The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—By the official returns, which we published yesterday, it will be seen that the Coon majority in this county is but 2340 or 700 less than Harrison's majority in 1840, which was 3047.—Most nobly have the democrats of this county withstood The assaults of tyrannical federalism, which, entrenched behind its money-bags, sent far and wide its emissaries to deceive, cajole and if possible, frighten democrats into the support of the "debauchee" whom the federal leaders had set up as their political idol.

It is with no small degree of pride and pleasure, that we advert to the fact that the democrats of our county have fully redeemed the pledge we made for them to their brethren far and near. It will be remembered that, while the federal braggarts were sending abroad their silly boasts about 3 and 4000 major ity for CLAY and MARKLE in this county, we assured our friends that if the redemption of Pennsylvania were left to this county alone, she would accomplish it—that if every other county in the State would vote just as it did in '40, the whigs would lose enough here to give the State to Col POLK. The returns show that this prediction has been triumphantly verified. In 1840, Harrison's majority in Pennsylvania was 343—and now the loss of the whigs in Allegheny as compared with that year, is 707. So, if POLK and CLAY had received, in all the other counties of the State, exactly as many votes as Harrison and Van Buren, Col POLK's majority in the State would have been 364! All honor to the firm, unflinching, indomitable Democrats of old Allegheny.

COL. YOST.—We understand that on Monday the Court quashed the indictment that some of the smart and honest whig leaders managed to make up against Col. Yost, on a charge of having vouched for some naturalized persons who had not been in the country the required period. The result of this indictment against Mr. Yost, exposes the dishonesty of the desperate means resorted to by the whigs to aid their cause in the late contest. At first they courted the foreigners, and appointed a committee to assist them in procuring their naturalization papers, and used every effort to induce them to support the whig ticket.

But failing in this, their next attempt was to intimidate them by circulating ridiculous stories of the illegality of papers to which the names of the Clerks of some of the Courts were attached, and threatening to prosecute every person who would attempt to vote on such papers.

To carry out this trumped up charge, it was necessary that they should arrest some prominent democrat, and as Col Yost had been rather active in informing his countrymen of the true character of whiggery, and in counteracting the falsehoods circulated by their hired Hessians, he was selected for a victim, and was arrested and held to bail on the eve of the election—The matter was brought before the Court on Monday, and resulted as we have stated above.

We do not suppose that the whigs felt any disposition to push the charge further. The election was over, and they could not make any further political use of it, and as they knew the falsity of the accusation from the first, they were disposed to get clear of it as quietly as possible.

This groundless prosecution shows how regardless the whig leaders are of the character and feelings of their fellow citizens, when they have set their hearts upon carrying their projects against the wishes of the people.

☞ The Gazette says that the "Whig party generally favors a change." We suppose it was this knowledge of the whigs that induced our contemporary to change so often in his brief editorial career.

AS WE PREDICTED.—As early as July last, we predicted that if CLAY should be hard pressed at the State Elections, his friends would make a desperate effort to commit him to Nativism, and that they would probably get him to write a letter that would be used to influence Native votes. The following from the New York Mirror shows that our misgivings were well grounded—the miserable, vote-begging demagogue of Ashland has played his last card—and that card, we presume, has won pretty much the entire Native support of New York:

Mr Clay and the Naturalization Laws.—We learn (says the Journal of Commerce) that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this city, from Mr. Clay, in which he says that his opinions relative to the naturalization laws ought not now to be asked from him, as he long since stated that he was totally opposed to the naturalization laws, and thought they should be repealed or essentially modified; and that he had never since seen any reason to alter that opinion. This is the substance of the letter as reported to us by a gentleman who has seen it. The exact expressions we do not profess to give. We understand it has been in the city several days.—*N Y Mirror.*

Late from Havana.—Havana dates to the 13th inst. have been received. The extent of the disaster by the late storm is given in a despatch to the Captain General. It was found on searching the coast that there had been lost seventy-six schooners, the steamer Natchez, two bilanders, ten launches, some loaded and some empty, eight large boats, two fishing boats, and small boats without number.

At Jaruco, one or two schooners and many small boats lost. The river had risen to an alarming height; the houses were inundated, leaving many families houseless. The church was also blown down, the hospital, and many other buildings.

A letter from Cayajabos says, "The royal palm trees form from their roots like weeds, the rivers risen above their banks, plantations destroyed, the people invoking the aid of Heaven, and holding up their children to the Omnipotent, as being always looked upon with favor, all this formed a horrible but exact picture, which fright and desolation diffused." The same adds—the women were obliged to lie down on the grass in order to prevent their dresses being torn off by the wind.

At Alguizar not a single tree was left standing. At San Antonia the theatre and the tower of the church were blown down and several lives lost. At Cardenas and San Francisco its effects were indeed terrible.—Upwards of two hundred and fifty houses were destroyed, and many lives lost.

At Bahia the only vessel which remained at her anchors was the Spanish brig Sabina.

At Guanabacoa much damage was done. The Castle of the Morp and the Light House suffered much.

Preservation of beauty in death.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing of the old castle of Quidlenburgh, in Saxony, states that in a vault in the chapel of the castle, erected is the time of Otho the Great, are the confined remains of many personages distinguished in antecedent ages, the most conspicuous being the body of Maria Aurora, the beautiful countess of Koningsmark, the lady of Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony, and mother by him of the celebrated Marshal Saxe, who gained the battle of Fontenoy. The body lies in a rich and massive coffin, reposing on crimsoned grave clothes, richly embroidered, and dressed as if for a festival. There it has lain for 117 years, and yet every feature is distinctly marked. It has undergone, in the atmosphere of the vault, a drying process, which has quite interrupted that of decay.—*Ball Sun.*

ELECTION RETURNS!

PENNSYLVANIA!

	POLK.	CLAY.
Allegheny,		2340
Westmoreland,	2332	
Washington,	846	
Fayette,	800	
Green,	917	
Beaver,		600
Butler,		137
Somerset,		1626
Armstrong,	579	
Crawford,	650	
Indiana,		751
Mercer,	37	
Phila. city,		3948
Phila. county,		463
Lancaster,		4357
Chester,		398
Delaware,		626
Franklin,	1093	612
Dauphin,	396	876
Lebanon,	991	862
Adams,	92	765
Bedford,	171	90
Berks,	4665	
Montgomery,	1093	
Bucks,	396	
Perry,	991	
Cumberland,	92	
Juniata,	171	
Mifflin	43	
Northumberland,	945	
Schuylkill,	781	
York,	847	
Clarion,	1075	
Huntingdon,		1570
Erie,		1350
Venango	400	
Union		930
Lehigh	255	
Northampton	1042	
Columbia	1653	
Lycoming	700	
Centre	560	

BY LAST NIGHT'S BALTIMORE MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

In the City, the polls closed at 10 o'clock, fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-five votes having been taken in—being sixty-five more votes polled than at the late Governor's election. The whig majority, it will be seen, is now 3,944. At the Governor's election it was 4,017, being a whig loss of 63 votes.

In Southwark the whig majority is 527. At the Governor's election, it was 1,042, being whig loss of 455.

In Moyamensing the whig majority is 94. At the Governor's election it was 165, being a whig loss of 91.

In Northern Liberties the Democratic majority is 372. At the Governor's election it was 170, being a Democratic gain of 202.

A summing up of the whole, as far as received, makes Clay's majority in the City and County, 4,407: At the Governor's election it was 5,947, making a whig loss since then of 1,540.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 31, 1844.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows, viz:

From Customs,	about	$10,750,000
" Lands,	"	450,000
" Miscellaneous sources	"	25,500
		$11,225,500

The expenditures for the same period were—

On account of the Civil List, Miscellaneous and Foreign intercourse,	$1,411,052 05	
On account of the Army,	$1,245,682 75	
On account of the Indian Department,	907,968 76	
On account of the Fortifications,	200,627 24	
On account of the Pensions	223,717 50	
		$3,277,996 25
On account of the Navy,		1,906,206 89
On account of the Interest of Public Debt,		81,404 62
On account of the Reimbursement loan of 1841		234,600 00
On account of the Reimbursement and interest on Treasury Notes,		322,548 61
		$7,233,844 42

—*Madisonian.*

SCIENCE IN FRANCE.

A French gentleman writing from Paris to a friend in America, under date of June last, has the following in regard to the progress of science in that country:—

On the subject of science I must refer you to a recent fact, which must have incalculable results. Our celebrated astronomer, M Arago, has, in the name of a commissioner, and upon the presentation of the Minister of public works, just presented to the Chamber of Deputies the project of a law, tending to grant the sum of 9400 francs for completing many works in the observatory of Paris. In his report, which you will find in the French Journals of this date, and, especially in the "Moniteur," he states what two glass makers, Messrs. Guinaud & Bouteons have presented to the Academy of Science some masses of crown and flint glass, free from every defect and that they engage to furnish some of them of a mire which makes more than three English feet. A new instrument is going to be constructed with these enormous lenses.

Says M Arago in this report:

Astronomers have obtained all their results with a magnifying power of 200 times at most. Ought we fear being deceived in founding great expectations upon a telescope whose light, (size or diameter of the tube) will permit us to employ a magnifying power of 600 times, upon a telescope which will enable us to see the mountains of our Satellites, as Mount Blanc is now seen from Geneva.

Thus in a very short time we shall know by its general aspect whether that planet is inhabited.

A result still more important will be obtained in respect to the creation of the world.

The report continues:

The astronomer will yet find a field of research almost untouched in the nebulosities so vast, and in the forms so varied with which the Heavens are sprinkled. He will study the concentration of the phosphorescent matter; he will mark the time of the rounding of the perphery—the time of appearance of the bright nucleus; the time when the nucleus, having become very brilliant, will remain only surrounded with a thin nebulosity—the time when this nebulosity in its turn will be condensed; then the observer will have followed the birth of a star through all its phases. Other regions of the Heavens will show according to what laws the same Heavenly bodies fade and finally disappear altogether. Reflecting upon this, we cannot but remark what effect it must have upon many notions now prevalent. The old doctrine which would have it that the world was created out of nothing some six thousand years ago, will find itself completely overthrown by the discoveries of science of our own times—for it will be made manifest that the creation of suns and stars is now going on according to fixed laws—namely, by means of luminous emanations, by atmospheres which descend and decrease and become continually more compressed and more inert, that they are no longer atmospheres, but substances at rest.—Accordingly, then, in some months this mystery of the creation and worlds will be going on under the eyes of the civilized people of our earth!

☞ The Vicksburg Whig of the 12th instant, says:—We are authorized by five planters in Warren county to states, that they will give the following premium to any man or company of men who will establish and put in operation a cotton factory in the city of Vicksburg, for the manufacture of coarse cotton. These planters offer to give, as a bonus to the enterprising person who shall commence it ninety-five bales of cotton each year for five years to come, and to purchase all the cotton goods necessary for the use of their plantations from the same factory."

Bost. Post.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

1 Philadelphia city—*William A Crabb, Charles Gibbons.*
2 Philadelphia county—John Foulkrod, James Sutor, jun., OLIVER P CORNYAK.*
3 Montgomery—John B Sterigere.
4 Chester and Delaware—Joseph Baily.
5 Berks—Samuel Fegely.
6 Bucks—Henry Chapman.
7 Lancaster and Lebanon—Benjamin Champneys, *Levi Kline.*
8 Schuylkill, Monroe, Carbon and Pike—George Rahn,* elected in placed F W Hughes, Esq. resigned.
9 Northampton and Lehigh—Jefferson K Heckman.
10 Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—W H Dimock.
11 Bradford and Tioga—Daniel L Sherwood.
12 Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—*Joseph F Quay.*
13 Luzerne and Columbia—Wm S Ross.*
14 Northumberland and Dauphin—Jesse C Horton.
15 Mifflin, Juniata and Union—Henry C Eyer.
16 Cumberland and Perry—William B Anderson.*
17 York—Adam Ebaugh.
18 Adams and Franklin—*Thomas Carson.**
19 Huntingdon and Bedford—*John Morrison.**
20 Clearfield, Cambria, Armstrong and Indiana—Wm Bigler.*
21 Westmoreland and Somerset—John Hill.
22—Fayette and Green—Charles A Black.
23 Washington—*Walter Craig.*
24 Allegheny and Butler—*George Darsie,* Chas C Sullivan.*
25 Beaver and Mercer—*Robert Darragh.*
26 Crawford and Venango—J P Hoover.
27 Erie—*Elijah Babbit.*
28 Warren, M'Kean, Potter, Clarion, Jefferson and Elk—William P Wilcox.

Democrats in Roman, 21—Whigs in *Italic*, 11—Native in SMALL CAPS, 1—new members marked thus (*)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—*James Cooper.*
Allegheny—*T J Bigham, John Riddle, Alexander Hilands, Faunlley Muse.*
Armstrong—Findley Patterson,
Bedford—*John Metzgar, Wm Bishop.*
Berks—Henry W Smith, Jacob Tice, Michael Hoffman, James M Hunter.
Bucks—Wm M Armstrong, Robert James, Michael Worman.
Butler—Joseph Cross.
Cradford—Irad Wilson, John Elliot.
Cambria—*Michael Dan Magehan.*
Columbia—Thomas A Funston.
Chester—*Jesse C Dickey, Robert Parke, William Price.*
Centre, Clearfield and Elk—James Burnside, Lewis W. Smith.
Crawford—Alexander Power, Joseph Gray.
Cumberland—Jacob Heck. *James Kennedy.*
Delaware—*John Larkin, jr.*
Dauphin—*John C Kunkle. John C Harper.*
Erie—*James D Dulop, Mark Baldwin.*
Franklin—*Andrew Snively, Jasper E Brady.*
Fayette—John Gordon, James C Cummings.
Greene—Maxwell, M'Caslin.
Huntigdon—*R A McMurtrie, H Brewster.*
Indiana—*John McFarland,*
Lebanon—*J P Sanderson.*
Lehigh and Carbon—James R Struthers, Jesse Samuels.
Lancaster—*Abraham Herr Smith, John G Shuman, Theredore D Cochran, Benj'n Herr, Joseph Parson.*
Lycoming, Clinton and Poter—A A Stewart, John Smythe.
Luzerne—William Merrifield, James S Campbell.
Mercer—William Porter. *Dirld Sankey.*
Montgomery—Henry Dotts, Benjamin T Hallowell, Benjamin Hill.
Mifflin—James Burns.
Nothumberland—Edward Y Bright.
Nethampton and Monroe—Rudolphus Smith, Jas. Ellet, John Jacoby.
Perry—Thomas O'Bryan.
Philadelphia City—*Charles B Trego, Thomas G Conner, Isaac Hazlehurst, James Bayard, John Gilder.*
Philadelphia County—DAVID G WALTON, W L BANNING, JOSEPH AMER, H A SALTER, JACOB S HOFFMAN, FRANKLIN L JONES, WM. HOLLINGSHEAD, JOSEPH S BREWSTER.
Schuylkill—George Boyer, James Taggart.
Somerset—*M Zimmerman.*
Susquehana and Wyoming—Lewis Brush, Thomas Morley.
Tioga—George Knox.
Warren and M'Kean—Rasselas Brown.
Westmoreland—James M Burrell, Israel Painter, Henry M'Bride.
Wayne and Pike—Richard Eldred.
Union and Juniata—*John Hall, John Adams.*
Venango, Jefferson and Clarion—Robert Barber, James Dowling.
Washington—Daniel Rider, *John Meloy.*
York—Samuel N Bailey, Stephen M'Kinley, John Keller.

Democrats in Roman, 52—Whig in *Italic*, 40—Natives in SMALL CAPS, 8.

Whigs and Natives.—The N. York Post says:—"Mr Ketchum, the whig candidate for Senator for this district, at a public meeting withdrew, his name and requested that no votes should be given for him.—The reason he assigned was, that if his whig friends were to give him their votes, Mr Sanford, the democratic candidate would probably be elected.

This is a withdrawal therefore in favor of the Native American candidate. We understand, however, that some of the whig papers will still keep his name in their columns as a candidate, in the hope of preventing such of the whigs as are disgusted by this movement toward a coalition with the Nativists, from voting for the democratic candidate, or declining to vote at all."

The Post, in some comments upon this alliance says:—The withdrawal of Mr Ketchum is a confession of weakness on the part of the whigs. The rest of the whig candidates, if they remain on the board, will be swept down by the democratic ball that will roll on Tuesday.

The New York Herald has the following among other remarks, upon the subject:

"This is the first movement of the whigs towards utter dissolution. The *Tribune* sees this, and takes some exceptions to the movement, and declares that they won't accept the abandonment of Mr Ketchum, until the whig committee authoritatively instruct them. But the *Express* and other papers, seem to acquiesce in the movement, and it is highly probable that Mr Phœnix, Mr Fish, and all the other Congressional and State candidates, will follow the example of Mr Ketchum.

THE EARL OF ROSS'S TELESCOPE.

This instrument is at length completed and opened for public inspection. It a magnificent contribution to science. At a recent meeting of the British association for the advancement of science, the earl read an elaborate paper upon this great work, at the same time exhibiting a model of his instrument.

"Its focal length was 53 feet, and the mirror 6 feet in diameter, weighing 3 3-4 tons. As the same species of mounting would not do as for the smaller glasses, a different principle had here to be adopted. The telescope was suspended between two solid walls of masonry, and the observations were made from four chambers, one of which, running up a ladder, could carry the elevation so as to observe altitudes from 10 degrees to 40 degrees, whilst the three at the top of the masonry could carry on observations which would extend to 4 or 5 degrees below the pole, the right ascension of the instrument being easily directed by a party from the chamber by the use of a windlass. The weight of the lever apparatus was 2¼ tons, that of the tube 5¼ tons, and the joints and apparatus underneath weighed three tons more. To obviate the loss of time in the direction of the instrument, this was effected by a system of counterpoises so arranged as to require only 3 cwt; the management of the telescope thus being placed within the control of one man. At some length his lordship detailed the plans of casting and polishing the specula, in which he had considerable practical difficulties to overcome, but finally succeeded. With a speculum three feet in diameter he had made some very interesting observations on the nebulæ, and also discovered some new stars. The observations on the nebulæ were illustrated by drawings taken from the mouth of the telescope, which exhibited a remarkable appearance of filamentary substances branching off from one common centre. These were immense clusters of stars, upon the character of which future observation would throw more light."

Correspondence of the N Y Tribune.

THE GREAT CAVE OF KENTUCKY.

MAMMOTH CAVE, Sept. 29th, 1844.

I have been spending a few days at this place examining the most wonderful of all the wonders of Nature. I have spent four days within the Mammoth Cave, and have walked more than seventy miles where the light of day has never yet penetrated; and yet I have only entered the portico of this subterranean temple. This cave is situated on the stage route from Louisville, Kentucky to Nashville, Tennessee, about ninety miles from each place. The land for a great distance around the mouth of the cave, is owned by Dr John Croghan, of Louisville. Dr Croghan is a brother of Colonel George Croghan, the hero of Fort Stephenson. Both the Dr and the Col. (now Inspector General in the United States Army) are at the Cave House. The Doctor is a bachelor of about forty-five—an accomplished scholar, and one of the most perfect gentlemen I have ever met. He is reported to be immensely wealthy. The Colonel is amiable and exceedingly interesting in his intercourse with society; but it is easy at any and at all times to discover that he is endowed with those powers of mind which show that he was "born to command." He has a bold, manly appearance, and he carries in his eye that spirit of defiance that could never quail before any foe. I am not at all surprised that such a man should be ready with his *one hundred and fifty* to give battle to six hundred regulars of the British Army allied to more than three thousand Indians.

The Cave House has been thronged with visitors during the summer and large numbers have been compelled to sleep on matresses through the dining hall and parlors. The house will be enlarged during the winter, so as to accommodate at least two hundred persons more than can be accommodated now. A ball room one hundred feet long and a dining room of the same length are to be completed by the first of May. The crowd is not so great here now as it was a few weeks ago, but still there are guests here from New York and Philadelphia on the North to New Orleans and Mobile on the South.

The parties which enter the Cave usually number from five to fifty, and they walk from ten to twenty-five miles per day. The mouth of the Cave is about one hundred yards from the Cave House. At the mouth of the Cave we descended about twenty feet over stone steps and then walked on horizontally for about one hundred and fifty yards to the place called the Rotunda. Each of us walked with a lamp in our hands preceded by our guide. At the Rotunda we halted for a few moments, and our guide illuminated the place with a Bengal light. There are large vats here, used in our last war in making saltpetre. The Cave here branches off into two avenues. We proceeded on in the main avenue to the Church; the main avenue is about seventy feet wide; the Church is in the side of the avenue extending into the wall about 150 feet. The gallery is exceedingly natural. Sermons have been preached in this Church—"a temple made without hands." As we passed on beyond the Church we saw the prints of the feet of the oxen and of the cart-wheels made there more than thirty years ago.

After walking nearly a mile we came to the Gothic Avenue. This leads off from the main avenue at the right. We ascended a flight of steps about twenty feet and then walked on about two hundred yards when we came to the *Registry Room.* Thousands of names have there been registered on the ceiling over head. We passed on in this avenue till we came to Hercules' pillar. This is an immense column standing about midway between the walls of this avenue. It was evidently formed by water dropping from the ceiling. It must be at least fifteen feet in circumference. Stalagmite Hall is a hundred yards beyond in the same avenue. Here are some ten of fifteen similar columns to the one above mentioned, differing only in size. The next thing of importance we passed was Bonaparte's breast-work. A natural breastwork of rocks extending at the side of the cave for twenty yards. One hundred yards from the breast work is "the old Arm Chair." This is a very large column, extending from the ceiling to the floor, having in its side a well-formed arm chair. The next object we noticed was an elephant's head. The resemblance was exceedingly perfect. A few yards farther you come to the *Lover's Leap.* This is a precipice at the side of the avenue, so deep that but few lovers would dare to leap there, even if, so daring, they could obtain the object of their affections. Directly above the Lover's Leap on the ceiling is an accurate representation of an Indian in the act of flying. We now descended through a narrow crevice called the Elbow Crevice leading to another and another apartment of this immense cave. After passing through Elbow Crevice we came to a magnificent dome called Napoleon's Dome. As it will be impossible to describe one half of what I have seen, in this letter, I will not attempt to give any description of this dome. Near Napoleon's Dome is a large dining table about thirty feet by ten. It is one solid stone about four feet high. It is called Gatewood's Dining Table. A little distance farther on we found an immense pile of cinders like those thrown from a blacksmith's furnace. We then proceeded on about three hundred yards to the end of the avenue. We then retraced our steps returning to the main avenue, having seen enough already to compensate me for traveling from your city to this place. But as yet I had seen but few of the wonders of this subterranean abode.

We then proceeded on in the main avenue until we came to the *Giant's Coffin.* This is a large stone in the shape of a coffin, its height is about five feet and its length about eighteen feet. Directly over the coffin is a large panther on the wall. We then passed around the coffin and entered the *Deserted Chamber.* In the main avenue the ceiling is at least sixty feet high at the entrance of the deserted chamber, but the ceiling of the deserted chamber is not more than four feet high. We passed on through this chamber about ten yards, and we came to a large dome called the Wooden Bowl, on account of a wooden bowl being found there when it was first discovered. At one side of the wooden bowl are the Steeps of Time.

This is a narrow pass down about twenty feet, over natural stone steps. The passage is narrow and difficult to pass. After descending the steeps of time we came to a beautiful spring of water, called Richardson's Spring. We then passed on through the *Arched Way* by the Lady's Saddle Pit, which pit is about eight feet deep; then on to Minerva's Dome, once the Labyrinth, to Louisa's and Goran's Dome. We then passed on by the Bottomless Pit into Pensico Avenue, and by the Wild Dome, over the Great Crossings. We then came to a pulpit of a stalagmite with a book lying upon the pulpit. This is all the work of nature without art. It has received the name of the Devil's pulpit. We then passed through Fine Apple Arch, to Gelico Grotto. All this we saw and passed the first day. We returned to the cave house about six in the evening.

The next morning we started at about 8 o'clock, and went on through the main Cave to the Deserted Chamber, and entered an avenue called the *Humble Shoot.* For a distance of about one hundred yards, we passed through an avenue where the ceiling is so low that we were obliged to stoop as much as possible. We then came to the *Winding Way*, a narrow serpentine passage, through which one person could pass at a time. This extends about fifty yards. At the end of the Winding Way we came to a large chamber called the Great Relief. We then pass through River Hall, over the Dead Sea, along a deep cascade. We then passed on to the River Styx, over which there is a natural bridge. Crossing this bridge, we soon found our selves at the shore of the River Lethe. We there went on board a boat, and were rowed by our guide about thirty yards across the river. I drank of its waters. We then walked on for two hundred yards, when we arrived at the River Jordan. Travellers can pass by the head of the Jordan, and go directly into Purgatory if they choose to do so. We stationed two of our number, whom we thought the most pious, on the banks of the Jordan, and the rest of our company went into Purgatory. It was somewhat muddy on the banks of the Jordan, and two we had stationed there began to pray—"There, there! you have been there long enough do, for Mercy's sake, come out of Purgatory and let us pass over Jordan!" In the course of half an hour we returned, and the smell of fire was not found on our garments. Our whole party entered the large boats at the shore of the Jordan, and began to move slowly over its surface. Part of the way the ceiling is quit low, and in other places very high. The whole distance over is more than half a mile. Music never sounded so sweetly to me as when passing this river. The sweet tones of the never ending echo surpassed any thing I had ever heard or imagined.

After passing the river we walked on for about two miles through many interesting scenes, which I cannot now describe, when we arrived at the foot of the ladder that leads to Mary's Vineyard. We ascended the ladder about twenty feet, and we came to a large hall, the walls, the ceiling, the floor covered with cluster of the finest things. But we found when we touched them that they were as cold as the hall itself. We then passed on through Cleveland's Avenue through a variety of rooms, till we came to the Snowball Room. The avenue is here about eighty feet wide, ceiling and walls covered with snowballs, some perfectly white and some saturated with water, as natural as if thrown there by school boys in their juvenile sports. The walls and ceiling, for more than a mile after passing the snowball room, are covered with flowers of every name and description imaginable. The only thing needed to make them true to life is color. We then passed on till we came to the Rocky mountains. It is quite difficult to ascend these mountains. We were obliged to clamber over rugged cliffs, ascended about two hundred feet. We then descended the mountain on the other side. On the other side of the Rocky Mountains is a beautiful arbor called Serena's Arbor. It received this name in honor of the wife of Colonel Croghan. Mrs Croghan was the first lady who ever entered that bower. If I mistake not, she was before marriage a Miss Serena Livingstone, of New York. In the side of this beautiful arbor is a spring of most delicious water. We here found ourselves eleven miles from the mouth of the cave. We then retraced our steps and arrived at the cave house about seven o'clock in the evening, having walked more than twenty-one miles far, far beneath the surface of the earth. My third and fourth day's excursions were, if possible, still more interesting, but I cannot describe them in this letter. The chief city which we visited on the third day extends over an area of more than two acres. The Black Chambers is a frightful looking place.

My visit to the Holy Sepulchre on the fourth day was the most interesting to me. We passed into the cave about six miles, when we came to the avenue leading to the Holy Sepulchre. None can descend here except the most bold and fearless. Only two of our company had courage to ascend. We made our way up to a precipice almost perpendicular for about eighty feet; then crawled through a narrow opening between two massive stones; then passed on about ten yards horizontally, and came to a row of stalactite columns, through which we made our way and found ourselves standing at the mouth of the Sepulchre. Here the cave is about sixteen feet wide. In the centre, between the walls, was a grave about six feet long and eighteen feet wide, and about eight feet deep. The soil was apparently thrown up on the two sides, and also at each end in equal quantities. Though it has the appearance of soil, it is a solid stone. I should consider myself well paid to come from New York to this place to see this one wonder of the ten thousand wonders of this Cave. Although the ascent to the Holy Sepulchre is so exceedingly difficult, yet several ladies have ventured to ascend there.

Although I have been very industrious for four days, yet I have seen little of this subterranean world. There are 266 avenues, 47 large domes, some of them more than four hundred feet high. The number of ladies who visit this Cave exceed the number of gentlemen, and many of them will walk twenty miles in the Cave and then dance all the evening. I have no doubt but that a great part of the traveling community at the North will visit this place during next season. It will be more attractive than ever before, on account of the great improvements Dr. Croghan, the enterprising proprietor, is now making. New-York City alone will send her twenty-five hundred to this place next season. June is the most pleasant month for the Northerners to visit here. Respectfully yours,

W. W. B.

The Late Mr. Dunn.—Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, alluding to the death of Nathan Dunn, Esq., says:

"The day before yesterday we received advices of the death of Nathan Dunn, Esq., of Philadelphia, proprietor of the incomparable Chinese Museum, in London. He was on a tour along the Rhine to Switzerland. At Fribourg he was seized with bilious fever, but partially restored by medical aid; and in a few days he proceeded thence to Vevay, Canton de Vaud, where he experienced a fatal relapse. He was attended in his last moments by an able physician and a pious English Chaplain. I immediately inserted a short obituary tribute in Galignani's Messenger.—Mr. Dunn left Philadelphia for London with a rich harvest of public esteem and private regard: he won the kindest respect of the good and the great in the British capital. My frequent personal intercourse with him, in 1842 and 1843, strengthened the high opinion which a familiar acquaintance in Philadelphia left of his excellent qualities of head and heart. We may hope that his Chinese Collection, precious and unique as it is, and creditable to the American mercantile character, will not be dispersed."

Thomas Wilson Dorr.—The father and mother of Governor Dorr have petitioned the General Assembly of Rhode Island for the release of their son. On Tuesday the petition was presented, and Judge Branch moved that it be referred to a select committee, who should make a special report upon it. This was resisted by the anti-suffrage party.

On Wednesday, as we learn by a slip from the Providence Herald, this petition, and also another for the same object, signed by the Rev Martin Cheeny and four thousand others were referred to the *Convicts. Committee*, by a vote of 25 to 15. The reason given for this was that Dorr was a convict and should be treated like other convicts, and that the sole object of those who pretended to be his friends was, not his liberation, but agitation and excitement.

Pennsylvanian.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, 1844.

The Cotton Market is kept in a state of suspense, as both buyers and sellers are anxious for latest news from Europe, before operating to any material extent. The sales yesterday amounted to some 1400 bales, including a lot of 590 at 5¾c. 105 at 6¼, 171, price not transpired, and few minor lots. Prices remain unchanged.

There is no Sugar remaining in first hands, the late arrivals having been taken as fast as received at prices ranging from 5¼ to 5¾c per lb. Molasses is in fair request at 23 to 24c per gallon.

The Flour Market was dull yesterday, and the sales are chiefly to consumers at $4 20 to $4 25 for Ohio and $4 25 to $4 50 for favorite St Louis brands. Pork is advancing; we quote Prime $7; M. O. $ 75; Mess $9 50 per bbl. The prices of other Provisions remain without any alteration.

Exchange is in pretty good demand at full rates.—We quote Sterling 8½ to 9¾ per cent premium; Francs 5f.90 to 5f.32½; New York 60 days, 1¼ per cent discount; Sight Checks ½ per cent discount.

A large amount of shipping has arrived in port since the day before yesterday. Freights are as last quoted, ½d. to Liverpool and 1c. to Havre; Cotton to New York $1 50 per bale, to Boston $1 75.—*N. O. Pic.*

Something New.

FREE LECTURES.

PROFESSOR PORTER, of the City of New York, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that he will deliver two gratituous lectures in each city, this week, on a new system of arithmetic and mathematics. By this system all of our business calculations are performed by ONE RULE ONLY. Examples that would in common arithmetic require 6 or 8 statements and some three or four hundred figures, may be wrought by this system with only one statement without multiplying figures, and in almost a single turn of the pen, with only 15 or 20 figures and produce the same result. Prof. P. will solve problems on the black-board, under the various rules used in mercantile transactions, thereby enabling the audience to judge of its merits. Professional Gentlemen, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics and the public generally are invited to attend.

Lecture in Pittsburgh at the Rev Dr Herron's session room in Sixth street, one door from B A Fahnestock's Drug Store, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Nov 6th and 8th, at half past 6 o'clock. In Allegheny City, at the Temperance Ark, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Nov 7th and 9th, at the same hour. For particulars and recommendations, see hand bills posted in the streets, headed, Something New.

nov 6—1w*

Removal.

W M'DONALD has removed his BOOKSTORE to M'Clurg's store-room, No. 65 WOOD ST., near the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, and next door to Lynd and Bickley's Auction room.

A splendid assortment of Miscellaneous and Theological books, and every variety of School books and Stationary, he offers for sale, at wholesale and retail, on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in the city. oct 6

Proposals for Ships' Smith's Work.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, until sun down on Thursday, the 14th instant, for making all the *iron work*, or *ships' smith's work* pertaining to the spars and rigging, &c. &c., of the Iron steamer building in this city for the Navy.

The proposals must state the price per pound for all finished work, and be accompanied by a standard specimen of the work of the bidder, which must establish satisfactorily to the undersigned the bidder's ability to do the work.

All the work delivered, to be subject to the approval of the undersigned, or of the Agent appointed by him to receive it, and the payments to be made in two parts. The first, deducting ten per-cent as security for the fulfilment of the contract, to be made on the delivery of one half of the work, and the last, with the ten per-cent withheld, on the fulfilment of the contract to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

The Pittsburgh Daily American and Daily Morning Post, will please publish daily until the 14th inst., inclusive, and forward a paper containing the advertisement, with bills in duplicate to the undersigned, at the Exchange Hotel in this city.

W. W. HUNTER,
Lieut. Superintendant.

Pittsburgh, November 5th, 1844.
dt14nov

PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1844.

THE Merchants and Manufacturers Bank has this day declared a dividend of three per cent, for the last six months, payable on or after the 15th inst.

Eastern stockholders will be paid at the Commercial Bank, Philadelphia. W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

nov 6 1w.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH. November, 5th 1844.

THIS Bank has this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, out of the profits of the last six months; payable on or after the 25th inst.

Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank of Philadelphia.

nov 6-td THOMAS M HOWE, Cashier.

Mason's Juvenile Harp.

CONTAINING a large number of New and Beautiful Melodies and Hymns selected and translated from the German: a great variety of original and selected Hymns, Rounds and Sentences, and a simplified system of Elementary principles adapting it to Juvenile Concerts.

The above for sale at the wholesale and retail Book and Paper warehouse of CHAS H KAY, corner of Wood & 3d streets.

nov 6

83 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

B. E CONSTABLE, respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of splendid French Broche Shawls Mode, blue and green ground, all wool, just imported; Rich Turkerri Shawls, newest style of patterns, do Cashmere, do new style at $9 worth $14; high colored Gala Plaids, blue Plaid Pelisse Cloth; 5 cases Calicoes at 6¼, 8, 9, 10, and 12½ cts. per yd., received to day. nov 5

SILK, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

82. MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BENJ. E. CONSTABLE,

RESPECTFTLLY announces that he has just opened for the inspection of purchasers an extensive stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

And which B E C determines to sell at the smallest advance from the first cost, in order to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him.

Cashmere d'Ecosse of latest Paris style,
Rich Mousselin de Laines, newest designs,
Rep Cashmere, Cashmere D'Cypress,
Chameleon, Chusans and other Dress Goods, quite new,
Splendid French Broche Shawls,
Cashmere do. Plain and Embroidered Thibet and Belvidere
do. in Black and Mode colors.
Plaid and Striped Cashmere and Wool Shawls, new and very cheap.
Lupin's French Merionos in Black and Mode colors,
A A, do do figured,
Rich new Bonnet Ribbons, a large assortment,
do velvet do
Silk and Velvet Cravats in every new variety,
New and Cap Ribbons in various styles,
Ladies' Lace caps, newest pattern,
Laces and Edgings in Thread Lisle Givpore &c.
Plain and Figured new nette for Caps, Capes and Veils,
Plain, Hemstitch and Reverse Linen Cambric hdkfs.,
Bajous' Kid Gloves, White, Black, Dark and Light,
Muslin Edgings and Insertions, single and double Hemstitch,
French Emb'd Colors, artificial flowers,
Bl'k and col'd bands and girdles.
Velvets; bl'k and col'd,
Changeable Mode for bonnets,
New and beautiful silks in every variety of the latest styles in bl'k, blue bl'k and colored,
Alpacas plain, figured, plaid, &c. cheaper than ever