The Morning Post.

C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1848.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.
CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ Having added to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion; When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 408 North Fourth street—is our only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **For Commercial and River News, see next Page.**

Election News, Market Reports, &c., will be found under Telegraphic Head.

Foreign News.

To the exclusion of a variety of other matter, we accompy the greater portion of our paper this morning with the details of the Acadia's news. We feel confident that our space could not be filled with more interesting reading. The news from Vienna, especially, is thrillingly interesting; and the intelligence by the next steamer will be looked for with no ordinary anxiety. The revolution in Europe has only just begun.

Rail Road Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, a very large meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, and vicinity, convened a Philo-Hall, on Friday evening, Nov. 24th, to hear from Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., an address in relation to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad.

On motion of Wm. Robinson, Jr., Thomas Bakewell, Esq., was called to the chair.

On motion of N. B. Craig, Esq., Frederick Lorenz, Esq., and Gen. J. K. Moorhead, were chosen Vice Presidents.

George Darsie and Wilson McCandless, Esqs., were chosen Secretaries.

The Chair then introduced Mr. Roberts, who proceeded to address the meeting, at great length, on the subject of Railroads. He gave a minute and interesting history of the various Railroads leading from this city, and alluded, particularly, to the laws and charters on the subject, passed by the Legislatures of Ohio and Pennsylvania. He then spoke of the different routes and surveys from the Ohio river, West, through the State of Ohio, and of the rivalry which exists amongst the citizens of the various towns in that State, on the subject of the respective routes. Mr. R. said that no final location has yet been made for the route of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad; but he had no hesitation in saying that it would be to the interest of the citizens of Pittsburgh, as well as the Stockholders of the Company, to adopt the Big Beaver route, in preference to any other. It is (said Mr. R.) a shorter route, by nine miles, than the Little Beaver route; and considerably shorter in equatorial distance, and has altogether the lowest summits. Mr. R. said this must be the leading route through the State of Ohio, on account of its peculiar location; passing, as it does, through the best and richest portions of that State. This route commences at the mouth of Big Beaver, the first outlet West below Pittsburgh; thence by the way of Salem, Canton and Massillon, on to Mansfield, Bucyrus, &c.

Mr. Roberts gave a decided preference to a Northern route, via Chicago to St. Louis, instead of the Cincinnati route—it is altogether the most important connection for Pittsburgh. Mr. R. said he visited Chicago recently, and was perfectly astonished at the feeling which exists there on the subject of a connection with Pittsburgh. Chicago, in a few years, must equal Cincinnati in population and business; and must become, eventually, the starting place for Whitney's great Railroad to the Pacific, instead of Milwaukie. Mr. Roberts then read a paper which he had prepared, embracing the whole subject, in brief.

H. B. Wellman, Esq., of Massillon, was then introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to give an interesting statement of the wealth and products of the counties through which the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad will pass.

Col. M'Candless submitted a number of resolutions on the importance of a western connection by Railroad, which were adopted, when

The meeting adjourned.

Prime Oysters.

Our friend Henry C. Kelly, on Fifth street, has our thanks for a can of Oysters. We think they are altogether the best article we have tasted this season. Mr. Kelly also keeps on hand a large, fresh and well-selected stock of family groceries. Give him a call.

Great Case in the Circuit Court—Before Judges Grier and Irvin.—This Court has been engaged all the week in the trial of the case of lessee of Watson vs. Prescott.

The case involves the title to property valued at more than $100,000. The plaintiffs are aliens, residing in England; the defendants are the heirs of the late Messrs. Gregg & Ebbs, and Ihmsen, of this city.

Both parties claim under John Ormsby, Sr.: the plaintiffs under a deed from Ormsby made in 1788; and the defendants set up the Statute of Limitations, as a bar to the recovery.

The cause was argued with great ability, by Messrs. Williams and Dunlop, for plaintiffs; and Messrs. M'Candless and Forward, for the defence.

In the history of this case, there is a little circumstance worth relating. For a long time it was on the Trial Lists of the District Court of this county, and was tried two or three times before Judge Grier, who always argued to the jurors in favor of the defendants. The plaintiffs became dissatisfied with the judge and his views of the cause; and, in order to get rid of him, had it taken to the United States Circuit Court; they having confidence that Judge Baldwin would tend more favorably towards them. But Judge B. died; and President Polk nominated R. C. Grier to fill the vacancy; which nomination was confirmed; and Judge G. stepped upon the Bench of the highest Court in this country. About the first case upon the list for trial which met his eye, was the one above referred to. The plaintiffs were "headed" in this matter; but whether the result of the trial just concluded, will be different from those in the District Court, we do not know; but on Monday we may be able to state the fact.

Thanksgiving Day.—The religious community spent this day properly—that is, they devoted themselves to "Thanksgiving and Prayer." The Churches were all open; and the stores, offices, &c., were all shut. In the streets there was general quiet. The Theatre, and other places of amusement were open in the evening. But we are told by the officers on this side and in Allegheny, that there was an unusual amount of drunkenness in the streets. It such days cannot be kept by the *lower classes*, without indulging to such an extent in the vice of drunkenness, we had better give o'er the New England custom of thanksgiving on secular days.

☞ An indignant countryman made information against the city of Allegheny, before Mayor Campbell, yesterday morning, for leaving water pipes in the public streets. He demanded remuneration for a wagon wheel which he lost in trying to drive over one of these pipes. We presume the city will suffer to the extent of the value of his wheel.

Mayor's Office—*Friday Morning.*—There were but two cases—both charged with getting drunk on Thanksgiving day. One was an old man, who stood charged by his step-son with having been drunk and abusive to his family. He was committed for five days. Another well-known loafer was sent up for twenty-four hours.

FOREIGN NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA!

SEVEN DAYS LATER!

Political and Commercial Intelligence—Spread of the Cholera.

Boston, November 19.

The steamship Acadia arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates of the 4th ult. She brings twenty-three passengers from this city, and landed five at Halifax.

The Cambria arrived out on the 31st ult.

ENGLAND.

Parliament, which stood prorogued at its rising on the 5th September to Thursday, was further prorogued by Royal commission until Tuesday, the 12th of December with the usual formalities.

The London *Morning Herald* says:—we have every reason to believe, that whatever may have been the wishes of Sir Robert Peel ten years ago, he is both ready and willing to resume the reins of government in 1849, and only waits for permission.

Wilmer & Smith's times says that the cholera seems to be making insidious progress amongst the population of London; although there is nothing at present to create undue alarm. The weekly average of deaths within the bills of mortality were still 47 below the weekly average for the past five years. The deaths in London from cholera during the week, amounted to 34; the average weekly number being only one for the antecedent five years. But 18 cases were reported on Tuesday, 7 of which were fatal, and 9 cases were reported on Wednesday, 7 of which also proved fatal; 15 cases occurred on Thursday, 12 of which were fatal. In Edinburgh and the vicinity it still lingers. There has been five deaths since the last report, making 169 deaths since October 7th, out of 290 cases.

IRELAND.

The State trials have commenced at Dublin, and exhibit some more bungling on the part of the Attorney General. On Friday, he gave his fiat for the issue of a writ of error, under the certificate lodged by Mr. O'Brien's counsel, in relation to his trial and conviction at Clonmel. The distinguished prisoner will, under this proceeding, be brought up at once to Dublin, to have the writ argued in Court of Queen's Bench, from whence, if the decision there be not favorable, it will be removed to the House of Lords, as was the case in regard to the State prisoners in 1844. A similar sanction has been granted upon the cases of Meagher, M'Manus and O'Donoghue.

FRANCE.

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During the past week the attention of all Europe has been directed towards the capital of the Austrian empire, but up to the last moments all is doubt and uncertainty respecting the fate of the contending parties, both within and around the walls of Vienna. The interrupted communication between the besieged city and the rest of Europe, preclude any thing like a correct detail of the eventful circumstances occurring there.

The last dates from Vienna through Berlin were up to the 28th of October, when every inducement to prevail on the Viennese to surrender having failed, Prince Windischgratz had commenced the bombardment of the city. Windischgratz and Jellachich, still completely hemmed in the city and its fouburgs with their forces, which are daily increasing. The water and gas pipes which supplied Vienna have been cut off by the Imperial troops; a severe conflict having taken place before they could capture the establishments from which these conduits run.

There are renewed reports of the advance of Hungarians up the Danube, for the purpose of relieving the city, but at each successive approach they appear to have retreated from before the fire of the Imperialists. The whole week has been passed in isolated conflicts attended with considerable slaughter, between the besieged and the besiegers; and Windischgratz seems to have wished to avert the frightful last resort of bombardment.

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The latest intelligence receives via Ralibondi is, that four of the suburbs, viz: Lechenthal, Simalstress, Jaggersdf, and Erdberg, are in flames, and the cannonade continued without intermission on both sides throughout the day. The troops are in possession of the Northern line, but have not yet succeeded in taking any of the suburbs in the Jaggerzeil. A tremendous barricade had been erected, which was defended by eight connons, and as many companies of Burghers. A perpetual fire was kept up against the enemy, but they were beginning to husband the powder. The western conduit, which is in the hands of the enemy, has not been destroyed. The dead buried are on the Glasis, as the churchyard is occupied by the enemy.

Unfortunately, there has been an encounter in the streets between the tri-colored and the two-colored burghers, in which the latter were overcome, after they had set the streets on fire; this is, however a solitary instance. A captain in the National Guards had been hanged, as he intended to inform the enemy of a sally, which was to have been made from Nussdorf. There is no want of money, and the bank has not yet been attacked. Seventy thousand florins which were destroyed for the military, have fallen into the hands of the National Guards. Jellachich and Auersburgh stand southward, and Windischgratz Northwards. The Polish Leaguers have had considerable loss at the Prater. From 60 to 70 were dead.

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Grain Market.—The market is quiet, and prices are a shade lower. The indications are that the diseases in the potato is not on the increase.

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Cotton Market.—Cotton was in active demand in the early part of the week at an advance of ¼ to ⅛d per lb. The market afterwards became dull with a downward tendency, and the Bank of England, having on Thursday reduced her minimum rate of interest to 3 per cent, prices partly recovered and the market closed yesterday steadily, at an advance of ⅛d on last week's quotations. Fair Orleans is quoted at 4 1-8, middling 3 7-8d; fair upland and Mobile 3 7-8; middling 3¼. The sales of the week amount to 34,180 bales, of which speculators took 5,500 bales, and exporters 1,950. The American descriptions sold are 16,540 Orleans at 2¼; 6,580 Uplands at 3¼d. to 4¼d. and 6,530 Mobile at 3⅞ to 3 7-8.

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"The Vienna train has just arrived, but it has brought neither journals nor letters. There was only one passenger, an Englishman, who stated that he attempted to enter the city about three o'clock in the afternoon, on important business; but it was seen that a large engagement had commenced. Windischgratz was bombarding Vienna, and the city was in flames in two places. Another traveler stated that he arrived at Floriadorf on Saturday, but could not reach the city. The Viennese had demolished the large railway bridge. Planks had been laid across it, by which only the Danube could be crossed. At the Viennese extremity of the bridge, the city artillery was drawn up; and on the other the artillery of Windischgratz. At the time appointed by Windischgratz for the delivering up of their arms, the Viennese had made no submission, and Windischgratz immediately commenced the bombardment. This took place at nine o'clock in the morning, at various places, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the bombardment became general. The firing continued without interruption. Till that hour, the Viennese had retained their position on the Vienna extremity of the railway bridge, near Floriadorf, but at eight o'clock they retired, and in order to save themselves from their pursuers, they set fire to the second large railway bridge (entirely constructed of wood.) Some time before this occurred another fire blazed forth in the west of the city. The traveler stated that at the moment of his departure, this fire and that of the railway bridge were so fierce, that the sky was illuminated far beyond the city.

"A traveller who left the neighborhood of Vienna on the evening of the 24th, at a late hour, has made up to the following statement:—On Monday, the 23d, skirmishing commenced, the consequence of which was that Windischgratz had a bridge of boats constructed at Nussdorf, and crossed the Danube with a large body of troops. By taking this position westward of the city, not only did he complete the blockade, but placed himself in close connection with Jellachich. On Tuesday, 24th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., a partial bombardment of the city commenced, which in the early morning was followed by the heaviest cannonade. At 4 o'clock in the evening the bombardment became universal, and the thunder of the artillery never ceased. The Viennese were to have retreated from before the fire of the Imperialists. The whole week has been passed in isolated conflicts attended with considerable slaughter, between the besieged and the besiegers; and Windischgratz seems to have wished to avert the frightful last resort of bombardment.

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Political and Commercial Intelligence—Spread of the Cholera.

Boston, November 19.

The steamship Acadia arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates of the 4th ult. She brings twenty-three passengers from this city, and landed five at Halifax.

The Cambria arrived out on the 31st ult.

ENGLAND.

Parliament, which stood prorogued at its rising on the 5th September to Thursday, was further prorogued by Royal commission until Tuesday, the 12th of December with the usual formalities.

The London *Morning Herald* says:—we have every reason to believe, that whatever may have been the wishes of Sir Robert Peel ten years ago, he is both ready and willing to resume the reins of government in 1849, and only waits for permission.

Wilmer & Smith's times says that the cholera seems to be making insidious progress amongst the population of London; although there is nothing at present to create undue alarm. The weekly average of deaths within the bills of mortality were still 47 below the weekly average for the past five years. The deaths in London from cholera during the week, amounted to 34; the average weekly number being only one for the antecedent five years. But 18 cases were reported on Tuesday, 7 of which were fatal, and 9 cases were reported on Wednesday, 7 of which also proved fatal; 15 cases occurred on Thursday, 12 of which were fatal. In Edinburgh and the vicinity it still lingers. There has been five deaths since the last report, making 169 deaths since October 7th, out of 290 cases.

IRELAND.

The State trials have commenced at Dublin, and exhibit some more bungling on the part of the Attorney General. On Friday, he gave his fiat for the issue of a writ of error, under the certificate lodged by Mr. O'Brien's counsel, in relation to his trial and conviction at Clonmel. The distinguished prisoner will, under this proceeding, be brought up at once to Dublin, to have the writ argued in Court of Queen's Bench, from whence, if the decision there be not favorable, it will be removed to the House of Lords, as was the case in regard to the State prisoners in 1844. A similar sanction has been granted upon the cases of Meagher, M'Manus and O'Donoghue.

FRANCE.

The election of the first President of the Republic, now absorbs public attention in France. It is, now ascertained that a majority of the members of the National Assembly had come to the determination to support a motion postponing the election until February, but the decided opposition of Gen. Cavaignac to any further delay, changed their resolution, as originally fixed upon. The success of Louis Napoleon is considered as certain by his own party.

It is said in Paris that Louis Philippes and the Government have come to a private understanding with respect to the property of the Orleans family—The Count de Montalivet is to be the liquidator, and a loan of twenty millions are to be raised to pay the most pressing demands on the property for the support of the family while they remain in England.

A postscript from France states that Cavaignac declines being a candidate for the Presidency.

AUSTRIA.

During the past week the attention of all Europe has been directed towards the capital of the Austrian empire, but up to the last moments all is doubt and uncertainty respecting the fate of the contending parties, both within and around the walls of Vienna. The interrupted communication between the besieged city and the rest of Europe, preclude any thing like a correct detail of the eventful circumstances occurring there.

The last dates from Vienna through Berlin were up to the 28th of October, when every inducement to prevail on the Viennese to surrender having failed, Prince Windischgratz had commenced the bombardment of the city. Windischgratz and Jellachich, still completely hemmed in the city and its fouburgs with their forces, which are daily increasing. The water and gas pipes which supplied Vienna have been cut off by the Imperial troops; a severe conflict having taken place before they could capture the establishments from which these conduits run.

There are renewed reports of the advance of Hungarians up the Danube, for the purpose of relieving the city, but at each successive approach they appear to have retreated from before the fire of the Imperialists. The whole week has been passed in isolated conflicts attended with considerable slaughter, between the besieged and the besiegers; and Windischgratz seems to have wished to avert the frightful last resort of bombardment.

Deputation after deputation has proceeded to the head quarters of Windischratz with a view to induce him to return with his forces, or to come into the city under the prescribed conditions. His reply in one of the last of his proclamations plainly states, that Vienna swarms with armed men, to enter would cause a bloody engagement in the streets; and those who offered him peace could not command tolerance and moderation upon those who have for weeks terrorized the city. He requires a complete disarmament of the disaffected and the surrender of certain persons, whom, it is reported, he has pointed out by name as the assassins of Count Latono.

It is evident that the Prince is not to be trifled with, and does not feel inclined to be entrapped into the late unfortunate minister's way, whilst the tone of his proclamation indicates a conscious strength blended with an earnest desire to spare the city the horrors of a bombardment. Yet, on the other hand, we are deluged with reports of continued efforts of the Hungarians to give a pitched battle, and of the resolution of the inhabitants of Vienna not to yield. Their endurance has already been great, as they must be in extreme want of provisions.

The Berlin journals give the terms which the popular party demand, as follows: "A general amnesty, nomination of a popular ministry, and the removal of the troops from the vicinity of Vienna." Upon these terms, it is added, the city will be given up, and the working classes, even as the Academic legion, will consent to be disarmed.

The Emperor was at Olmetz, and has issued orders to transfer the Diet from Vienna to Kremsa, a city midway between Olmetz and Vienna. In Vienna it is certain there are two parties, and the certainty that many must feel of meeting condign punishment at the hands of Windischgratz, naturally excites them to stimulate the populace to hold out to the last.

ITALY.

The chance of a peaceful termination at the present crisis again preponderates. The King of Sardinia has wisely hesitated entering into another conflict with his formidable opponent, until other strong reasons for being that negotiation will be resumed for a peaceful settlement of the affairs of northern Italy, without a further appeal to arms.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

Quarter Sessions,—*November* 24, 1848—Present, Judge Patton, Kerr and Jones.

The Court was engaged the entire day in Tippling House cases.

Com. vs. Hamilton Lacock. Indictment, "Tippling House." Plea, "Not Guilty." Verdict, "Guilty." Sentence, fine of fifty-five dollars and costs. Pretty heavy, we think; but doubtless just. The defendant belongs to Third Ward, Allegheny. The Court remarked that in cases that go to the jury the penalty will be more severe than when a plea of "Guilty" is entered.

Com. vs. Adam Wareham. Indictment, "Tippling House." Plea, "Guilty." As the defendant was not in Court, no sentence was pronounced.—This is the notorious "Adam and Eve House," of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

Com. vs. Mrs Riley.—Indictment "Tippling House." Plea "Not Guilty." The prosecuting witness was Mary Donahoe, who was tried and acquitted on an indictment preferred against her by this defendant, for stealing money. Verdict, "Guilty."

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.—A man named Andrew N. Bailey was arrested on Wednesday evening, by officer Ferguson, of Allegheny, for passing counterfeit city scrip, of the denomination of "one dollar." Ferguson got on his trail, and followed him through the city. In each store, Bailey made it his business to stop and buy some small article, and offer the note, for which he would receive change in silver. He was nabbed on Sandusky st., and brought before Mayor Campbell, who committed him upon the information of the officer. Bailey belongs to Erie county, but has resided in Harrisonville, Butler county, of late.

Fire.—At about 11½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a fire broke out in the extensive Foundry and Machine Shop of Mr. John Nicholson, in Pipetown, near the first Dam. The conflagration was brilliant, notwithstanding the rain; the light was seen at a great distance. The main building was of brick; a very large one; a machine shop adjoined it. Both were destroyed. Also, four frame buildings immediately opposite, which belonged to Mr. N. One house was saved, by water carried in buckets. The firemen did their best, but on account of the great distance of the scene from the engines, not one reached of the fire. The Duquesne and Niagara Hose Reels were there, but there were no facilities for obtaining water.

The loss will be very great—some say $30,000; the insurance being only to the amount of $8,000, in the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

☞ A man whom Liebeg might pronounce a pioneer of refined society and high civilization, appeared on the streets on Thursday, advertising in prose and rhyme, a new article of soap, which he declares will remove grease spots. When we first saw him he was near the American office, and there a great crowd surrounded him. Officer Scott, fearing that the sensitive editor of that sheet, (who is now *Greaser* of the Hay Scales, per appointment from Governor Johnston,) might think there was something personal in the selection of the location, requested the "Soap Man" to remove. This he did. We next saw him in Allegheny city. He drew an immense and enthusiastic crowd around him, who listened to his proxy stories with evident delight, and many of them made purchases, thus evincing a belief in the extraordinary powers of