The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

"NATIVE AIRS AND FOREIGN GRACKS."—The Native American meeting on Tuesday evening was attended by a large number of our citizens, out of curiosity to know what course the new party intends to pursue, in advancing its principles in this city. After organizing, in the room on the corner of 5th street, it adjourned to M'Faden's warehouse, where it was addressed by T. J. Fox Alden, and L. C. Judson, Esqs. We are told that the first speaker denounced in the strongest terms the spirit of religious persecution that had been fostered by the party in other places, and cautioned his friends to crush every attempt that might be made to introduce such a feeling into the party here.

We understand there is a strong excitement among the Natives in regard to a proposition that has been made to strike from the constitution of the society, the article that prohibits naturalized citizens from holding office. Those who are in favor of forming a Native American party, in *spirit* as well as in *word*, oppose the proposition to strike out, while others who desire the organization of the party for the purpose of religious persecution, and to aid the whigs to obtain power that they cannot get under their old name, desire to have it expunged.

There are many foreigners who wish to be members of the Native party for the purpose of gratifying a spirit of persecution which they imbibed at home; but while they desire to indulge this christian feeling, they do not wish to be excluded from all chance of lapping the pap of office for which they yearn so much. It is to accommodate these gentlemen, we understand, that the proposition to alter the constitution has been made. One, in particular, that we have heard of, has fixed his mind upon an office, but on account of his foreign birth he fears that under the existing regulations among the Natives, he will be unable to get them to vote for him. Like a 'cannie Scotchman,' he has set his wits to work to effect an alteration in their constitution, and to remove the bar that now excludes him from enjoying all the privileges of a *real* Native.

According to the rules of the society, the proposition has to lay over till a future meeting, and we cannot say whether he will accomplish his purpose or not, but judging from his natural and national cunning, we would not be surprised to hear of him accomplishing his object at the next meeting, and managing to make the Natives place him on their list of office hunters. If he succeeds, we would recommend to the Natives to adopt as one of *their national airs*,

"Hey, a health to the Scotland to thee."

"In those counties where the whigs have a majority, and where intelligence is generally circulated, the whigs have done nobly, and have mostly sustained their former majorities, against every difficulty. The Locofoco counties have generally increased their majorities, and thereby carried the State."

The above is from an article in the Gazette, on the late election in Pennsylvania. By 'former majorities,' we understand the majorities of 1840, and we are astonished that the editor should have made an assertion so utterly wanting foundation in fact. We are astonished, not because he adheres to truth in his statements, but because we cannot see any good he can do himself or his party by the falsification. Now let us for a moment examine "these counties where the whigs have a majority," and see if they have sustained their "former majorities," i.e., their majorities of 1840. We will begin with Allegheny. Harrison had 3047—Clay had 2340—a loss of 707! Beaver county gave Harrison 1433—Clay has 617—a loss of 816! Erie county gave Harrison 1575—Clay has 1350—a loss of 225!

These are all the whig counties from which we have authentic returns; but all the reports that we have, are of a tenor similar to the above. Deacon, call you this sustaining "former majorities?"

A CALCULATION.—The American is endeavoring to cheer the sinking hopes of its party by showing how they can elect Clay without the vote of New York. The editor accomplishes his labor of love by means of the following calculation of Clay's vote:

Massachusetts,	14	Maryland,	10
R. Island,	4	Louisiana,	5
Connecticut,	8	Ohio,	21
Vermont,	7	Kentucky,	15
New Jersey,	8	Tennessee,	13
Delaware,	3	Indiana,	9
N. Carolina,	15	Virginia,	23
		Georgia,	11
			166

Now, we have several objections to make to the American's table of Clay's probable vote. In the first place the number of electors in most of the States is set down incorrectly. Instead of 166, the aggregate given above, those States have but 150, as follows:

Massachusetts,	12	Maryland,	8
Rhode Island,	4	Louisiana,	6
Connecticut,	6	Ohio,	23
Vermont,	6	Kentucky,	12
New Jersey,	7	Tennessee,	13
Delaware,	3	Indiana,	12
N. Carolina,	11	Virginia,	17
Georgia,	10		
			150

So, there is a reduction upon the American's estimate of 16, with very little trouble indeed. Now, in the second place, the American's claim to Georgia, Louisiana, Indiana, and Tennessee, can never be allowed until these states shall have voted. Deduct from the American's estimate the single State of Virginia, and Clay is beaten—or deduct Indiana and Georgia and he is beaten—or deduct Louisiana and Georgia and he is beaten—or take Tennessee only from him and he is beaten, unless he gets New York.

We confess the American's statement would have reassured us, had we felt any misgiving of the result. It shows Clay's chances to be pitiable indeed. Without New York, he has not a shadow of hope. On the other hand, without New York, Col. POLK has still a reasonable chance of being elected. If he loses New York, his chances will be better than Clay's are now. Before New York is heard from.

☞ The Wheeling Argus is mistaken in saying that the "scamp" in that city copied the libellous article against Dr Tappan from the Post. Feeling certain that it was an infamous falsehood, we only mentioned it as a groundless slander, and to publish a correction. A friend in Wheeling, some days since, sent us a copy of the "Times" in which the libel was published, and credited to the Pittsburgh Post. We cannot understand why the Times should give us *credit* for slanders propagated by our neighbor, unless he believes the general character of the Age, for "truth and veracity," is no better in Wheeling than it is in this city. We do not exchange with the *Times*, and cannot understand how it could make the mistake otherwise than intentionally, of attributing to the Post the slander which it copied from the Age.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The wag told the whigs on Tuesday morning that he had heard from Ohio on Tuesday morning that they had carried it by an majority, and that Clay had carried it by an increase of 100 on the majority of 1840. This story ran through the city like wildfire, and before noon it was echoed by every whig in the five wards, and every one of them appeared to believe that it was actually true. The western mail, however, brought no election news, and then the whigs began to think that the report "wanted confirmation," and on Wednesday morning they pronounced it a "vile hoax." This hoax was the source of almost as much vexation to us during the whole of yesterday as it was of disappointment to the whigs. We were kept busy all day replying to the question, "what is the news from Virginia?" and we were only enabled to vary our answers by the receipt of the following in the afternoon. The way bill of the Steubenville stage contained the following:

Brooke county,	Polk,	116 maj.
Marshall "	Clay,	97 "

The captain of the Zanesville reports that the democrats have a gain of 150 in Ohio county, and the whigs have a gain of 200 in Marshall, Brooke and Tyler.

THE BIRNEY FORGERY.—The letter purporting to be from J. G. Birney to J. B. Garland, which was published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and other whig papers, before the election, and which was pronounced by Mr. Birney's friends to be a *forgery*, is now declared to be a "FORGERY THROUGHOUT," by Mr. BIRNEY himself. The Gazette has grown exceedingly virtuous since the election, and insists with much apparent earnestness that the "shameful business should be traced to its proper source." Before the election, however, and while there was any hope that the base lie would injure Mr. BURNEY or aid CLAY, the Gazette had no doubt that this "shameful forgery" was genuine letter. Notwithstanding Mr. Birney's friends insisted and declared it to be a fabrication—notwithstanding Mr. B's whole course gave the lie to the infamous invention—notwithstanding, in short, that it had every possible mark of *forgery* about it, the Gazette would not, for a moment, entertain the opinion that it was a false statement. We hope the new-born zeal of the Gazette to ferret out the forger may be appreciated by the candidate who has been so foully slandered—and we have no doubt that the Gazette will escape if BIRNEY's friends should conclude to prosecute those who published this forgery after being assured that it was such, and refused to correct it before the election.—We say we expect that all will be prosecuted but the Gazette.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Talking of publishing accurate returns of the election, we were reminded of the following facts: On the morning after the election for Governor, we published a slip setting down Markle's majority in Allegheny county at 2243—the official number was 2242. On the morning after the Presidential election, we gave Clay's majority at 2336—the official returns made it 2340. These returns, it will be admitted, were pretty accurate, more so we imagine, than any published by our city cotemporaries.

MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT.—We are pleased to learn that the Improvement of the Monongahela from this city to Brownsville, by dams and lock, is now completed, and that boats have been passing through all the four locks, both up and down the river. Thus has a new element of prosperity for our smoky city, been brought into operation. Its effects will soon be seen in the increased travel and business of Pittsburgh. We have no doubt the whole West will rejoice in the opening, as it were, a new and excellent avenue of communication with the sea-board. Trade and travel for Baltimore will now take a new course, and instead of making Wheeling a place of transhipment, those who have heretofore taken that town in their route, or sent their goods through it, will find it to their advantage to come directly to this city. We will in future speak more fully of the advantages of this important improvement, and in the meantime we rest assured that they will be fully appreciated and brought into play, by the enterprise of our fellow-citizens of the West and of the Eastern cities.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

The auspicious result of the Pennsylvania election reached New York by the afternoon mail line, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The Sunday Herald says:

"The wharves and slips adjacent to the ferry were filled with anxious spectators, a large majority of whom, however, were of the democratic party. The ferry boat arrived at about half past eleven, and the returns being decidedly in favor of the success of Polk and Dallas, cheer upon cheer resounded through the dense crowd. The whig passengers were mum, while their opponents were loud in their exultation.

"A salute of twenty-six guns was fired in the Park by the Silas Wright Club, and spontaneous gatherings were held at Tammany Hall. The Tribune office was closed immediately after the news was announced. Shamm, of the Plebeian, came on with returns from Philadelphia, and his voice was heard announcing the news half way across the North river. A steamboat with slips and extras by hundreds, was immediately sent up the Hudson by the democrats to circulate the announcement of their victory.

"William Little, Esq., one of the Democratic Natives, a candidate for the Legislature from the city of Philadelphia, came on in the train, and will address his Democratic Native friends at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening."

Tennessee.—The Nashville Union has the following announcement:

"We have the *reliable data* before us, from sources the most unquestionable, which enables us to make a formal announcement to the Democracy throughout the Union, that TENNESSEE will, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November next, cast *Thirteen Electoral Votes* for JAMES K. POLK and GEO. M. DALLAS. We have taken great care to ascertain this fact; and we are now as perfectly certain of it, as though it were already officially recorded. TENNESSEANS HAVE DETERMINED TO DO IT—THEY KNOW THEIR EXACT STRENGTH—THEY ARE PREPARED TO DO IT—THEY ARE EAGER FOR THE FRAY."

Arrest and Suicide of the Bank of England Robber.—Joseph Elder, recently a clerk in the Bank of England, who in August last succeeded in defrauding that institution of £8000, with which he fled to this country was arrested on Thursday in Boston, where he had passed under the name of Ellis, and committed to prison. Previously, however, he was examined by Solomon Lincoln, Esq. U S Marshal, who found in his possession certificates of Railroad, Bank and U. S stock to the amount of $34,013 88 and 400 sovereigns.

On Friday morning he was found dead in his cell, having committed suicide by hanging himself. He was apparently about 60 years of age.

A person supposed to be an accomplice, by the name of William Burgess, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, was arrested on Friday night to Nahant from which place he escaped in a boat without his hat.

British Poets.—Byron, Campbell, Crabbe, Coleridge, Moore, Rogers, Scott, Southey, and Wordsworth! Of this glorious brotherhood, all living at the same time, but three survive: Moore, Rogers, and Wordsworth. Byron, the youngest and most gifted of all, was the first summoned hence; he died in 1824, at the age of 37: Crabbe in 1832, in his 78th year: Scott a few months after, at the age of 62; Coleridge in 1834, at the same age; Southey in 1843, in his 69th year; and Campbell in 1844, in his 67th year. Of the survivors, Rogers is the senior, being in his 82d year. Wordsworth is in his 74th year, and Moore ten years his junior.

ELECTION RETURNS!

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We have compiled the following table of the votes for President from information which we believe to be nearly correct. In a few days we will have the official vote from all the counties, when our readers will see that the old Keystone has done her duty nobly.

	POLK.	CLAY.	Dem. gain.	Whig gain.
Allegheny,		2340		63
Adams,	520	720		
Armstrong,		623	14	
Beaver,		158	13	
Bedford,		137	6	
Butler,	4688		202	
Berks,	396		94	
Bucks,	698		188	
Crawford,		497	167	
Chester,	402		69	
Carbon,	92		55	
Cumberland,	1629		23	
Columbia,	560			38
Centre,	140			20
Cambria,	1065			21
Clarion,		886		19
Dauphin,		623		47
Delaware,		1350		56
Erie,	600		132	
Fayette,		616		24
Franklin,	917		87	
Greene,		1570		178
Huntingdon,		731		71
Iddiana,	175		72	
Juniata,	1300		212	
Luzerne,		4350		369
Lancaster,		810		70
Lebanon,	269		25	
Lehigh,	600			55
Lycoming,	1093		40	
Montgomery,	1405		181	
Monroe,	15			64
Mifflin,	37		58	
Mercer,	1083		74	
Northampton,	900		17	
Northumberland,	991		51	
Perry,		501	1437	
Phila co.,		3946	71	
" city,	608		101	
Pike,		1626		98
Somerset,	847		20	
Schuylkill,		1064		120
Union,	400		43	
Venango,	140		83	
Washington,	2306		380	
Westmoreland,	914		172	
Wayne,	864			23
York,				
Total,	25706	22578	3297	1456

MARYLAND.

The election for President took place in Maryland on Monday. By the Baltimore Sun, we have returns from the city, showing a democratic majority of 474, being a democratic loss since the Governor's election of 748.

Five Districts of Baltimore county, show a whig gain since Governor's election, of 290.

In Montgomery 55 majority for Polk—there were 131 for Carrol.

Bladensburg gives 50 maj. for Clay.

VIRGINIA.

By a slip from the Wheeling Argus dated Wednesday, 8 o'clock, A M., we have the following:

Marshall co., 26 majority for Polk—last spring 41 whig majority.

Brooke co., 116 maj for Polk.

Tyler co., 71 maj—for Polk in 1840, 4 majority for Van Buren.

Ohio co.—The polls were to be kept open till Wednesday night. On the 1st and 2d days, Clay's majority was 485. Harrison's majority in this county was 639.

OHIO.

The whig majority, says the Ohio Statesman will be from 4 to 6000.

STEAMBOAT AND RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.

Most of the accidents, so called, in this country, from steamboats and locomotive engines, arise from the brutal stupidity, ignorance or recklessness of their captains or engineers. In a country which ought to be distinguished for the regard paid to the personal safety and lives of our citizens, we find frequent examples of a contempt for life, which appears perfectly astonishing, as it is adverse to the whole spirit and action of republicanism. When a man travels by a public conveyance, it would seem that his life is of slight account compared with the interests of the company. If the matter were fairly considered by the people, they would insist upon such a system of laws as would effectually control railroad companies and steamboat owners. We would hear no more then of explosions on water or on land—no passengers killed by iron "snakes;" none of the murders arising from avarice, stupidity or carelessness. Much improvement has taken place in the regard paid to human life in the West. Steamboat explosions are much less frequent than formerly. It would be safe to assert that the number of victims from such "accidents" have decreased ninety per cent. from their state of havoc, preceding Mr. Webster's bill for regulating steamboats. But yet much remains to be done in promulgating the truth, that a man traveling is not at the mercy, but under the protection of the common carrier. Apropos to this subject we find the following, showing how the governments of Europe regard the lives of travelers. The Prussian Government, in order to avoid as far as possible, accidents upon the rail road, has founded a school at Berlin for teaching the art of directing and managing locomotives; and an ordinance has been issued, that from and after the 1st of January, 1846, no persons shall be employed as drivers of locomotives, on the railways of that kingdom, but those who have been taught at this school, and obtain a certificate of their capability. [*Phila Ledger.*

FOLIAGE OF OUR FORESTS.

English travellers often speak of the beauty of the American forests in autumn, representing that the old world has nothing equal to them in the variety and commingling of colors. Some of the lovers of nature go into our woods, and gathering the prettiest leaves, press them for preservation. Soon after Mr Everett, our present minister to St. James, went to England, his lady and daughter went to a party consisting of the nobility, wearing a wreath of our forest leaves in a fine state of preservation.

The wreath attracted the gaze of all, and so strong was the admiration of them, that Mrs Everett was asked where she procured the wreath. She replied that it was made of leaves in their natural state. The English could not credit this statement, but asserted that the leaves were artificial. To convince them of the actual state of the leaves, Mrs E. sent to Boston, and the next fall the most variegated of our forests leaves were sent to England, as presents to Mrs E's incredulous friends.

Previous to our late rains and winds, the trees on Holyoke and Round Hill presented the most brilliant spectacle of the kind the eye ever rested upon. All the colors, and all shades of colors were exhibited in rich profusion. On a group of maples and oaks, could be distinctly seen the varieties of red, rosy, flesh-colored, brick-color, scarlet, brown-red, rusty-red. There, too, could be pointed out the yellows, such as lemon, golden-yellow, straw color, saffron, orange, and ochre.

And by glancing the eye across the forest these different hues mingled and combined in the most gorgeous manner. The trees, whose leaves undergo the most changes, are the sumac, oak, maple—and of these the palmated leaf of the maple has the richest variety of colors.—*Northampton Democrat.*

The Election of President and Vice President.

In Association with the election for President has been taken place in Pennsylvania and Ohio, every thing connected with the high office possesses interest. We therefore re-insert the following, showing the time of voting in the different States, the number of electors, &c.

STATES.	Time of Election. Prest'l.	No. of Electors.	Vote for President in 1840. Harrison.	Van Buren.
Maine,	Nov. 4	9	46,612	46,201
N Hampshire,	Nov. 4	6	26,158	32,761
Vermont,	Nov. 12	6	22,540	18,018
Massachusetts,	Nov. 11	12	72,870	51,944
Rhode Island,	Nov. 4	4	5,278	3,301
Connecticut,	Nov. 4	6	31,601	25,296
New York,	Nov. 5	36	225,817	212,527
New Jersey,	Nov. 5, 6	7	33,351	31,034
Pennsylvania,	Nov. 1	26	144,02	143,672
Delaware,	Nov. 12	3	5,967	4,874
Maryland,	Nov. 4	8	33,528	28,753
Virginia,	Nov. 4	17	42,501	43,893
N. Carolina,	Nov. 4	11	42,376	33,782
S. Carolina,	Dec. *1	8	"	"
Georgia,	Nov 4	10	40,264	31,933
Alabama,	Nov. 11	9	28,471	33,091
Mississippi,	Nov. 4	4	19,518	16,975
Louisiana,	Nov. 5	6	11,296	7,616
Tennessee,	Nov. 5	13	60,391	48,289
Kentucky,	Nov. 4	12	58,489	32,616
Ohio,	Nov. 1	23	148,157	124,782
Indiana,	Nov. 4	12	65,302	51,604
Illinois,	Nov. 4	9	45,537	42,476
Missouri,	Nov. 4	7	22,972	29,760
Michigan,	Nov 4	5	22,872	21,131
Arkansas,	Nov. 4	3	4,363	6,048
		275	1,274,203	1,128,303

* Elected by the Legislature.

The Baltimore American, in giving the foregoing, remarks, that the number of electors chosen by each State is equal to its representatives in both Houses of Congress. It will be seen by the above table, that in every State the Electors are chosen by the people by General Ticket, except in the State of South Carolina, where the Electors are chosen by the Legislature. An Act of Congress requires that they shall be appointed within thirty-four days of the first Wednesday in December of every fourth year succeeding the last Presidential election. The number of Electors at the Presidential Election in 1840 was 294. Under the late Apportionment Act the number was reduced to 275.

The above table shows that the two large States of Pennsylvania and Ohio commenced the great struggle. They both voted, on Friday, the 1st day of November, and chose 49 Electors.

On the 4th day of November, being the first Monday, (this day,) 15 States go into the choice of Electors, viz: Maine, N. Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Arkansas. These States choose 125 electors.

On the first Tuesday in November, the 5th day of that month, the election takes place in New York, New Jersey, (voting 5th and 6th) Louisiana and Tennessee, which States choose 62 Electors.

On the second Monday in November, the 11th, Massachusetts and Alabama vote—choosing 21 Electors.

Vermont and Delaware vote on the second Tuesday in November, the 12th, and choose 9 Electors.

The Legislature of South Carolina meets on the first of December next, and chooses 8 Electors.

According to the statement in the N. Y. Commercial, the Electors for the several States will meet on the first of Wednesday in December next, at places designated in their respective States by the Legislatures, and proceed to ballot on separate tickets for President and Vice President. One at least of the persons voted for must be resident of States other than that in which the Electors reside. The Electors are required to make and sign three certificates, each stating the number of votes given by them, and on two distinct lists the number of votes for President and Vice President, and for whom cast. Each certificate is to be sealed and endorsed, that it contains the vote of such a State for President and Vice President, and annexed to it a certified list of the Electors of the State. All are to be addressed to the President of the Senate.

One of the certificates is to be carried to its destination by a person appointed by the Electors, or a majority of them, in writing, for which service he is to be allowed 25 cents per mile for his expenses going and returning, and is bound to deliver his charge at the seat of seat of Government, on the first Wednesday in January next ensuing. The second of these certificates is despatched forthwith by mail, and the third deposited with the district where the Electors assemble.—In case of the failure to receive other certificates by the first Wednesday in January, it is the duty of the U S Secretary of State to send a special messenger for the one left to the custody of judge as above mentioned.

On the first of Wednesday of February Congress proceeds to ascertain officially the result of the election. Tellers are previously appointed, one by the Senate and two by the House. At the hour specified for the purpose, the Senate repair to the Hall of the House, their clerk bearing the certificates received from the several Electoral colleges of the States. The President of the Senate takes the chair, and after announcing the purpose of the joint meeting, proceeds to break the seals of the envelopes, commencing with Maine, and proceeding in geographical order, handing over, each to the tellers, without reading.

The subscription and contents of each are read by one of the tellers. The tellers then count the votes, and make duplicate lists thereof, which are handed to the presiding officer, who announces the result, and declares the persons, if any, who have received the majority of all the votes given by the Electors, to be chosen President and Vice President of the United States. The Senate then withdraw, their chief clerk bearing with him the votes of the Electors, and one of the lists made by the tellers, to deposite in the archives of the body. The President elect is then waited on by a joint committee of the two houses, and the Vice President elect by the Senate, and notified of their election.

It is to be remembered that no person receives a majority of the Electoral votes for President, the House of Representatives immediately proceed to the choice by ballot for three persons (not exceeding three) who have received the highest number of votes. The vote in such case is by the States, each State being allowed one vote only. A majority of the Representatives of said States present deciding for whom that vote shall be cast. A quorum for the choice of President consists of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary for a choice.—If a President is not chosen by the 4th of March, the duties devolve on the Vice President, President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, as is provided in the case of vacancy by death, resignation, &c.

In case of the failure to elect a Vice President, the choice is made by the Senate from the highest on the list of candidates. Two Thirds of the whole number of the Senators is a quorum for the purpose, and a majority of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

The President elect is inaugurated on the 4th of March, the oath of office being administered to him by Chief Justice of the United States. To the Vice President elect the oath is administered by a President *pro tempore* of the Senate chosen for the occasion.

The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Advocate has the following account:—

"Mr Jacob Kutz and Mr George W. Curmer, both of this borough, were out on a hunting excursion in the township of Plymouth. In climbing a fence, Mr Kutz fell and injured his arm. Mr Joseph Keller repaired to the place with his wagon for the purpose of removing Mr Kutz to his home. After placing him in the wagon, Mr Curmer took hold of the muzzle of a gun that was standing by the side of the wagon, to lift it in, and, pulling it over the wheel, the gun was discharged, the contents entering below his chin, and passing up into his head. He instantly fell down in the wagon a corpse."

Gout.—In what does the true nature of the gout consist? If we carefully attend to the circumstances under which the disease appears, the ailments by which it is preceded, certain of the symptoms with which it is accompanied, those which terminate the paroxysm, we shall detect one invariable concomitant of them all, capable of determining both the essential nature of the gout and the cause producing it; and that is, acidity in some form or other. In fact, the gout is produced by the redundant formation and presence of lithic acid, or its elements, in the blood, and no medical treatment can be effectually successful unless directed to its expulsion.—*Dr. Hume Weatherhead on the Gout.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

HIBERNIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Fall in Cotton—New Movement in Ireland—Quietness in Europe, &c.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on Saturday, at midnight.

She left Liverpool Oct. 19th, at 2.20 P M., and arrived at Boston 12 midnight, on Saturday, bringing 100 passengers.

Her mails and passengers were immediately despatched by government express over the Long Island Railroad to this city.

The Brittania arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult.

The news reached this city at 8½ o'clock last night.

Not for months has intelligence from Europe been of so unimportant a character.

O'Connell has hit upon a federal project which is to answer for repeal.

There has been a slight decline in cotton in the face of increased sales.

The grain markets were dull.

Business in the manufacturing districts was good—brisk.

There was a continued rage for railway shares in England for investment.

The English Money Market was buoyant.

Louis Philippe has returned to France

Mr Everett, the American Minister, who has been absent for some time on the continent, has returned to England.

On the 27th ult, a select number of the leading Progressistas of Seville gave a grand serenade to Mr Bulwer, "as a token of their gratitude to the English people and Government for the protection and assistance dispensed toward their unfortunate countrymen, whom a ferocious persecution had caused to seek the protection of that hospitable people."

Louis Philippe terminated his visit on the 14th, and the next day reached Calais, by way of Dover, where he was enthusiastically received by the people. The Queen, who had been anxiously awaiting his arrival at Treport, learning his destination, met him at Calais.

Sir John Herschell, Bart. is the President elect for the next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to be held at Cambridge.

Lord Ellenborough, the late Governor General of India, has arrived in England. He has been raised a step in the peerage, by the title of "Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam."

Professor Liebig, the distinguished chemist, is at present visiting Mr Musgrave, at his mansion, near Liverpool.

M de Lamartine is at present at Naples. It is said that, before returning home, he will revisit Alexandria and Cairo.

Mr Clemson, the newly appointed American Charge d'Affaires in Belgium, has arrived in Brussels.

IRELAND

Repeal Association.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday last, a letter which occupies three mortal columns and a half of the Dublin papers, was read from Mr O'Connell. He labors to show throughout that, in seeking for the repeal the Roman Catholics desire no civil or ecclesiastical ascendancy, and that the Irish Protestants ought not to retain any jealousy or apprehension on that score. He would fain conciliate them, therefore, and gain them over, by any means, to join his ranks.

The Steam Ship Great Britian.—A report is current in England that this magnificent vessel is just now about to be released from her confinement.—Our private accounts from Bristol this morning state, that an amicable arrangement had been made with the Bristol Dock Company for taking down the walls, to enable to pass through the locks; and is expected that she will float in the basin about the 30th inst, and into the river sometime in November. Her dates of sailing, when they are fixed, will be given in this paper. It is not improbable, however, that during the winter months she may remain in a state of inactivity—either at London or Liverpool—ready to start on her Atlantic career with the early dawning of spring.

New Free Church in England.—A "New Free Church in England" has just sprung up in Exeter. It is announced that it is an episcopal establishment, which will however, allow of no Bishop in its concern. Two Church of England clergymen, named Shore and Buteel, are promoters of this scheme.

A LETTER FROM MR. VAN BUREN.

The following manly letter from Mr. Van Buren has been received in New York.

LINDENWALD, October, 30th, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—I learn with the keenest regret from your letter, this moment received, that there is in your opinion good reason to apprehend that the feelings of portions of my friends have been so deeply wounded by some of the proceedings at Baltimore, as to induce them to withhold their support from the Electoral Ticket. Notwithstanding my great confidence in your intelligence and discretion, I yet hope that this intelligence is without much, if any foundation. With the great body of our friends we know it to be otherwise. I have not, myself, found a single case of this description, but you are entirely right in thinking that no danger is too slight to be disregarded at a moment so critical as the present.

I would, on no account say anything that might wear even the appearance of harshness in respect to dispositions, which, however erroneous, have had their origin in feelings of regard for myself, to which I am so deeply indebted, and for which I can never be too grateful. I will yet venture most respectfully to suggest for the serious consideration of those of my friends who entertain these views, if any there be, whether, in adopting them they do justice, either to themselves, to the friends to whom they have been so sincerely devotious to do honor, to the cause in which they have been so long and earnestly engaged, or the interests of the country which they have so sincerely at heart. Assuming the worst opinion they have formed of the proceedings they condemn to be well founded, they should yet remember that these proceedings were not devised to secure the nominations of Messrs. Polk and Dallas. It is, on the contrary, a well known fact, that the nomination of Gov. Polk originated with gentlemen who disapproved of those proceedings as certainly as those of my friends to whom you refer can possibly do. This nomination, having such an origin, as well as that of Mr. Dallas, which was afterwards associated with it, received the unanimous assent of the Convention; been been subsequently ratified in every possible form by the Democracy of the nation; and I hope to be excused for saying, without in the slightest degree intending to impeach the motives of others, that I can see no possible ground on which their support can be withheld, by any Democrat who approves of their principles.

I beg each of my friends to consider, that, unless the Democratic creed is a sheer delusion, there are besides involved in the contest which is about to be decided, public considerations before the contemplation of which all personal feelings and individual interests are turned to nothing. I know well that they are, as they ought to be, moved by higher motives, but if my personal wishes in the matter can have the slightest influence in deciding upon their course, if they are disposed to add another to the many favors I have received at their hands, they may be assured that they could in no way make it more acceptable, than by giving the same zealous and untiring support to the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, which they mean to give to the rest of the ticket.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very respectfully,
and truly yours,
M. VAN BUREN.

Similes.—The use of well adapted similes is in a manner essential to a poem. In the Georgics of Virgil, none can be more just than the comparison of a well ordered vineyard to the Roman army drawn out in rank and file; nor could any have been more happily imagined than that of a bull rushing on his adversary, to a great wave rolling to the shore and dashing over the rocks. But, above all, that celebrated simile of the Nightingale, at the end of the fourth book, has been no less deservedly than universally applauded.

Professor Martyn.

Fire Brick.

17000 FIRE BRICK—on hand and for sale by JOHN SCOTT & Co.
oct 30 No 7, Commercial Row, Liberty street.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees.

THE Subscribers offer for sale at the Landreth Nurseries, near Philadelphia, (the ancient grounds formerly of D & C Landreth,) a choice selection of FRUIT TREES embracing the approved kinds, Pears, Plums Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, and Quinces, and an immense stock of SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS, of every desirable variety including many choice Evergreens, also Green House Plants, of popular species, particularly Cammellias to which they gave especial attention, and now offer several thousand engrafted plants of the best varieties of that beautiful tribe, in remarkably fine health. An abridged Catalogue, for easy reference, has just been published, and may be had gratis, of F Snowden, Pittsburgh, Pa. who will forward orders. NOW IS THE TIME FOR TRANSPLANTING. D LANDRETH & FULTON.
F L SNOWDEN, Agent, No 184 Liberty Street
Pittsburgh Pa. nov 7

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 5th. 1844.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on this capital stock for the last six moths, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives are, or, after the fifteenth inst. JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.
nov 7.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Peebles township, one mile from East Liberty, a red and white Cow about 12 years old, giving a little milk, with a slit in each ear; no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. GEORGE FERREE.
nov 7-3t

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 Lyod 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 favorabld 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 *top 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,
nov 6 1w. Cashier.

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 15th inst.
Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank of Philadelphia.
nov 6-td THOMAS M HOWE, Cashier.

93 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 Paulisse Cloth; 5 cases Calicoes at 6¼, 8, 9, 10, and 12½ cts. per yd., received to day. nov 5

SILK, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, &c.
92. MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BENJ. E. CONSTABLE,

RESPECTFULLY 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,
Reps 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 Merinoes 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