(From the New York Post.)

THE RENOWN OF THE FATHERS.

The subject of Mr. Kirk's discourse was—"The Renown of the Fathers," taken from Heb. xi, 2—"By it, (faith,) the elders obtained a good report."

His first object was, to describe that faith, by which they overcame the powers of nature, opened the grave, sealed and reopened the cisterns of heaven, stayed the sun and moon in their course; and whose mightiest achievements were in the hearts of its possessors. It was no mere stagnant and obstinate adherence to a theological formula; dull, dry, and inoperative: no dead, punctilious attendance on rites; no abstract intellectual knowledge; but a deeply-seated, vital principle—a mighty element of power—a broad and generous spirit of piety, patriotism, and philanthropy. It consisted in two states of mind: they believed the testimony of God—they expected the fulfilment of his promises; "the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for." In the first, it was contrasted with rationalism and the credulity of superstition—as the first of these places common sense above faith, and even against it; believing nothing that cannot be proved to one of the five bodily senses, or deduced from the independent operations of reason. The other believes man as God, and instead of God. It is faith in the priesthood and its teachings; essentially the same in Hindostan as in Italy. The elders never obtained their good report by believing the traditions of the older elders that went before them. That to which their Maker testifies concerning them, is their strong reliance on the reality of unseen things, as He declared them to be; and their bringing their entire dispositions, plans, and actions, under the control of these realities. Noah, for example, builded an ark, to provide for a storm, which no experience would lead him to anticipate, and which no barometer had indicated, and no science could have predicted. Abraham became a pilgrim here, that he might inhabit a city which no living man had seen, "whose builder and maker is God." As a reliance on the promises of the Lord, faith is contrasted with Pharisaism, Formalism, Naturalism, and Sacramentarianism. The Pharisee of Jerusalem or New York believes in his own goodness, negative and positive, as a sufficient reason why God should not punish him, and should make him an heir of eternal life. But Abel offered the bloody type in faith of that atoning blood which "cleanseth from all sin;" "by which he obtained witness that he was righteous—God testifying of his gifts." Their faith was no mere formal observance of rites, which looks for justification by the *opus operatum*, and leaves the heart unchanged. Abraham was circumcised—not to become justified and as a substitute for faith—but because he was already justified by faith. The faith of the elders penetrated and pervaded their being. It made their praying communion with Heaven; sometimes, a *wrestling* with the Angel of the Covenant. As Paul describes it, "faith worketh by love; the love of Christ *constraineth* us." Naturalism trusts to the "powers of nature" to do all for man that he needs. It rejects all special and supernatural exercises of Almighty power, in answer to the prayer of faith, or in fulfilment of the promises to men who believe. But the elders expected the Heavens to be opened or shut, in answer to their prayers. The man who should do this without a Divine promise, would manifest his own folly; but the man who believes that God, our Heavenly Father, will give the Holy Spirit in answer to prayer, shall prevail with God, and obtain a good report with men. The faith of the elders was then contrasted with that which looks to "endless genealogies," and expects that external rites and ceremonies will infallibly convey eternal life, provided they be administered by men who can trace in an infallible line their ecclesiastical genealogy.

The second branch of this discourse treated of the renown of the fathers. It presented the view that what infinite wisdom approves most, will ultimately obtain the suffrages of the universe. Reference was made to the changes which History is now undergoing. Infidelity and systems of hierarchical usurpation have everything to dread from the future disclosures of History. The Eternal seems to have kept silence for ages, and suffered his enemies to revile and misrepresent his servants. But sleeping documents, like the slain witnesses, are now rising from their dusty graves, to bear witness for the men who witnessed for God in their day. Can anything be more striking than the reversal of public opinion concerning Luther, Calvin, and especially Cromwell, within twenty years! The discourse closed with showing that we ought to encourage our own faith by that of the fathers, to imitate their firm trust in Jehovah, and to guard with vigilance the sacred deposite of their wisdom—the grand charter of civil and religious freedom, as well as of spiritual light and salvation to man.

A TERRIBLE ENGINE OF WAR.—Mr. Wesson, of Hartford, Connecticut, has made some satisfactory experiments with his seven calibre rifle, which he invented for the use of the army. It delivered seven balls at a single discharge, and threw them with about double the force of an ordinary rifle. At the distance of forty rods he placed two of the seven balls in a nine-inch target. The balls scatter to the distance of about three feet in forty rods. The experiments were made in the presence of Mr. Bragg, Government inspector of arms.

This is beyond all doubt the most destructive weapon ever invented; and an army well provided with them, and a good supply of Colt's Revolving Pistols, could easily cut up almost any force of an enemy. Mr. Wesson discharged thirty-five balls in one minute and ten seconds. He can also make cannon upon the same principle, capable of throwing grape and canister shot. One great merit of this arm is, it does not spring with its seven balls more than the ordinary musket with one ball. These guns must find their way into the army in large numbers.

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.—"Make way for a hindependent voter."

"Why, my good fellow, it is not more than an hour ago since you deposited your vote in this very poll."

"I knows it, I knows it," said the independent republican, "but that 'ere was the Democratic ticket, this 'ere is the Whig.

"If you attempt to vote twice," said the questioner, "I shall have you arrested for a violation of the election law."

"You will, will you?" said the sovereign, "then, I says' if I am denied the right of voting for whigs after havin' gone the whole ticket for the Democrats, there ain't no uniwersal suffrage, that's all—it's a dam'd one-sided business, take it all 'round.—*Delta.*

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.—"What!" says an Illinois lawyer, throwing into the monosyllable the whole high-pressure of his indignation, "does the plaintiff in this case think—does this honorable court imagine—can the world believe that my client, with thoughts towering above the Alleghanies—with ideas not exceeded in sublimity by the cataract of Niagara—with principles as pure as the snows that form a perpetual sombrero for the Rocky Mountains—would turn repudiator for the price of a dozen drinks and a pound of tobacco? Gentlemen of the jury, I can only say that if they does, the plaintiff, this court, and the world are darnder jackasses than I took them to be." There was a general cry of "order," "order." The learned gentleman was arrested and confined for contempt.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of this excellent paper which has recently taken its stand among the advocates of Whig Principles. It fully meets the expectations we had formed of it, from reading its prospectus. Mr. Fenton certainly gets out a fine looking sheet, and its matter is excellent. We hope the National Whig will meet with the success it deserves.—*Washtenaw (Mich.) Whig.*

PROLIFIC BIRTH.—We learn that a Mrs. Tarr, residing at Elkridge Landing, in this State, a few day's since gave birth to three fine children (two boys and a girl,) which are doing well. This must be quite a windfall to the thriving village of Elkridge.—*Balt. Sun.*

TAYLOR ELECTIONS.—The inexpediency of a National Convention by either Whigs or Democrats, in the present condition of parties when new questions are likely to become predominant over old ones, may be demonstrated before next Spring to the conviction, if not to the satisfaction, of all concerned.—*Balt. American.*

Ten of the Congressional districts in Pennsylvania which at the previous election returned ten whigs, have now given a heavy Democratic majority. Will these men dare mis-represent their constituents?

[*Sullivan Watchman*, (Loco Foco.

Per Contra.—Nine of the Congressional Districts in New York, which at the election in 1846, returned Loco Focos, have now given heavy Whig majorities. Will these men dare mis-represent their constituents?

[*N. Y. Express.*

The Rev. Mr. Poisal, Agent of the Virginia Bible Society, stated in a discourse at Charlestown on Sunday last that there are upward of fifteen thousand families in Virginia without the Scriptures.

The Farmer's House.

[*From Longfellow's Evangeline.*]

"Firmly builded with rafters of oak, the house of the farmer
Stood on the side of a hill commanding the sea; and a shady
Sycamore grew by the door, with a woodbine wreathing around it.
Rudely carved was the porch, with seats beneath: and a foot-path
Led through an orchard wide, and disappeared in the meadow.
Under the sycamore tree were hives, overhung by a penthouse,
Such as the traveller sees in regions remote by the road-side,
Built o'er a box for the poor, or the blessed image of Mary.
Farther down, on the slope of the hill, was the well, with its moss-grown
Bucket, fastened with iron, and near it a trough for the horses.
Shielding the house from storms, on the north, were the barns and the farm-yard.
There stood the broad-wheeled wains, and the antique ploughs, and the harrows;
There were the folds of the sheep; and there, in his feathered seraglio,
Strutted the lordly turkey, and crowed the cock, with the self-same
Voice that in ages of old had startled the penitent Peter.
Bursting with hay were the barns, themselves a village. In each one,
Far o'er the gable, projected a roof of thatch; and a staircase,
Under the sheltering eaves, led up to the odorous corn loft.
There, too, the dove-cot stood, with its meek and innocent inmates
Murmuring ever of love; while above, in the variant breezes,
Numberless noisy weathercocks rattled and sang of mutation."—pp. 15—17.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

Spanish Intrigues.

Gen. Serrano, who had been, for many months, the favorite in the palace, and *de facto* King of all the Spains, began to entertain misgivings of his hold on the royal affections, and a certain Col. Gandara appeared, in the *salons* of majesty, to attract attention, which alarmed the fears of the former favorite. These apprehensions became more lively when it was observed that the minister of Salamanca, and his associates, maintained close relations with this same Col. Gandara. In short, it became apparent that the ministry were disposed to play off Col. Gandara against Gen. Serrano. It might be asked why the latter would not as well have served the purpose of the ministry; but the answer to this is, that he was not disposed to go along with them, in the system of policy which they desire to pursue. Be this as it may. It is certain that Gen. Serrano perceived what was going forward, and, fearing a decline of his influence, accepted overtures made to him by the agents of Gen. Narvaez; in consequence of which, a meeting was brought about between Gen. Narvaez; in consequence of which, a meeting was brought about between Gen. Narvaez and Gen. Serrano, and their common friend General Ros de Olano, on the morning of the 3d inst. The result of their conference was a compromise, the conditions of which were not at first known, but have since become apparent. Gen. Serrano agreed, it appears, to relinquish his *liaison* at the palace, in the consideration of receiving the appointment of the Captain-Generalship of the province of Grenada, and, as it is supposed, receiving, also, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, proceeding from the purse of the Queen Dowager. On these conditions Serrano agreed to effect immediately the dismissal of the Salamanca cabinet, and the appointment of Narvaez to the head of affairs. But, besides this, it is asserted that another plot was carried on simultaneously with the events we have just related, and that Narvaez, not content to rely solely on the influence of Sarrano managed to give to Salamanca, the virtual head of the then existing cabinet, some very weighty reasons to induce him to advise the queen, in conjunction with Gen. Serrano, to change the ministry, and to appoint him, (Narvaez) to the premiership What gave a color to this, was the remarkable fact that on the very day when the intrigue we are now describing took place, the result of which was the fall of Salamanca, the same Salamanca, accompanied by Gandara, took a pleasure excursion to Aranjuez, thus going out of the way, as it were, to give room for the new actors on the scene. On the evening of the 3d, at seven o'clock, and just before her Majesty went to the opera, General Serrano introduced to her Majesty's private cabinet the Generals Narvaez and Ros de Olano; and a short conference was there held, the termination of which was that Narvaez left with his appointment, having the sign manual affixed to it, in his pocket. All the members of the cabinet were then at the opera. Salamanca returned during the night, and appeared there also. A cabinet council was held at one in the morning, at which General Narvaez was introduced by General Ros de Olano, and demanded the collective resignation of the ministers. Nothing could exceed the astonishment manifested by all, Salamanca excepted who listened to the communication with apparent apathy. The resignation of the ministers was signed on the spot, and appeared in the Gazette of the next morning. Narvaez thus became prime minister with a cabinet of his own creatures.

On the following Saturday, the 9th instant, a new surprise was reserved for the public in Madrid. This was nothing less than the public announcement of the fall of Gen. Serrano, of him who had exercised the real power of the sovereign for so long a time.—The Gazette of that day announced that the favorite had accepted the captain generalship of Grenada, and would depart for his post on the following Monday, which he accordingly did.

We must now shift the scene. While these things were going forward, Narvaez secretly communicated with the Queen Dowager Christina, in Paris, and invited her Majesty to return to Madrid, and resume her position and influence in the palace. These communications, however, were kept most profound secrets, being imparted, as it is asserted, to none except the husband of the Queen Dowager, (the Duke of Rianzarez) and her uncle, King Louis Philippe.—The departure was decided upon, but it was essential that, until the actual arrival of Christina in Madrid the movement should be kept secret, especially from the British embassy, and this was accordingly managed with that adroitness for which the Queen Dowager has always been so remarkable.

Queen Christina resides in Paris in a palace in the Rue de Courcelles, in the Faubourg du Roule. In right of her ex-Majesty, a guard of honor is posted at this palace whenever she is there, being withdrawn, of course, when she leaves for the country or elsewhere. Previously to the 9th instant, the Queen, with her *suite*, was resident there, which fact was manifested to the public by the presence of the guard, besides her public receptions, and her reported visits to St. Cloud. On the morning of Saturday, the 9th instant, a modest *chaise de poste*, such as a private gentleman might travel in, stood at the door of the palace. Presently three individuals habited *en bourgeois*, issued from the gate; a gentleman, a lady, and a person that might be taken for a confidential servant. These individuals, mounting in the *voiture*, drove off, and took the Road to Bordeaux. Meanwhile, every thing at the palace remained as before—the guard of honor was continued, and the internal arrangement of the household was unaltered. A rumor, however, was circulated in Paris, and on Monday, the 11th, appeared in the journals to the effect that the Queen Dowager had left for Madrid. *Galignani's Messenger*, a well conducted and respectable paper, desirous to avoid giving circulation to an untruth, sent to the Hotel de Courcelles to ascertain the fact, where the Messenger was informed that the Queen was still in town and at the palace. *Galignani's Messenger* accordingly published the contradiction by authority. This contradiction, nevertheless, was a falsehood. The three individuals above mentioned, who left on Saturday for Bordeaux, were the Queen Dowager, her husband, and a confidential servant. It was not until Thursday, the 14th, the very day on which the Queen would have arrived at Madrid, that the truth was allowed to transpire at Paris, and, on that day it was announced in *La Presse* (understood to be the organ of the Queen Dowager) that the Queen, and the Duke of Rianzares, had, in fact, left for Madrid on the preceding Saturday.

TEMPERANCE INFLUENCES.—During the course of a lecture in Manchester, England, on Temperance, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, he stated, as illustrative of the benefit of total abstinence, that in those districts in Ireland where the people had abandoned the use of intoxicating drinks, crime and pauperism had well nigh disappeared; and that scarcely an individual had fallen a prey to famine in any of the teetotal districts. About 500,000 drunkards had been reclaimed in England and Wales; of whom 70,000 had united with Christian churches. And yet, it was calculated that the communicants of England alone, spend £11,200,000, or about 56 millions of dollars, in intoxicating drinks; while for benevolent and religous institutions their contributions amounted to only about £500,000, or 2 1-2 millions of dollars.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV'R 13, 1847.

For President

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention

DEFINITIONS.

In looking over the confidential instructions of the Executive of the United States to the commanders in California and New Mexico, now for the first time made public on the Fremont trial, our attention has been arrested by the extreme anxiety to make those commanders understand all the relations between two nations which are at war with each other. These instructions abound in the most elementary disquisitions upon public law, and did we not know that the President and his Cabinet are not trustworthy statesmen themselves, we should laugh outright at these exhibitions of school-room learning, as we have no doubt Kearny and Stockton and Shubrick and Biddle actually did. But since the Administration had so little confidence in their own knowledge and judgment, as to undertake to instruct these gentlemen in what, if they ever went to school at all, they must have been familiar with ere they left their forms, it may not be amiss to revert to the old and acknowledged masters of public law for definitions—to those publicists whose names will live so long as truth and justice shall be sought after and be loved by men. We think we shall be doing a service to the Administration itself—for their multifarious duties, we have no doubt, must prevent their examining for themselves—to devote a few moments to the productions of definitions so essential to the right understanding of the great subject which now engages not only their but the whole public mind also. And as there appears to be great error prevailing elsewhere than in the Administration, respecting the nature and the rights of war, we hope that our labor will be duly appreciated in those quarters too!

WAR, WHAT IT IS.—"War is contention "by force. When war is said to be a con-"tention, the word is not to be understood in "so restrained a sense as to mean by it, on-"ly the act of contending. Nations are "said to be at war with one another, not on-"ly when their armies are engaged, so as to "be in the very act of contending; but, like-"wise, when they have any matter of con-"troversy or dispute subsisting between "them, which they are determined to decide "by the use of force, and have declared, by "words, or shown by certain actions, that "they are so determined to decide it. War, "therefore, in the common sense of the "word, signifies, not only an act, but a state "or condition. And upon this account, the "word contention, in this definition of war, "is to be understood to signify the state or "condition of those, who, though they are "not actually making use of force, have "some matter of dispute subsisting between "them, which can be decided by no other "means, and who are, therefore, determined "to take every fair opportunity of using "these means for the decision of it."

WAR IS NATURALLY LAWFUL.—"The "right of recovering reparation for damages "done, and the right of inflicting punish-"ment, will serve to show that an injury "will justify men in making use of force, both "before and after it is committed. An in-"jury justifies the use of force, before it is "committed, in order to guard against it; "and it justifies a like use of force, after it "is committed, in order, either to recover "what is lost by it, or to hinder him who has "done it, from doing the like again. Now "the use of force is war; and, consequently, "the law of nature, since it allows the use "force for any of these purposes, allows of "war."

PUBLIC WAR, WHAT IS IT.—"Public war "is the war of public persons; that is, of ci-"vil societies: and consequently there can "be no such war, where there is no civil "union. But civil societies act in their in-"tercourse with one another by their respec-"tive supreme authorities; whether it is the "friendly intercourse of leagues and conven-"tions, or the hostile intercourse of war. A "war, therefore, will be a public one, though "it is no otherwise the act of those civil so-"cieties that are the contending parties in "it, than as it is the act of their respective "supreme authorities. All wars of a nation "against its external enemies, are not pub-"lic wars. To make a war a public one, "both the contending parties must be public "persons; that is, it must be a war of "one nation against another; and conse-"quently, it must begin and be carried on by "the power of the supreme authority on "both sides."

SOLEMN WAR, WHAT AND WHY CALLED JUST WAR.—"Public war is divided into "perfect and imperfect. The former sort "is more usually called solemn, according to "the law of nations, and the latter unsolemn "war. Unsolemn or imperfect wars be-"tween nations, that is, such wars as na-"tions carry on against one another, with-"out declaring or proclaiming them, though "they are public wars, are seldom called "wars at alll; they are more usually known "by the name of reprisals or of acts of hos-"tility. To make a war a solemn one, ac-"cording to the law of nations, two things "are required; first, it must be a public "war, that is, the contending parties must "be two nations acting respectively under "the direction of their supreme authorities; "and secondly, it must be proclaimed, noti-"fied, or declared. Reprisals, though they "are contentions by force between two na-"tions, and may, therefore, be called public "wars, are not solemn wars, because they "are not preceded by any express and open "declaration of war. The design of a dec-"laration of war, by which the war becomes "a solemn one, is to bring it up to the high-"est notion of public war, or to make it per-"fectly public. It is this legal perfection, "whence such wars have the appellation of "just ones. By calling them just wars, it "is only meant that they are perfect ones "according to the laws of nations."

JUSTIFYING CAUSES OF WAR.—"The "law of nations considers each civil "society as a moral person, and all the se-"veral societies of the world as so many "distinct persons, in a state of natural equa-"lity. Since, therefore, an inury is, by "the law of nature, the only justifiable cause "of war amongst individuals in a like state of "equality; nothing but an injury will justify "a war amongst civil societies by the law of "nations. But, as amongst individuals, so "likewise as amongst civil societies, an in-"jury will make the use of force just, either "before or after it is done. Force may be "made use of among nations to guard against "an injury before it is done; to stop it when "it is beginning; to obtain security that it "shall not proceed; or to repel it when it is "near at hand. After an injury has been "done, it produces both a right to recover "reparation for the damages that have arisen "from it, and a right, likewise, to inflict "punishment, in order to prevent the nation "which has done harm now, from doing the "like again."

Enough for to-day. On Monday we shall show, what is lawful in war—how property may be acquired in war; that conquest in an unjust war produces no effects of right, and what effects may be occasioned by conquest in a just war. The reader will readily apply the above definitions to the subject of the Mexican war, and be able to correct many erroneous views which he has met with, not only in the discussions of the press but in the public documents of the Administration, in his it anything here produced shall be new to him.

To our Contemporaries.

Those of our Contemporaries to whom we send the NATIONAL WHIG, if they do not intend to favor us with an Exchange, will oblige us by returning our paper, that we may know the fact.

The Union takes pains to say that Gen. Pillow is not the author of the letter signed "Veritas." It says the writer is "not from Tennessee, nor from the west, but from the middle Atlantic States." This would, in a measure, confirm the identity of 'Veritas' and "Leonidas," were any evidence necessary. It is well understood here who "Leonidas" is, and that he is from New Jersey. We never have had a doubt that the same man wrote both letters. We shall be much surprised if the pen of "Leonidas" does not secure him rapid promotion. By the way, it is well understood that his first letter was intended for the Union, but the author thought better of it.—*N. O. Pic.*

Do tell us, Mr. Picayune, who this Boswell is. The Washington world is dying to know.

What a contrast with the conduct of the British in Washington is the conduct of the Americans in Mexico! The former burned all our public buildings and archives. The latter are forbidden even to quarter in the public buildings of Mexico, or to touch a book, a record, a paper, or a piece of furniture, in them; and the order is obeyed to the letter.—*Delta*

The above paragraph appeared originally in the National Whig, was stolen by the New Orleans Delta, without credit, and is now published in the Washington Union with the ear-mark of the thief upon it.

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.—The happy assurance with which the Washington Whig appropriates as its own our telegraphic dispatches, from the north and west, is unequalled. Its boldness deserves credit, and that it may not fail to receive it we make mention of the fact.—*Balt. Sun.*

Your boldness in accusing us of what we have never yet done deserves credit also; and that you may receive the credit due for it, we now pronounce you a —— romancer!

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Democrats are beginning to find out that Rough and Ready is a Whig—and a Clay Whig. Mr. Andrew Miller, having made this notable discovery, desires to have his name withdrawn from the "Democratic Taylor State Central Committee."—*North American.*

And what is better still, certain Whigs are beginning to find out that the old Hero is not a *Democrat*.

The great leading object of the present war with Mexico is the extension of slavery.—*Uniontown Pa. Democrat.*

Nonsense! Its leading object is the reelection of James K. Polk to be President of the United States.

The head of the War Department, himself a soldier of no mean reputation, has acquired much credit, &c.—*Columbus Ohio Statesman.*

When did he acquire the reputation of a soldier? Was it when he made that desperate *charge* against the State of New York?

☞ Grund tells the country that the majority of the Administration is for the occupation of all Mexico. Of course Mr. Buchanan told him to say so.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—Nothing from the 4th District, at last dates, at New Orleans. It was believed by some that Saunders, *w.*, had beaten Harmansón, *d.*, while others feared that Saunders was defeated. The vote is very close so far as heard from. Thibodeaux's majority will be quite large.

ALABAMA SENATORS.—The Eufaula Shield thinks that Dixon H. Lewis and Geo. Goldthwaite will be the next U. S. Senators from Alabama. It intimates that these two gentlemen will get the whole whig vote.

☞ The state of Alabama has, with her usual promptitude, paid her interest on her loan, payable at New York, and the Phenix Bank has on deposit more than sufficient to remit to London to pay the interest shere, when due. It is highly creditable that this State has never faultered in a day in paying promptly her interest.

A MANIFEST DESTINY MAN.—When Lt. Emory stopped at Panama, on his return to the United States last spring, he encountered an American at that place half-seas over, with whom he got into an interesting conversation.

"Why don't you return to your country?" said Lt. Emory.

"Return to my country? Never!"

"Why?"

"Because I am a Manifest Destiny Man, and my country will be along here, long before I die!"

TROOPS FOR VERA CRUZ.—The 3d Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, mustering about 950 men, left New Orleans on the 4th inst., for Vera Cruz—four companies, under command of Col. Cheatham, on ship Ferax; three companies on barque Latrobe, under command of Lieut. Col. Whitfield, and three companies on the barque Texidor, under command of Maj. Soloman. Capt. Little's company of Mounted Volunteers, numbering 90 men, and Capt. Kenneally's company of Ohio Infantry, also left on the steamer Gen. Butler for Vera Cruz.

☞ A Taylor meeting was held last monday week at Athens, Miss. Col. Thomas Brandon presiding. The Old Hero was nominated *nolens volens* for the Presidency.

RUBINI.—The N. O. La Patria informs us that Rubini has been engaged to sing 20 nights in Havana at $1000 a night and that he will make his first appearance in *Hernani* absut the middle of this month. We hope he will not pass us Northern barbarians by in his visit to the Western World.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature has as yet done little but hold successive ballotings to fill the various vacant offices, as will be seen from the letters of our correspondent. It is really gratifying to observe how many of our citizens of both parties are ready and anxious to serve the State in public capacities, and the members must mourn their inability to give an office to each of them.—Savannah Republican.

BIDDING HIGH FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—Mr. Buchanan is bidding high for the Presidency. He assails the virtue of the office-seekers by a proposition to change all our foreign charges des affaires into Ministers Resident with a salary of $6,000 a year each. So says Grund of the Baltimore Sun—and he knows.

☞ Mr. Trist, it is believed, will not go into the State Department when he returns. Grund intimates he will go to Naples. Better send him to Havana again!

☞ The Union tries to be facetious by calling General Taylor's last letter to the office-seekers *unpledged non-committalism*.—That is decidedly better than the *pledged non-committalism* of Mr. Van Buren or the *violated committalism* of Mr. Polk.

☞ The Union naively asks whether the Duke of Lucca, who has been the standing candidate for vacant thrones for the last thirty years, will try for Mexico? Surely the Union forgets that Mr. Polk is before the crown-hunting Duke!

☞ The Democrats of Massachusetts gave Mr. Polk 16,000 more votes than they did Mr. Cushing, and yet they profess to be delighted with their success!

It is suspected here that Mr. CLAY will forestal the administration by at once declaring himself in favor of the subjugation of all Mexico.—*Wash. Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

Senatorial Appointment,

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1847.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of J. W. Huntington has just been filled by his excellency Governor Bissel, in the appointment of ex-Governor Roger S. Baldwin. This appointment gives general satisfaction to the people.

Southern Whigs dissent from Mr. Webster's Proposition to withhold Supplies.—We desire to put upon record, says the New Orleans Bee, *w.* as the deliberate convictions of the Whig party in the entire South, our utter dissent from one of the positions assumed by Mr. Webster in his speech before the Massachusetts Whig Convention. That distinguished statesman declared that the Whig Congress should require of the President a distinct specification of the objects which he expects to attain by the further prosecution of the war, and that until the President should satisfactorily explain this matter, the Whigs should refuse appropriations for the levying and equipment of troops. No man whose patriotism is not totally annihilated by intense political and sectional prejudices, can, for an instant, endorse Mr. Webster's views. What! Withhold supplies until Mr. Polk furnishes full and satisfactory explanations of the conduct and final objects of the war! And suppose Mr. Polk did not choose to satisfy Congress? Would Mr. Webster have the National Legislature, because of the President's criminal silence, refuse a a single dollar of supplies, leave our army in Mexico without reinforcements, to dwindle away by conflicts with the foe, or by assassinations or disease? Would not such a policy be inconceivably base in itself, and as a mere question of expediency, certain to consign its advocates to popular infamy and execration? No, No! Mr. Miller's method of restoring peace is the far more effectual, patriotic, and praiseworthy.

PUEBLA, Mexico, Oct. 15, 1847.

DEAR SIR—We had a very hard time in reaching this city, but fortunately we arrived in time to assist Col. Childs. We were much fatigued, but went to work and helped Santa Ana off.

We all learn, here, that Gen. Scott is safe in the city of Mexico, and the star-spangled banner waves over the "Halls." Part of our division is with the General.

We fought and whipped Santa Ana, at a town off the main road to Puebla.

The brave and gallant Texan, Capt. Walker, is no more. I was near him when he was killed. Tranquility reigns in Puebla. In haste, yours, &c., D. G.

NAVAL.—The following is a list of officers, of the U. S. steamship Iris, which sailed from Norfolk on Thursday morning for the Gulf of Mexico.

Stephen B. Wilson, Esq. Commander.
Lieuts—Lewis Hendon, H. T. Wingate.
Passed Ass't Surgeon—Wm. B. Sinclair.
Acting Master—Fred. B. Brand.
Midshipmen—J. McRoberts, L. H. Newman, and J. P. K. Mygatt.
1st Ass't Engineer—Thomas H. Farron.
2d " " Andrew P. Hoe.
3d " " Theodore Zeller.
Commander's clerk—Lucius Moore.
Passengers—Mr. Parrott, Mr. J. Gunnank, and J. R. Hatcher, 3d Ass't Engineer.

The jury in the case of Madam Restell returned into Court to-day with a verdict of guilty—not of manslaughter, however—but of a misdemenor, which is punishable by fine and imprisonment—or a fine only, at the discretion of the Court.—*Balt. American.*

Public morals must be at a low ebb and public justice very loose in New York to let such a murderess as this fiend escapes the gallows.

In the face of Gen. Taylor's broad and unequivocal avowal of "Whig" sentiments, his late worshippers, after laboring for months to extract an expression of opinion from him, now coolly and cruely abandon him.—*Phila. Pennsylvanian.*

Erratum.—Insert *Democratic* here*.

☞ We learn that several gentlemen of distinction in their respective countries have lately arrived in Washington, as members of Foreign Legations here. Among them, we understand, are the Prince de Bauffremont and M. Alphonse de Bourbulon, attached to the legation of France, and Don Juan de Silva Telez Giron, (brother of the Marquis of Santa Cruz,) attached to the legation of her Catholic Majesty.—*National Intelligencer.*

ANOTHER CURIOSITY IN MINIATURE.—We have had the honor of a visit, this evening, from Major General Hancock, a dwarf from North Carolina. He is two inches higher than his celebrated *confrere* Tom Thumb, but weighs two pounds less. He is twenty-three years old, and about ten years older than Gen. Thumb—well formed, agreeable in manners, and smart and prompt in his answers. He dances the Polka and other fashionable dances. The Major General has been exhibited in New York and Philadelphia to full houses, and will make his *debut* in this city on Monday or Tuesday next.—*Union, last night.*

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SCOTT.—We learn that the official despatches of Gen. Scott, up to the 18th of September, have been received this evening by the Secretary of War. They are very voluminous. They appear to be the official reports of Gen. Scott of the several actions which have taken place, with the sub-reports. It is impossible to give anything from them for the "Union" to-night.—*Union, last night.*

We are obligingly informed by the mail agent from Richmond, that Mr. Riddle has arrived this evening, as express, with despatches for the Government.—Report says the despatches are from Puebla.—*Union, last night.*

☞ The Philadelphia took out only *four* passengers. The mistakes and failures which have attended the French steamers from the start, the public at first endeavored to overlook as inseparable from the commencement of such an enterprise, and, because being a French enterprise, it was leniently judged. A continuance of the same ill-fortune, or ill-management, has almost destroyed all confidence in the line.—*Union.*

The official paper intimates that before Gen. Taylor can come fully before the people he will have to go through the ordeal of a National Convention. No such thing: Gen. Taylor does not require the stamp of a National Convention to give him currency among the people. The Union may have to reconcile itself perhaps to the idea that there may be no National Convention after all—on either side.

[*Balt. American.*

☞ GENERAL TAYLOR.—Satisfied as we have been for the past year that General Taylor must and would be the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1848, we have regretted that a few among the Whig journals of the country appeared opposed to bringing his name forward. We are, however, glad to perceive that they manifest an increasing knowledge of the fact that he is the man of the day and generation, and that he must be the President.

Wheeling Times.

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—The bark Isabel Capt. Bright, has arrived at New York, after a very quick passage from Janeiro.

The Legislative Chambers were closed on the 18th, by the Emperor in prison, and his speech was very complimentary to Mr. Tod, our new Minister. The most friendly relations now exist between the Brazilian Government and Mr. Tod who appears to be very popular with all desirous of peace.

The christening of the young Empress took place on the 7th; Mr. Tod and family were present.

The United States frigate Ohio, Capt. Stringham was in harbor awaiting the arrival of the Independence

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 18, 1847.

Some who are not friendly to Mr. Tod may, probably, remark upon his family appearing at the Baptism of the Princess, on the 7th, not in court dress. It was entirely accidental, and when the mistake was discovered, they wished to retire, but by particular request of the Emperor remained during the ceremony, and were afterwards presented to him and the Empress. They have since had a private presentation at the palace of St. Christova I. At a fancy ball on the 13th, which the Emperor and Empress attended, the former danced with Mrs. Tod with the Empress, receiving from all the most marked attention.

The Jos. Maxwell, whaler, that had been detained for some time past, has been released, and the Yeoman will also be in a few days. A specified time, it is said, is to be allowed, that notice can be given in all the ports that whalers will not be allowed to refresh at any, except the regular ports of entry, without being liable to seizure.

Now the Chambers are closed, the ministers will have time to attend to business and I have the fullest confidence that Mr. Tod will be able to settle all the old claims and subject of complaint in the most satisfactory manner.

[*From the Philadelphia North American.*]

THE CONSEQUENCES.

It is vain for any present purposes, to direct especial attention to the subject of the tariff. The prosperity resulting from the high prices produced by European famine, seems to have closed the ears of many of our agricultural citizens to all reason upon the subject; and the late result proves that the fraud by which the Government ascribed those prices—which it never influenced to the amount of a mill—to its policy, was potential to overthrow, for a period, all the former cherished views of Pennsylvania. Yet we have to discover the first intelligent Whig, one who has made the subject a study, that has modified his former convictions.

The policy of Mr. Walker in augmenting so largely our importations, already lowers upon the industrial prosperity of the country; and had it not been for the foreign famine, which increased our exportation nearly fifty millions, where, with the increased importation, would the country be now? That famine cannot be a matter of reliance. The failure of crops may not occur again for many years, but the excessive importations are the assured, and will be the continued, results of Mr Walker's system. Had those evils been visited upon us at an ordinary period, and when we had not, as our gaunt and all powerful ally, European famine; and the exportation of specie been from our country instead of to it, we would now suffer as does England, We now regard the evil as fortunately, for a time. averted; and do not fear that American prosperity can be chilled by the shadow of European reverses.

Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

The stock market is firm—prices rather upward.

Flour has declined—sales to-day of 1500 bbls at $5; rye flour $5.25; corn meal $3.37 1-2.

The supply of grain is small and prices unchanged from yesterday.

Sales to-day, at auction, of 5000 bags Rio coffee at 7 1-2a7 5-8c per pound.

Provisions are in fair request and the market firm; Groceries dull.

Whiskey 28 1-2a29c per gallon.

Cotton dull and sales very small.

No change in other articles.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

There is no change in stocks; sales moderate. Exchange on London dull at 9 1-2a9 3-4.

The flour market is less active; sales of Genesee at $6.25, Oswego $8.18 3-4a6.25; Howard street flour, choice brands, is held at $6.50.

Corn meal $2.25a3.25, as to quantity and brand.

There is a good inquiry for good samples of wheat, but poor are not much called for; sales of prime Genesee white at 140c; and 3000 bushels mixed at 137c. The orders to buy corn have, in many instances been countermanded and the article is dull at 71c for mixed and 73 for round yellow; sales moderate and market dull. Oats are held at 46c. Rye is in fair request at 88c.

Whiskey 29c in bbls.

The demand for pork is better and prices firm, Rice 4 1-8a4 1-2 per lb.

The cotton market is quiet. Some sales have taken place which show a decline of about 1-4c per lb. since the steamer's arrival. Buyers are shy.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.

There are now 7 feet water in the channel, and the river in fair navigable order.

The markets exhibit no change since yesterday. Provisions in fair request.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.

Flour commands $4.56 1-4; Whiskey 19; Molasses 25 1-2; Rio Coffee, 8 1-4; hams 8 3-4; hogs $4 per cwt. Eight thousand hogs have been slaughtered to-day. The price of flour is on the decline in consequence of the foreign news.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.

CATTLE MARKET.—Offerings of the week were larger and consist of 1500 Beef Cattle, including some 500 taken to New York.

Prices—Beeves rule low and sales generally ranged from $4 50 to $6; with a few extras at $6 25 to the 100 lbs. About 200 head were left over.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 8.

At market 2100 Beef Cattle.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week. Extra $6 25; first quality, $5 50a6; second $5a5 50; third $3 50a4 75.

Fruits, Preserves, &c.

5 boxes CITRON
4 bags ALMONDS
12 kegs GRAPES
4 cases PRESERVED GINGER
2 cases PRUNES, glass jars
4 cases do. fancy boxes
40 boxes BUNCH RAISINS
20 half boxes do.
4 boxes MUSHROON CATSUP
4 do. WALNUT do.
6 do. MACCARONI do.

For sale by SIMMS & SON,
nov 13—tf Pa. avenue, opposite Jackson Hall.

Goshen Cheese.

RECEIVED by the schooner Senator 46 boxes of superior Goshen Cheese, and for sale by
nov 10—tf SIMMS & SON.

MILITARY AND CIVIC BALL.

A BALL will be given by the WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY at Odd Fellows' Hall on **Tuesday,** *the 16th of November*, to which they invite their friends and fellow-citizens, and where the company will provide for the enjoyment of those who may attend on this occasion so as to make it equal to any of their former