



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1861.

For Afternoon and Midnight Telegraph and Local News See First Six Pages.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

By the latest arrival from Europe, we perceive that the "Three Powers" are about to make short work of our neighbor Mexico. The real object of this expedition is gradually developing itself, which is simply the subjugation of that country. The purpose of the expedition as given out a few months ago was a very innocent one—only asking Mexico to settle a few honest debts, but now the seizure of her ports and the confiscation of her revenues are to be the preliminary incidents of the undertaking. A manly upstart in the city of Mexico will be the next move, and afterwards the establishment of an entirely new form of government. A "strong government" is announced as the one contemplated for Mexico, which means anything but a republic, like our own. It means any thing but respect for democratic forms or constitutional usages. Its foundation is a military despotism, and the three powers are cautiously forging the chains which are to bind prostrate Mexico in the fetters of slavery.

The United States having its hands full in fighting rebellion at home, has no time to devote to the encroachments of foreign powers. A Paris journal, however, assures our government, that the triple convention is to be submitted to the United States with a view of "securing its co-operation," which, if we accept, will, if not the three powers will proceed with their programme anyway.

Object of the Naval Expedition. It is probable that one of the great objects of the expedition to the bays and harbors of South Carolina is to open there, under the federal flag, two or more convenient ports for the shipment of cotton. As soon as custom-houses are established, these ports will be opened to the commerce of all nations. British, French, and other goods, not contraband of war, can be imported, subject to the United States tariff, and cotton may be purchased and exported by British, French and American agents. It may be said, however, that under the laws of the Confederate government, the exportation is not to be permitted. Even in this case the federal government will gain an important advantage in its relations with foreign powers. England and France, should they be disposed to go to war for cotton, must give it upon the power that withholds from them the article.

Exchange of Prisoners. General Wood has been instructed to communicate with the proper Confederate authorities, under a flag of truce, in reference to facilities for supplying the prisoners in their custody with clothing and other necessities. The release of Lieut. Albert Kunz, on parole for a limited period, has been reciprocated on our part by the release of a rebel prisoner.

There is still a prospect of a general exchange of prisoners, although there is as yet no definite arrangement on the subject. The indications are that the administration will act with promptness in maintaining whatever successes the expedition may have already achieved in the neighborhood of Beaufort. As at the commencement of the preparation towards the United States, the people deprecate the idea of a new war, especially with this country. They prefer to suffer a while for the want of cotton rather than to engage in a war with the people of the United States, who are so nearly allied to them.

The official advice from Europe, just received, show a strengthening of the belief in the restoration of the Union, and increased confidence that the administration will be able to reestablish its authority, and especially gratifying in these respects is the news from England.

High Rates of Freight.—The Editor. Western farmers complain that, owing to the high rates of freight on the railways connecting with the seaboard, they are unable to realize a sufficient return for their produce. A Cincinnati paper furnishes a statement, in which it appears that a bushel of corn, which costs 10 cents in the centre of Illinois, costs 90 cents by the time it has reached Liverpool! It costs 40 cents to transport a bushel of corn from Central Illinois to New York or Philadelphia, which is one hundred and fifty per cent. more than it costs to carry it from New York or Philadelphia to Liverpool. It has never been so before since the introduction of railroads and canals, and the railroad says it is so now because the Mississippi is closed and the railroads have more than they can do—hence the advance of prices. As the cause what it may, the result is likely to prove disastrous. The Western farmers are growing discouraged, and all through Illinois and Iowa they are resolved to turn their attention from grain-growing to stock-raising.

The Wisconsin Election.

The Milwaukee News, referring to the late election in that State, says that returns from counties containing four fifths of the entire vote of the State leave the result of the election yet in doubt as to all the candidates upon the general ticket. A county give Ferguson, democrat, for governor, a majority over Harvey of more than 600. In the same counties two years ago, Randall's majority was 2,140—making a democratic gain thus far of between 2,000 and 2,700. In the remaining counties, Randall received a majority of less than 1,300. Should the returns from the balance of the State continue in the same character as those already received, nothing but the official canvass will definitely decide the question. We are still of the opinion that the democratic candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Bank Comptroller, and State Prison Commissioner are elected by small majorities, and that the democrats will have a small majority in the Assembly. But of this matter no man can definitely judge.

In any event it is quite certain that the democrats of Wisconsin have gained since last year in the vicinity of 20,000 votes, and have an even chance for the majority in the Assembly. This is a sufficient source of gratification until the fate of the State candidates is more clearly ascertained.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 14th, publishes a leader, with startling head lines, in large capitals, as follows: "NAVAL ATTACK ON PORT ROYAL—BATTERIES AND SHIPS DESTROYED IN FULL DETAIL."

We are in the midst of a mass of conflicting rumors which reached us yesterday from Port Royal. Early in the day it was reported that the abandonment of Fort Walker was owing to the supply of powder becoming exhausted. Our local dispatches are not very different, but very conflicting. They state that the fort was gallantly held by its defenders until twenty-seven of its battery of twenty-nine guns either were dismantled or rendered useless.

The Mercury continues: "There is no doubt that the fleet will succeed in the capture of an immense amount of cotton of the best quality. We understand that our forces have placed formidable obstructions in the river four miles below Beaufort. Gen. Lee is hard at work near Beaufort, and Gen. Ripley at Boyd's Landing, for the defence of the Charleston and Tennessee R.R.'s. A dispatch dated Pocotaligo, Nov. 9, says: "Gen. Deayton retired in two columns by Pipe's River, and is now at Bluffton. The number of casualties he reports from thirty to forty."

Gen. Donovon retreated by way of Ladies Island and Beaufort to Port Royal. Beaufort had not been burned, as a result of cotton, but it is well known that Bluffton would be burned in case it was attacked. The railroads, at Pocotaligo, Charleston and Savannah are in the track of danger.

Notwithstanding we stated yesterday that Col. Ziegler's regiment had been disbanded, and the companies assigned to other commands. The Harrisburg Patriot and Statesman denies this, saying: "We are informed by the Quartermaster that Col. Ziegler's regiment has not been disbanded. The Colonel has arrived from York, where he has been ill for a week or two days, and that the regiment will probably be full and ready to march within the next ten days."

Affairs Under the Potomac. The Washington Star of last evening, says: "The Courier de Lion went down to Matamoros again yesterday afternoon carrying Professor Lowe as passenger. The professor made two ascensions in his reconnaissance balloon from the Maryland shore, and on the second night before last, and the atmosphere being clear, he discovered camp fires extending all along the year of the Potomac, and for ten or twelve miles in the direction of Manassas, indicating that the enemy is still in some force in that vicinity."

There is no evidence of the erection of a rebel battery at White House, as our pickets extend a considerable distance in that direction. Fifteen or twenty steamers and sailing vessels have passed the Confederate batteries in the last fortnight, night and day, and been fired at, and these not one has been struck.

Private Missions to Europe. We have already published accounts of the sailing of several distinguished Americans for Europe, supposed to be sent there by our government. The following, from the New York Post, is the latest we have seen upon the subject: "There is no doubt that Archbishop Hughes and Thurlow Wood go to Europe, though perfectly independent of the government, yet, in a certain sense, on its behalf. The visit was suggested by the President, or rather Mr. Seward, and the object is to meet such men as Sidiell, Mason and the other diplomatic of the rebel government, and create a Northern sentiment in English and French political and social circles. It is rumored that Edward Everett and Bishop McIlwain will follow in a few days, and that Mr. Bancroft, the historian, who so deservedly stands so high in Europe, will also make a visit, before the hard winter sets in, to the English capital. There can be no mistake about these visits. They are in no sense diplomatic errands abroad, but are really private excursions abroad, suggested by the State Department, for the purpose of affording intelligent Englishmen an opportunity to discuss with the same class of Americans the war and the various questions connected with it."

Colored Spectacles. Many persons who have weak eyes wear colored spectacles, when they are positively injured. On no account should colored glasses be worn on a dull day, in the dusk of the evening, or as a general rule, in mild artificial light. The reasons for such caution in the use of glasses are, that the power of the eyes becomes impaired to endure strong light by accustoming them to the impressions of feeble illuminations. Some persons who have delicate organs may sometimes employ spectacles of lightly-tinted glass for reading and writing, but they should be avoided if possible. Colored glasses are useful to protect the eye from the brilliant reflection of snow and the bright rays of the oxyhydrogen, and for that purpose they should be a deep green. Persons recovering from inflammation of the eyes should also wear such glasses, but they ought to be laid aside as soon as possible. The eyes should be accustomed to endure strong sunlight when not reflected from dazzling surfaces, such as bodies of water, white sand and snow,

Our Army Correspondence.

QUARTERS PENNA. THIRTY FIRST, CAMPUS QUERRA, PA. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9th, 1861.

Friend Barry—Having leisure to-day, I embrace the opportunity to give you some account of what we have been doing since we left our sunny city, which I trust will not be without interest to some of my old friends.

We left Pittsburgh nearly three months since to join the other companies which form our brigade, then in camp at Saffold Park, a short distance out on Philadelphia.

Five companies left for the Seat of War on the 21st August, under command of Col. D. H. Williams, assisted by Major and Major Wetherall. The companies were all uniformed before leaving Philadelphia. Our first encampment after reaching the city of "magnificent distances" was a hill, the beyond where the Rhode Island three months regiments were located—about a mile and a half north of the Capitol—we have since moved farther out to be nearer the other regiments of the compliment of being brigaded with three of the best drilled regiments in the service. The Long Island Col. Adams, Pennsylvania's 13th Col. Williams, Pennsylvania's 23d Zouave Col. Brincy, New York Chasseur, Col. Cochran, and the 2d New York.

We have drilled uniformly, have done any amount of battalion drill, and drill in evolutions of the line, the column, and the square. In fact it requires a man to be in the ranks to be able to do so. We were eight hours with our muskets and knapsacks without rest, were a march of 15 miles, but I need not speak of that. I had not a word of complaint from any one. Col. Williams has a son, a boy of 16 years, a volunteer in the ranks, who is doing very well. He accompanied us during the eight days with us—justly well for a boy of his age.

After a review of the brigade by the brigadier Gen. Graham, our Philadelphia friends presented us with two magnificent flags. One is the State Arms on a shield, a beautiful painting—Col. D. H. Williams' name on both of them.

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Mr. Keer's death was a great loss to many friends and relatives to whom he was well known, and to his family, who were a head and shoulders above the rest of the community. He was a man of high standing, and his death was a great loss to the community.

UNDERTAKER. THE PUBLIC-ALLIANCE'S PORTFOLIO, PLASTERER.—T. ALLEN, CO., No. 20 Canal Street, New York, N.Y. Sole agents for the State of Pennsylvania, and for the counties of Allegheny, Adams, Armstrong, Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mifflin, Monroe, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Schuylkill, Snyder, Susquehanna, Wayne, York, and Adams.

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. A Letter on the Nature, Treatment and Restoration of the Manhood, and its Impairment, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, M.D., of New York, N.Y. Price 25 cents. Sold by J. C. KLINE, M.D., 456 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

THE LATE TRUMP. PORT ROYAL, HARBOUR, NOV. 5. We have avenged our wrongs on the soil that was the first to insult the flag of our country. Our troops are in full and complete possession of all the strong positions necessary to hold South Carolina as we now hold Maryland.

The fleet which left Hampton Roads October 21st, after encountering a terrible storm, arrived on Monday, the 5th, and immediately commenced operations. You will have complete details in my next letter. The scene was sublime beyond description. The bombardment and victory took place on the 6th. Our sailors and soldiers acted with wonderful bravery; and nothing but flight saved the foe from a terrible slaughter.

The rebels ran like frightened sheep. This is a most interesting country. We have already seen enough to feel that there is great disgust of treason among the people. They will not attempt, from present appearances, to resist our advances; for we can see that the whole population is patrie-struck and impotent. The slaves are a most obedient people, and Gen. Sherman's proclamation will do great good among the whites. As our ships got into the light, it was amazing to notice how they delivered their terrible broadsides. They

DIVIDED.

November 15th, Mel. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh have this day declared a Dividend of \$100,000, payable to the stockholders on or after the 16th inst.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

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