The Daily Morning Post.

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

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11,

EXPRESSES.—The most extraordinary things of the present age are the expresses by which the whigs get the first returns of the elections that take place. Nothing can equal them in speed except Morse's Telegraph, or a "streak of greased lightning;" and we believe, that in a case of great emergency to the party, the Whig Expresses could beat a flash of electricity "all to thunder." The great speed with which our whig friends transmit election news—we cannot call it information—was never made so apparent as during the present contest. To say that they have it in "advance of the mails," would give but a faint idea of their smartness, and if it were not for one little objection, it would not surprise us if the whig expresses should, in a short time, completely eclipse the fame of Morse and his Telegraph.

But like all new and great inventions, whig expresses are, as yet, somewhat imperfect, and it is feared that no time will enable the inventors to correct the evils. The only serious objection to this modern invention is that it was never *known to carry a word of truth*, and from all the news it ever brought, a word of correct information has never been extracted. For instance, the first day after the Virginia election, the whigs learned by their extraordinary express that the state had gone for Clay by a handsome majority. This was, of course, falsified by the correct returns. Their next grand effort was from New York, and by the speed and accuracy with which the returns reached us, it was clearly shown that the express was a genuine whig invention.

On Thursday morning, one day after the election, they had a full account from New York city, by what they called the *Ashland Express*, and the majority for Clay was 8343, precisely. This kept the whigs in a glorious humor all day, and they thought nothing could compare with the *Ashland Express*, but in the evening the mail came creeping along, and not only demolished the whole whig majority of 8343, but showed that the Gothomites had given upwards of 2000 against the great embodiment of whiggery.

We only cite these two instances from many, to show the smartness of whig expresses and to commend it to public patronage whenever the proprietors can get them to tell any thing like the truth.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1844.

Louis Phillippe has been here and gone. Six days was the period of his visit in point of time. In other respects it was of a private and social character.—His Majesty drove about the Home Park, paid visits to Hampton Court, Eton College, and other places of interest in the vicinity of Windsor, accompanied on each occasion by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and in short by all accounts, the different parties enjoyed themselves just as snugly and comfortably as if unencumbered with crowns.

This is the first time which a *reigning* king of France has ever visited England—(Louis the XVIII. and Chas X. being exiles)—but it is to be hoped it will not be the last. As Duke of Orleans, Louis Phillippe lived for some time at Twickenham, on the banks of the Thames; and on the occasion of the Corporation of London presenting an address to him at Windsor the other day, his Majesty, in course of conversation with the Lord Mayor, informed him that he "knew all the wards of London," as well as the Lord Mayor himself.

The King took his departure for Windsor on Monday last, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert to Portsmouth, the Queen contemplating a short residence on the Isle of Wight. When the royal party, however, reached Portsmouth, the rain was descending in torrents: the wind was blowing "great guns," and the sea was blowing into Portsmouth harbor in a style which sat the ships of war there plunging and dancing in beautiful style. A consultation was held, the result of which was, that Louis Philippe resolved not to face the south-wester then at its height, but started by railway for Dover, in order to cross the narrow straits, between there and Calais, a steamer being in the meanwhile despatched from Portsmouth to Treport, to inform the Queen of the French of the change in his rout. The elements however, in this instance, appeared to have conspired against the Royal Traveller, for on reaching the New Cross Station, in the rout to Dover, the station was found to be in flames, a fire, arising from the spontaneous combustion, having broken out. However, the train for his Majesty was got ready, and at two o'clock in the morning he arrived at Dover, and took up his residence at the Ship Hotel. In the course of the ensuing forenoon he embarked, reaching Calais in safety, and subsequently joined the Queen at Eu, in Normandy.

The same morning Queen Victoria and Prince Albert embarked for the Isle of Wight, and took up their residence at Osborne House.

There is a complete dearth of political topics and events. Nothing stirring. Lord Ellenborough has arrived in England from India, and has been created Viscount Southam. This is a sort of sedative to allay the vexation which his Lordship must suffer in consequence of being recalled by the East Indian Company.

There have been heavy gales, and many vessels have been lost, more particularly on the rugged Welsh coast.

The present is the season for agricultural meetings. The condition of the laborers is attracting attention, and various schemes are being proposed with a view to better their condition.

Mrs Louisa Cranstoun Nesbitt, the celebrated actress, has married Sir William Boothby, a gentleman holding a lucrative situation in the Customs. The bride's age is 30, the bridegroom's 70! It is to be presumed that the gentleman wanted a young, dashing wife, and the lady wanted a rich husband. It is to be hoped both parties are suited.

O'Connell has issued a long letter, which was read the other day at the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association. In it he says he prefers federalism to positive repeal, but finishes as usual, with "Hurrah for Repeal." The letter is thought to be of a negative and cauciliatory character. O'Connell is expected soon to commence his tour of agitation in England.—Bristol is expected to be his starting point.

Speaking of Bristol, reminds me that the Bristolians have commenced widening the dock gates, with a view to emancipating the Great Britain steamer.

A fall of nearly £1 per ton has taken place in Bristol iron. Business continues brisk in the manufacturing districts.

The Way of the World.—"He's dead!" How frequently is that brief but admonitory sentence uttered without exciting any but the most transient emotion—without awakening a deeper or more permanent reflection than the next passing thought will entirely obliterate from the mind! Two friends shall casually meet after a temporary separation, and inquire after a third and mutual friend. "He's dead!" is the melancholy and impressive rejoinder. If men of business, perhaps he also was one who entered largely into their speculations—all the projects for the advancement of their fortunes—all their worldly-minded schemes of aggrandizement—yet "he's dead!" The intelligence is received with an exclamation of surprise—a significant shake of the head—a sensation nearly allied to pity and regret; but it is not heard "as if an angel spoke;" and as time passes, they hurry off without further comment to their respective counting-houses, where the unexpected information of the rise in sugars—the depression of the money market—the failure of some great house in which they had placed implicit confidence, or some equally vital and important affair, demands their immediate attention—totally absorbs their minds, and they entirely forget that they have just heard an echo of their own inevitable doom.

Locality has strong power, whatever may be argued to the contrary, in recalling impressions, and every wounded heart may tell how insupportable the scene becomes where it has been blessed, and where it is blessed no more The abstract of pain or pleasure is within us in all places, at all times; but its portraiture, its vivid reflection lies pictured in the places and in the objects where our feelings have been stretched on the rack, whether of pleasure or of pain.

WHO IS JAMES K. POLK?

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday gives returns from 38 counties in New York, which show total majorities as follows:

	Polk.	Clay.
	14761	6434
Erie,		1881
Wyoming,		653
Genesee,		1500
Livingston,		1062
Allegheny,		700
Niagara,		516
Orleans,		293
Chenango,	tie.	2240
Chautauque,		
Delaware,	970	15,278
	15,731	

The returns from the above 10 counties, were obtained from the New York city and Buffalo papers, and we presume are nearly correct.

There are yet 11 counties to hear from, which, in 1840, gave the following majorities:

	V. Buren.	Harrison.
Broome,		264
Tioga,	255	52
St Lawrence,		
Schoarie,	445	
Hamilton,	99	
Chemung,	598	
Cattaraugus,		491
Cortland,		435
Essex,		828
Clinton,		195
Franklin,		330
	1397	2595
Majority for Harrison,		1198

RECAPITULATION.

In the 48 counties heard, from the aggregate majorities were as follows:

	Polk.	Clay.
	15731	15278
Majority for Polk,	453	

In the 11 counties to be heard from, Harrison's majority was 1195. So that if Clay has obtained a majority equal to Harrison's, in those counties, he has 742 majority in the State. But this the whigs do not expect. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser concedes the State for Polk by 4000 majority, and says Wright will have 10,000. In St Lawrence county alone, the *N. Y. Tribune* admits that the Democratic gain compared with 1840, may be 1500. By this it will be seen that the chances are strongly in favor of the Democrats in the State of New York.

Schoharie, one of the 11 counties last named is reported at 700 majority for Polk.

POSTCRIPT!

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The New York Herald has the following additional counties.

	Polk.
Cattaragus,	200
Clinton	800
Tioga	500
Cortland,	10
St Lawrence,	2200
Chemung,	600
Schoharie,	630
Chenango,	500
	5460
Deduct,	745
Polk's present majority about	4725

TO HEAR FROM.

Brown, Franklin, Essex and Hamilton counties, which gave Harrison 1223.

The Tribune makes Polk's majority 7,200, and adds: "The above returns are probably more favorable to us than the official will be. We cannot doubt that Polk's majority is 5000, and Wright's 10,000. The deed is done!"

INDIANA ELECTION.

All the returns that have been received from Indiana, indicate that the vote will be a close one, but thus far the indications are in favor of Polk and Dallas.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, of Thursday, gives the following:

We have not yet received sufficient news from the Hoosier State to justify us in forming a confident opinion of the result. Both parties claim the State—the democrats with strong hope, and the whigs with strong doubt. The following 14 counties show a whig gain over 1843, (when the democrats elected Whitcomb Governor, by 2013) of about 357,—this gain is made mostly in Wayne county, it will be perceived, where in '43 some 418 abolition votes were polled. They, like their brethren in Ohio, have established a notoriety as partizan tricksters, which no other faction, however contemptible, will envy or attempt to rival.

The Indianapolis mail comes in to day at 2 or 3 o'clock, and will the tale unfold.

	1844 Polk	1844 Clay	1843 Whitcomb	1843 Bigger	Loss	Gain
Jefferson,	412		287	125		
Switzerl'd,	45	68		25		
Ohio (n co)	25					121
Dearborn,	387	266				
Scott,	47	3		50		
Franklin,	250	235			15	
Clark,	299	279			20	
Floyd,	25	11			14	
Wayne,	850		525	325		
Ripley,	187		288		101	
Decatur,	200		229		29	
Union,	10	28		18		
Fayette,		150	134	16		
Henry,		316	208		92	
Randolph,	100					
Rush,	20					
Marion,	81					
Hancock,	41					

KENTUCKY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Thursday says: "We have nothing from this State, although the polls closed last evening. From the confidence of the whigs in claiming the State, we are almost persuaded to yield to Mr Clay. Ohio and Kentucky—the union of the puritan and the *black leg*.

MICHIGAN.

GREAT DEMOGRATIC VICTORY!

We have returns from 8 counties in a slip from the office of the Cleveland Plaindealer, which show a Democratic majority of 2838—being a gain on the vote of 1840 of 3701! The Plaindealer says that a proportionate gain in the balance of the State would make Col POLK's majority in the State 12,500. That will do.

GEORGIA.

By the Magnatic Telegraph we are in possession of the following returns from the State of Georgia, which we compare with the recent Congressional election, which the Democrats carried the State by 2,360.

Baltimore Sun.

Counties.	President—1841. Polk.	Clay.	Congress—1844. Dem.	Whig.
Richmond,		256		209
Chatham,	26		16	
Effingham,		107		100
Baldwin,	17			22
Bibb,	156		23	
Burke,		145		132
Clarke,		124		118
Columbia,		185		196
Green,		643		587
Hancock,		185		109
Lincoln,		108		95
Morgan,		94		83
Tillaferro,		327		352
Warren,		273		202
Merriweather,	240		255	
Walton,	204		210	
Total,	643	2509	634	2196
		643		634
		1866		1562

Whig gain, as far as heard from, 304.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence papers of Tuesday give the vote of this little degenerate member of the confederacy, as taken on Monday, omitting the scattering. We add that of 1840.

	1844. Polk.	Clay.	1840. V Buren.	Har.
Bristol,	109	589	136	476
Kent,	361	786	372	669
Newport,	410	1130	417	914
Providence,	3186	3755	1711	2482
Washington,	711	960	665	737
	4778	7279	3301	5278

Clay's maj. 2502. Harrison's maj 1977.

Increase in the democratic vote, 1476

" " Algaine " 2007

So that in Rhode Island, at least, the Whigs may congratulate themselves upon sustaining their "peculiar institutions."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Globe of the 7th says: "We have received returns from 16 counties, most of them on the Wilmington and Norfolk railroads. They show a democratic gain of 642 compared with the August election, when the whig majority in the State was 3153.

We have received a letter from Raleigh, N. C., dated yesterday. The writer (a member of the State Legislature) says he has heard from eighteen counties, which show a democratic gain on the August election of 2060. A copy of the letter is annexed.—The list we publish cannot contain more than five of the counties heard from at Raleigh.

	Polk.	Clay.
In 16 counties,	5362	2780

Polk's majority so far 2582.

It is probable, from these returns, that "Old Rip" has waked up. We have not the least objection to Polk's carrying the State, except that it will spoil our calculations.

The democrats have elected a senator in Johnston, in the place of a whig senator lately deceased. The election of this democrat will make *a tie* in the Senate, we believe."

From the Cherokee Advocate.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The removal of the great mass of the Cherokee People from their "beloved land," now partitioned between the states of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, was forcibly effected by the United States, in 1838, under circumstances of almost unparalleled hardships, disease and suffering. In the succeeding year, they arrived in the present Cherokee country—entered into an Act of Union with those of their brothers who had preceded them hither, some by many years, and mutually adopted, under the "style and title of the Cherokee Nation," their mutual government. Of this government, we present below a synopsis, intending to follow it shortly with the Constitution and Laws in full.

The Government of the Cherokee Nation is Republican—and is composed of the Executive, Legislative, and the Judicial Departments.

The Executive Department consists of a principal Chief, an assistant principal Chief, and an Executive Council of five members.

The Principal and Assistant Chiefs are elected once in every four years, by a majority of the qualified voters of the Nation; every sane male Cherokee citizen, who has attained the age of 18 years, being entitled to a vote.

It is the duty of the principal Chief to see that the laws are regularly enforced, and to discharge those functions usually vested in an Executive Head. He is empowered with the *veto* and the power of pardoning persons convicted and sentenced to punishment for capital crimes, under certain restrictions.

The Legislative Department consists of the National Committee and the Council—each of the eight Districts into which the Nation is divided, being represented by two members in the former branch, and three in the latter. These members are elected in the same manner as the Chiefs, once every two years.

They meet annually, at Tahlequah, on the first Monday in October, in General Council, to legislate upon the general affairs of the Nation. No bill can become a law until it has received the concurrence of both branches of the National Council and the approval of the principal Chief. In case the principal Chief disapproves of any bill which has passed the National Council, he returns it with his objections in writing to the body in which it originated. A vote of two-thirds of the members of the National Council is necessary to make any bill a law, the passage of which has been objected to by the principal Chief.

The power of the National Committee and the Council are the same, except in case of impeachment, and appropriations of money. All appropriations originate in the Council, but are subject to approval, modification, or rejection by the National Committee.

Impeachment for violation or neglect of duty may be tendered by the Council against any public officer of the Nation. The National Committee then become a specially constituted court for the trial of such case.

Members of the National Council receive for their services a *per diem*, of three dollars, while they are in session.

The Judiciary is divided into the Supreme, the Circuit and the District Courts, whose respective duties and jurisdiction are clearly defined by law.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associates—the Circuit Court of a Judge for each of the two Judicial Circuits into which the Nation is divided, and the District Court of a Judge for each of the eight Districts.

All Judges are elected by a joint vote of the Committee and Council.

The Supreme Judges hold their seats for the term of four years, the Circuit two years, and the District one year. They receive a per diem of five dollars, while engaged in holding Court; the second two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and the last one hundred dollars.

In addition to these officers, there is also a Sheriff for each district, who is elected by the voters of his district every two years, and who receives for his services a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

The right of trial by an impartial jury of his countrymen, and of being confronted face to face by his accusers and witnesses, and legal advice is secured to every person amenable to, and charged with an infraction of the laws of the Cherokee Nation.

The laws of the Cherokees are not sanguinary, nor unnecessarily severe—murder and treason being the only crimes punishable with death. Thefts, arson and similar offences with stripes.

Debts are recoverable by law. The property of the wife cannot be sold without her consent, to satisfy debts contracted by her husband, and *vice versa*.

The Cherokees have no system of taxation. All expenses attending the administration of their public affairs, are defrayed out of annuities received from the United States.

The public funds of the Nation are placed in the hands of a National Treasurer, who gives bond and good security for their safe keeping and disbursement according to law. Before the National Treasury can pay out any funds entrusted to his care, on any account whatever, an appropriation authorising him to do so, must be first made by the National Council, by special enactment, and a warrant be issued thereon by the Principal Chief.

All persons holding office under the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government of the Nation, are required, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, to take oath to support and defend its Constitution and laws.

From a late London Paper.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.

A meeting was held in London, October 9, for the purpose of devising means to induce the shop-keepers to close their shops at an earlier hour than they now do. Exeter Hall was crowded by young men connected with the retail trade of London. Among the audience were upwards of five hundred employers, and also a great number of young ladies who were evidently greatly interested in the proceedings of the meeting. The object aimed at was stated to be "to obtain an abridgment of the hours of business in the drapery and other trades of the metropolis, with a view to the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the assistants." The plan adopted to accomplish this object is not, in the first instance, to appeal to employers to close their establishments at any specific hour, but to *persuade the public to abstain from making purchases in the evening*, and so, by removing all inducements, to make it unnecessary for shops to be kept open beyond a reasonable time; thus rendering it practicable for all employers who are favorable to the change to close their establiishments without loss, and without fear from the competition of others.

In furtherance of this plan the Central Committee have published a prize essay on the evils of the system, which has reached its thirteenth thousand, and upwards of a quarter of a million of addresses, tracts, &c., have been gratuitously distributed. Six great public meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis. Sermons and lectures have also been delivered at different periods on the same subject.—The success attending the efforts of the Association has exceeded expectation. Very many eminent men, headed by the chief magistrate of the greatest commercial city in the world, have given their names, and promised their cordial support.

A vast majority of employers have signified their approval of its principles, and many have powerfully aided its progress by active exertions in public and in private, and by large pecuniary contributions to its funds. A large portion of the press has ably and energetically advocated the cause. *Public opinion* has by these means been enlisted to a considerable extent; *public sympathy* has been awakened, and *evening trade* has been greatly diminished. During the last winter many establishments were shut at seven o'clock, and a disposition to adopt earlier hours was generally observable. The subject having been brought under the notice of the last Wesleyan Conference, they have inserted in their published minutes, an exhortation to refrain from evening shopping, addressed to their members and congregations. It is worthy of remark, that the members of other trades are following the example of this Association and are commencing similar movements, and from a continuous correspondence with the secretaries of provincial associations it has been ascertained that a general public feeling in favor of earlier hours has been awakened.

One of the speakers (Mr Wise) said he was told there were 50,000 young men and females in connection with the shops and large establishments of the Metropolis, and that these persons on an average were employed for 15 hours daily. Now what was the consequences of such a system as this? Why, that there was neither time for instructing the mind, of benefitting the body, or of improving the soul, (hear.) And yet it was said that they lived in a free country and a Christian country. If this was so, and he was not disposed to dispute it, why were not opportunities afforded to all classes to be so relieved from their toils, that they could appropriate some portion of their time to their mental and moral improvement? (Cheers.) If the present system does not benefit the employer, does it serve the public? Was it the modest and retiring portion of the women of this country that were seen prowling about shopping at night? Would not the ladies serve themselves and the cause of humanity by making their purchases in the day time instead of doing so at night? Ought they not to recollect that the beings who serve them were entitled to recreation, both of body and mind, as well as themselves? There were many evils which existed in this country merely because the public did not think. Let the public be but made aware of the extent of the evil which existed in this case, and they might depend upon it would soon be remedied.

YANKEES IN ENGLAND.

The London Correspondent of the Atlas thus writes:

A Yankee opened a store here for the sale of various articles American manufacture. The staple article is *clocks*, but an article entirely new and in great demand and repute here is the American *Rocking Chair*. The Yankee has a flaming handbill out, puffing his chairs, and speaking most eloquently of their having been recommended by Washington Irving in his story of Rip Van Winkle or some other work; but I am not able to give you the important particulars on the subject, not having had time to peruse the whole bill.

By the way, there is no use to talk about "Yankee tricks," for I "calkulate" the English have got their eye teeth cut, and are up to a dodge or two that beats the Yankees high and dry. An American had a capital trick played on him in this town last week. As he was walking up Market street, a bluff looking English sailor approached him, and in a half whisper asked him if he would like to buy some *segars*. The American observing the sly manner of the sailor, at once suspected that the segars were *smuggled*; and not feeling very conscientious about cheating her majesty's revenue, he told the sailor he would like some if he could get them cheap enough. The sailor begged him to be cautious, and to follow him to his boarding house, but not to expose him for the world.

The sailor walked quietly ahead and the Yankee tried to look innocent, and followed him apparently as unconcerned as if he was not about to make £20 by purchasing smuggled tobacco. They arrived at a sailor boarding house, and precautiously turned, and the sailor drew from under the bed twenty cases of prime Havannas. A box was opened; the Yankee tried a segar and pronounced it "first-rate." The sailor offered him the lot for less than the duties would amount to, which are enormously high on tobacco. The Yankee bought the lot, and that night had them cautiously taken to his boarding house in a cab. The next day, on opening a case, he found them piled in crossways, and in such a manner that 120 segars filled a case made to contain 250! But this was not the best part of the joke. The segars, with the exception of the case opened by the sailor, were "long nines," such as are made and sold in Massachusetts for a "penny a grab!" The Yankee was done out of some £20. He dare not apply for redress, and, if he had, it would have been hard finding the pretended sailor, for he was beyond question a "land shark," who had never been out of sight of his native shore in his life, and who merely assumed the seaman's garb to accomplish his ends, which he did to some purpose.

Thine, as ever, P. T. B.

American Cheese in England.—A London correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes some hints that deserve the attention of the interested. He says,—"In the article to American Cheese a great trade had been opened within two or three years. A very poor article was unfortunately first introduced, which caused a prejudice against it, and complaints are still made of the inferior quality of some lots offered for sale. The recent importations, however, have generally been of a very superior kind, and have commanded fair prices and a ready sale. One complaint is yet to be made, and that is, that American cheeses are not of the suitable size. They should be as thick as the Cheshire cheese, which is about two-thirds as thick as the diameter across—this size would be more likely to preserve it from damage in shipment, and would make it much more saleable in the English market. More attention should also be paid to quality, for a really prime article will always command a fair price. The extensive establishment of Teversham, on Ludgate Hill, have a large quantity of American cheese, of a very superior quality and of the proper size. They informed me that many of their customers now preferred American cheese to the Cheshire. It has been suggested to me that these sea voyages improves our cheeses—certain it is, that I never tasted Cheshire cheese of a better quality than some of Teversham's American cheese.

ORIGIN, DURATION AND END OF THE WORLD.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the following interesting outlines of a lecture delivered in the Convention of the members and friends of the National Institute, recently in session in that city, on the evening of the 4th ult., by Dr E Nott, President of Union College, in Schenectady, N Y.

"From the great excitement which had been produced by the visionary speculations and abortive prophesies of Miller on the immediate destruction of the world by fire, the subjected selected by Dr Nott was one calculated to produce great interest in his hearers. Nor were they disappointed.

The subject was treated with distinguished ability, learning and eloquence. Even a brief synopsis of this discourse, to which all listened with profound attention and improvement, would be too long for our paper, and we regret we have not room to give more than a hasty notice of the prominent topics on which he commented at considerable length, and with great research and eloquence. He spoke of the temporal nature of all earthly things; traced organization from its origin to things unorganized; and contended that all proved that God, their creator was self-existent and eternal being. The Bible declared that God created the heaven and the earth. After all other formations were ended he created man, the most finished specimen of created beings.

He glanced at the accounts of the origin of the world by the Chinese, and showed that those accounts have been found to be fictitious, and that their antiquities do not reach beyond the age of Abraham, and while the chronology of the Bible stands uncontradicted. Dr Nott then spoke of the agreement between the Bible and geology. Geologists have ascertained that man was the last created being, and holds the last place in the order of creation; that both agree as to the convulsions which have occurred; and as to the destruction of the earth by fire and flood, both are recorded in the book of Revelations and of Nature.

He then spoke of the duration of the earth; alluded to Miller's predictions; quoted passages from the Bible in opposition to Miller's interpretation; contended that the idea that Satan was to reign on the earth for six thousand years, while Christ was to reign but one thousand, was unreasonable, and that if a day meant a year his reign would be three hundred and sixty five thousand years; but his reign would be eternal, and he supported it by passages from the Scripturd. He said that the Scripture declared that the heavens and the earth were to wax old, &c. but that though great changes had taken place, nothing yet indicated that it had grown old. These changes had taken place at long intervals, but man was promised that as long as the sun and moon endured he should dwell in it.

That the Book of nature spoke of an extended duration, which was manifested by the coal formations, and which have been going on for ages to provide for the future want of man; and that man is, therefore, destined to occupy his present dwelling place for a great length of time. He agreed that it would at least, however, be brought to an end; the bible declares that the world will have an end, and nature confirms the truth of this declaration in language not less impressive and awful. How long, he asked, would those internal fires of volcanoes, &c., which have been so alarming and dreadful, but which were in fact safety valves, be kept open? Should they be closed up, and the crust of the earth rent open, destruction would follow. La Place and others he said, had described the destruction of a planet, which lasted for six months.

What has been may be again, and our sun, moon and stars will be destroyed; but the Bible assures us that our planet will be rebuilt in new splendor and beauty. Dr Nott then briefly considered a single discrepancy between the Bible and geology, but he thought the difference not real. It related to the time, as mentioned by Moses, for the formation of the world, which he examined at some length. He referred to coal formations and said some geologists had asserted that it would require sixteen thousand years to form a bed of coal of 80 feet in thickness; and yet it has been ascertained, he observed, that a brief period is employed in providing those vast mineral masses.

Geology has proved that rapid changes frequently take place in the laboratory of nature, and that effects have been wrought in days and hours formerly, that now require ages to produce them. He spoke of the absence of human fossils, and thought that though they had not been found, it did not follow that they will not be, when the crust or the earth is more fully explored; and believed that further examinations in Asia, the cradle of nations, would throw new light on the subject. He then entered into an examination of the Mosaic account of the creation, and explained the various interpretations which had been given to the six days, which Dr. N. contended were periods of indefinite length.

On this branch of the subject his explanations were at some length, and we have only leisure to remark, that the religious tone of that admirable essay was above all praise. He urged the necessity of connecting faith with science; that it was idle to place the world on the back of a tortoise; that a striking agreement existed between geology and religion and that geology and revelation moved hand and hand to a certain extent; that when nature was fully understood, geology would speak the truth; that an undevoted geologist, like an undevout astronomer, was mad; and that a strong affinity existed between religion and geology. Dr Nott's conclusion was classical, beautiful, and impressive, and afforded great improvement as well as high gratification to all who heard it.

Destruction of the Nestorian Mission.—The following extraordinary intelligence we copy from the N Y American. The editors say that the letter is from a reliable source.

Extract from a Letter, dated

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28, 1844.

"I write in great haste, to inform you that the mission at Oroomiah, has been broken up (the schools being discontinued.) by the Nestorians themselves, with Mar Yohanna, (the bishop who visited to United States) at their head. Many reasons are assigned, but there is a report, which comes from an authoritive source, that the Nestorians often begged to have their Scriptures printed for them, but instead, the missionaries are continually making and printing books of their own and are always preaching to them about leaving off their fasts, &c. Mar Shimon, (the Patriarch,) says they shall be expelled from the country. This which follows is the extract from his letter:—

"We would farther make you acquainted with what has just happened in Oroomiah, among those Americans who are residing there. Quite a quarrel has taken place between the Bishops and the people on one side, and the Americans on the other, on account of the improper proceedings of the latter in the said town. This led to a council of the zealous and true shepards, with their rational sheep, and they closed up and disbanded the vain schools which the Americans had established in Oroomiah. We, moreover, have written to them a letter, under our seal, that the schools should remain closed, and that the Americans should be sent away from there."

COLEMAN'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE PIANO FORTE.

This remarkable invention of Mr. Coleman, (well known in this city as a performer on the Accordion) has become professedly *"the go,"* and has realized a snug fortune for the lucky discoverer. The improvement consists of an "Eolian attachment," as the inventor calls it, being a very simple piece of mechanism, which is at all times easily applied to all varieties of the piano, and which gives new and wonderfully increased power and sweetness to that delightful instrument.

The New York Republic states that Reynolds & Clarke, of that city, bought it for the enormous sum of $100,000, granting besides a certain amount on all pianos manufactured of this description. It may be justly inferred that the improvement is, indeed, a remarkable one to command such a purchase.

The same paper relates part of the history of Mr. Coleman and his success in the following paragraph:

Constant excitement of life had such pernicious effect upon the overstrained nerves of young Coleman, who was reduced to a mere shadow by his previous devotion to his musical studies, that he was compelled to fly precipitately from his home to seek that calm and tranquility which was necessary to preserve his life. On his arrival at London, a few weeks since, he for a while escaped the dreadful stimulus he had undergone here, but no sooner was his piano opened than its fame spread like wildfire. We cannot forbear to notice the kind, almost paternal attentions that Coleman received at the hands of that distinguished gentleman who, to the honor of himself and the credit of his native country, presides with such ability and zeal over the vast operations of the greatest commercial house in London. Mr. Bates no sooner heard this wonderful instrument, and finding young Coleman alone and friendless in London, than he determined at once to lend his valuable aid and influence to procuring a just fame for so remarkable an invention.—He had the piano that Coleman brought with him, made by Reynolds & Clarke, and a superb one it is, transported to his beautiful house, and invited some distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and nobility to listen to it, and the effect was, as always, to enchant and interest them. The pianist of the Queen, Mad. Duchaken and Benedict heard it afterwards, and they went into extacies, into downright musical paroxysms. And before this their majesties of England and of France have "lent it their ears," and the next steamer will bring us their royal approbation, expressed, doubtless, in such terms as will immortalize the inventor, and make his patent worth £100,000 at least. *Pennsylvanian.*

Concert by Lunatics.—The Paris physicians some time ago introduced a new plan in the treatment of lunatics, which if it did not accelerate their cure, at least rendered their condition happier, and was thus a benefit to humanity. This plan was to instruct them in classes in vocal music. The plan was pursued at Bicetre, a lunatic hospital, with success, and has been extended to a small institution at Ruen. The other day a select number of persons were admitted to witness a public trial. Lunatics of both sexes sang several concerted pieces in a surprising manner, choruses of great difficulty of execution with extraordinary ensemble and precision and the concert is described as having been most gratifying.

Madame De Bonneville,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Pittsburgh, that she will deliver a course of LECTURES on the Science of

MAGNETISM,

In which she will throw a clear light upon the PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL and MORAL CONDITIONS OF MAN.

The Course of Lectures will be given

AT DUQUESNE HALL, 41

(OVER THE NEW POST OFFICE)

Every evening of the present week, beginning on MONDAY, Nov 11th, 1844,

(If it does not rain.)

PROF. DE BONNEVILLE

Will illustrate these lectures by

NEW EXPERIMENTS EVERY EVENING.

nov 11—6t.

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from my service, on the 8th inst. S C Mount, an apprentice to the carpenter business, aged 20 years, also about 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, had on when he went away, a blue cloth roundabout and blue cassimere pantaloons, and fur cap.—All persons are cautioned against harboring, or employing, under penalty of what ever remedy the law provide The above reward, but no charge will be paid to any one returning said apprentice to me, in the 5th Ward.

nov. 11-3t. EDWARD WILSON.

Have You Heard the News?

PROFESSOR PORTER, of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that he will open his classes for the purpose of teaching his new system of Arithmetic and Mathematics, in Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, November 11, at the large room over Messrs. Braun & Reiter's Drug Store, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, at 7 o'clock; and in Allegheny city on Tuesday evening, November 12th, at the Ark, and then adjourn to some other place. The Pittsburgh class will meet as above, alternately, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings; the Allegheny class on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Professional gentlemen, Merchants, Manufacturers Mechanics and others, wishing to obtain a thorough knowledge of a new system of Arithmetic, one that will save five eighths of the figures and time usually required, are invited to attend; parents, let your sons have the benefit of these lectures. A thorough knowledge of the system given in one course of lectures or no payment required.

TERMS: $5,00, with a book included, for a full course of 12 lectures, of 2 hours each. Professor P. will form an afternoon class for Ladies, if sufficient encouragement be given. Private instruction given if required. Please address through the Post Office.

nov 11 3t

Rio Coffee at Auction This Day.

MONDAY, November 11th, at 2 o'clock, P M., at Davis' Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and 5th streets, will be sold without reserve, 9 Bags Rio Coffee. J D DAVIS, Auctioneer.

nov 11

15 CASES Superior old Brandy; just received and for sale by J. W. BURBRIDGE & CO., Water st between Wood and Smithfield.

n11

83 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

B. F CONSTABLE, respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of splendid French Brocho Shawls Modo, 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 Perlisse Cloth; 5 cases Calicoes at 6¼, 8, 9, 10, and 12½ cts. per yd., received to day. nov 5

Store To Let.

STORE No 125 Wood Street, Enquire of HUEY & CO.

nov 9

TO MANUFACTURERS OF ROPES.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until sunset on Friday the 22d day of November, 1844, at the office of the Superintendent of Motive Power on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, for EIGHT ROPES, to be delivered on the road within ten days after the opening of navigation in the Spring—and to be of the following dimensions, viz: In circumference.

One for Plane No 1—3615 feet in length and 8 inches				
" "	No 2—3910	"	" 8	"
" "	No 4—4790	"	" 8	"
" "	No 5—5656	"	" 8	"
" "	No 6—5826	"	" 8	"
" "	No 7—5710	"	" 8	"
" "	No 8—6632	"	" 8½	"
" "	No 9—5640	"	" 8	"

The above is the length of the ropes wanted for each of the said planes; and proposals will be received for both the spliced and continuous ropes, to be manufactured of American, Russia, Italian and Manilla Hemps of the very best quality, and to be made in the best manner. The American, Russia, and Italian to have the outside strands slightly tarred, so as to give them a proper finish and more durability. Those of Manilla to have all the strands tarred.

The price per lb. for each kind to be distinctly stated; and also the price per lb. at which the old ropes whose places are supplied will be taken in payment.

Bids to be endorsed "proposals for Ropes," and directed to John Snodgrass, Superintendent M. P. A. P. R. R., Summit, Cambria Co., Penn'a.

JOHN SNODGRASS, Sup't. A. P. R. R.

nov 9—wt22nov

25 DOZEN Corn Brooms, large size, just received and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty St.

nov 9

Fresh Raisins.

A FEW Boxes *new Bunch Raisins*, just arrived and for sale by REINHART & STRONG, 140 Liberty St.

nov 9

Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

BAKER'S Pure Cocoa Paste and No. 1 Chocolate, may be had at REINHART & STRONGS, 140. Liberty streeet.

nov. 8

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 CH