Daily Morning Post.

LECKY HARPER.....THOMAS PHILLIPS.

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 4.

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred brotherhood of the Common Bond, and true devotion to the Constitution.—FRANKLIN 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.

THE WEEKLY POST,

Of this morning, besides a large amount of foreign and domestic news, contains a number of carefully prepared election tables, giving the official returns of several of the States. It is for sale in the counting room.

☞ Dr. PENNIMAN is out in another article, in reply to Dr. KING as to the immediate causes of the death of Judge Forward. There is nothing new in his article except some additional sneers at his opponent and a reiteration of his confidence in the homœopathic system. This discussion may be very interesting to the gentlemen who are engaged in it, but we doubt much if it is of any interest to the public, and we feel certain that it would be more agreeable to the feelings of the family of the deceased, if they would discontinue their controversy. In continuing it they gain no credit for themselves, nor do they advance the respectability of either of their schools.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

We have noticed a few days past certain communications in the Journal and Gazette relative to the subscription by the county to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad over the signature of E. D., O. P. Q.—how many other signatures we do not recollect—but evidently one individual writer. They are only remarkable for their *bullying* style and almost total absence of facts, as we understand the situation of the Company, route, and estimated cost, by those whose business it has been to examine and make the calculations.

Mr. E. D., O. P. Q., and other aliases, says the Road will be 200 miles long and will cost six millions of dollars. This is a reckless statement, and alone should entitle the writer to disrespect, if not *profound contempt*. Upon what basis does he make such assertion? Not calculation surely. Those acquainted with the country through which it would pass, indeed with the measured lines of all the surveys of the lands to the State line, never estimated the distance *over* 180 miles; and the *actual* distance, according to the surveys made by the Engineers, does not exceed 175½ miles—this we have from the Engineers themselves—and the whole cost at less than four millions dollars. We have been shown these calculations at the office, from time to time, and have every reason to believe that the gentlemen having charge of the Road and the Engineers would not risk their reputation in deceiving the public in a matter that would only redound to their disgrace.

There are other *assertions, inuendoes* and sneers in those anonymous scribblings, which would take more of our time than we have leisure or patience to dispute or correct. If the time of editors or business men was to be taken up in *disproving* all that some hireling of an attorney, or some old antiquated "fogey," who would begrudge the wear of the paving stones, may choose to *assert* merely, there would be but little, if anything done in the way of improvement.

The subject of this Railroad has been before the people for many months; the subscription has been asked of the Commissioners by, we may venture say, seven-tenths of the taxable property in the county. We supposed it settled ere this, and have been waiting to see it under con tract.

One thing is certain, if we have facilities of ingress, we must have those of egress; and we were much struck with idea expressed by a farmer, residing some miles from the city, and a strong advocate of this Road—"Why," said he, "if you have Railroads coming *into* the city—Monongahela and Ohio—you must have a corresponding *outlet* for our produce, or what will our marketing be worth?" Now, the "vitality of Pittsburgh" depends upon an outlet for manufactures, as well as produce arriving—*it* should pass *through* our city. But such is the inadequacy of transportation in our state that we were told to-day by an extensive shipper of flour that he had offers to take his flour to Baltimore via Wheeling and B. and O. R. R., at five cents per barrel *less* than by the Pennsylvania Road, to take effect in six weeks, and that in all probability the Baltimoreans would *prevail* on the Company to reduce it five cents more—making the difference in favor of the Wheeling route from Pittsburgh to Baltimore ten cents *less* than to Philadelphia.—The laws of trade cannot be restricted, threatened *injunctions* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Cuban Disclosures.

The New York *Star*, of Monday, in noticing the recent injudicious act of the administration, in making public the private correspondence of our government, in relation to the purchase of Cuba, expresses our own views, when it says: "One of the most remarkable features of the politics of the day, is the disclosure of the Cuban correspondence, by which it appears that the annexation of that island has been a cardinal principle of the Government, since the day that the United States were first able to walk alone. We are amazed, however, at the publication of a portion of the letters, especially those of Mr. Buchanan, which, though right enough for him to write, never should have been made public, exhibiting, as they do, the private opinions of many members of the Spanish Cabinet, uttered under the seal of confidence and secresy. We believe that this publication, apparently uncalled for, has caused an inexpressible obstacle to our purchase of Cuba to arise, and make a peaceable acquisition of the island impossible. It really looks as if an administration which might have gone out in a blaze of glory, not only wished to retire in disgrace, but also to throw all possible difficulty on the powers that are to be. The publication, gratuitously made of this administration, has offended our own people, has offended the Creoles, has offend-Spain, and will offend Great Britain. So much for Mr. Fillmore."

☞ The New York Tribune, of Thursday week, states that Peter Cooper, Esq., has made a donation of $300,000 for establishing an institution to be known as the "Union," the object of which is to be the "moral, mental, and physical improvement of the youth of the city, of the State, the country, and the world." The site selected for the building is bounded by Astor Place, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, and Seventh street. The edifice will be worthy the Bible House and Astor Library, which are nearly contiguous.

A BIG SWINDLER CAUGHT.—A cunning chap named Houghton, who a short time since, on pretense of seeing an English capitalist, who wished to establish a bank, succeeded in swindling the people of Bloomington, Illinois, out of some $50,000 or $60,000, by means of drafts on New York, which were, of course, worthless, has just been nabbed, and some $35,000 of the gold secured.

PROVISIONS FROM THE ILLINOIS.—The Avalanche, which arrived yesterday, brought down about 1600 barrels of new beef and pork, all of which go on New Orleans boats. The beef was packed at Lacon, and the pork at Peoria. The price paid for freight was 40 cents, which makes the total expense to New Orleans 85 cents per barrel. —*St. Louis Union, Nov. 22.*

The Crescent City Affair—George Law's Statement.

We find in the New York papers statements prepared by Mr. Law, in relation to his difficulty with the U. S. Administration, of which the following is the substance:

On the 14th inst., Mr. Maxwell addressed a note to Mr. Law, inviting an interview. Mr. Law called at the collector's office on the same day, and Mr. Maxwell read to him an extract of a letter, which he said he had previously written the President, pretending to give the language of an interview on or about the 11th ult. The collector's letter stated that Mr. Law had said to him that he should send out the Crescent City, and if the vessel was fired upon she should be surrendered, and he would go to war with the Government of Cuba.

Mr. Law immediately replied, that he had made no such declaration—that the idea of his going to war with Cuba was nonsense—and that in making a statement to this effect to the President, he (the Collector) had misrepresented him. That which he did say was, that the Crescent City had gone out, and would land at Havana as usual, and that if she was fired upon and hit, the ship, being unarmed, would be surrendered and the officers and crew remain at Havana as prisoners; and that upon such a question, the country would go to war, if the outrage was not redressed, or he was mistaken in his estimate of the character and temper of the American people. Mr. Maxwell promised to write to the President, and correct his mis-statement.

Appended to this statement we find several letters. The first is from the Postmaster at N. York to M. O. Roberts, agent of the steamship line, announcing to him the President's order relative to Purser Smith. The second, which is a reply from Roberts, says:

As the government or the Postmaster General has not favored us with any charge against Mr. Smith and as we know of none ourselves, we see no good reason why he should be deprived of employment. He has uniformly discharged his duties with fidelity and good conduct, and has not, in any manner, gone out of the line of his duty, since he has been in the service of this company. Whenever we are informed, from any quarter connected with our government, of any misconduct of Mr. Smith, we shall not hesitate to dismiss him.

The third is a letter from the acting Consul at Havana, and the fourth from the Consul himself, both announcing the determination of the Captain General to allow the Crescent City to land her mails or passengers, but not to land Captain Porter or Purser Smith.

Alabama—Official.

Counties.	*Pierce.*	*Scott.*	*Troup.*
Autauga	322	196	205
Baldwin	72	62	—
Barbour	309	302	570
Benton	918	74	—
Bibb	346	238	8
Blount	422	55	—
Butler	261	346	25
Chambers	616	668	21
Cherokee	735	242	—
Choctaw	334	227	2
Clarke	479	100	19
Coffee	239	118	18
Conecuh	287	218	15
Coosa	709	294	42
Covington	117	56	8
Dale	406	170	21
Dallas	440	886	144
DeKalb	501	139	—
Fayette	516	81	—
Franklin	993	462	5
Greene	655	694	10
Hancock	65	9	—
Henry	184	94	140
Jackson	1,154	88	—
Jefferson	339	114	—
Lauderdale	803	441	—
Lawrence	683	512	5
Limestone	662	227	—
Lowndes	186	126	206
Macon	658	772	99
Madison	1,300	854	—
Marengo	526	450	31
Marion	467	118	—
Marshall	858	114	—
Mobile	1,980	1,122	94
Monroe	260	270	45
Montgomery	557	718	90
Morgan	482	208	—
Perry	512	278	13
Pickens	752	168	—
Piko	703	379	71
Randolph	707	90	3
Russell	522	484	24
Shelby	315	317	3
St. Clair	455	44	—
Sumter	497	482	4
Talladega	672	372	4
Tallapoosa	345	351	19
Tuscaloosa	676	527	3
Walker	217	54	—
Washington	65	52	2
Wilcox	398	286	147
Total	26,881	15,084	2,217
	15,084		
Dem. maj.	11,797		
Total vote in 1848			61,845
Total vote in 1852			44,182

Maine—Official.

Counties.	*Scott.*	*Pierce.*	*Hale*
York	5,260	5,184	716
Cumberland	4,471	6,504	1,370
Lincoln	4,224	5,168	661
Hancock	1,809	2,509	209
Washington	2,278	2,696	206
Kennebec	4,318	2,654	915
Oxford	1,596	4,047	654
Somerset	2,414	2,919	451
Penobscot	3,180	4,497	1,015
Waldo	1,411	3,126	725
Franklin	997	1,310	595
Piscataquis	693	851	881
Aroostook	607	746	62
	32,208	41,411	7,868

BROADWAY RAILROAD.—The York board of Aldermen have adopted the report recommending the construction of a double track railroad thro' Broadway, from the South Ferry to 59th street. They have also granted a lease of the road to Jacob Sharp, Freeman Campbell, and about a dozen other persons, chiefly omnibus proprietors, and those who may be associated with them, at $20 per annum for each car they put on. It is stated that individuals had offered a bonus of $1,000 for each car, and so much dissatisfaction is felt that the privilege was not given to the highest bidder, that an injunction is thought of.

THE PORK BUSINESS.—At Louisville, up to Tuesday morning, there had been 46,920 hogs killed in and about that city. The *Courier* reported the market active, at an advance on previous quotations, with sales of upward of 8,000 hogs at $5 95 and $6 00 net, chiefly at the latter price. Also sales of 25,000 to 30,000 pieces of green meats at full prices; prime lard at ten cents, and mess pork at $16 50, holders generally asking an advance.

We learn by the Evansville, Indiana, *Journal*, that contracts for hogs have been made at Owensville and Princeton, at 5¼ cents net, with a prospect of an increase in the "crop" this year.

At Madison, on Monday, the *Courier* reported the prevailing price at $6 00 per cwt., but that has been as freely refused as offered.

CINCINNATI HOG TRADE.—The number of hogs received for the week ending November 30th, as appears by the Price Current, was 65,091; previously reported 53,758—total 118,849. To same date in 1851, the number was 106,797; in 1850, it was 64,404. Total number from Kentucky to 30th November, including those slaughtered in Covington, is 28,810. Total number from Kentucky last season, 72,000.

Early on Wednesday morning, for hours, there was a constant stream of hogs from Kentucky pouring along Broadway, en route for the slaughter houses in the valley of Deer creek.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE LOST AND THE LIVING.—The fearful November storm which swept over the chain of Western lakes, says the Cleveland Herald, is destined sorrow and desolation to many a domestic hearth. The total number of the lives lost will probably exceed sixty, most of them suddenly engulfed in the surging waves. On Lake Erie, one vessel is known to have gone down, and not one survivor to tell the name or send tale of shipwreck; and a propellor, full-freighted and carrying twenty-five or thirty persons, has strewn the shore with fragments of her wreck; but not a living soul survives to relate the cause and manner of her going down.

☞ The Rochester (N. Y.) Union, while talking of butter, says:

"We may as well remark that the probabilities do not favor an opinion that the present high price of the article will continue. There is a good deal in the hands of speculators, both east and west, and somebody will probably lose on it before it is consumed. We notice that prudent dealers hereabouts do not seek large investments in butter at the prices at which it is now held."

The following article would have appeared in our paper of yesterday, had our cotemporary of the *Gazette* furnished us with the copy at a proper time to have put it in type. He received the original early in the morning, and sent us a slip *after supper*. There is a species of meanness in such conduct, we do not care to remark upon, but we would request our friend hereafter, to furnish us with the copy direct. We do not desire to publish second hand matter from the Gazette, or any other city paper.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

I have arranged some facts and statistics from Hunt's Magazine and the Railroad Journal, representing the resources of the thirteen counties in this State, and the thirteen in New York, through which the Allegheny Valley Railroad will pass; also, the population of Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and Rochester; Boston, the great Railroad city; New Orleans, the great commercial city of the South; Cincinnati and Cleveland; also, the commerce of the lakes and rivers, and the New York canals; with calculations of what the population and trade will be in future.

I do not believe, after a careful examination of these facts and figures, any man will hesitate to recommend the commissioners to subscribe to the above named road. The great trade and commerce on our lakes, which has induced New York to open ten routes to those lakes, and Boston to make two railroads, one to Montreal and one to Ogdensburg, in addition to her railroad to Albany, should have weight with our citizens.—Observe the change in 20 years in the anthracite coal trade, and consider that in addition to the 650,000 people of these thirteen counties, all the steamers of the lakes which will carry this increased commerce will require fuel. All know that our prosperity depends upon our manufactures, and every new avenue opened gives us a new market.

There are men yet living who packed iron on horses over the Allegheny mountains, in the same way the Spaniards pack sugar in the interior of Cuba. David Leech, of Armstrong county, says that he remembers some fifty years since, when his father was coming over the Alleghenies, a tree with all its branches was fastened to the tail of the wagon to prevent a too rapid descent in the steep places, and the horses were let go down the mountain without guide or control. All remember the indignation aroused among us when the National Road was located through Wheeling. That road was of vast importance to Wheeling, and would have been of greator to Pittsburgh, but want of energy lost the route to us.

Observe the fact that Massachusetts expended $54,000,000 in railroads, being $14,000,000 more than our State debt, and that the valuation of property in 1840 was $290,000,000, and in 1850, *after this expenditure*, it was $580,900,000; doubling in ten years. And that the population of Boston in 1835 was 78,603. Real and personal estate $79,802,600, with 123 miles of railroad in operation; while in 1850 there was 138,788 inhabitants: real and personal estate valued at $180,000,500, with 1100 miles of road in operation. Her commercial position is not as favorable as that of New Orleans. When she depended on commerce alone, her population duplicated but once in twenty-three years; now, when she has made the whole Union tributary to her, by her system of railroads, and sends her manufactured articles to all climes, her population will double in fourteen and a half years, while New Orleans will double herself in thirty-four years, as thus:

	1800.	1850.
N. O.,	1st period, 12 years,	34 years, 2d period.
Boston,	" 23 "	14½ "

The thirteen counties in Pennsylvania beneficially affected by this road, had a population in 1850 of 844,725, and had increased since 1840, 135,563. Of minerals they have 887,898 acres, containing coal 741,020 acres, containing iron ore 600,000 acres, containing lime stone and of timber land 1,812,000 acres.

Population of the cities in and around Pittsburgh, in 1800, was 1,565, and in 1850, 83,000. The calculations is that the population will double every nine years; which would give for 1859, 166,000 inhabitants; 1868, 332,000 inhabitants; and 1877, five years before these bonds become due, 664,000 inhabitants. The population of the thirteen counties in New York, connected with this road was in 1850, 632,383, being an increase of 123,383 from 1840. The live stock in these counties is valued at $19,372,582. The farm tools at $6,066,722, and the farms at $143,052,161.

	1830.	1840.	1850.
Popl'n of Rochester,	9,207	20,191	36,403
" Buffalo,	8,668	18,213	42,260
" St. Louis,	4,977	16,469	77,860

Taking the ratio of growth of various cities from 1840 to 1850, we find the time required for duplication as follows: Milwaukie 3 years, St. Louis 4 years, Cleveland 6 years, Cincinnati 6, Buffalo 8½, Pittsburgh 8, Rochester 12.

Population of Cincinnati in 1800, 750, in 1850 126,000; doubling every seven years would be 250,000 in 1857, 500,0000 in 1864, and nearly 2,005,000 in 1877. Cincinnati has two railroads to the Lakes, of which one is finished to New York. Two railroads to Dayton, one to St. Louis, one to Lexington, one to Louisville, and one to Parkersburgh, and others in course of construction, to all of which she has loaned her bonds for almost $8,000,600. She has two canals to the Lakes, and one into Indiana.

Population of Cleveland in 1850, 17,000; doubling every six years, would give 544,000 inhabitants for 1880. Cleveland has in operation and course of construction seven railroads; one to Toledo, one to Cincinnati, one to New York, one to Wellsville, one to Elyria, and one to Mahoning. This latter road is for the purpose of transporting coal to Cleveland, in the same way coal would be transported to Rochester and Buffalo, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and their calculation of the profit is worthy of consideration.

Taking 500 tons per day, the year round, to be transported 60 miles, at 2 cents per mile, this will yield an income of $10 per mile of road per day, or on a road of 100 miles in length, an income of $360,000 per year.—pp. 658 R. R. J.

In 1820, there were transported to market of anthracite coal, 365 tons.

In 1850, tons 3,371,255, valued at $16,000,000.

The actual increase in the value of lands due to the construction of railroads, is controlled by so many circumstances, that an accurate estimate can only be approximated, and must in most cases, fall far short of the facts. Taking only the farming lands of the particular district traversed by a railroad, where the influence of such a work can be more directly seen, there is no doubt, the increased value is many times greater than the cost of the road. It is estimated by the President of the Nashville and Chatanooga Railroad, that the increased value of a belt of land, ten miles wide, lying upon each side of its line, is equal to at least $7 50 an acre, or $96,000 for every mile of road, which will cost $20,000 a mile, so that this work has already created a value in its influence upon real property alone, equal to five times its cost. It is believed that the construction of the 3000 miles of railroad in Ohio, will add to the value of the landed property in the State, at least five times the cost of the road, assuming this to be $60,000,000. But we are not left to conjecture; the history of Massachusetts shows the reality: the valuation of that State being in 1840, $290,000,000, went up in 1840, to $580,000,000. Massachusetts expended $54,000,000 in railroads, and has now 1600 miles in operation, at an average cost of $40,578 a mile, carrying in 1850, 9,600 passengers and 2,600,000 tons of freight.

We have considered the effects of railroads in increasing the value of property, in reference only to lands devoted to agriculture. But such results do not by any means give the most forcible illustration of their value. An acre of farming land can at most be made to yield a small annual income. An acre of coal or iron lands, on the other hand, may produce as many thousands as the former does dollars. The deposits may be entirely valueless without a railroad.—With one, every ton of ore they contain is worth two, three, or four dollars, as the case may be. Take, for example, the coal fields of Pennsylvania. The value of the coal sent yearly from there, in all the agencies it is called to perform, is beyond all calculation. Upon this article is brought sorrow and desolation to many a domestic hearth. The total number of the lives lost will probably exceed sixty, most of them suddenly engulfed in the surging waves. On Lake Erie, one vessel is known to have gone down, and not one survivor to tell the name or send tale of shipwreck; and a propellor, full-freighted and carrying twenty-five or thirty persons, has strewn the shore with fragments of her wreck; but not a living soul survives to relate the cause and manner of her going down.

Observe the fact that Massachusetts expended $326,000,000. The enrolled tonnage of the lakes in 1841, was 56,552 tons, and in 1851, 215,975 tons, an increase of nearly 400 per cent. in ten years, while the increase in capacity owing to substitution of steam for sail, as a motive power, both for propulsion and handling freight, is much greater still. The total net money value of all the property transported on the lakes in 1841, was estimated at $33,000,000, and in 1851 at $161,000,000. That of property on the rivers of the Mississippi Valley in 1842, was estimated at about $130,000,000, and in 1851 about $276,000,000. Aggregate value of interior lake and river commerce, about $493,000,000. This is independent of the canal and railway commerce. The commerce of the New York Canals in 1851, was 3,582,788 tons, valued at $169,981,000 paying tolls to the State of $3,339,727.

The railways of the United States in operation are about 15,000 miles, average cost $25,000 per mile. Aggregate $375,000,000. The business of 1851 was benefitted by less than 10,000 miles of railway, in 1855 we shall have over 20,000 miles in operation; penetrating the agricultural and mineral hearts of almost all the Western States. The year 1860 will dawn on an internal Commerce in the United States valued at not less than $1,800,000,000, including Lake, Canal, River and Railway.

"Suppose the Mississippi valley rivers and the northern water routes to have a total movement of 10,000,000 tons, it would require ten railways, each with double tracks, stretching from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to New Orleans, via the Mississippi valley and the lake basin, making at least 40,000 miles of track, costing at least $600,000,000, and taking ten years to build, to carry their freight. In the meantime, our commerce would have doubled twice, crowding both land and water routes to their full capacity."

After all, it is not the foreign trade that creates the wealth of our cities. We trade with foreigners with our surplus, and procure luxuries and comforts in return; but for our sustenance, we exchange among each other the fruits of our labor. A manufacturing city is therefore, more independent of foreign powers than a commercial one.

These statistics are reliable, and public attention is directed to them, with confidence that every well-wisher to the prosperity of Allegheny County will advise the Commissioners to subscribe.

R. S. T.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer proposes the Hon. A. A. H. Stuart, the present Secretary of the Interior, for Vice President, on the same ticket with Mr. Fillmore. A Whig paper in Berks county, Pa., has raised the flag of the Hon. Ed. Stanley, of N. C., for President, while in several quarters we notice that Ex-Governor Jones, of Tenn., is suggested as the Whig standard-bearer in 1850.

John Whitcomb was appointed postmaster at Hancock, Mass., in 1812, and has held the office ever since, forty years. He was appointed under Madison, and has served under ten Presidents. The town contains 1,500 inhabitants, a large portion of whom differ from Mr. W. in politics.

Thackeray's new novel, "Henry Esmond," is said to have been sold to his publisher for $6,000. This is exclusive of what he may get from the publishers in this country; which, however, in the absence of a copyright law, cannot be much.

The farm of Mr. Polhemus, situated between Astoria and Ravenswood, N. Y., of 100 acres sold a few days since, for $500 per acre. Another farm of 40 acres, near Astoria, belonging to the late Isaac Van Alst, sold for $35,000, being $870 per acre.

The revenue of the Roman States is about twelve millions of dollars—its expenditure about thirteen.

When a man has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.

The Vermont Central and Canada Railroads' receipts for October of this year, are estimated at about $75,000, making $500,000 gross income on both roads, for ten months, up to the 1st of November.

Placards have been placed on various parts of the Merchants' Exchange of New York, bearing the following notice: "Gentlemen using tobacco are informed that no extra charge will be made for the use of the spittoons.

An old man named Scates, 82 years of age, was hanged at Jefferson, Ga., on the 5th ult., for shooting his own son.

A young lady in the interior thinks of going to California to get married, for the reason that she has been told that in that country the men folks "rock the cradle."

The Legislature of Illinois will meet on the first Monday in January. It will be an interesting session. A U. S. Senator will have to be elected. Judge Douglas' term will expire on the 4th of March next.

DESPISING HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.—From a variety of causes nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to this subject:

In the neglect of household cares, American women stand alone. A German lady, no matter how lofty her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife or a duke's, does not despise the household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It has been reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind, often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to the servants, pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either wilts away from ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for the mind.

Illinois and Indiana Free Banks.

We understand that efforts are being made to procure the redemption of the issues of these institutions in the city of New York, at the uniform rate of one half of one per cent.

Many of these banks are owned in Wall street, and the managers think that if their emission could be redeemed there on reasonable terms, that the circulation of York State and New England money would be dispensed with, and that Western bills would enjoy an almost entire monopoly of the small note circulation. Should this arrangement be effected, the proprietors of the banks in our neighboring State would soon realize enormous fortunes, while the business of manufacturing money in the interior towns of the Eastern States would be a losing operation.

We are, however, under the impression that the scheme will not prove successful, from the fact that Eastern capitalists will generally exert their powerful influence against it.—*St. Louis Union.*

THE FUR TRADE.—The furriers are beginning to do a pretty brisk fall business, and furs will be very generally worn during the coming winter. Some of the best descriptions bring extravagant prices, $150 or $200 not being unfrequently given for a set. A large proportion of the most valuable imported furs go east, the Boston ladies paying high prices rather more readily than New Yorkers. The stock of furs now in the New York market is supposed to be worth not far from $2,000,000. The large traders here stocks on hand ranging from $50,000 to $100,000. While American ladies cannot be ruled with anything found this side of Hudson's Bay, Greece, or Germany, European ladies are equally anxious to get furs from the United States, and the rough skins of the fox, fisher or mink, form the interior lining of the garments of the Russian nobility.

A Great Blessing to the Afflicted!

☞ Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used these Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. Convinced, however, of the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioner, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations: From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful curative effects—from the East and the West, the North and the South, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors.

J. KIDD & CO.,
dec6d&w 60 Wood street.

LARD.

☞ E. 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*

DIED:

On Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, JOSEPH MEGASKEY, M. D., aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Temperanceville, on SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF
Wood and Sixth Streets,

☞ Where they offer to their old customers, and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete stock of CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE to be found in the West. decky

BAY RUM—100 galls., for sale by
dec4 R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

GROUND GINGER—5 bbls. pure, for sale by
dec4 R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SEIDLITZ MIXTURE—500lbs. for sale by
dec4 R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CUTCH—2000lbs., for Tanners' use, for sale by
dec4 R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

ORANGE PEEL—300lbs., for sale by
dec4 R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SCOTTIME ALOES—100lbs. true, for sale by
dec4 R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD—200 boxes for sale by
dec4 R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
corner of First and Wood streets.

GENTS' CALF BOOTS—Just received, Gums, of every style.
dec4 W. E. SCHMERTZ,
No. 107 Market street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, No. 107 Market street, respectfully calls the attention of his patrons and the public generally, to a fresh assortment of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for the present season.
dec4

WANTED,

A FEW RESPECTABLE MEN—[of good address, to act for the American Life and Health Insurance Company. Also, some Ladies, well recommended. All persons holding Health receipts, out of date, will have policies issued to them, if in good health. DOUGLASS & O'BRIEN,
dec4 71 Smithfield street.

CENTRE AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A large Brick Cottage House, containing 4 large halls, kitchen, dining room and cellar, on first floor; four rooms and a garret on the second; a fine portico in the front, and a spacious porch in the rear; a good stable, carriage house, and hydrant in the yard; situate near the residence of Gen. Moorehead. The Lot is 60 feet front by 200 deep, to Locust street, with garden and choice apple trees.

dec4 J. CUTHBERT & SON,
140 Third street, near Smithfield.

CLOTH CLOAKS.—A. A. MASON & CO., will open, on Friday, a new lot of Cloth Cloaks; also, a beautiful assortment of Paramatta Cloaks, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
dec3

SILK AND SATIN BONNETS.—A. A. MASON & Co., will open this morning a large assortment of Silk and Satin Bonnets of the newest styles and most fashionable colors.
nov1

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS—May arise from supernatural causes; but the (W.) rappings of Men and Boys' Clothing, at Gothic Hall, are very natural causes. Work warranted. One price, small profits, terms cash.
WE INVITE TO PLEASE.
dec3 CHESTER, 74 Wood street.

Agents Wanted.

TO procure subscribers for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which are printed by order of Congress, and "pass free through the mails."—See Joint Resolution No. 14, passed at the last session of Congress. Address,
JOHN C. RIVES,
dec31-w3t* Washington City.

FOR RENT—A desirable three story Dwelling House, well arranged and in good condition, with gas fixtures, bath room, &c., situate on the corner of Fourth street and Virgin alley, (No. 150.) Will be rented at the low rate of $250 a year, till the 1st of April next. At present occupied by W. W. Irwin.

The Virgin alley house is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse.

This may to truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best Physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as everything else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I soon began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.
MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of ineruent ulcers and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use where other medicins had failed.
D. Y. FOOT, M. D.
Syracuse, N. Y.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. [aug7-1&w

FOR RENT—A Frame House and Lot, situate on Margaretta alley, three doors from Federal street, Allegheny city. The Lot is 20 by 50 feet, and the House 16 by 22 feet, containing six rooms. Margaret alley has been recently paved, and has good side walks.

ALSO—Another Frame House and Lot, situate on Clay alley, three doors from Washington street, Pittsburgh. The Lot is 22 by 56 feet, and the House 20 by 24 feet, containing five rooms. Apply to THOMAS MOFFITT,
dec3 No. 29 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—A valuable Garden of 25 acres, situate half a mile west of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and extending to the National Road on which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, a frame barn, stable, and other out buildings; also, over 1000 Fruit trees, large beds of strawberries, and abundance of grape, most of which are imported from Italy and Germany.

Apply to THOMAS MOFFITT,
dec3 No. 29 Fifth street.

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dec3 No. 29 Fifth street.

L. Helmle and Seibert's
EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL.

THE subscribers have opened, (on the 1st of December,) a Course of Lessons in Architectic Drawing, and every other kind of Drawing, for mechanics as well as for children. They have given the most sufficient proofs of their ability in drawing, and are well acquainted with it.

Their Teaching Room is do Fifth street, one door above Masonic Hall. The Lessons are given every evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Their method of Teaching is very practical and efficient. L. HELMLE & SEIBERT,
dec31-m Drawing Teachers.

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 open their Fashionable Ball Room Dances. The Class for Gentlemen will be every Monday and Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock; and at 2 o'clock, the same afternoons, for Ladies. The Class for Misses and Masters, will commence on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

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

N. B.—Private lessons given at any hour during the day.
dec1

GRAND
MILITARY AND CIVIC SOIREE!

TO BE GIVEN BY THE
JACKSON INDEPENDENT BLUES,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
On Friday Evening, January 7, 1853.

☞ Tickets to be procured of the following Managers:

Hon. J. B. Guthrie,	Col. J. H. Potter,
Gen. Wm. Larimer, Jr.,	S. W. Scott, Esq.,
Col. Samuel W. Black,	T. C. J. Topper.
DUQUESNE GREYS.	
Cap. David Campbell,	T. M. Little.
MONTGOMERY GUARDS.	
Lieut. A. Miller.	Lieut. C. D. Delvroth.
MONTGOMERY GREYS.	
Sergt. Geo. Pitch.	
JACKSON INDEPENDENT MICES.	
Capt. Alex. Hay.	S. W. Ross,
Lieut. Alex. Scott,	Henry Ree, Jr.,
Lieut. Otis Young,	E. Jackson,
Sergt. A. McDonald,	S. B. HAVEN,
Sergt. H. Jackson,	J. M. Colville,
Corp. James May,	R. H. Sloan,
Wm. Price.	Wm. Silver,
	T. G. Smith. [nov30-d2w

MORRIS' REMEDY!

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Nocturnal Emissions, Gravel, and all those distressing complaints usually consequent upon youthful excesses and indulgences.

In preparing a specific for this class of diseases, Dr. Morris has expended much time and money, in order to present to the unfortunate sufferer, a p