The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 8, 1844.

VIRGINIA.—The way-bill of the Steubenville stage yesterday, had an endorsement stating that the whole vote of Ohio county shewed a democratic gain of 135. This is the county of which the whigs were boasting three days since that they had a gain of 400! Nothing can equal the accuracy of the election returns published by the whigs!

For the information of the verdant coons who think that Clay will get the State, we would just mention that the democrats of Wheeling are betting that Polk will carry Virginia by 5000! If any of our whig friends are anxious to stake money on the Old Dominion, we would advise them to pay a visit to Wheeling, and they will soon be accommodated.

ELECTION NEWS.—The papers in New York and Philadelphia, describe the anxiety and excitement on the subject of the Elections as most intense in those cities, on Sunday last. During all that day, it is said, there were large crowds around the bulletin boards of the various newspaper offices, watching with absorbing interest, for any thing and every thing like fresh intelligence. By the way we were frequently amused, during the time the news of the Governor's election was coming in, to see the feverish anxiety manifested by hundreds who never took any interest in election returns before, and did not know exactly where to look for them. Every vehicle that looked as if it might have come twenty miles, was hailed by anxious news-hunters, and any thing that looked like a stage was sure to have a crowd after it, eager in the "pursuit of knowledge."

☞ It is a most comfortable and consoling reflection, that, let the result of the Presidential election go as it may, Pennsylvania has elected a Democratic Governor, and has recorded her solemn and decided disapprobation of that bad and dangerous man, and profligate politician, HENRY CLAY. She has nobly effaced the blot put upon her proud escutcheon by the election of 1840, and the weight and power of her time-honored Democratic name will not go to aid the efforts of the money-changers' party. Unlying honor as the honest, steadfast old "Keystone!"

GOV. SHUNK.—We neglected to mention that Mr. Shunk returned home from his Eastern tour in time to deposite his ballot for Polk and Dallas. We do wonder how the pitiful scamps who got up the many slanders upon Mr. SHUNK, now that they are foiled in their rascally purposes, can look in the face the manly and honest old democrat whom they have abused so shamefully. The Governor elect is in fine health and spirits, and seems especially pleased with the present flattering prospect of electing Polk and Dallas.

☞ The whig authorities of New York would not light up the city lamps on the night of the great democratic Procession. They expected the moon would rise about ten o'clock, and they thought that moonlight and gas light at the same time would be unnecessary extravagance.

Col. JAMES K. POLK, was 49 years of age on Saturday last, the 2nd of November.

☞ On Monday last, the Democrats of Philadelphia fired a salute of 100 guns in honor of the great victory in Pennsylvania.

It is said in the N Y True Sun that $300,000 were bet in that city on that result in Pennsylvania. The whig papers actually made their partisans believe that they could cheat and humbug the Democrats of the Old Keystone into the support of the man who 'throttled the Tariff.' What a preposterous idea!

MILLERISM.—The end of the world has been again postponed indefinitely by brother HIMES and his co. laborers. Their preaching has produced the most distressing effects upon their poor deluded followers, many of whom are in a state of starvation—committees have been appointed to ask subscriptions for them.

A PRECOCIOUS CULPRIT.—Sylvester Carner, a lad aged 13, has been indicted for murder in Cincinnati, and a true bill has been found by the Grand Jury. He is accused of deliberately shooting another lad at Sharpsburgh, some six miles from Cincinnati.

REMARKABLE KISSINGS.—Fanny Elsler kissed Gen. Tom Thumb at Liverpool with much warmth. When Louis Phillipe landed at Portsmouth he kissed Queen Victoria as a gallant and polite Frenchman should. His own Queen met him at Calais on his return from England—had he kissed her on their meeting it would be a more remarkable kiss than either of the others—but the papers do not say any thing about it. Since these famous events, it has occurred to us that the old poetical defence of *"kissing,"* ought to read thus:

"And if it were not *royal*, King Phillippe would not use it;
And if it were not *graceful*, the Ellsler would not choose it;
And if it were not a dainty thing, Victoria would not crave it:
And if it is so plentiful, the Queen of France should have it."

FOR THE POST.

Messrs. Editors:

I have noticed in the 'Pittsburgh Daily American' of the 25th October, a communication over the signature of 'Ross,' headed 'Discussion in Pine,' and purporting to be a description of a political debate held at the house of Mr. Hays on the 7th inst. It appears that the design of the communication referred to is to insult the Democratic party and to vilify the reputation of Mr. Whitesall as speaker, and then modestly screen himself under a false name.—We saw the individual who calls himself 'Ross' at the discussion on the evening of the 7th of October, and well aware of his evil propensity to slander and belie his decent neighbors who take the liberty to differ with him on the beauties of Coonery, we appointed a Secretary to take the minutes and guard the meeting against misrepresentation. As I had the honor to be Secretary, pro tem. for the Democratic party, I am under the necessity of replying to the filthy vituperations of 'Ross.'

In the first place, I am astonished at the impudence of 'Ross' to forge what he calls arguments for Messrs Herron and Whitesall, and then go on and answer them in his own humbugging way. If he fancies that he has got hold on the slippery eel of whig logic, why drag his neighbors into a newspaper discussion? Oral debates are common in this part of the country and 'Ross' dare not take the stump or defend his principles in presence of the men he attempts to calumniate.—It is only among kindred coons that he presumes to knit and gender a spurious fabrication, such as frequently emanates from the filthy focus of whig spleen.

In the next place, 'Ross' must have a poor opinion of Mr. Gilmore as a debater, for if he (Mr. G.,) had answered the arguments of his opponents fully, why does 'Ross' try to help him out with what he calls the same arguments. He says in conclusion, "I would admonish all such ninnyhammers to tarry at Jericho until their beards be grown." No doubt but 'Ross' attaches great importance to his own black beard, and well he may, as among strangers it gives him the appearance of a man; but I am sorry that it is the only part of the man that has come to perfection, and where he is known, his long *beard* is only a badge of his affinity with the goat.

JOHN H. HUNTER.

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		98
Adams,		726		83
Armstrong,	579			
Beaver,		620	14	
Bedford,		458	13	
Butler,		137	6	
Berks,	4688		202	
Bucks,	396		94	
Crawford,	698		188	
Chester,		497	167	
Carbon,	402		69	
Cumberland,	92		55	
Columbia,	1629		23	
Centre,	560			38
Cambria,	127			20
Clarion,	1065			21
Dauphin,		886		19
Delaware,		623		47
Erie,		1350		56
Fayette,	600		132	
Franklin,		610		24
Greene,	917		87	
Huntingdon,		1570		178
Indiana,		751		71
Juniata,	175		72	
Luzerne,	1300		212	
Lancaster,		4350		369
Lebanon,		810		70
Lehigh,	262		25	
Lycoming,	600			55
Montgomery,	1093		40	
Monroe,	1405		181	
Mifflin,	15			64
Mercer,	37		58	
Northampton,	1063		74	
Northumberland,	900		12	
Perry,	991		61	
Phila co.,		501	1437	
" city,		3946	71	
Pike,	608		101	
Somerset,		1626		98
Schuylkill,	847		20	
Union,		1064		120
Venango,	411		43	
Washington,	140		83	
Westmoreland,	2306		380	
Wayne,	914		172	
York,	864			25
Total,	25704	22575	3297	1456

VIRGINIA.

The following comprises all the returns from Virginia which has reached us. On account of the rain the polls in Richmond city, and about two-thirds of the counties were ordered to be kept open three days, consequently but few of the counties are complete.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

	PRESIDENT—1844. Clay.	Polk.	PRESIDENT—1840. Harison.	V. B.
Sussex co in part	—	215	—	230
Prince Georges,	16	—	—	113
King Georges,	49	—	45	—
Brunswick,	—	51	—	119
Spottsylvania,	—	15	—	10
Fairfax,	48	—	45	—
Stafford,	—	105	—	30
Richmond City,	548	—	404	—
Dinwiddie,	—	33	—	33
Caroline,	—	18	—	68
Greensville,	—	63	—	46
Chesterfield,	—	261	—	282
Henrico,	164	—	47	—
Hanover,	90	—	12	—
Petersburgh,	40	—	—	17
Charles City,	150	—	144	—
Shenandoah,	—	1200	—	1116
Page,	—	700	—	483
Rockingham,	—	1500	—	1188
Clark,	—	25	—	17
Loudon,	800	—	888	—
Berkley,	124	—	227	—
Frederick co,	—	51	15	—
Hampshire,	—	11	124	—
	2029	4248	1963	3759
		2029		1968
Polk's maj.		2299	V B m j	1791

This shows a democratic gain of 438 since the Harrison election.

CONFESSION OF THE MILLERITES.

The Midnight Cry, of Friday, turns from sounding the advent call to a call for funds to live, thus:

Provisions for the Destitute—As many of our brethren and sisters have disposed of their substance, and given alms, agreeable to Luke 12:33, in the confident expectation of the speedy coming of the Lord, I wish to have immediate provision made for the comfort and wants of all such persons, and families, by the advent brethren. We must not permit them to be dependant upon the world, or that portion of the professed church, who scoff at our hope. We hope no application will be made to such in this work of charity.

"As to the wisdom of the course pursued by many in relation to their temporal affairs we may not speak now. We belive that they were sincere, and were desirous in the highest degree to glorify God. And now they must not suffer.

"Let committees of faithful and judicious men be raised in every city and town, to whom contributions may be given for the poor Saints. See Acts 6:1—3:2 Cor 9:1.

Let this matter be attended to at once. "Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" Some among us still have this world's goods, and can render present aid to the destitute. I doubt not all will do their duty. J V HIMES.

New York, Oct 26, 1844.

We have been mistaken in a belief to which we thought ourselves conducted by the word and Spirit, and Providence of God. But, the, Word stands sure, however we may err, and the promise is true: "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." The Lord will lead his obedient children.

For the future, we have no other plan, except to follow the leadings of Providence. The Advent Herald for October 30, has been received, and from it we copy the following.

When we issued our last paper of the date of Oct. 16th, we gave notice that as that was the last day of publication before Oct 22d, the 10th day of the seventh month, we should make no provision for issuing a paper the week following; accordingly, last week no paper was issued from this office. As we then remarked, being shut up in the faith that the Lord would then come by the sounding of this cry at midnight, during the tarrying of the vision, when we had all slumbered and slept, at the very point where all the periods, according to our chronology and date of all their commencements terminate, we felt called upon to suspend our labours, and await the result. All the evidence, we saw, pointed to that time, and as we could offer no argument against that conclusion, we could not disbelive it—it being a part of our creed never to doubt without arguments upon which to base our doubts. Contrary, however to our expectations, we find that our time is passed, and that we are still on the shores of mortality; and that we occupy the time till the Lord comes, we shall continue to furnish our readers with the "Herald" the 'little while" it may be needed.

Important from the Society Islands.—The L C Richmond arrived at New Bedford on Thursday last, having left Tahiti July 15, and bringing nearly a month later intelligence from the Islands. She reports that a few days previous to sailing an action took place between the French troops and natives, in which a large number of lives were lost principally on the part of the natives. The French were strongly fortifying the Island—the English missionaries were leaving—and confusion reigned among the inhabitants. There were at Tahiti one English steamer, one French do., and one French frigate. The English frigate "Fishgood" touched at Tahiti on the 14th, and took on board the Queen and royal family for Bolabalo.—*Phila. Spirit of the Times.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The Baltimore Sun of the 6th says—Rumoted Riot in New York.—A passenger in the Philadelphia boat, last night, informs us that immediately on the opening of the polls in New York, yesterday morning, a riot broke out between some members of the Empire Club and the Native Americans. It is said that the former had blocked up one of the windows, when they were attacked by the Natives, who were beaten off, but returned, sustained by the Whigs. Two men were said to have been shot dead, and Peter Albright, of Philadelphia, one of the leading Natives of that city, was carried to the hospital wounded.

The same gentleman also informed us that the Whigs had abandoned their Congressional and Legislative tickets, and it was generally believed that the American Republicans would go for Mr Clay in a body. An express will arrive in Philadelphia this morning at 10 o'clock, with the news from New York, but it will not be brought to this city we expect until twelve o'clock to-night by the boat.

P. S. We perceive by the New York papers that the Whig candidates for Congress and the Legislature have publicly withdrawn from the canvass.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WILLIAM PENN.

MR. TYSON'S ADDRESS.

We are enabled to present to our readers a brief sketch of the eloquent and interesting address recently delivered by Joh R Tyson, Esq, on the occasion of the celebration by the Historical Society.

Mr Tyson commenced by observing that in commemorating the landing of William Penn upon our shores, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania not only complied with the last wishes of the departed President, but performed an act of filial duty; a duty as spontaneous and pleasing in its discharge, as it was high and controlling in its obligations; and that the anniversary had an additional claim upon the affections of the Society for with the day was completed a period of two centuries since the nativity of the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania. Mr Tyson then commented upon the social and personal advantages of Penn. That he was the only son of Admiral Penn—was educated in the University of Oxford—possessed a striking countenance—fine person and refined demeanor—powerful friends—the personal friendship of a monarch, and the road to eminence and fame was before him—but that for the sake of high principles, he spurned all these advantages, and became the object of a father's displeasure—the victim of poverty, the inmate of a jail—and no man, not actuated by a noble impulse and a conviction of duty, could so far abandon the ordinary land marks of human discretion or the broad path of worldly honor. The lecturer would not comment upon the peculiar religious views which Penn had imbibed—he would consider him as an historical personage only. It was well known that England had been the scene of religious strife, consequent upon the Reformation. The Puritans had obtained the ascendancy under Cromwell, but in turn submitted to the restoration of Charles and the Episcopal Church. The strong hand of the Magistracy was deemed the only security against error. Nonconformity to the Church of England was resisted by fine and imprisonment. The sufferings of the Friends were greater than those of other Dissenters.—Chiefly through the intercession of Penn and his writings, 500 Quakers at one time, and 1200 at another, were released from the English jails. But it was not for his own sect he brought forth his stores of learning and tasked his great ability. It was for mankind. "Force," he said, "might make hypocrites, but would make no converts." He appealed in behalf of freedom of religious opinion and practice. The principles upon which he proceeded had their origin in the most enlarged ideas of human freedom. This apostle of the rights of humanity received but a poor return for his labors. He was often the inmate of a jail for months together, yet in the extremity of his darkest hour, he retained the friendship of such men as Tillotson, Locke and Sidney. But he died admired, and descended to the grave, honored as the benefactor of two hemispheres. It was the happy lot of Pennsylvania to have such a man for its founder—to have its Constitution and Laws framed by one whose spirit of freedom had enlarged with the fetters which bound him. Penn accepted the charter from Charles 2d, and invited the persecuted non-conformists to follow him to these shores. In England he contended for religious toleration only—in his province, for an equality of religious faith and opinion.

One of the great efforts of Penn's labors in Europe was the removal of tests, as the necessary attribute of social freedom. The Constitution of Pennsylvania, as a State, adopted almost the language of Penn's first declaration, in regard to liberty of conscience.—The first great act of our country, as a political society, was to remove forever, the necessity of religious tests. The convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, met in this city. How far the influence of the *genius loci* operated cannot be conjectured; but it cannot be questioned that the ideas of freedom, which the colony diffused, conjoined with the spirit the revolution had created, influenced the minds of the framers of that instrument. Penn landed at New Castle, from the good ship Welcome, 162 years ago this day. Here the Lecturer referred to the early state of the country at the time of the landing, and the privations of the first settlers. A few worthy Swedes, Dutch, and English peopled the margin of the Delaware—all besides was an unbroken wilderness. The elm which stood but a few years since in Kensington, marked the spot of a memorable treaty—a compact on which Voltaire and the Abbe Raynal had delighted to dwell in strains of the most rapturous panegyric. The memory of the good Onas yet survives, not only among the tribes of the Susquehanna, but among those which people the western shores of the Mississippi. The lecturer here dwelt upon the original plan of the city, and the advantages that would now be derived in the security of property and peace, had the plan been adhered to—upon the merciful and lenient character of Penn's penal code—his anxiety in regard to the horrors of English prisons, and his determination, from the knowledge of his own and the sufferings of his associates, to remedy this evil in his province, and hence eventually the establishment of the Prison Discipline Society, and the maturity and effectiveness of our Penitentiary system, which had attracted the admiration of the world.

Mr Tyson referred to the State debt, and observed that all the glories of the public prospects were vain, if they were to be shadowed by the cloud of public dishonor. It was one earnest recommendation of the founder to his children, and the desire of his own heart, "to owe nothing;" and this sentiment was sanctified in the affection of every true son of Pennsylvania. He spoke of our great resources, and eventual ability to pay the debt; and that a brighter day was at hand. Our limits will not permit a more extended notice of this interesting address.

The speaker, in conclusion, again adverted to the city of Philadelphia, and remarked that it was from the steps of that venerable edifice, the Declaration went forth to the uttermost parts of the earth. It was to this city the patriots of the revolution returned after achieving the independence they had declared, to form a second charter of our liberties—the Constitution of the United States. Over that eminent convention sat the venerable Father of his Country, and conducted to the chair by a son of Pennsylvania—the great financier of the revolution. Here in succession dwelt Washington and Jefferson, and here assembled the Congress and Senate under the Constitution. The epochs of 1644, 1682, 1776, and 1787, should be inscribed in letters of living light upon the historic scroll, they were so many mementos of the classic ground on which we dwelt, and called upon us in tones of the deepest eloquence to cherish those virtues which blest it from the first.

Important from Texas—if true.—A letter received in this city from Texas, states it as a rumor that Santa Anna had applied to the Texian government, through the British consul for an armistice.—*Charleston Patriot.*

GENERAL CASS.

We have noted repeatedly the zeal manifested by Gen Cass for Messrs Polk and Dallas, and referred to his speeches in Tennessee, Ohio and Michigan.—He is now in Indiana advocating the nominees of the Baltimore Convention with his wonted ability and industry. The "Norwalk (Ohio) Experiment" relates two anecdotes connected with the General's visit to Ohio, which we subjoin:

INCIDENT OF THE 17th.

While a number of Revolutionary soldiers were being introduced to Gen Cass, on the 17th, a citizen of our own approached the General, and addressing him, asked if he knew him? The General replying that he did not, he gave the following account of their first meeting. In the spring of 1813 for Meigs was beseiged by the British and Indians, and the militia of Ohio were called out to march to the relief of the fort. Gen Cass was appointed to the command; six thousand assembled at Upper Sandusky; from whom two thousand were selected to proceed on to the fort. The woods and marshes were filled with water, and a cold storm of rain had attended them. The commanding General had not yet arrived, but was daily expected. On the second day of the march a young soldier, from exposure to the weather, was taken sick. Unable to march in the ranks, he followed along in the rear. While at a distance behind, attempting, with difficulty, to keep pace with his comrades, two officers rode up, one of them a stranger. the other the Colonel of his regiment. On passing him the Colonel remarked to the officer "General, that poor fellow there is sick; he is a d——d good fellow though, for he refuses to go back, but I'm afraid that the Indians will scalp him or the crows pick him, before we reach Fort Meigs." The officer halted, wheeled round his horse, and dismounted. When the young soldier came up he addressed him, "my brave boy, you are sick and tired, I am well and strong, mount my horse and ride." The soldier hesitated. "Do not wait," said the officer, "I am used to walking and will go on on foot," saying which he assisted him to mount his horse, ordering him to come to the General's tent at night, and then proceeded on foot to join the army.

At night the soldiers rode to the place ordered, where his benefactor welcomed him with a smile, and the young soldier returned his thanks with tears of gratitude. That officer was Gen Cass, and that young soldier was the person now addressing him, our worthy fellow townsman, John Laylin. The general, remembering the circumstances, immediately recognized him. The meeting was one of mutual interest. After relating the incident Mr Laylin remarked, "General, that act was not done for the world to look upon, it was done in the woods with but three to witness it."

Norwalk Exper.

Another.—Our venerable old friend Major Parks, upon being introduced to Gen Cass, addressed him with enthusiasm: "General, I thank God that I am able to see you! I fought by the side of your father, Jonathan Cass, and your uncle, Daniel Cass, at the battle of Bunker Hill. Your father was an ensign of the company, and I was Sergeant. We were brothers together during the war. God bless you, General Cass, for his sake." The scene can be better imagined than described. The General was affected with the deepest emotion at the meeting with the old friend and fellow soldier of his father, while the aged veteran, with eyes dimmed, but spirits buoyant, narrated the scenes of hardship and of battle through which they passed together, in the days of danger and strife—the "time that tried men's souls." *Ib.*

LATER FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The intelligence received by way of New Bedford, of another battle between the French and the Natives of Tahiti, is confirmed by the testimony of Captain Davenport, of the whale ship Martha, just arrived at Newport, R I.

The New Bedford Mercury of Friday contains further particulars of the action:

June 20th, the natives assembled at Point Venus—this being too near the Bay of Papeite—for general safety, the Governor again at the head of 400 troops marched upon them. The natives received intelligence of his approach and placed themselves in ambush. The natives allowed the main body to pass, but as the rear guard were passing in front of the English Mission House, they opened their fire in a direct line with the house. Mr M'Kean, one of the missionaries, who was walking in his verandah, was struck by a ball and killed instantly. His death is universally regretted. He was one of those who have lately come from England—well educated, and one of the most respected men upon the group. The action was upon the north side of the Bay of Papeite. The native loss is unknown. French loss, three killed and five wounded.

At the same time on the south side, another action took place, in which the natives were again routed. In this action, five French were killed and seven wounded. Native loss unknown.

The day following, the natives again advanced upon the town, and before they could be met, had succeeded in burning the French Mission House. Chapel, &c.

In all these actions, it has been impossible to determine with any degree of certainty the native loss.—They have always been accustomed to remove their dead during the action, and only those are found upon the field, who die at point of the bayonet.

The natives are in force on all sides, and the troops constantly under arms. The Queen had just left the Island for Borabora.

The natives had within the last few days seized three Frenchmen, who had been for many years resident upon the island, and were among them; and had just put them to death by torture that would do credit to the ingenuity of a North American savage.

Galena (Illinois.)—A recent traveller in speaking of this "mineral" town says, it is situated on the northerly side of a bluff, which rises abruptly from a marsh skirting Fever river. Its form is the segment of a circle, and it is built on three streets rising one above the other so rapidly as to allow scant width for the carriage way and sidewalks, and a narrow strip for the houses and stones between them. The base of the buildings on the second street is just about on a level with the tops of those on the front, and in like manner the third above the second, the whole following the circular form of the bluffs. This embraces the business part of the city. A broad deep ravine runs northwesterly, in, on and around which the dwellings, containg a large mass of people, are situated. So little room is afforded for gardening that a man bragged of a small enclosure with a few vegetables growing in it. He said 'it was a garden where one could raise 3 hills of corn and a cabbage.' Some of the lead mines are within a short distance. That of Whitman and Rice is very lucrative. Some of the names given to the diggings are quite amusing. There are, for example, Red Dog Diggins, Snake, Red Dog, Beeton, Pin Hook, Nip and Tuck, Hard Scrable, Upper Coon, Lower Coon, Fair Play, Dry Bones, Blackleg, &c.

The value of the lead shipped from Galena alone, during the last year, was one million of dollars, and this is only one of the great points where it finds its outlet—Dubuque, Mineral Point and other places, sending large quantities. According to the terms of the leases, the Government should receive one sixteenth of all the lead raised, but as yet the concern has run them in debt, having never received enough to pay the agent and other expenses."

The "mineral" is worth, delivered at the smelting furnace, on the average, $43 per ton. It is a common practice for the miners to sell at the market price to the smelters and receive the amount in cash, or a stipulated weight of lead in the bar. The price of lead here now is $2,80 to $2.85 per hundred weight.

The Chinese Ladies' Slippers.—A pair of beautifully wrought satin slippers, embroidered in gold, and oversown with colored and golden beads, that look as if they might have been pilfered from a seed-cup of a bird of Paradise, have been shown us by a friend, who procured them himself while on a recent visit to China. They are exactly three inches and a quarter in length, and are cut in the ordinary form of a bootee, with very high and tapering heels, *a la* our grandmothers, and a steep, chubby instep, which might fit the foot of a very plump newly-born baby. The shape and appearance of the slipper is far from ungraceful; and, although the wearer must of necessity find locomotion extremely difficult, yet the *ensmallment* (we *must* have that word incorporated by act of Legislature) is no greater nor more deforming than the fashionable compression of that glorious natural perfection of symmetry and the true outline of beauty—the female waist. A little familiarity with the presence of these dainty pedalities would render them, we doubt not, quite bewitching and irresistible.

N. Y. Eve. Mirror.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Cherokee Advocate is the title of a paper in the English and Indian languages, published at Tahequah, Cherokee Nation, and edited, with spirit and ability, by Wm. P. Ross. From the third number of this paper we extract the following items of intelligence:

The Commissioners who have been appointed to adjudicate "Cherokee claims" were expected to arrive about the middle of the present month. The Advocate says:

A lamentable and unprecedented mortality has befallen the servants of the Cherokee Nation.—Within less than six months, the seat of the Chief Justice of the Supreme court, that of the President of the National Committee, and those of four Members of the Council, have been vacated by death.

The National Council was to convene at Tahequah, the seat of government, on the 7th inst. The advocate promises a full and correct report of the proceedings.

The Osages have returned from their annual visit to the Buffalo Range. They have been very successful, having killed a very large number of buffaloes.

A report had been received that a skirmish took place, out in the Buffalo Range, in the summer, between the Little Osages and the Pawnee Mohawks, in which the former lost one man, and the latter four.

The Advocate says:

A number of emigrants having about twenty wagons in company, crossed the Arkansas river, near Fort Smith, some two weeks ago, moving out of Texas to Missouri.

A young man recently from Texas, informs us that there is a great scarcity of bread stuffs in Lamar and the neighboring counties.

Perfect tranquility and order reign throughout our country, and, so far as we know, along the whole western frontier.

The National Council of the Choctaw Nation will meet on Monday next.

We learn from the Advocate that since the report of Gov. Butler was made out, the number of Public Schools in the Nation has been increased from eleven to eighteen, which number has been in operation during the past year. Such intelligence is truly gratifying.

The principal Chief of the Nation receives only $500 per annum. Members of the National Council $3 per day, and Supreme Judges $5 per day, while their respective bodies are in session. Circuit Judges receive $250 per annum, and District Judges $100.

The report that Commissioners were expected to arrive for the purpose of dividing the Cherokee Nation, is discredited by the Advocate, which expresses the belief that no such commissioners have been appointed.

Forger Arrested—Suicide.—A man named Joseph Elder, a Clerk in the Bank of England, who committed a forgery by which he obtained £8,000 in sovereigns, and fled to this country, was arrested in Boston on Thursday, and committed to jail; and next morning he was found dead in his cell, having committed suicide during the night by hanging himself.—After his arrest 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. 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 traced to Nahant, from which place he escaped in a boat without his hat.—*Ib.*

Electioneering Expedients.—The most exceptionable feature in the whole electioneering campaign which will be terminated in Maryland this day, is, the attempt to enlist a foreign sectarian feeling in the political strife. We protest against the attempt, as contrary to justice and dangerous to the country. Heretofore neither the birth nor the religion of men have been subjects of political friendship or hostility in this state; and Catholics and Protestants—natives and adopted citizens have voted their sentiments as a conscientious sense of right dictated, without pausing to consider whether the candidate for whom they voted was a native or adopted citizen; a Catholic or a Protestant. Why should these new elements be introduced into political warfare? Is it desired to carry political animosity to the altars of our God, and to make us swear enmity to all who do not agree with us in religious belief? We denounce any such connexion of religion and politics as destructive of the peace of society, and the interests of the country. No man should be called to account for the religion which he professes. He is in the exercise of his undoubted right, and is not to be questioned as to his religion, whether he be Catholic or Protestant. We caution all parties to beware how they intermingle religion and politics. It is a desperate and dangerous expedient, to which none but the most reckless will resort.

Balt. Clipper, Nov 4.

Rather hard Boarding.—There is a singular case before the U. S. Court in Boston. A sailor named McFadden charges the master of a Whaling Ship named Alden, with confining him "through malice" &c. seven months in the run of the vessel, and feeding him all that time on bread and water. The Post thus pictures the story:

"McFadden, a smart young man, about 20 years of age, after working on a farm and in a factory in Maine, and in a hotel in Boston, concluded to taste a little of the "poetry of the sea," and shipped on a whaling voyage. Being a green hand, he had to be broke in to the use of handspikes and ropes, and to the digesting of sea-cookery. Generally speaking, the provisions on board whaleships are not quite so appetising as are used in Boston hotels, nor are handspikes so easy to handle as shoe or clothes brushes. And, more than this, captains of whaleships are not always, when at sea, so polite to the hands, as are men in authority ashore. They curse a little and very loud, and occasionally use the first to enforce attention to orders. In all these particulars the Bruce was no exception to the general average, and McFadden soon got tired of the cooking, the cursing, and the cuffing, and at Norseby, Madagascar, he deserted, but was retaken in twenty-four hours.

After he was taken on board he positively and deliberately refused to return a duty. The captain gave him his choice to work, or be confined in the run on bread and water. He chose the harsh alternative, and stuck to it seven months, his place of confinement being as far aft in the hold as he could be stowed, and where he could not even sit upright. By consenting to go to work, he could at any time have been released from confinment. But he was determined to "tough it out," and repeatedly rejected the captain's proposition. Occasionally, he was supplied by the stealth with some extra food by the cook or others of the crew, but in the main his diet was bread and water, and he became very much emaciated and enfeebled, and is still suffering from the effects of his severe confinement and long deprivation of suitable nourishment."

While relating his story on the stand, he appeared to be desirous of stating things fairly, and the counsel for the defendant frankly accorded to him this merit—an important one in a witness testifying in his own case. The case is not yet decided.

Monongahela Bank Notes.—We have had an opportunity of examining some new and beautiful notes that have just been obtained by the Monongahela Bank, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They are of the denominations of five, ten, and twenty dollars. The fives have the figure of a country girl for a vignette. She is seated in the centre of the figure five, and has a bundle of wheat in her arms. The ends are also beautifully embellished. The tens have a country scene for a vignette—a group about to take a meal in rustic style, while a wagon and horses are in the back ground. The twenties have the genius of America for a vignette, and the right end is embellished with a portrait of Washington—the left that of a lady. The engravers, Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia, enjoy much reputation for their skill, and deservedly. Their bank note plates are indeed beautiful, and defy the ingenuity of the counterfeiter.

Graphic.—Willis, in his Evening Mirror, describing the great Democratic torchlight procession in New York on Friday evening, has the following. The last touch is particularly graphic:—

"A vessel with all sail set was heading up the Bowery; hundreds of horses with white rump-cloths dashed hither and thither; a fire engine made a superb show, with a Drummond light on the top and the firemen in their red shirts and glazed caps; flaming sticks with boys to them dashed hither and thither; pocket pistols were discharged; perpetual three cheers were given for reasons best known to the proposers; the steps of the "entering wedge" building of the Cuite Francais and American Tract Society, were triple-rowed with female spectators, and in the middle of the street, *situated like a buoy among breakers*, a man quietly sold oysters!"

Theatrical Quackery of Miss Chester.—On the quackery of her system of doing tragedy, a most whimsical and generally accredited anecdote is on record. While Miss Chester was at York, one evening, having to perform a serious scene of Lady Townley, in the comedy of the "Provoked Husband," she was observed, between the fourth and fifth sets, in a rather retired part behind the wings, sobbing and moaning, and beating her bosom in a most unusual manner for an actress not on scene. One of the actors very kindly asked her the cause of the grief so painfully expressed; she replied, not in words, but mentioned him to begone, and then sighed and sobbed more enthusiastically and vociferously than before.—The good natured actor, alarmed at a pretty woman's grief, entreated her to retire to her dressing room, and let the other ladies assist to console her; on which she suddenly suspended her tones of grief, and snappishly exclaimed, "Go along, sir,—leave me—for I am working up my feelings for the last scene." This became a byeword and a jest among the frequenters of the green room.—*Our Actresses.*

Probably.—The following language is ascribed to the Duke of Richmond, while Governor of the Canadas, and is reported by Mr H G Gates, of Montreal, who was present when it was uttered:

The Duke, a short time prior to his death, in speaking of the Government of the United States, said: "It was weak, inconsistent and bad, and could not long exist. It will be destroyed; it ought not, and will not be permitted to exist; for many and great are the evils that have originated from the existence of that government. The curse of the French Revolution, and subsequent wars and commotions in Europe, are attributed to its example, and so long as it exists, no prince will be safe upon his throne and the sovereigns of Europe are aware of it, and they ever determined upon its destruction, and have come to an understanding on the subject, and have determined on the means to accomplish it; and they will *eventually succeed by subversion rather than conquest.*"

PITTSBURGH MARKET,

REPORTED FOR THE POST BY ISAAC HARRIS.

Friday Morning, November 8, 1844.

Since our last week's Reports our rivers have risen and are in fine order, and a great deal doing on both the Allegheny and Monongahela, and also upon the Ohio and our Canals, the latter being about to close in a few days. Now that the elections are over, the weather fine, and the stocks excellent and cheap, we hope this month will be quite a business one, and a good many goods be sold.

Flour—Flour has advanced a shade, and we now quote good at $3.87a$4 per bbl, from boats and wagons.

Grain—Wheat, 65 to 75; Rye, 37½a40; Corn, sales of 400 bushels at 31½; Oats, 20 cents a bushel; Hay, $7,50 a $8 a ton.

Ashes—Scorchings, 3¼a3¾; Pots, 3¼a3¾; Pearls, 4¾ a 4½, and Salaratus 4¾ to 4¾ cts a lb

Beeswax—yellow, 27a28 cts a lb

Beans—Small white, 87½a$1 a bushel

Blooms—100 tons of choice Juniata sold at $60 a ton, 6 mos.

Pig Metal—Large arrivals down the Allegheny—Sales of 2 lots, Allegheny Foundry, No 1,—about 100 tons at $30, 6 mos., and about 200 tons hanging rock in lots at 4 months; about 200 tons of Allegheny Forge at $28, 6 mos.

Butter—Fresh roll in Bbls 9, and good new in Kegs, 6½a7c a lb

Feathers—Sales small at 20a28c a lb.

Fruit—Apples, green, in Bbls $1a$1,25; dried do. 50a62½; dried peaches, $1 a bushel: about 100 bushels of cranberries have sold at $1,75a$2 a bushel.

Groceries—Stocks large and good and prices low. Sugar—Sales of about 85 hhds of N O Sugar at 4¾a7 cents cash and on time. Inferior 6¼a6¾ cents a lb. Coffee—Sales of the week 350 to 400 bags, in lots: Rio 7a7¾; Laguira 7¼a7¾; St Domingo 6a6¾; good old Java 12½c a lb. Molasses—Sales of about 200 bbls N O at 50c a gal.

Hops—plenty and dull—first sort 10c per lb.

Pork—about 500 head of hogs have been sold during the past week, at $3 per 100 lbs.

Salt—The sales and shipment large, during the week. Allegheny $1,16a$1,17 on the wharf, and $1,25 per bbl from stores.

Printer's Ink.

A FRESH supply of Winter News Ink, this day received in kegs of different sizes, from 10 to 25 lbs each, which will be sold lower for cash than can be purchased elsewere in the city, by CHARLES H. KAY,
oct 8. corner of Wood and Third sts.

Flannels and Cassinettes.

A FRESH supply of Flannels and Cassinettes, just received from the Manufacturers, and for sale low, by GEO. CCCHRAN,
nov 7 No 26 Wood St.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

AT Cook's extensive Periodical Depot, 85 4th St. COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE for November, containing the following beautiful embellishments:
Captain Smith and Pocahontas;
Washington on crossing the Allegheny River;
Fashion Plate, 4 figures, colored;
Music, "Go and Forget," Poetry by Haynes Baily, Music by Miss Sloman.
Knickerbocker, for November, good as usual.
Hunt's Merchants'