Daily Morning Post.

LEROY HASPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 1.

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; Such sacred Guarantees of the Compact fixed, and true devotion to the Compact Sanctioned.—PRESTON PIERCE.

☞ MESSRS. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the *only* authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 Nassau street. BOSTON, 10 State street.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

We were gratified yesterday morning to hear that Gov. Bigler had appointed our fellow citizen, P. C. SHANNON, Esq., to the vacancy on the Bench of the District Court, occasioned by the death of Hon. WALTER FORWARD. This we regard as an excellent appointment, and we are confident that it will give satisfaction to the people. Mr. Shannon is a gentleman who, although young in years, has, by his fine legal acquirements, high order of talents, and impressive eloquence, already won an enviable fame. In the exalted, but arduous position to which he has been called by the Governor, we have no doubt but he will discharge the duties of the office with honor to himself, and justify the confidence the Governor and his friends have placed in him.

THE CURRENCY.

Notwithstanding the immense influx of gold that has taken place within the last few years, our currency appears to be in a more wretched condition than it was before the discovery of the abundant gold mines of California, and before one dollar of the many millions of gold she has poured into the States had reached our shores. Our paper currency is now in almost as bad a state as it was just before the last panic, which, in its consummation, overwhelmed so many with pecuniary ruin, and many are apprehensive that a crisis is approaching which in its results may be equally calamitous.

It has long been the opinion of the people that the regularly chartered banks had undue privileges for speculating, to the injury of the people, in this kind of currency, but their privileges are small compared to those claimed by persons upon whom it would be hard to fix a sure responsibility for the redemption of their shinplasters. The whole west is now overrun with the paper issued by private banking houses, in violation of law, promising to pay John Smith or John Brown so much. These notes, having all the appearance of bank notes, are circulated among the laborers on the public works and farmers, (far from the place of issue,) on whose inexperience the sharpers count with confidence they can speculate. Of course these rags can attain no character with correct business men, and when the poor dupes who have been swindled with them wish to realize the "promises" they will find them "broken to their hopes," and that they are next to worthless.

In some reflections on the state of Currency the Cincinnati *Times* has some judicious remarks. We learn from them that a few days ago the *Gazette* of that city seemed to think that increased Bank issues are necessary, and that being necessary for commercial purposes—it was the fault of Ohio that she did not permit her banks to fill the avenues of circulation with her own *small* bills to the exclusion of Connecticut and Georgia small bills. This is a masked question.—While we concede the Gazette's statement of the case to be plausible, we may ask, why issue twenty one dollar bills, instead of one twenty dollar bill, which for commercial purposes is better? It is *not*, as we conceive, a commercial necessity, but a bank speculation, an attempt by *one* dollar bills to swindle those who have no direct interest in bank issues or in commercial transactions; if it is not so, why not issue the twenty dollar bill instead of the twenty, one dollar bills? The answer is very clear. As commercial aids, twenty dollar bills would be returned for payment, while one dollar bills are left with those who are helpless without the law, to protect themselves.

The argument for the exclusion of the small bills of other States, is the same that was used to fasten upon the people of Illinois, another rotten banking law which is now going into operation, from which they will some day realize the dire results they suffered under their former system. The Times thinks that it is as unjust as it is unwise to implicate persons in the perils of the credit and banking system, who have no real interest in it whatever, by circulating small bills. Let the every day, ordinary domestic trade be transacted wholly on a solid specie basis, and then we should neither have society organised into mobs to protect itself from premeditated swindling, nor politically convulsed on the currency question.

Movements of a Scamp.

The Sandusky (O.) *Register* gives an account of a recent swindle, played off upon the credulous people of that place by HERR ALEXANDER, the *magician*. It seems that the Herr advertised $300 worth of jewelry, to be distributed by lottery to the audience—some five hundred of whom were green enough to purchase tickets and attend. When the hour arrived for drawing, the Herr was not prepared to tender. The crowd got excited, and seeing the turn affairs were taking, the Herr made his escape through the door, the crowd rushing down stairs in pursuit, and down Water street as far as the Veranda hotel, into which the pursued magician rushed, darting through the main hall, and disappearing like a comet through the back door—thence into the stable yard—and thence—to "parts unknown."

The crowd immediately afterwards rushed into the hotel, not knowing that he had made his egress, intent upon giving him a "cold duck" supper. Some person, to drive them out of the house, threw a bottle of Cayenne pepper upon the stove, which speedily had the desired effect; and the pursuers retired, baulked of their intended revenge. The next we hear of the magician is at Chicago, where he was arrested for debt. The constable, however, seized his implements for carrying on the black art; and the papers of that city are exposing to the public how the wonderful tricks are performed. The Magician is a great scoundrel; and generally runs off without paying either his hotel or printers' bills.

AN INCIDENT OF THE GLORIOUS 8TH OF JANUARY.—The crowning incident of the next anniversary of the battle of New Orleans will be the erection of Mills' equestrian statue of General Jackson upon its pedestal in the fine square opposite the executive mansion at Washington.

The statue will be one of the most remarkable in the world, and not excelled in artistic skill or imposing appearance by that of Peter the Great in St. Petersburgh, or of Napoleon in Paris. It is constructed mostly from cannon captured by Gen. Jackson in his wars. The great art by which the rampant attitude of the horse is sustained, not by external props, but by the ingenious application of the principle of gravity, will command general admiration. In this particular it differs essentially from the statues of Peter the Great and of the Duke of Wellington, at Edinburgh, which is said to be fastened by the tail of the horse to the pedestal. Mills' statue stands boldly and solely on his hind legs. The attitude, person and especially the face of the old hero, are true and exact to nature.

☞ Another case of murder is reported in the Cleveland papers. If the Forest City keeps on, it will soon rival Pittsburgh in the number and the atrocity of the crimes committed within her limits.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the London Leader.

If anything could prove how much the force and stability of a country lies in the spirit of the people rather than in the letter of its institutions, the career of Daniel Webster would be that proof. The Americans mourn him as a great man; but he was great only in so far as he was essentially American. As a party man we discover his weakness rather than his strength; and as a successful individual his greatness is altogether to be discerned in the operation of his country and her influences upon him. Not that very great personal capacities can be denied to him, but they are essentially abilities springing from the soil to which he belonged.

A great practical grasp of his subject—strong energy, drawn, like that of a tree, direct from the earth to which it belongs—indomitable vigor of industry, made the son of a country agriculturist become a masterly lawyer, at least at the bar, and one of the most powerful officials that the Union has ever seen. Probably, if Webster were to compare with other men of learning, for original thought, for sagacity of view, he might not only have found his equal, but very often have met his superior. In some of the positions that he took up most decisively and obviously, the valuable nature of his judgement was tested by the event. He thought it possible to oppose the Mexican war, and the Mexican war is one of the greatest events in American history. He thought that the annexation of territory would endanger the Union, and the Union was never more strongly bound together than at this present moment. It was not therefore in his individual judgment, or in any surprising genius peculiar to the man, Daniel Webster, that he shone; but he was a strong instrument well knit to all parts, and capable of the most powerful action; and his full strength was shown when he threw himself, as he often did, heart and soul, into the action of his country. Arguing for the North Eastern claim, or the Oregon claim, Webster was essentially one of the strong men of the day; supporting the Compromise measures on the subject of slavery, the provisional conclusion to which the American mind has come, pending a future settlement of the question, he spoke to the ear of America with the voice of public opinion, and he had the large organ fitted for that spokesman ship.

The State of New Hampshire has been fertile in eminent men, and, as we have before remarked, a great proportion of working statesmen of America have begun life in the work of the farm. Pierce comes from an agricultural family. Fillmore has stated in public how he has been ready to drop with fatigue after the labors of the farm. Beginning work in that rough and practical manner, American statesmen view the world not as a routine of business to be arranged in office, but as the arena of real life, in which great forces are acting, contending or co-operating. They are familiar with the handling of those forces; and thus they are able to display a strength and vigor in action which our present statesmen lack; and it is to this substantial bone in the thought and language of Daniel Webster that we must seek a large proportion of that strength which we might otherwise ascribe to the individual capacity of the orator. In polish, in care, and in literary nicety, American oratory scarcely equals that which owns a Macaulay for its ornament; but we all feel, in reading the speeches of Americans, that there is a freshness like that of a voice trained in the open elements, accustomed to speak against the winds; like that of men who have contended with their arms against difficulty and fatigue; like that of men who are accustomed to face danger and strike it down; like that of men who are not afraid of the bug-bear which stifles, perhaps silences, the English speaker—"consequences."

But in spite of this freedom, one remarkable fact in the career of America has been the stability of her objects. Theoretical writers would suppose that in a country where every man may attain the highest offices, where power depends upon the popular favor, and the adventurer has an open field, the immediate consequence would be a constant vacillation of the public councils and the supremacy of disorder over all. The reverse, however, is the fact. No state has remained firmer to its fundamental convictions than the American people. The freedom of the individual, the independent sovereignty of each state, the indissolubility of the Union, are principles which command the allegiance of every American citizen. The very few attempts that have been made to divert the American mind from these principles, whether in Carolina or Rhode Island, have been instantly crushed.—Even on points of a mere political character that his individual objects, his particular opinions, and his personal scheme of action, must fall in with the general course of public opinion and national action. It is not even for a man of proportions so great as Webster to divert the public from its settled course of advancement and national existence. Webster could for exercise his full greatness by aiding rather than opposing the Mexican war. The sole change of any essential kind that has come over public opinion in America, is the change from the policy of mere non-intervention in foreign countries to the aggressive policy which opposes European aggressive encroachments by aggressive retaliation; and that change has sprung naturally from the course of events. Although sudden in its developments, it is not recent in the seeds of its growth, and it is essentially a development of national opinion. Although divided into separate states and enjoying the largest possible share of local government, the American feel the remarkable for the absence of mere local peculiarities; some broad distinctions there may be vaguely perceptible between North and South, but whether you take him from Salem or Cincinnati, from New Orleans or New York, the American is above all things American; and the public opinion which develops itself in that region of freedom, becomes so ample and mighty that mere individual influences are merged in a truly united national action.

THE AMBRIGAN WIFE OF JEROME BONAPARTE.—The Paris Univers—a journal devoted to Louis Napoleon, and which is anxious to exalt all those who are in any way connected with the Napoleon family—gives the following account of Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, subsequent to her marriage with Jerome and after Napoleon had insisted that she should be repudiated for a royal bride:

But she at last learned that the Senate had pronounced her divorce, and that the King of Westphalia (Jerome) had married, on the 12th of August, 1807, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg. She then resigned herself to returning sorrowfully to America, with her son. She claimed a divorce from the Legislature of the State of Maryland; but although sought in marriage by wealthy men, she always refused to marry, saying that when a person had the honor to bear the name of Bonaparte, she could not change it.

The lady is now 67 years of age, and she has preserved, in a remarkable degree, traces of her early beauty. She is celebrated for the delicate and minute care which she takes of her person, her complexion and of her hands; she never takes off her gloves, except at the last extremity, and is rarely seen without a veil. The History of the Dynasty of Napoleon thus speaks respecting her: "Opulent, highly distinguished by education and manners, and gifted with qualities which have partially rendered her happiness independent of others, she has passed a long, serene and useful life; and she now, in the evening of her days, thinks that fortune was not so adverse to her by depriving her of a diadem in Europe. The history of the family to which she is allied, recalls the line of Shakspeare, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown!" and in the times in which we live, this especially is the case. Independently of the pleasures of affection, which she enjoys as mother and grandmother, Madame Bonaparte is on the best terms with her two brothers, Joseph and Edward, Patterson, both of whom possess large fortunes and charming families. Her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, at present aged 47, made a very rich marriage, which renders him one of the most important personages of Maryland. He has a passion for books, for traveling and for agriculture. He has cleared vast forests; he has applied with intelligence, in all his agricultural experiments, all the discoveries of modern science; and he confines his ambition to producing the finest crops in the country. He resided for a long time in France, under the Restoration. He worships and almost adores the memory of the Emperor; and in his splendid residence at Baltimore, statues, portraits and busts reproduce Napoleon at all ages and in every form. But he allies to this sentiment a certain republican independence, a legitimate pride; and since the 2d December, he has opposed with all his force the desire of his son to visit France.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH ST. LOUIS.—A corps of engineers are now making the necessary survey for a Railroad from St. Louis to Terre Haute, and such arrangements have been made between that company and the Ohio and Mississippi Company, (which is constructing a Railroad from St. Louis to Cincinnati,) that the two roads are to be run on one and the same track, from Illinolstown to Salem, a distance of about seventy miles.

☞ The firemen of Philadelphia are preparing a block for the Washington National Monument.

Lecture of Thomas F. Meagher, Esq.

On Thanksgiving evening, Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., the eloquent Irish exile, delivered a lecture in Metropolitan Hall, New York, on "Australia," to an audience of not less than 5,000 persons. The commodious hall, it is said, was packed to suffocation. At the door alone $1,000 were taken for tickets of admission. The lecture, which occupied two hours in its delivery, and was listened to with profound attention, was mainly historical and descriptive of Australia, the new Empire so rapidly rising in the far Southern ocean, but interspersed with passages of graphic imagery, poetic fervor and thrilling eloquence.

He remarked that in 1788 the ship Sirius, from London, took out government officers of that country, who read the first proclamation announcing the Colony of New South Wales. Captain Cook had been there before, and taken possession of the Eastern coast in the name of King George the defender of the faith. (Hisses.) In 1552, another navigator had sailed round the southern end of the island and named it Van Diemen's Land. There were then but a few poor huts anywhere to be seen. This was the beginning of the Colony of New South Wales; this the quiet, humble, lowly birth; this the mean and abject infancy of that mighty empire, the growth of which has been as amazing, as glorious, and beautiful as are the broad white leaves in the sunshine of the future. (Cheers) In 1816 Captain Blye was made Governor of the Colony. He hated the military and despised the civilians. In a word, there has seldom stepped from the quarter-deck of a vessel a more perfect tyrant.

He proved himself destitute alike of manners and humanity. One of the midshipmen has been sentenced to death for some offence. His poor mother came to the Governor to intercede in his behalf, and received this reply: "Madam: I regret very much that so much baseness forms the character of that young man, and I hope that his friends may hear his loss without much concern." Wherever there was a spark of goodness, such a man was sure to be despised. He had not received his second year's pay before the settlers of the colony were set on fire with a spirit akin to that of the hardy backwoodsman of Kentucky. (Cheers) This Governor was soon sent back to England in the ship Porpoise, and Col. Johnson was invested with the reins of government. But the Colonel himself was soon sent to England, there to answer to a *coup d'etat* and Gov. Gray assumed the head of affairs under whose rule roads were made, public buildings were erected, and the place greatly prospered.

Port Philip, he said, might be set down as the finest port in Australia. Its annual exports amount to £300,000. It is to be ranked highest however, on account of those who have staked their all in its behalf. There are fine, hardy, generous fellows who left England before the vices of aristocracy had time to cramp or enervate their nature. (Applause.) Several of them have amassed considerable fortunes, built fine houses, and are now keeping a sharp look out for the prettiest wives. (Laughter.) Melbourne contains at this moment eighty thousand inhabitants; is furnished with gay and spacious shops and filled with all the luxuries and elegancies of Europe. A vast improvement has taken place since a morning paper announced under the head of "accidents."—"*Another child drowned in the streets of Melbourne!*" (Laughter.)

Australia has survived and triumphed over great difficulties. She has had much to suffer, much to overcome. In spite of all the curbs that chafed her energy and spirit, the young Colony has grown strong and made a noise among the nations of the earth. There was within her heart a spirit which was equal to the work—a spirit of energy. And far above all, it was in the Providence of God ordained that a nation should spring up there to bear fruit in abundance.

After remarking further upon the present golden prospects and rich resources of Australia, he said yet with all this, she is not at rest. The wrinkled hand of England is upon her.—Years they have petitioned and protested, over and over again, against the perpetuation of this terrible and incalculable wrong, in vain; the curse continues, the grievance becomes intolerable. In 1851, the five colonies, New South Wales, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land, enter into a solemn league and covenant, binding themselves, one to the other, to resist, by every just means within their power, the transportation of criminals to their shores. They adopt a flag. The convict officers and their supporters—the pollutionists, as they are called!—denounce it as a seditious rag. It does look, indeed, as if it was copied from the bunting of the Chesapeake.—Honor and victory to that flag. It is lifted in a righteous cause—it is the type and war cry of a nation full of youth and glorious promise. One of these days it will traverse the world, with the five stars in undisputed possession of the field. The destiny was pre-ordained—was pre-arranged—would have come; though all her wealth lay in the fleeces of her flocks, and no hands traversed through the streams at which they drank. Inevitable always, it is now immediate. The gold discovery shortens the road to it—shortens it by a thousand miles—disperses many superfluous words—many circumlocutory chapters in her history—hasten her, perhaps, many a disconsolate—many a staggering blow—many an agonizing wound.

To you, the citizens of America, it must be pleasing, indeed, to behold a new republic rising up to share with you the labors and the glories of a future, before which the conceits of the Old World shall be humbled, and in the light of which humanity shall grow strong. Already—as if you had a secret intimation of it—you have gone down to the golden shores of the Pacific, and there, arrayed as a bridesmaid in her jewels, your youngest daughter has waited the coming of the bridegroom. The new comer traces his descent from an ancestry which has given to you the tongue you speak, and the sounder portions of the laws you reverence.—The new comer has had trials similar to those which taxed the patience and roused the courage of your fathers. The new comer has wealth, and enterprise, and growing interests—all the sympathies—all the facilities—all the faculties which qualify to enter with you into relations of fraternity and commerce. In these new communities, humanity restores itself.

Mr. Meagher closed his eloquent lecture, which was enthusiastically applauded, by a brief reference to the condition of Ireland—a theme which would, he had no doubt, have been of more interest to his audience, and less embarrassing to him; but, until the light of a better day dawns upon it, he should not choose it for a subject with which to awaken public sympathies.

The Maine Liquor Law in New Hampshire.

The Judges of the New Hampshire Superior Court, in their late opinion, find the following objections to the bill:

First. The bill confers on justices an extent of authority the constitution does not sanction, particularly in respect to the power it gives them to pronounce a sentence of forfeiture on liquors seized for a violation of the law.

Second. The bill provides for no trial by jury, or for appeal and trial by jury before a higher court. The constitution provides that in all controversies concerning property the parties have a right to a trial by jury.

Third. The seventh section of the act conflicts directly with the constitution of the United States. This section provides that no action can be maintained in any court in the State, either in whole or in part, for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other State or county. No law of this State can deprive a citizen of the United States of the right to enforce a claim of debt before the tribunals of this State.

Fourth. Liquors are property. The law in recognizing them as such in the fourth section, when in the hands of town authorities for sale and mechanics for use, cannot, by the force of a few phrases, make property lose its character when in other custody.

Fifth. Double or increased penalties in cases of conviction under appeal, because it operates as a penalty upon the party claiming an appeal, conflicts with its rights to an appeal, and cannot be supported by the constitution.

Sixth. The bill is designed by its provisions to demand excessive bail and render it difficult for the accused to procure sureties. It it had been added that the accused should not have the benefit of counsel to defend him, the parallel between the present law and the practice in England in former days would have been complete.

Seventh. The conviction of a principal through any act of one agent is held to be unconstitutional. The accused should be confronted with the witnesses against him, says the constitution, but the liquor bill says no; and it is therefore opposed to the constitutional rights of the citizens.

Eighth. The people have a right to be secured against all unreasonable search of their dwellings, et cetera, and all search warrants must be under oath, according to the constitution. But searches and arrests may be made according to the bill, without warrants on oath, and it is thus unconstitutional.

The judges wind up by stating that some of the objections are of the most serious character. The opinion is signed by Judges Gilchrist, Woods, Eastman and Bell.

Items of News and Miscellany.

A young man who has heretofore borne a good reputation was arrested at St. Louis the other day, on the charge of embezzling property from his employer to the amount of $5,000 or $6,000.

The Panama Railroad is now done to Barbacores, twenty miles from Navy Bay, and its continuation is now persevered in with great vigor. About 800 men are now at work.

The inmates of the Georgia Penitentiary are engaged in building a number of railway freight cars.

Mad. Sontag's eldest son has been appointed attache to the Sardinian legation at Paris.

The vote in Morgan co., Va., last year, for Governor, stood: Democrat 288, Whig 288.—This year for President, it stands:—Pierce 291, Scott 291.

A lazy fellow once declared in a public company, that he could not find bread for his family.

"Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic; "I'm obliged to work for it."

The Howard Gazette states that Mr. Fort, of Ellicott's Mills, has an Ayreshire cow, which, during the month of May, in twelve days, yielded 16 pounds of butter.

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities. You must originate, and you must sympathize; you must possess at the same time the habit of communicating and listening. The union is rare, but irresistible.

There are two classes of people that can afford to be modest; those who possess a vast amount of knowledge, and those who have but little.

Over 93,000,000 of letters have passed through the Post Offices of the United States, during the last fiscal year. The revenue under the reduced rates of postage, has fallen off nearly $1,000,000.

"Is your note good?" asked a merchant the other day, of a person who offered a note for a lot of goods. "Well," replied the purchaser, "I should think it ought to be, everybody's got one."

A negro has been around New York for the last nine months, soliciting funds to enable him to get to Canada—representing himself as a runaway slave.

We are happy to learn, says the Toronto Globe, that the Government have at length, yielding from the present pressure from without, agreed to construct the Sault Canal, as a Provincial work.

The number of hogs raised in the five States of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee, during the year 1850, is estimated at over twelve millions.

They have two eagles at Columbus, fresh from the mountain crags of Lake Superior. The male measures nine feet from tip to tip. This is a great year for eagles and *roasters!*

A church steeple at Hartford, Conn., has just been finished, entirely of Portland stone, and is 212 feet high.

The old depot of the Little Miami Railroad, in Cincinnati, has been torn down to make place for a new one.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Prometheus, arrived at New York, on the 27th. She left San Francisco, on the 1st, taking about one hundred passengers, and $2,643,837 of gold dust on freight—the largest shipment ever yet made. The following is a list of the principal shippers:—

Case, Heiser & Co.	$70,000	Crosby & Dibble	18,200
A. B. Thorne	48,420	D. L. Rose & Co.	60,555
Burgoyne & Co.	225,000	Collins, Cushman & Co.	17,855
Tallant & Wilde	21,000	Freeman & Co.	683,000
John Reinhart	15,937	Wells, Fargo & Co.	100,000
Reynolds & Co.	25,000	Gildemeister, De Fremery & Co.	19,140
F. Argenti & Co.	20,000	Baldwin & Co.	100,000
Kent & Newhouse	30,000	McNulty, Caruthers & Co.	34,125
Lee & Winans	70,000	Adams & Co.	65,000
S. P. Meyers & Co.	34,000	Other shippers	237,923
Lent & Jones	35,000		
Drexel, S. & Church	53,000		
Ulmer & Freigenbaum	16,000		
Macomber & Co.	41,000		
Total			$2,643,837

Four attempts had been made to fire the city of San Francisco, but fortunately they had been discovered in time to prevent much damage.

The whigs were to have a grand torchlight procession on the night of the 6th ult.

The dime contributions to the Washington monument was recommended to the voters of San Francisco.

The Chinese had a festival and procession in San Francisco on the 20th ult.

A gentleman had visited Sonora with a view of establishing a telegraph line between that place, Columbia, and Stockton, to connect with San Francisco and the northern mines.

A lump of gold, weighing nine pounds, six ounces, and eighteen pennyweights, was lately found in Mad Ox canon. It is valued at $1,850. Several very large lumps have been found in the same canon.

The production of our gold mines, says the San Francisco Herald, of the 1st ult., instead of falling off, as croakers long ago predicted, seems to be steadily on the increase. The shipment, during the month of October just passed, reached the large sum of $4,679,212; and from the amount taken by the California to-day, it is evident that this will be increased to full $5,000,000 for the present month—by far the largest amount ever shipped from our port within the same period of time. Such evidences of the exhaustless resources of our mines are highly gratifying, and must inspire confidence abroad in the permanent prosperity of our State.

MORE SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Another shooting affair took place in a gaming saloon in Sacramento on the 29th ult. The Union says the parties were Thomas Moore and John Lenear, and nine shots were fired with Colt's revolvers. One of the bullets hit a disinterested gentleman named Schermerhorn in the left groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. The shots came from the same individuals who was engaged in the affray of Tuesday morning, and under bond for $1,000 for that offence. The crowd about the premises was so dense and excited at the time, that it was with difficulty any of the facts connected with the affair could be ascertained. Moore was immediately taken into custody, and removed to the station house.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday upon the body of Mile Caroline, well known to all the frequenters of the Polka Saloon. The unfortunate young woman came to her death by taking strychnine. The act was caused by some love affair in which she had been engaged, and the verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts.—*San Francisco Whig, Nov. 1.*

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—A company on the Merced has taken out more than $2,000 per day for fourteen consecutive days. Many of the companies on Wood's creek, above Sonora, have been doing finely for some weeks past. The Fort Washington, Mississippi, Murphy's and other claims in the same neighborhood, are paying better than ever before.

The diggings at Murphy's, Calaveras county, are paying very well at present. A party of three Germans, friends of his, lately purchased a claim for fifty dollars, from which they took 107 ounces of gold in three days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. The camp is improving very fast, there being at least thirty frame houses in process of erection at the present time. Murphy's promises to be one of the principal towns in the mountains.

A communication to the Herald gives a full account of the action of the miners in Jacksonville, in expediting the Chinese. It appears that the authorities of Jacksonville interfered in the first place to protect the Chinamen in working their claims, proceeding so far even as to arrest five of the persons who were carrying out the mining regulations in this respect. The latter parties submitted peaceably to the arrest, and were taken to Jacksonville, but liberated on parole. On the same evening, a meeting of miners was held in the Empire House, which was addressed by Capt. Amyx, G. B. Harris and Mr. Eddy, at which it was resolved to meet the next morning to enforce the miners' regulations. Accordingly, next morning, (Saturday,) at eight o'clock, the miners assembled, chose Captain Amyx as their leader, and went through all the Chinese camps in the Jacksonville mining district, summarily expelling the Chinese wherever they went. The authorities endeavored to interfere, but they were perfectly powerless in the premises; and finally the prisoners above mentioned were discharged, there being no testimony forthcoming to convict them of any offence against the laws.

AN OLD STORY.

The snow falls fast in the silent street,
And the wind is laden with cutting sleet;
And there is a pitiless place in the sky,
At a fainting woman goes wandering by.

The rags that wrap her wasted form,
Are frozen stiff in the perishing storm;
And she is so cold, that the snow flakes rest
Unmelted, upon her marble breast.

Ah! who could believe that those rayless eyes,
Were once as sunny as April skies!
And the flowers she plucked in early spring,
Loved to be touched by so pure a thing!

'Tis past—and the fierce wind shrieking by,
Drowns the faint gasp of her parting sigh—
And lifeless she falls at the outer gate
Of life, who has left her desolate!

Silently falls the snow on her face,
Clothing her form in its stainless grace;
As though God, in his mercy, had willed that she
Should die in a garment of purity.

☞ As the season is with us, when there is always much sickness among children, caused by sudden colds, it may not be amiss for us to mention that the new medicine,—"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," attracting so much of the public notice, for the cure of serious Lung complaints, is, when used in small doses, one of the very best in the world for occasional family use. It is simple and harmless for children, as well as very palatable. We use the article ourselves, and would recommend our readers to call on the agents and get a bottle for trial. dec1:3daw

A Good Comparison.

The Rev. William Roulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison, between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and a ferret:—

A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon Worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children.

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the Rev. certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,
nov29:3daw 60 Wood street.

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering FIVE THOUSAND HOGS; and will have constantly on hand a large stock of BULK PORK, of his own curing. Also, a No. 1 article LARD, in barrels and kegs. For sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. nov23:1m*

☞ **A Festival**, in behalf of the CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held by the Ladies of the Church, on THURSDAY, December 2d, at Lafayette Hall. dec1

DIED:

On Tuesday morning, November 30th, at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA SPENCE, aged 72 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 33 Market street, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) December 1st instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR—200 bbls. Superfine, to arrive;
70 do Various brands, Extra, in store;
50 do Culbertson's choice Extra: for sale by
ALEX. HUNTER,
dec1 No. 251 Liberty street.

A HORSE—A fine 4 year old Horse, for sale by
dec1 ALEX. HUNTER.

CASSIA—100 mats, for sale by
dec1 ALEX. HUNTER.

WHITE BEANS—20 bbls. small White Beans, just landing, for sale by [dec1] ALEX. HUNTER.

Notice.

THE popular opinion seems to be, that the place to buy good and cheap BOOTS AND SHOES, is at No. 107 Market street. [dec1] W. E. SCHMERTZ.

INCREASE OF COMFORT and decrease of pain. This may be gained by purchasing at No. 107 Market street, where can be found the best assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters in the city. [dec1] W. E. SCHMERTZ.

DAILIES FOR 1853.—Marsh's Pocket and Counting House Diaries for 1853, containing blank spaces for every day in the year; also, the Perpetual Diary, suitable for any year. For sale by W. S. HAYES,
dec1 corner of Market and Second sts.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS, and the truths contained therein, with an account of Mesmerism. By Herbert Mayo, M. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., &c., from the third London Edition. For sale by R. T. C. MORGAN,
dec1 No. 104 Wood street.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—H. MINER & CO., No. 82 Smithfield street, have received No. 14 of The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans.—This work is to be completed in forty numbers, at 25 cents a number. Minor has also received several other new publications, worthy of notice. dec1

CURIOSITIES OF THE MICROSCOPE—Or illustrations of the Minute Parts of Creation, adapted to the capacity of the young, with colored illustrations. By Rev. Joseph Tyl Wyther, M. D., author of the "Microcosm," &c.

"Every grain of sand is an immensity;—every leaf a world."—LAVATER. For sale by R. T. C. MORGAN,
dec1 No. 104 Wood st.

Cheap Farm for Sale.

120 ACRES of good land, situated near Saxonburg, about 22 miles from Pittsburgh, 50 acres in cultivation with good Dwelling House of 4 rooms, Stable Barn and Granary, choice stream of water, and 12½ perches of fruit trees. Price $1600. Terms easy.

Also—A Farm adjoining the above, with 20 acres in cultivation, house and other improvements. Price, $1000, and on easy terms. S. CUTHBERT & SON,
dec1 Real Estate Agents, 140 3d st., below Smithfield.

DANCING!

MR. AND MRS. GILBERT most respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they have engaged ARTHURS HALL, Grant street; where they will teach all the Fashionable Ball Room Dances. The Class for Gentlemen will be every Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock; and at 2 o'clock the same afternoon for Ladies. The Class for Misses and Masters, will commence on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

For terms, &c., apply to Mr. GILBERT, Grant Hotel, corner of Grant and Fourth streets.

N. B.—Private lessons given at any hour during the day.

Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.

NEW MEMBERS added during the months of October and November, 1852:

John M. Long	R. Chester,
T. S. Keenan,	C. L. Brennan,
J. A. Sargent,	M. S. Thompson,
R. T. Lecds,	J. H. Perchment,
J. H. Bornbaum,	James S. Hoon,
Wm. Hutchison,	John S. Davison,
Wm. F. Fahnestock,	S. H. Hesworth,
A. V. Scott,	J. B. M'Kennan,
Morgan Craig,	R. T. Craig.

JAMES BLAKELY,
dec1 FRANCIS S. M'NAMARA, Librarian.

NEW MUSIC.

YOUNG FOLKS AT HOME—Just published, and dedicated to the Pittsburgh Quartette.

"Little Blossom;" (subject from David Copperfield.)
The Child's Wish.
Magic by My Side; a New Song, by S. C. Foster.
The Matin Bell has Sounded.
Old Folks at Home.
Music of Ocean.
Willie, My Brave; by Stephen C. Foster.
Bonnie Lovely.
Gen. Pierce's Grand March.
Home Schottisch.
Monstacchi Quick Step.
Hakocy March; on a Hungarian Hymn.
Home Again; song by the Harmonians.
Magnolia Grand March.
The Gipsy Schottisch.
Midnight Waltz; by W. V. Wallace.
Take Me Home to Die.
Excelsis Song; by S. C. Foster.

Together with a large collection of the most fashionable Songs, Polkas, Schottisches, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by CHARLOTTE BLUME,
dec1 No. 118 Wood street.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

1852. 1852.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STAGGING ENTIRELY AVOIDED!

ON and after this day, December 1st, the Fast Express Mail Train will leave the Depot, on Liberty street, along the Canal Bridge, every morning at 3 o'clock, stopping only at Irwin's, Hillside, Blairsville, Johnstown, Summit, Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Tyrone, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon, Mt. Pleasant, Mifflin, Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore at 10.30 on the same evening, connecting at Harrisburg with Mail Trains direct for Baltimore.

The Second Mail Train will leave the Depot every morning at 11.45, stopping at all the regular stations on the road, and connecting at Harrisburg with the train for Baltimore. Time through to Philadelphia, 22 hours.

Fare to either Place, $9.50.

Baggage checked through to Philadelphia.

The Accommodation Train will leave every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, stopping at all regular stations, and running only as far as Johnstown.

Returning, the Fast Express Train will arrive here from the east, at 11.5, a. m., and the second Mail Train at 4.40 p. m., and Accommodation Train at 11.40 a. m.

For Tickets apply to

J. MESKIMEN,
Agent at the P. R. R. Depot, on Liberty st.

N. B.—Messrs. M. & J. Breidenthal, Omnibus proprietors, have been employed to convey passengers and baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 12½ cents for each passenger, and 12½ cents for each trunk.

☞ NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1852.

NOTICE.

AS I am determined to quit the LEATHER BUSINESS, in Pittsburgh, on the 1st of April next, I will sell the THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, No. 210 Penn street, which I now occupy myself. It is situated in a most desirable part of the city, being the fifth dwelling from the corner of Irwin, on Penn street. The House is well finished all through, with six rooms and finished garret, a good cellar under the whole building, and a kitchen and shed attached to the main building. Payments made easy.

I would also sell my property in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio—viz: One two story BRICK HOUSE, containing eleven or twelve rooms. The Lot is 60 feet front, and 150 feet deep, to a nine feet alley. It is now occupied as a Farmer's tavern. Also, adjoining the above, one two story FRAME HOUSE, on a Lot 27 feet front, and extending back to the same alley. This House contains five rooms and kitchen; also, cellar under the whole house. I would sell both Houses and Lots together, or each separately, to suit purchasers, on very low terms, and easy payments. This is very desirable property, being within fifty yards of the Court House, in the most public part of the city; and the various Railroads that are now being made to that city,