The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1848.

THE VOICE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER,	Philadelphia County.
II.	HORE R. KETAMS' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUMFORT, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YORT, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWSING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAYS, Esq., Allegheny	do
XXII.	H. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

IN THIS PAPER, THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, TREATIES, RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office,
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ See advertisement on the first page.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ Single copies of the Morning Post, may be had at the Store of George M Brisbin & Co., N. E. corner of the Diamond and Ohio street, Allegheny City. Advertisements left there before 5 P. M. will be inserted the next day.

☞ **Democratic Committee of Correspondence.**—A meeting of the Democratic County Committe of Correspondence will be held at the Court House on Saturday, the 27th day of May, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. ☞Punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

The following persons compose the committee:

Charles Shaler,	George R. Riddle,
Andrew Wylie,	James S. Craft,
Benj. Wilson, of Elizb'h,	A. Ewing, all other capitalists.
James A. Irwin,	R. H. Kerr,
James Cunningham,	Dr. Wm. Baclup,
John J. Mitchell,	Col. Jesse Sill,
Jacob Tomer,	Col. Joseph K. M'Cabe,
Thomas Farley,	Josiah Ankrim,
A. M'Ilwain,	R. Patterson,
Edward Enceil,	Gen. John Neel,
Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock,	James Watson.

CAPITAL versus LABOR.

The relative position occupied by, and claimed for, these two opposing powers in the community, has been the subject of much discussion; and deservedly commands the attention of a large portion of our citizens. Many and grievous errors in our legislation, have resulted—either from a misconception of the true natural position of each, or from a determination to render the one subservient to the other; and it has unfortunately happened, that, on nearly every occasion when an opportunity has been offered, the claims, and rights, and immunities of *labor*, have been made, legally, subservient to the arrogant pretensions of *capital*. Labor, conjoined with intelligence, is the main-spring of society: the only power that, being continually exercised, can give happiness to mankind. It is the *creator*, and capital the mere *creature* to be fashioned according to its will. It is, therefore, in every popular government, the *sovereign power*; and of right ought to rule over, direct, and control all other powers. Every enactment which places restrictions upon this power, every usage of society that sanctions its degradation, every institution that is calculated to lessen the intelligent operative in the estimation of his fellow men, is repugnant to the genius and spirit of our government, and therefore to be condemned.

These are truths which almost every man in our country will assent to; and yet how widely different are the views of intelligent men, in relation to the means most proper to be adopted, to ensure their permanent ascendancy—how singularly erroneous have proved many of the plans professedly adopted to promote their establishment. It seems to have been forgotten by many, that capital, of itself, is capable of exerting an influence, in many cases, paramount to *all* others; and that, therefore, the organization of *capital* needs not any legal protection—that the possessor of money is ever able to protect himself, so far as it respects all the operations into which money enters; while *labor*, no matter to what degree of intelligence it may be allied, if united also to poverty, is sure to be undervalued by the capitalist, and inadequately rewarded, with a view solely to his own benefit; and is, of necessity, less able to protect itself.

The power inherent in capital to protect itself, must, in a country like ours, (where every thing seems to be developed, or capable of development, to a degree beyond any other country,) of necessity, discover opportunities for the capitalist to add to his treasure—even without the additional stimulus, that has been too often given, of corporate and exclusive privileges: and when these are added, he is at once placed in a position from which he can control, to the utmost, that which is rightfully the sovereign power: Thus, at once, is the order of nature perverted; and MIND, the immortal mind of man, becomes subservient to *money*: all his wants are estimated by a being, perhaps in every respect his inferior—these confined to his absolute necessities; and these again must be supplied at the highest rate of profit to other capitalists, who are jointly leagued with his employers. His independence must be sacrificed: he must not think otherwise than his employers think; or, if he should venture to do this, he must dare not to *act* as he thinks, and *vote* contrary to what they declare are their interests.—Thinking and acting otherwise, he is liable to be at once deprived of employment; and suffer, himself and his family, the penalty of daring to be a free man, in a professedly free country.

Let it not be said that these are unjust inferences, drawn from false premises. Would to Heaven that they were. But the history of the world proves to us that the premises are based in truth, and that no other conclusion is justly deducible from them: and, to render conviction more palpable, *facts*, of the most indisputable character, have been too often presented, to leave room for doubt. Too many hundreds of operatives have been forced to feel, even in our country, the effect of honest expressions of their opinions, when in conflict with their employers, to leave us in doubt upon this point.

But we are wandering far from the object which we had in view, in the commencement of this article. We merely intended to write a few words introductory to an extract from a speech of the Hon. T. H. BAYLY, delivered in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the 17th instant. We make this extract from a sense of duty to a large portion of our Southern brethern; and in doing so would add a word of our own. He said:—

"The gentleman from Maine [Mr. SMART] says slavery, wherever it exists, degrades labor, and thus the free white laborers of the north are excluded. I have heard this assertion often made in this House, and it has always surprised me. It shows that want of information upon the subject which is always manifested here in the discussions upon this subject. So far from its being true, the very reverse is the case. So far from slavery degrading the condition of the free white laborer, the very reverse is the case, as the most notorious facts will prove. In a slave State, the distinctions in society do not grow out of the difference of pursuits, but out of condition and color. It is not the fact that the negro labors that degrades him; for let him be as idle as he may, even if he be able to live without work, his social position is still beneath that of the poorest white laborer. No white man in the south considers labor degraded because negroes perform it, any more than they do religion, because many of them profess it. In truth, it is the only thing which tends to elevate them; and they are not degraded because they follow an honest pursuit, but in despite of it. I have seen white men and their sons, worth thousands of dollars, working in the same field with their slaves. I have seen many as respectable men as are in my district or anywhere else, working side by side in their fields with slaves they had hired. But they did not feel themselves degraded, nor does anybody consider them so. Go through the State of Virginia, and you will find two-thirds of the strikers in the blacksmiths' shops negroes; but the white blacksmite does not consider himself degraded in consequence. On the contrary, they generally prefer it. They can make him perform menial duties in and about the shop, which they would be reluctant to exact of a white man. There is one species of labor performed by negroes in the southern States, and but one species, which is considered degrading; but it is not so considered in the non-slaveholding States. I mean menial labor. There is not a white man in my district who could be employed at any wages to become a boot black, or a carriage-driver, or a dining-room servant. I repeat: in the non-slaveholding States the distinctions in social intercourse grow out of wealth and pursuits; in the slave States, mostly out of color and condition. And I speak from minute personal observation when I say that distinctions in society, growing out of factitious circumstances, is infinitely greater in the nonslaveholding than in the slaveholding States. The respectable white laborers in the south are treated with an infinite deal more courtesy and respect by men of other pursuits, than they are at the north, and their position in the social state is higher. And the reason is the one I have given.

"I have heard it argued, too, that the rights of labor are not likely to be so well protected in a Slave State as in a non-slaveholding State; and we have been told, that in the struggle going on between capital and labor for a fair distribution of the profits resulting from their joint capacities, labor is not likely to have as good a chance in a slave State as in a non-slaveholding State. And this has been assigned as a reason for excluding slavery from the new territories. If I have succeeded in showing slavery from the territories, it is immaterial whether this argument be true or false. But is it true? The very reverse is the case; and the reason is as obvious as the fact is notorious. Tell me a single occasion upon which they have been found sustaining a system, the tendency of which is to enhance the profits of capital at the expense of the profits of labor. In a slave State there is no struggle, there is no antagonism between capital and labor. They are united in the same hands. The greater part of the capital of the southern planters, as the whole of the capital of the indigent white man, is labor.

"The southern capitalist is more interested in the profits of labor than he is in the profits of money or capital in its ordinary acception. You cannot impair the profits of labor, without injuring the wealthy southern slave holder. In this respect, the southern planter and the independent northern and western farmer, who cultivates his own land with his own labor, differs from the capitalists. They are interested both in the profits of capital and labor—generally more in the latter than the former; and hence you generally find both these classes opposed to all systems which are calculated to depress labor; and this is the real philosophy of Mr. Jeffer-son's remark, that the Democracy of the north were his natural allies of the south."

There is a very general disposition, on the part of those who have their own purposes to subserve in doing so, to speak and write of our fellow-citizens of the southern States, in the manner referred to by Mr. BAYLY. No remark is more common than that of the degradation of labor, under their institutions. We have been, from childhood up, impressed with views hostile to the existence of Slavery; but, at the same time, we have ever valued truth above every other attribute. We have lived in the midst of slavery, and know its evils. We have also long lived where it did not exist; and see, and know how to appreciate the blessings of freedom among intelligent beings. We have seen, too, many things utterly incompatible with freedom, where there has been the greatest *pretended* regard for liberty. *We know to be true* the statement made by that gentleman, that the honest and intelligent operative, in the slave States, is not less highly appreciated, than he is in any other part of our country: and as it respects the curse of a would-be aristocracy, that is not peculiar to the southern States. If it is a peculiar characteristic of *any part* of our country, that part is the region in which may be found our most wealthy manufacturing companies; and where chartered privileges are most unsparingly conferred.

We recognise in no man a right to arrogate power: and, as a general fact, we have seen that those only who are least worthy of it, seek to exercise power over their fellow men. But we are also convinced, that there are those in our own country, who are incapable of governing and controlling themselves; and we should be far from entrusting to these the government of others. When they shall have attained to a higher degree of intellectual capacity—when they shall have become the equals of the Anglo-Saxon race, we shall not object to sharing with them all the privileges of government, and asserting and defending their mental, and their right to political equality. They are not now thus entitled; and probably never will be. But the right of all of every intelligent race, to the full benefits of a government like our own, and the denial of any authority to curtail those benefits, is what we most positively assert, and shall ever strenuously maintain. Our Democratic brethren of the South have never been backward in asserting and defending these important truths: and it is on this account, more than any other, that they have found the Democracy of the North and West to be the natural allies of the South. Their hopes, their aims, their interests are the same; and so they will ever remain.

A Rich Treat.

The Concert given by the Steyermarkische Musical Company, at the Athenæum, on Saturday evening, was one of the most exquisite performances it has ever been our good fortune to witness. The company numbers nineteen persons; and to say that they are perfect masters of their art, would but inadequately convey to the mind, an idea of their skill and talents as performers, and the admirable accuracy of their execution. The judgment passed upon them by the audience, which burst forth in the most vociferous and enthusiastic applause, at the close of every piece, (and which was never quieted until the piece was repeated,) was the best evidence that could be asked of the high opinion entertained for them by a discriminating and intelligent Pittsburgh audience. We have not time at present, to criticise the execution of each piece distinctly; but we cannot close this notice without briefly alluding to a couple of performances, which altogether exceeded any thing ever listened to in this city before. The Marseilles Hymn, which was happily introduced in the course of another piece, was played in such strains as sent a thrill of patriotic emotions to every heart; and the audience, overwhelmed with delight, gave way to their feelings in such unrestrained shouts of applause, as made the building vibrate beneath them! The "Railroad Gallop," at the close of the performance, was a most admirable representation. The ringing of the bell, the blowing off steam, the whistle, the starting of the cars, the hum and whiz of wheels, were all imitated to the life. The execution of this piece convulsed the audience with laughter; and by by particular desire, it will be repeated this evening. We would advise our citizens who wish to enjoy a rich treat, by all means to attend the second Concert of the Steyermarkische company, to-night.

Gen. Cushing.

This brave officer and noble son of Massachusetts arrived in this city on Saturday morning, on board the steamer Messenger, and left shortly afterwards on the Brownsville packet, on his way to Washington city. It is a matter of regret to our citizens, generally, that Gen. Cushing did not make a longer stay in Pittsburgh—he would have received that attention which his distinguished talents and lofty patriotism justly claim for him.

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From the London Times of April 29.

SUFFERING IN ENGLAND.

All our cities exhibit an increasing pressure of industry upon the staple employments of the country. Whether it be spinning, or weaving or framework knitting, the whole textile manufacture is besieged by hungry myriads, who divide in rapidly increasing numbers starved profits and diminished returns. Nothing can be more lamentable than the accounts which daily reach us from the northern and midland towns. There are masses of destitution beyond all local remedy. The kindest and most hopful break down in the attempt to do anything for the misery they are obliged to witness. It darkens their spirits and paralyzes their powers. The more they do, the more they find remaining to be done. Some towns are worse than others; and we would fain hope that the example we are about to give is one aggravated above the common lot by peculiarly unfavorable circumstances of trade or position. The accounts, however, from other manufacturing towns are to much the same purport.

Some evidence has just been collected by Mr. J. C. Wright as to distress in Nottingham and its neighborhood. Whatever that gentleman's opinions might be as to the "decisive measures of amelioration" incumbent on Government, he provided for the impartiality of his information by obtaining it from a great variety of sources. Nothing can be more distressing than the evidence so collected. Mr. Brooke, the vicar of St. Mary's says,—"I believe that a large portion of the humbler classes in this town are now in a state of semi-starvation. I see numbers who bar decent clothes on their backs when I first came here (April, 1848, a year when there was a spirit of trade) whom I now recognize going about in dirt and rags—worn and emaciated. One of my curates, who was in Ireland during the famine of last year, and on several of the relief committees, declares that he saw no destitution in that country more than he has witnessed here in Nottingham, and was surprised at the patience with which it was borne. A large part of the furniture and apparel of the operatives is pawned or sold; and if I send my lay agent to inquire after the numerous children missing from the school, the cause of their absence, in most instances, is found to be that they have no clothes in which to appear. I believe that the generality cannot do more than exist (especially the stockingers,) even when they are in full work, owing to the miserably low wages they receive."—Another clergyman says,—"I verily believe that for the space of at least eighteen months, not one half of the mechanics' families in Trinity district have had more than just enough to keep them from absolute starvation, and that, generally the food of the poor inhabitants has been most unequal in kind and quantity, to nature's requirements. I have no hesitation in saying, that such a state of things must predispose men to join in any movement that (however vain as the fact is notorious. Tell me a single occasion upon which they have been found sustaining a system, the tendency of which is to enhance the profits of capital at the expense of the profits of labor. In a slave State there is no struggle, there is no antagonism between capital and labor. They are united in the same hands. The greater part of the capital of the southern planters, as the whole of the capital of the indigent white man, is labor.

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From the Boston Evening Gazette.

"Opposition the Life of Trade."

While journeying one day from London to Oxford, before railroads were in use, in the good old fashioned stage-coach, I chanced to meet a fine, hearty, hale specimen of an Englishman, who was as good a stage coach companion as one ever meets. He had a joke to crack at every mile-stone, and his laugh drove all *ennui* out of the way. At every stopping-place he was sure to draw a laugh from the bar-maid by some innocent piece of wit, and in the twinkle of his small black eye was a mingled expression of cunning and acuteness. An opposition coach came along, and for a little way we were side by side—the horses partaking of the spirit of the drivers, who seemed determined that it should be their last race, at the break-neck speed we were going. The old gentleman entered into the sport with great glee; and, with his head out of the window, he shouted first at the horses, and then at the opposi e driver, till we finally outstripped them, when the old gentleman laid back and declared that "Opposition was the life of everything."

"When I was a young man," said he, "I set up in the hat trade, and took a store in London, where there was not a hat store within a quarter of a mile, thinking I should do more where there were no others; but I found that, at the end of the year, all that I made might have been put in the corner of my small eye, and not have injured its sight. I sat down one day, and, after thinking that my fat was a mighty hard one, told my boy that I was going out awhile, and that he must keep a sharp look out for customers. I went down town, and looking around, found that two or three hatters were driving a very good trade very near together, and passing into one store, I found its owner quite a talkative man. We put our heads together, and, in the course of a week, the store directly opposite him received my stock in trade, and a coat of blue paint on the outside, while his received a coat of green.

"The first day I did nothing but stand in the door and look pouty at the green store, and my friend Blake stood on his steps looking ditto at me. As people came in I commenced running down the green store, and Blake always run the blue, so between us both, we built up a trade that way quite respectable. People having taken sides, and new comers always purchasing of one or the other, we gradually grew rich, and, at the end of some dozen years, we settled up, and I found that opposition, or apparently so, had made my fortune."

Brigadier General Cadwallader.

This distinguished son of the Keystone State arrived in our city yesterday, and has received the consideration and attention which are due to his great merits and brilliant services. General Cadwalder inherits a distinguished military name, his ancestors having played prominent parts in the bloody drama of our Revolution. Desirous of maintaining the reputation of his family, by following their illustrious example, in serving his country in the tented field, he abandoned a position of elegant ease and independence, and eagerly embraced the hardships and perils of this eventful war. Having acquired an excellent knowledge of the discipline and duties of the soldier, in a prominent position in the volunteer corps, he was enabled to enter upon the active duties of command with the readiness, skill, and tact of the experienced and educated officer. Thus we find him on his perilous march from Vera Cruz to Puebla, through a country swarming with guerrilas, displaying all the coolness, promptitude, and resources of a veteran, and conducting his troops with safety and steadiness to the point of their destination.

Gen. Cadwallader bore a conspicuous part in the battles in the basin of Mexico. At Contreras he held in check the large force which Santa Anna led to the rescue of Valencia, and thereby greatly assisted Gen. Smith in defeating the Mexican General. At Churubusco, he was in the thickest of the fight, and his brigade suffered severely. At Molino del Rey, Gen. Cadwallader performed a brilliant effective service, in affording a timely aid to the division of Gen. Worth, when that gallant body of troops seemed to be exposed to inevitable defeat and annihilation. But we have not time or space to do full justice to Gen. Cadwallader's services. They have been brilliant on the battle-field, and highly useful and effective in the Camp. May his return in safety be attended by the praises and applause of his countrymen. And may he long live to enjoy the consciousness of having honestly and bravely served his country.—*N. O. Delta.*

The first American Cotton Factory.

At Pawtucket, Rhode Island, is the old mill of Samuel Slater, Esq., being the first building erected in America for the manufacture of cotton goods. It is a venerable wood-built structure, two stories in height, bearing numerous evidences of antiquity, and we believe was erected in 1793. Two spinning frames, the first in the mill, are still there, and are used as a husbandry, on the implements of most of the mechanical trades. The structure of a vast multitude of engines and machinery of we look at our own clothing; shoes, boots, gloves, caps, &c.; or at the furniture in our houses, the books on our shelves, the harness of our horses, and even the substance of our carriages, what a multitude of instances and forms of this manufacture, wrought out by human ingenuity, meet our eye! What an article has this single material for the relief of our necessities, and the supply of conveniences, in every state and stage of life! Civilized society would suffer immense inconvenience and discomfort from the loss of this one article.

It is a curious but true reflection, that, though the workers of the article, particularly shoemakers, have generally been ranked low in society, and even among their fellow mechanics, yet from that craft have sprung many of the most distinguished ornaments of our race; scholars, poets, philosophers, patriots, whose fame is immortal.

The aggregate annual amount expended in the boot, shoe, and leather business of this country, nearly reaches the total value of the cotton crop of the United States. As regards the amount of capital and number of hands employed, says the Troy Whig, the shoe business is said to take precedence of any other branch of manufactures carried on in America, producing commodities to the value of $50,000,000 annually, and giving employment to between 100,000 and 200,000 operatives, men and women.

The statistics of productive industry in Massachusetts for 1846, show that there were made, during that year, the following amount of boots and shoes:

Counties.	*Pairs of Boots.*	*Pairs of Shoes.*	*Value.*
Suffolk,	32,479	47,631	$207,336
Essex,	1,888,170	8,380,179	4,976,534
Middlesex,	231,450	3,090,633	2,294,710
Worcester,	800,029	2,950,407	2,507,402
Hampshire,	20,567	19,293	56,775
Hampden,	9,999	50,697	71,998
Franklin,	34,315	32,020	85,234
Berkshire,	16,163	69,370	105,497
Norfolk,	332,853	1,021,454	2,357,016
Bristol,	46,732	130,245	194,794
Plymouth,	320,860	2,199,030	1,929,418
Barnstable,	36,075	17,500	27,625
Dukes,	240	1,700	3,835
Nantucket,	370	2,300	5,200
Total,	3,753,100	17,123,411	$14,799,140
Amount of leather made in said State in 1846,			3,836,657
Value of shoes made in 1846,			18,206
" lasts " "			30,145
" India rubber shoes,			313,000
Total for Massachusetts,			$19,046,238

All this immense quantity of boots and shoes is made by hand, no machinery being employed except for the manufacture of lasts and pegs. It is said that, vast as the supply is, the market is never overstocked. The twenty millions of pairs made every year in Massachusetts are not sufficient for the western market; and we learn from the Dochester American, that western dealers are compelled to leave their orders ahead, or go without the articles. Many dealers west of the lakes found the market so limited last fall, that they were unable to get their usual supply.

The Canada tariff of 1846 placed a duty on the American articles at so high a rate, that it amounts to prohibition. The Yankees, however, were not to be outdone by its operation. Messrs. Brown & Childs, of Montreal, have opened an extensive manufactory there, and employ some 400 workmen from Massachusetts. They are now supplying the dealers in the upper and lower provinces.

The Mercantile Times furnishes a statement of the same manufacture in England; from which it appears that the total amount of leather tanned, tawed, dressed, and curried, is estimated at 50,000,000 pounds, which, at one shilling and eight pence per pound, is £4,166,000 as the value of the leather only. Supposing the value of the leather to amount to one-third the value of the articles produced from it, that would show a result of about twelve millions and a half.

The number of hands employed in all the various branches, from the tanner to the finisher of the finest manufacture of leather, is estimated at 275,000; while the wages paid amount to about £7,000,000 sterling, or nearly $34,000,000. Scotland is not included in this estimate.

Col. Duncan.

This veteran of the war arrived here last Sunday. He was in the first and last battle fought in Mexico. He was with Gen. Taylor from the battle of Palo Alto to the capture of Monterey, and with Gen. Scott from the surrender of Vera Cruz to the conquest of the city of Mexico. He has distinguished himself on many fields. At the council of war on the close of the battle of Palo Alto he was one of the three officers who approved of Gen. Taylor's determination to give the enemy battle the next day. His deeds are his best eulogy.—*N. O. Delta.*

CONUNDRUM.—What tree is that which has neither root, branches nor foliage, and yet annually bears upon its leafless summit the most beautiful, lovely and estimable flower in the whole universe? A lady's *eaddle tree*, to be sure.

AN IMPRESSIVE FACT.—It will not be forgotten, after the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, and following the capture of Montery, that the Federal press claimed nearly all our Generals of the regular army, as members of the Federal party. Every opposition paper talked of the war as having been made a war of victory by "Whig Generals." Time at last tells the truth, and we find how wide of the mark were all these estimates. We now see the list of regular Generals and Colonels, who are Democrats, that comprises the best blood of the old army—WORTH, TWIGGS, JESUP, KEARNEY, HARNEY, RILEY and DUNCAN! But, say the opposition papers, General WORTH and others, have become Democrats since the war broke out! We deny the fact; but, if so, what does it prove? *That the Federal opposition to the war has converted the officers, as well as the men into Democrats!*—*Pennsylvanian.*

MR. WHEATON.—A late number of the London Times, in an article upon the Schleswig question, quotes the opinion of the late Henry Wheaton, "a name," says the Times, "which we cannot mention without a passing tribute to the character, the learning, and the virtues of a man who as a great international lawyer, leaves not his like behind."

LONGEVITY.—Died, at Wexford, Canada West, Mr. *Daniel Aiken*, aged 120 years. He had, during his life, contracted seven marriages, and had 520 grand-children and great grand-children; 300 boys and 220 girls.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The Razor Strop man was forced to blush for the first time in his life, on Saturday night. We say for the first time, for we are told that he boasts of never having done any thing worse than selling his strops; and we know (after a trial of one of them,) that that is not a blushable offence. Well, Mr. Smith (for this is his name,) went to see Fox in the box, for an entrance card to which he paid the price of three strops. The boys in the Pit (who have no music in their souls, and consequently, always seek other excitements than the overtures of the orchestra,) soon discovered him—for they are all *sharp* enough to know him, and on such occasions need no honing. One began a sepulchral tone: "A few more left." Another took it up; and in a moment, the peculiar exclamations of the Strop Man was being echoed in every part of the house. Poor Smith colored up, and would no doubt have given the proceeds of a day's sales, if he had been in Varner's snoozing.

☞ We have heard some complaint as to the style and manner of the persons who had the body of the drowned man in charge on Friday. They carried him on a rough board, upon their shoulders, without covering—and through the middle of the streets! We think it must have been a disgusting, and horrible sight. We know not who did it, but the Coroner should have seen to it that more respect might have been shown to the dead, as well as to the feelings of the citizens. It does indeed seem true that public servants are not always the most sensitive.

POOR GIRL.—An interesting and innocent looking girl, about eighteen years of age, was taken from the Allegheny wharf yesterday, for protection, by the Police. She had committed no offence, and they could not commit her. She had neither mother, father, friends nor money! What the Mayor did with her, we know not; but had we a Rosine Association here, as the benevolent ladies of Philadelphia have, she would not be friendless long, and would certainly be saved—perhaps be made an ornament to society. But Pittsburgh has yet to learn its duty to the unfortunate.

☞ There is a heavy jury in the case of *Downey vs Arnold*. These are the names of some of them:—James Crawford, James Gray, (4th street,) Charles Barnett, John M. Irvin, David Wirts, Thomas Flood, R. Tanner, and five others whose names we do not recollect. Should these agree they will get along harmoniously, and return the verdict in a short time; but woe be to the hungry should a difference of opinion exist—for these men, like Taylor, will "never surrender."

☞ A correspondent of the Franklin Advocate, speaking of the trial in this city of Oliver Jones, for robbing the mail in Crawford county, says:—"Last night I observed the boy in the pit of the theatre, and he appeared to think the change by no means a disagreeable one. He is one of the b'hoys and no mistake. He told some person, who asked him what he was in prison for, that 'he had stolen a *saw-mill*, and was arrested while going back to bring away the dam.'"

VANDALISM.—Some member of the "savage horde," a class to be found in every community, has been practising for his gratification by cutting down the trees in the Allegheny Diamond squares. We pity the wretch that is guilty of such an act, yet we would not interfere to ward off a severe and just punishment. We hope the police may discover him.

THEATRE.—We never saw the Theatre more crowded than it was last Saturday evening, on the occasion of Mr. Forrest's personation of Metamora—one of *his* characters. The same piece will be performed to-night, by request of the hundreds who failed in gaining admission on Saturday evening.

☞ The great Methodist orator, Bascom, preached yesterday morning in the Cumberland Church. But a small proportion of those who went to hear him succeeded in gaining admittance, so great was the crowd.

Rev. Parsons preached in the afternoon in Dr. Riddle's Church. It was filled to overflowing.

☞ The case of *Downey vs Arnold*, still occupies the attention of the United States District Court. It will probablygo to the jury to-day.

☞ In all ages of the world, in every clime, from the frozen regions of the north, to the vernal and sunny lands that lie beneath the tropics, and in every station of life, the human race have been and ever will be a living prey to worms. All children, especially, whether the prince or the peasant, are all alike subjected to its ravages. The remedy calculated to arrest this universal scourge is Dr. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, prepared at Pittsburgh, Pa., which eradicates every worm from the patient, giving immediate relief, improves the tone of the stomach, and leaves the system in a beautiful condition.

☞ Judge A. G. Sutton, of Norwalk, Ohio, writes under date of November 19, 1846, that "Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture is doing wonders in all kinds of complaints. People invest it with properties little short of the magical. In Fever and Ague, in bilious diseases, in dropsy, in gravel, in female difficulty, long diseases, consumption, dyspepsia," &c., for why should we go over the whole catalogue? "it takes all these and more, and its beneficial effect is apparent in every instance;" but to what must we attribute its success; there we must stop, the whole course of its success has puzzled us, we do not understand it. Medical men step out of their path to crush it; they put their heel upon it, it escapes them, they look about a little, and pomposity of manner which is half their capital in trade; and fall to, tooth and nail, to put it out of existence; but the harder they fight, the stronger grows the nostrum, and the weaker their own practice; and, discomfited, they resume the air of a broden down dandy with his once fashionable but now ragged cloak—their dignity, solidity and form in the fray, and walk off with an air of majesty. Reader, get a pamphlet from the Agent in your vicinity; the advertisement is in our columns under "Great American Remedy."

Agents in this city—

Hays & Brockway, Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 2, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ma12

☞ DR. WILLARD'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS AGAINST THE WORLD.—The daily and weekly papers of the day are filled with long and labored advertisements, some professing to cure *this thing* and others *that thing*, but *many* of them *professing* to cure *every thing*. This doctrine does not, however, generally receive much favor; yet *some* have supposed that a medicine existed that would cure all kinds of diseases; some mysterious and generally unknown principle in the medical kingdom, which would dig out the very root of disease. This however is not the case, and nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that it is so; such a thing never existed save in the imagination of the manufacturer of some "Elixir of Life," "Universal Panacea," "Balsam of Life," or something of this kind. Each class of diseases has its proper remedy and is so arranged by nature. For Liver and Billious complaints we have no account of anything surpassing Dr. Willard's Anti-Billious and Liver Pills. Try them, only 25 cents per box.

These medicines prepared and sold by the proprietors, A. W. Brockway & Co., No 2, Commercial Row, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all letters for agencies or other business must be addressed. Sold also by J. Schoonmaker & Co., Ogden & Snowden, Joel Mosher, R. E. Sellers, F. L. Snowden, John P. Scott, J. H. Cassel, James A. Jones, John Hays, Spaulding & Kneeland, and W. Jackson.

Also, by Elliott & Beckam, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city. apll-dawy1

☞ Notice.—THE S. B. "Beaver," C. E. CLARKE, Master, will leave, after this notice, for Beaver, Glasgow, and Wellsville, *punctually* at 9 o'clock in the morning. my20

☞ DEATH FROM A STRONG COLD.—By neglecting those salutary precautions which common sense dictates, many—very many—fall victims to their improvidence. We have seen the young bride, blooming, as it were, as the bird of paradise and the fair flower of hope, the pride of her father and the joy of her mother—her cheek flushed with anticipation, and her eye beaming with the soft expression of love—the gay dreams of life dancing on her fancy with the rich and variegated tints of the rainbow's promise. We have seen all this changed—aye, the wedding garment for a shroud, and the bridal chamber for the sepulchre of the dead; and all this from neglecting a common COLD. Now, before it is too late, use *Dr. Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar*, which gives immediate relief, as thousands of our most intelligent families now admit of its most extraordinary cures. The gay, the beautiful, and the young speak forth its praise, and will, so long as it makes positive cures, and cheers the despairing family fireside.

For sale by Spaulding and Kneeland, Grant street, one door below Second. Also, by Kidd & Co., corner Wood and Fourth sts. ma12

☞ IMPORTANT WARNING TO THOSE WHO NEGLECT A COLD.—It is evident, and admitted by the most exper