 3,000 bales, some sales still going on for export, both of American and Indian.—*Liverpool Times, Nov. 4.*

BREADSTUFFS IN ENGLAND.—Charles Willmer's Mail, Liverpool, Nov. 4, remarks that

"Opinion is still unfavorable toward breadstuffs, while holders are willing to sell. Although prices have come to a moderate point, still the trade can not be induced to purchase more than their immediate wants require, as stocks of foreign in the United Kingdom are large, while of home grown they are excessive."

The opinion generally formed by the tenor of what was said by other reports by the last advices is, that there is to be continued demand for our breadstuffs abroad. This, however, would indicate at least that such a thing is not to be of immediate occurrence.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald, which says a great many curious things, and sometimes speaks the truth pretty plainly, has the following in relation to Mr. Clay's speech:

The daily journals of this city have come out with their opinions upon Mr. Clay's resolutions and speech. The results are, those journals which have an aggregate circulation of from eighty to one hundred thousand per day, condemn Mr. Clay. Two journals, which have a circulation of from ten to twelve thousand per day, approve his position, while one or two others, having a somewhat less circulation, are neutral. In the aggregate, the public opinion in New York is in the proportion of 100 to 15 against Mr. Clay's sentiments, as they are represented for the daily press here.

We are a little anxious to know the opinions (if they have any) of the self-styled "*independent*" papers of this city, respecting Mr. Clay's speech. Speak, ye oracles of wisdom!

Give it up! give it up.—As Gen. Taylor has now openly and fully avowed himself a Whig, would it not be judicious in every man who calls himself a Democrat, to cease all farther connection with Taylor meetings, &c.? Remember, "ye cannot serve God and mammon!" And to advocate Gen. T. now is to subject your most disinterested efforts to unpleasant suspicions.—*Philad. Times.*

☞ Sometime since, a few Democrats of this city were about holding a Taylor meeting; but as soon as they found the General writing foolish letters, declaring that he was no politician—knew nothing about the affairs of the country; and finally avowed that he was a "Clay Whig,"—they "gave it up!" The Taylor stock is now very low in this market. Scott stock is on the advance; and Clay is rather precarious!

☞ WM. DUNBAR, Esq., a sound and radical democrat, has purchased the Mt. Vernon (O.) Banner. Success to him.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OLD WINTER is here in good earnest. For days we have had ample testimony of his presence.—He brings wealth to some but poverty to many. In the great population within and around our two cities, *thousands* are at this moment suffering; either from present want or in anticipation of future scarcity. We do not expect there will be as much need for the indulgence in deeds of charity this winter, as has been experienced heretofore; but still those who have to spare, will find objects in abundance who will require their aid. In every street, lane and alley, may be found the distressed. No matter from what cause their misery may spring—whether from vice, or idleness, or unavoidable accidents—relief should be freely bestowed. The wives and widows of volunteers now in Mexico should be cared for. We are told that there are many in the cities and boroughs who are at this time in great distress. Those whose duty it is to seek out these and save them, should work now.

SMOLNIKER, a singular genius, a man of great education, who was once a Catholic Priest, but now preaches a new faith revealed to himself from above, was in our city a few days ago. He has been traveling over the United States during the past six or seven years, endeavoring to get up a party of followers. In this he has failed. But two or three persons that we know of, have announced themselves his adherents; one of whom, is B. A. Campbell, who lectured in this city on National Reform, a few years ago! Smolniker has written a number of books, which have never been read; and delivered lectures without audiences.—He still perseveres in his work, living under the hallucination, that he will some day be heard. If he is indeed what he professes to be—a Messenger of God—we hope he may.

☞ A very plainly dressed and respectable lady was walking to church yesterday morning, and while attempting to cross one of the Alleghany city streets, was struck on the side by the carriage of some gentleman, who was also on his way to the house of God. The driver reined up the horses, while the inmate of the carriage stuck out his powdered and brainless noddle, and remarked, "such folks might be more careful in crossing streets; it is too bad to be stopped in this way!" He drove on to his prayers.

ATHENÆUM SALOON.—Who wants a good dinner, or supper, or irregular meal? Go to this magnificent Saloon, just where appetite prompts. But go on Wednesday evening, whether prompted by the internals or not. An Oyster Supper will be served up, in a style unsurpassed in this city. The books are now open for subscriptions to it. Price, $62½. Epicures will not overlook this notice, certainly; and all who love good suppers, oysters with the fixings, will go if they can, of course. We shall be there, and we hope there to meet our gracious friend Major K. The other offices will of course be represented.

THE MERCY HOSPITAL.—The Catholic notices the rapidity with which this edifice is advancing to completion. It was commenced in August, and is already closed in. Arrangements have been made for completing the interior before spring, so that the Sisters may take possession of it before the first of April. Thirty gentlemen, in anticipation of the subscriptions which they rely on receiving during the winter, have assumed the whole responsibility of the work, and the Committee are to proceed. The Catholic says:

"Honor to those who thus forward the work of charity! We have no fear, however, of this generous act costing them one dollar. The interest evinced in this subject is a pledge that they will not lose. It will be an honor indeed, to Pittsburgh, that so fine a building shall be ready to be occupied, and *paid for*, in a little more than one year after the experimental institution was commenced."

☞ The Boatmen of St Louis have a "Saving's Institution," which has been the means of great good among them. It is an inducement to save small sums, otherwise spent uselessly. Young men who follow the river, are apt to be tempted to squander their entire incomes; but when such an institution exists, they will restrain themselves. Now, why do not our Boatmen move towards the organization of such an institution?

☞ Omnibuses are so plenty now in and about our cities, that there is little use for legs, provided a man has the means to pay for riding. Go in what direction you wish, an omnibus can be found in readiness. This is a great accommodation—a valuable city improvement. The prices are low enough—a mile or two for six cents—to the garrison for a dime.

☞ The Liberty Party had a meeting one evening last week, which was addressed by Dr. Le Moyne, Mr. Wester, (colored,) and John A. Wills, Esqs. The Albatross says: "The Liberty men present appeared in good spirits, and full of hope for the approaching campaign!" This is what the party has been declaring for the last twenty years.

☞ The iron vessel ROBERT J. WALKER, built by Tomlinson & Co., was launched on Saturday. She is described as having gone into the water very beautifully. No accident occurred during the launch, which speaks well for the skill and industry of the contractors and workmen. She was let down below the bridge, and yesterday was lying near the point.

ADVENT.—The "sacred season of prayer and preparation for the Christmas festival" commenced yesterday.

☞ We regret to learn that Rody Patterson, Esq., has been lying very ill for some days past. He was no better yesterday afternoon. It is the hope of all that he may recover.

☞ The rivers are again down to their former level. We have heard of no deaths by drowning caused by the sudden rise. The damage to property is, however, very great.

☞ In the case of Commonwealth vs. Col. Diehl, the verdict was "Not Guilty" of assault upon *Reverend* Sharp. The county pays the costs.

☞ The Quarter Sessions closed the business of the term on Saturday.

☞ We would request the attention of dealers in dry goods to the large sale which is to take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Davis' auction Store.

CAPT. JOHN DOWNEY.

The friends of the much lamented John Downey, late Sutler of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will please meet at the Virginia House, on Tuesday evening next, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for removing his remains from Vera Cruz, where they now rest, to this, the city of his former residence. All favorable to the humane and patriotic object in view will please attend.

GUM ELASTIC SHOES—WATER PROOF Boots—calf Dress Boots. A large assortment, just received and for sale at D. A. Olmsted's Boot and Shoe Store, corner of Market and Liberty sts. nov27-3t

Important to Consumptives!!!—Strange! That so many who are afflicted with a Cough that is gradually wearing them down, and slowly, but surely stealing them into that dreadful disease, Consumption—that disease which carries off thousands daily, are doing nothing, or what is *worse* than nothing, gorging themselves with *nostrums*, that are puffed to the skies for cures they are said to have effected on some foreign or unknown persons. When they can be positively cured by using Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, which still continues to effect the *most Wonderful Cures* ever recorded in the annals of medicine. A fact which is proved by reference to the vast number of certificates from the first and most respectable citizens, such as *Dr. Wm. J. Richards*, Judge Wm. Burke, the Wife of the Rev. G. W. Maley, Dr. Hiram Cox, late Professor in Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and others of this place. Certificates not only of remarkable cures of distressing Cough, but Consumption actually cured, after the Physicians of the highest standing had given them up to die? If men of such high standing will *vouch* for the *great virtues* of this medicine, we cannot but infer that it is at least all that it is represented to be. It can be had at D. C. Kneeland's, also at Messrs Kidd & Co.'s. nov23

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

The time has come when coughs and colds are rife, when consumption insinuates its changeful form—nips many a lovely bud, and lurks within the present blooming flower, the beautious cheek now deadly pale, now flushed with crimson hue, bespeaks the presence of a foe, a direful foe, who flatters to destroy. To drop the metaphor, such is Consumption, often brought on by neglected coughs and colds, wet feet, &c. BEWARE, and use the sovereign remedy, Doctor Sherman's All Healing Balsam, a certain and never failing remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, pain in the side and breast, whooping cough, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, bronchitis, &c. Price, 25 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by W. Jackson, at his Boot and Shoe Store, and Patent Medicine Warehouse, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and by duly appointed Agents in every town in the U. States. See advertisement. nov23

GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1846.

Being afflicted for some 8 years with that most listressing disease, the asthma, and for the last 3 years much of the time confined to my room, and at several different times my life was despaired of; I concluded to obtain some of Masoni's Sicilian Syrup, which was recommended to me by a friend from New York, who stated that it had cured some of the most inveterate cases, known to the medical profession. Suffice it to say, that, after using the above medicine for about 4 weeks, I was entirely relieved, and I believe radically cured. Yours with respect,

OLIVER W. OWEN,
No 175 Bertram st., Philad'a.

Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents; see advertisement. feb22

Anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh.

THIS Society will celebrate its 30th Anniversary, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on this evening, (Monday, 29th inst.) commencing at 6½ o'clock. It is expected that the services will be unusally interesting. Addresses will be made by the Rev. John G. Brown and Rev. N. Wheet; and a statement will be made of the doings of the Society. The public are invited to attend.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1847.—1t

NEPTUNE BALL.

THE Second Annual Ball, given in behalf of the Neptune Fire Company, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 9th of December, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. Applications for Circulars and Tickets to be made to the managers.

S. Cameron, Hope.	John M'Quewan, Neptu.
W. C. Irwin, President.	Wm. M. Edgar, "
J. Brown, Washington.	James M'Intosh, "
Capt A. L. Melville, U. S.	Wm. M. Gormley, "
Jas Caldwell,