Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE P. GILLMORE.

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 20.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We have now employed in our Job Office an unusual number of excellent job printers, and are prepared to execute all orders with neatness unsurpassed, and with a speed that *shall* not be beat.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—In our paper of to day will be found pretty full details of the Foreign news. If the news received is all correct, it is difficult to see how a general war in Europe can be avoided. England and France have gone too far in support of the Sultan to withdraw, and leave him to struggle alone. The invasion of his territory by Russia, leaves the Sultan no option but to declare war. The honor and integrity of his Empire, and the safety of his own crown and head, require of him a bold and prompt appeal to arms. The ancient heroic spirit of his people seems to be thoroughly aroused; and he can bring into the field between four and five hundred thousand men, stimulated by motives, to them most potent, for the display of the most desperate valor; a valor that, three centuries ago, it required the combined arms of nearly all Christendom to resist. The Moslems fight now for national existence; for the existence of their religion; for their homes and firesides: for their altars; and for that Celestial Paradise, to which their religion teaches them they instantly go if they die in battle.

We believe that single handed with Russia, the Turk will maintain his honor and dominion for one or two campaigns; and ere then nearly all Europe will be forced into the conflict. Should war ensue it can hardly fail to be one of the most momentous contests that ever occurred in the eastern world; and one of the most important in its results. But the war will be avoided if possible. The crowned heads of Europe, with the exception of Nicholas and the Sultan, have more to fear from their own oppressed subjects, than from foreign foes. With the great mass of the Russian people this war of conquest would be popular. The possession of Constantinople has long been a national desire with them; a desire and a prophecy transmitted through many generations; and now, as they believe, about to be accomplished by the great Emperor. The Turks, and not only the Turks, but the Mohomedans of all the eastern countries, will be equally united and earnest in the defence of their faith and empire.

The *New York Herald* speculates wildly upon the probable results of this war should it become general in Europe. It believes the United States could not keep clear of it: and our country once involved in the conflict, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Mumo doctrine, Manifest Destiny, and every thing else must be finally disposed of at once. It counts largely too upon the revolutionary elements of Hungary, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Italy, and even Australia. The *Herald*, however, we do not consider a prophet.

INDIAN SUMMER.—RAIN.—This most delightful season of the year has come earlier than usual this fall. We are now in the midst of it; and all who can take a ride to the country should do so, if they have any taste for witnessing the beauties and glories of autumn. This Indian summer is the dividing line between the summer and winter portions of the year; and after its departure, rains, and settled cold weather follow and continue. We may look for rain, and a rise in the river, within ten days. We do not pretend to be weather-wise: but we believe one fact is fully ascertained, from which some safe conclusions may be drawn. It is known that in this latitude, the amount of rain or water that falls during a twelve-month varies from twenty-two to twenty-six inches: hardly ever falling below the lower number, or exceeding the twenty-six inches. Taking this as a fact and basis of calculation, we may expect heavy falls of rain within the next three months; as during the last nine months the proportion of rain has been smaller than usual. Coal boat men, and owners of large steamers, may expect a favorable season for their trade ere long.

If any one disputes this theory, let him give a better one—if he can. If any one doubts it, time will determine.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PITTSBURGH.—We are glad to see on all the business streets of our city a decided tendency to improve the external and interior appearance of the stores and warehouses. This display of taste is, we believe, a matter of profit to the merchants. A splendid front to a store *will* attract custom, and an increase of custom that will more than repay the expense of the improvement. Then it adorns the city, and stimulates a competition in matters of taste, that will soon render Pittsburgh decidedly a handsome city. Until within a very few years our citizens have paid but little attention to these matters. But lately a better spirit prevails. We see on Wood street a fourth story going up on one of the stores, and we hope its neighbors will follow the lead. We have now a number of warehouses that would be an ornament to any city. A little expense would greatly increase the number; and greatly improve the appearance and credit of the Iron city.

OUR VICTORY.—It is almost too big to boast about. We do not know what our next majority will be, but we suppose it will add up as follows:

The State is estimated at	30,650
Philadelphia and Bedford	3,200
	33,850
Deduct estimated majorities in the Whig counties	8,000
	25,850
Add the increased majorities in the Democratic counties over and above the estimate of the Committee	7,300
Total estimated Democratic majorities in Pennsylvania	33,150

EUROPE.—A large portion of our paper to-day is occupied with the European news, and we commend it to the perusal of all who feel an interest in the present state of Europe, and prospect of a mighty struggle impending. It will be seen from the accounts we publish, that the masses of the people, both in Russia and Turkey, are clamorous for war and battle.

RUSSIA.—In our paper of to-day will be found an extract from a letter to the London *Times*, showing the state of public feeling in Russia, in favor of the conquest of the Turkish Empire. It will be seen that Russian editors can beat American editors at bragging; and that the war spirit of the Russians is so fully aroused, that even the despotic Emperor himself cannot resist it.

WE PUBLISH the following letter from Col. Wilson McCandless, in answer to a communication which appeared in our paper yesterday:

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & GILLMORE:

Gentlemen: Thanking many "*Supporters and Friends*" in the *Post* of this morning for their kind remembrance of me, permit me to say, that I am a candidate for no office whatever. With high regard, yours truly,

WILSON MCCANDLESS.

PENN SHELEY, October 19, 1853.

PUTNAM'S.—Putnam's "Double Number" of the illustrated Industry of all Nations is received. We receive three or four per month, and can recommend them as excellent reading, handsomely illustrated.

For sale by Gildenfenney & Co., and Miner & Co.

Six Steamboats Destroyed—Three Burned and Three Sunk—The Fire.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, the steamers Montauk, Robert Campbell, and Lunette, lying at the upper part of the landing, were destroyed, along with their cargoes, by fire.

The fire originated in the deck room of the Montauk, the flames spreading all over the boat with almost inconceivable rapidity. Indeed, it was with some difficulty that her officers, crew and passengers escaped with their lives. At the time she was receiving freight for the Missouri river, and had on board probably thirty tons destined for various points. Everything, with the exception of the books and papers belonging to the office, were lost. Even the clothing of the officers and crew went with the rest. The Montauk is but a few months old, having been built during the last summer in Pittsburgh. She is said to have cost $22,000, more or less, and was owned by Messrs. N. Carawith & Co., of Galena, and commanded by Capt. E. Gleim. She was insured for only $10,000, a part of which is in some Galena offices. Capt. Gleim a few years ago was in command of another boat called the Montauk which, we understand was destroyed like her successor, by fire. Some danger was experienced in the saving of books and papers from the office yesterday morning. The clerk had his hair singed. Capt. Gleim was also severely hurt by the falling of a derrick, which struck him. The injury, however, will not prove serious. After the boat had burned nearly to the water's edge, she was taken towards the Illinois shore by the steamer St. Paul, and there sunk, thus ending the career of the recently beautiful and serviceable favorite.

The flames communicated at an early stage of the conflagration to the steamer Robert Campbell, which lay immediately below. This boat was also wrapped in flames beyond the possibility of salvation ten minutes after she had caught. She was taking in a cargo for the Missouri river, and had on board a limited freight for Elizabethtown, Kansas, St. Joseph and other points.—Everything, almost, was burned—even to her books and papers. Several of her passengers found it difficult to escape. Amongst others, a lady was caught in the cabin after such a manner as to almost prevent an egress either forward or aft. The mate of the boat tried to get her out, but after having had his coat burned off, and his hands and arms badly scorched he gave it up. A steamboat runner finally attracted that portion of the cabin, and seizing her around the body, ran with her through the fire to shore. Another passenger, a Mr. H. L. Merrell from Connecticut, plunged through the crackling timbers and flames to his state room, and in coming out with his trunk was nearly knocked down by a beam which fell upon his head. He was also severely burned, but succeeded in reaching the shore. His injuries were so serious as to require his removal to the hospital, while the trunk was stolen with all its contents, ten minutes after it had been set on the levee. The Robert Campbell had been purchased only a short time ago by her late commander, Captain McCloy, and one of her engineers, Mr. McIntyre, and had cost them $9,000. Immediately after the purchase, however, the boat caused her to be refitted and thoroughly repaired to the additional amount of nearly $3000. We understand that she was insured for 10,000 equally in the Ætna, Lumbermen's, Citizens' and Columbia companies.

The third and last boat burned, the Lunette, was lying just above the Montauk. She had been loading for some time for the Upper Mississippi, and having on board over a hundred and twenty tons of freight, was nearly ready to start. About one hundred tons of the freight belonged to Mr. Ray and Mr. Farrington, of different firms in St. Paul. The former gentleman was fully insured—the latter, not at all. The Lunette was but a few days from the docks, where she had received a thorough overhauling. She was owned by her commander, Capt. John B. Davis, who, it is said, is insured for $6000, we believe, in some Pittsburgh office.

During the fire the steamer New St. Paul, ostensibly engaged in hauling the wrecks to a shallow part of the river near Bloody Island. The space left vacant was soon occupied by other boats—thus in a measure, effacing the traces of the disaster. The confusion existing at the outset offered a chance to pilferers, which they did not fail to take advantage of. Boxes of goods on the levee were broken open, and such articles as could be carried away disappeared freely. The police, in time, stationed themselves about for the protection of property, but we did not hear that they made any arrests. Late in the day, some laborers, who alleged that they had worked at the fire, presented themselves to claim salvage, and required as much watching as the others. A large quantity of merchandise on the levee, as dry goods, salt, &c., was injured by fire. It was freight, intended for the steamer Bloomfield, destined for Keokuk on the Mississippi, and the Honduras bound for the Missouri.

Boats Sunk —But half the loss was occasioned by fire yesterday—there were three others sunk. By telegraph we learn that the steamer Flag—a small boat which had made voyages trips to and from this season—was sunk at Flint Island, in the Ohio, while on her way from Cincinnati.

The officers of the New St. Paul bring information of the sinking of the Golden Era, on her way from this city to Keokuk. At 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when yet about 6 miles below Clarksville, she ran afoul of a snag at the head of Amoranth Island, and sank in eight feet of water. The boat is owned, one-half by Capt. Bernie, which is not insured; seven-sixteenths by James Carter & Co., of Galena, on which there is $6,000 insurance; one-sixteenth by D. C. Dawley, on which there is $1,000 insured. She is valued at $18 to $20,000. The freight on the deck was saved. There were lost, however, a lot of sugar, and about 320 sacks of salt. It is thought that she can be saved, and Messrs. Ends & Nelson propose to visit her for that purpose. Her commander, Capt. Dawley, and a portion of the crew arrived yesterday.

The officers of the new St. Paul convey intelligence also of the sinking of the R. H. Lee, on the upper Rapids. She lies on the rocks with her stern in eight feet water. The following letter was received from her clerk:

ABOVE ROCK ISLAND, Oct. 9th, 1853.

Mr. R. H. Lee—The Lee is sunk on Campbell's Chain—she sunk at 5 o'clock this morning, on the down trip. We are using every effort to raise her, and I think will succeed. Consignees and cargo you will see from the following list: Lench & Goodrich, 146 sacks onions, 38 do potatoes; Scott, Naylor & Co., 518 sacks barley, 600 do wheat; W. L. Ewing & Co., 600 do wheat; W. C. Baker, 187 sacks onions; Dutcher & Co., 100 do wheat. Total, 1714.

In haste, J. MCPHERSON.

One-half the load will, I think, be saved in good order; at any rate the deck load of wheat is not much injured. J. McP.

The R. H. Lee is insured for $3,500. Capt. E. S. Porter's three-fourths in the Globe Office for $2,500, and Mr. McPherson's one-fourth in the Union Office for $1,000.—*St. Louis Democrat, Oct.* 14.

☞ We were a good deal amused the other day at a circumstance which occurred in one of the cars on the New York and Erie Railroad. It was witnessed by a friend whom no "good" thing ever escapes, and who thus describes it: On a seat two or three "removes" from me, sat a smart, Yankee-looking woman, with a dashing new silk gown and a new bonnet, set jauntily upon her head; and beside her, looking out of the window, and every now and then thrusting out his head, sat a man of somewhat foreign air and manner.

The woman watched him with every appearance of interest, and at last said to him:

"Do you see that hand-bill there, telling you not to put your arms and head out of the car-windows?"

The man made no reply, save to fix upon the speaker a pair of pale, watery blue eyes; and presently out went his head again, and half his body, from the car-window.

"Do you understand English?" asked the woman.

"Yaw," was the reply.

"Then why don't you keep your head out of the window?"

There was no reply, of any kind, to this appeal.

At length he put his head a third time, just as the cars were passing a long wooden bridge. The lady started back, and once more exclaimed:

"Do you understand English?"

"Yaw—yaw!"

"Then why don't you keep your head out of the window? Wan't to get killed?"

No response. And a fourth time he narrowly escaped collision with some passing object.

The woman could "stand it" no longer. "*Why don't you keep your head out of the window?* The next thing you know, your head will be smashed into a jelly, and your brains will be all over my dress—that is, if you've got any—and I don't much believe you have!"

We had mistaken the object of the woman's solicitude; which at first seemed to be a tender regard for the safety of her fellow passenger; but when the truth "leaked out," coupled with so very equivocal a compliment to his intelligence, a laugh was heard in the car that drowned the roaring of the wheels.—*Harpers' Mag.*

☞ Mr. COULDOCK, the tragedian, is playing a successful engagement in St. Louis.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The boy who went up with the balloon in San Francisco, it is said, has realized about $1,000 by the sale of extra containing an account of his adventures. He asked one dollar for them, and some gentlemen gave him as high as twenty-five dollars.

The ceremony of presenting a gold medal to Hon. John P. Hale, for his efforts to abolish flogging in the Navy, in behalf of the crew of the U. S. ship of war Germantown, took place on Thursday evening, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Miss Carolina E. Putnam, of Salem, Mass., has announced to the public that she has adopted the profession of a barber, and will take the beard off gentlemen's chins at the rate of 6 cents the mug.

The Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, it is said, have notified the Department that on and after October 10th they shall cease to carry the mail, on the ground that the compensation is not sufficient.

All the Catholic priests at Galveston, Texas, except two, it is said, have been sick with the yellow fever. Four died, one a native of Ireland, believed to be Mr. Haggerty; another, a young man, a native of France; a third, a German; and the fourth, Mr. O'Driscoll, a young man.

It is stated in the New York Times, that Geo. Law, Esq., has effected a sale of a very considerable portion of his muskets to the Turkish Government,—to be used in the war with Russia. He has not yet been sent, but are to be shipped in the course of a few days.

Advices from Bermuda to September 27, state the continued ravages of the yellow fever. The deaths are in a great measure confined to the military, and the government officers and their families. Scarcely a Bermudian has fallen a victim. Three English officers are among the latest deaths.

A strike has taken place at Lancaster, Pa., in cotton factories. The operatives, male and female, to the number of several hundreds, struck on Thursday last, in favor of the ten hour system of labor. They formed in procession, in which 250 female operatives joined, and marched through the city.

The Free Hanseatic city of Bremen has declared its accession to the second article of the convention of the 10th of June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia and other States of the Germanic confederation, for the the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice in certain cases.

It is stated that by the treaty lately concluded by Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota, with the Winnebago Indians, the government obtains nearly one million acres of pine and timber land, having a front on the Mississippi of about sixty miles.

A portion of the boarding-house keepers of Boston, last week, held a meeting on Saturday evening, and resolved to advance the price of board fifty cents a week in consequence of the high price of provisions. Flour now sells in that city, at retail, for $8 50 and $9 per barrel.

John Hall and Patrick Manley were arrested in New York, on Sunday, for what they were about to commence a prize fight for $100, in the rear of a house on Mulberry street. Two other pugilists, named Clare and Queen, it is reported had a prize fight on Sunday, on Staten Island. These fights grew out of the disgraceful one between Sullivan and Morrissey.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR IN TURKEY—THE PROPOSED NEW NEGOTIATIONS

The foreign steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool to the 5th inst., contain interesting details of the important political and commercial advices brought by her:

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The conference between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, at Olmutz, had ended, and the Czar has returned to Warsaw, whither the King of Prussia has gone to meet him, and the Emperor of Austria was to follow. New propositions were concerted at the Olmutz meeting, and particulars were sent to the English government direct from thence. Stronger hopes of a pacific solution were therefore entertained in diplomatic circles.

The Conference at Vienna has been re-established between the Four Powers, and the thread of the negotiations has been resumed, giving the probability that a solution more prompt and peaceable than was expected is at hand.

The semi-official "Austrian Correspondence" briefly announces the settlement thus: "A new scheme of adjustment has been agreed on at Olmutz Forte." Vienna letters of the 24 inst. add, that when the Conference proper, to which Russia and Austria were parties, had terminated a council of writers was held, to which the ambassadors were invited. It was at this meeting that Lord Westmoreland made his proposition of a collective declaration, which was accepted.

On the morning of the 27th, orders were sent from Olmutz to cease the way immediately. When this had been done, a Russian courier, with despatches, left by a special train for Petersburg. The Constitutional states that the French and British Governments had also sent couriers to St. Petersburg with important despatches, which would arrive there on the 6th instant.

More definite news from Constantinople was hourly looked for, by the route of Marseilles. As the telegraphic announcement to hand was very precise, and as, in a matter of such moment, it would be desirable to have a full meeting of the British Cabinet, some days would probably elapse before any fresh decision would be come to, the more so that nothing will be done without the accord of France, and that Lord Redcliffe's instructions include orders how to act in the event of a declaration of war either by Turkey or Russia.

Lord Redcliffe is understood, or rather supposed, to have disapproved of the step taken by the Grand Council, and would, without fail, do his best to delay further proceedings. Beyond the above there was no news of political interest. The absent members of the Cabinet had received orders to re-assemble at London without delay. The Queen was still at her country seat at Balmoral, Scotland.

From Olmutz, Sept. 29th, the correspondence of a metropolitan paper says: "The Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrode have given to the Emperor of Austria and Count Buol Schauenstein the most positive assurance that there is now and henceforth no question of any isolated action on the part of Russia, with a view to the subversion of the Ottoman Empire, and that the sole object of the Emperor Nicholas is to terminate the affair with honor, and to put an end to the suspense in the European money markets as early as possible. These assurances will take place with a view to enable Russia to accomplish without humiliation, the wished-for point of the evacuation of the Principalities, but will involve, on the part of the Four Powers, no technical guarantee to Turkey beyond what already exists in the treaty of 1841, and which, in fact, says the writer, would be superfluous."

Private accounts from Olmutz, 28th, say that this peaceable result of the Conference was mainly owing to the assurance given by Lord Westmoreland, that the British government would not insist on the Porte's accepting the Vienna note without modifications, it would at least abstain from advice to the contrary; and that it would particularly guard against making any pledge of material support to the Sultan in case he should declare war against Russia; that on the other hand, the Emperor of Russia would not consider the arrival in the Bosphorus of a few ships of war, such as those which have passed the straits, as a violation of the treaty of 1841, provided the object of that demonstration was really to keep in check the fanatical party at Constantinople.

The London Times and the Daily News (liberal,) confirm the statements made above with respect to the reconstruction of the Vienna Conference. The News pithily sums up the matter by saying that the task devolved upon this resuscitated conference is to let down Russia as softly as possible. The News further says:—What it is that makes Austria so ready to listen to reason is obvious enough. The treasury is empty, and nobody will lend to a State so often bankrupt."

Both armies continue on the alert, but no hostilities had occurred. Owing to the number of deserters, the Russian cavalry had been withdrawn two marches from the Danube, and their places supplied by Cossacks. Omer Pacha rewarded every deserter from the Russians, but prudently sent them all inland. Cholera was very severe among the Russians.

No other vessels of the fleets had come to Constantinople, except those already mentioned, nor was it likely, in the meantime, that the headquarters would be removed from the Bay of Besika.

From the London Economist.

It is not easy to speculate on the future, and is generally unwise to predict it; but we think there is strong reason for believing that war, were it now to break out between the two hostile armies, would not be unfavorable to Turkey, at all events for the first campaign—probably, also, for the second. Few are aware how much of the military strength of Russia lies in numbers alone—how wretchedly organized her Eastern forces generally are—how infamous, or rather *nul*, is her commissariat—how vast and shameful is the mortality among her troops, even when there is no actual fighting. A considerable proportion of her soldiers are always in hospital—such hospitals as she provides. They feed, as the Italians say, *come Dio commando*—often like pigs—sometimes like Esquimaux.

In the last war with Turkey, Russia was said to have lost 150,000 men, and 50,000 horses by disease and hunger alone. The Turkish troops, on the contrary, are about the best fed in Europe; their hospitals are clean, well attended and nearly empty; their artillery is admirable and officered by Europeans; and their ranks abound in refugees from nearly every country, full of spirits, science and military skill. The disposition of the soldiers is admirable; they are zealous, even to fanaticism; and it is remarkable that even the tribes of Lebanon, who, a short time ago, were in a state of rebellion to resist the conscription, are now sending troops voluntarily and enthusiastically to the seat of the expected war.

Not only, therefore, do we think that a warat present might turn out favorably to Turkey: we are by no means certain that her interests do not render a war desirable. A war, even if successful only at the outset, would rouse all the latent energies of the nation, would awaken again that warlike spirit through which alone they were ever great and formidable, and would dissipate that indolent effeminacy which for nearly a century has been eating away the vitals of the nation. If the Turks are to subsist in independence—if they are ever to be able to defend themselves and to hold their own—if they are ever to revive and recover—it must be as a military nation. They have not the qualities of a commercial, a colonising, or an industrial race; they have those of a fighting one.

A protracted war would, therefore, we believe, act as a positive elements and civilizer of the Ottomans: that is, of their two alternating qualities and conditions—warlike energy and sensual apathy—it would call into predominance the nobler one: and would diffuse through every department of government, and every artery and fibre of the empire, a life and a vigor to which they have long been strangers. On the other hand, peace now—peace, after insult unavenged, and unatoned for—peace, the result of foreign intervention and of unworthy compromise—peace, after all the zeal of religion and the pride of race have been appealed to to prepare for war—would inflict a more fatal wound, a heavier discouragement, a more paralyzing reaction on the Turkish nation than even a disastrous war. Expense incurred—fanaticism aroused—national jealousies stimulated;—and all to end in smoke: this termination of so much costly preparation and so much available passion could scarcely fail to cause a degree of dejection, of disgust, and either in immediate insurrection, or still more or still more fatally in utter and unexcitable apathy in future hours of need.

LATEST—MOST IMPORTANT.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 4th of October publishes a fourth edition, in which it states that the Divan convoked by the Sultan had declared for war, and that the Sultan, against the advice of the four Powers, had signed the declaration, and that hostilities had commenced. That evening's London Globe, the ministerial paper, only issued, (5 o'clock, P. M.) gives this information, and states that although not in a position to confirm it, they do not doubt the statement. The funds have fallen to ½, at which price much business was done. This is the quotations at 2 o'clock that day.

This telegraphic despatch caused an immediate meeting of the British Cabinet, and much apprehension among the public.

Courier hourly expected at Marseilles.

Constantinople and Turkey generally quite tranquil. No hostilities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CABINET MEETING ON A NEW AND IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.—The ministers now in London, constituting a majority of the cabinet, met on Monday, 3d inst, at the Foreign Office, and held a long conference on the present condition of Eastern affairs. The intelligence which was the immediate occasion of the meeting was, that on September 25th, (a week later than last letters,) the Grand Council, a body consisting of about 140 magnates of the Turkish empire, had recommended the Sultan to make a declaration of war.

A letter from London, (October 4th, evening,) written after the news that the Sultan had declared war against Russia, says:

"A cabinet council is to sit to-day—or, if not, when all the ministers have reached London to-morrow, and the question of active interference will be discussed. The resignation of Lord Aberdeen is by no means improbable."

A great stir has been made in the case of a Miss Cunningham, a young Scotch lady, and a descendant of John Knox, who, in violation of a law recently made in Tuscany, has been distributing copies of the Bible and the Pilgrim's Progress to the Italian peasantry. She has been arrested and imprisoned, and the English government are called on to interfere. A great deal has been said about sending a fleet to Leghorn and troops to Florence. Deputations on the subject had waited on Lord Clarendon, who declared every effort should be made to release the lady.

Cholera is spreading slowly in Liverpool. Ten cases, of which the most part were fatal, occurred on board the Silas Greenman, in port, with emigrants for New York.

Only a few cases are still reported in London. The malady is subsiding at Newcastle and Gateshead, the deaths since September 1st, having been 1799. In various other places a few cases are noted.

J. B. Gough was lecturing at Exeter Hall, London.

Lord Anderson, a Scottish Judge, died suddenly, of fever, at Dover, on the 28th ult.

The Earl of Carlisle (Lord Morpeth) was recovering from an attack of 'small pox, at Smyrna.

British funds materially declined, owing to the news from the East. Consols closed Tuesday, 4th, at 90¼, at which business was reported.

The packet ship Isaac Wright had been brought into Liverpool. Twenty deaths on board.

The Liverpool Underwriters' Association had presented an address to Lieut. Maury.

FRANCE.—By the way of Belgium comes a statement for which the public were not unprepared, to the effect that the French Cabinet had at last expressed, in strong terms, its "surprise" at the irresolute conduct of the British Ministry with regard to the affairs of Turkey, it was openly asserted in Paris that French government considered that England had been dupped by Austria, outwitted by Prussia, and unskilfully led by Lord Aberdeen, and the Minister of War was said to have issued orders of a nature to convey the impression that France must be ready for any emergency. Toulon paper confirms this by stating that all officers and soldiers on leave in that city are ordered to join their respective corps immediately.

A Brest paper mentions that under the recent decree, lowering the import duty on salted provisions, large orders had been sent out to Central America.

The government, notwithstanding the large advance in breadstuffs in other European markets, insists upon keeping the price of bread down to 40 cents per kilogramme.

The Moniteur publishes a convention between France and Mexico, for the payment of all moneys due French subjects.

A rumor had gained ground in Paris that the Russian ambassador had demanded, or was about to demand, his passports.

M. Francis Arago, the celebrated French astronomer and politician, is dead.

RUSSIA.—The grand military manœuvres in the presence of the Emperor Nicholas, at Warsaw, were to commence October 2d, and to last five days. The Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia were to be present.

Gen. Prince Golisin, Quartermaster General of the Wnutrennoj Strassky, (by which is understood the army that has to do home duty when the nation is at war,) had been placed under the orders of the Quartermaster General of the Emperor's Staff, an arrangement which is interpreted in a warlike sense.

A Russian squadron of 30 sail was observed September 17th, about 100 miles distant from Copenhagen. From St. Petersburg, it is stated, September 24th, that the ships had been ordered back to Cronstadt then to await orders. Another account says they are laid up in ordinary in consequence of the stormy weather on the Baltic.

Accounts via Constantinople, mention that the Russians were preparing to attack Circassia with a large force, and that two envoys from Schamyl had arrived at Constantinople to demand further assistance from the Porte.

Letters from St. Petersburg reach to September 26th, but contain nothing new. From Odessa, dates were to the 23d, when the wheat market was again active, the transactions during the week having amounted to about 80,000 quarters, at an advance of 2s.

NAPLES.—A royal decree extends the permission to import all sorts of grain into the Two Sicilies duty free, up to the end of May, 1854.

CIRCASSIA.—A private letter from Constantinople, of the 19th ultimo, states that the last accounts from Circassia are not satisfactory. It adds that the Russians have assembled a considerable force on that side, and are preparing to make a general attack, with, according to some, 40,000; according to others, 60,000 men.

ADVANCE IN SALT.—On the 8th inst., it is said that between 7,000 and 8,000 sacks of Turk's Island salt were sold at St. Louis, at the advanced rate of $1 25 per sack. The article is reported very scarce in New Orleans, and the last quotations were $1@1 10.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The October number of this old and popular Magazine is received from the American publisher. Contents in part as Uncle Tom's Cabin; Right Divine; Lady Lee's Widowhood; New Readings in Shakespeare, No. 111; Railroad Saddle in Spain; The Wanderer; Thackeray's Lectures, &c. This number is well worth reading.

For sale by Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co.

UNION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Within a few days the Canadian government journals have announced that the project of uniting all the provinces, with Quebec as the federal capital, will soon take place. Each province is to be allowed a separate Legislature. Lord Elgin is said to have gone to England for the express purpose of arranging the important matter. The British provinces now contain three millions of inhabitants.

☞ Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, has published a card in which he states, on the authority of letters received from Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, that the stories some time since put in circulation, that she and her husband did not live happily together, are totally unfounded. The very reverse of the rumors, he says, is true to the letter.

☞ Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supercede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure, unable to lie with ease on the left side—with cough, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatism, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and by the sole proprietor.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

oct7-ldaw

☞ As a Spring and Summer Medicine, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its penetrating and purifying qualities; its wonderful effect on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription: its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its benefits.

*** See advertisement in another column. oct5-dawlm

☞ The Harcy Letter is some, in its way, but nothing compared in general interest to the people, as the splendid assortment of Hats and Caps at the HARCY HAT Store. Their beauties are unsurpassed; their cheapness unrivalled; to prove it, try them. To look will cost you nothing; to purchase a little more in comparison. Remember the Harcy Hat Store, 147 Wood street, sign of the American Flag, is the place, our word for it. oct19

☞ Assignees' Notice.—The undersigned, assignee of EDWARD HAZELTON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Hazelton to call and make payment, and all persons having claims against him, will please present them for settlement.

The store will be kept open to sell out the stock of goods on hand, about sixty days from this date, where Wm. H. Kincaid, one of the assignees, will be found.

REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
GEORGE A. BERRY,
WILLIAM H. KINCAID,
Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 13, 1853.-d4tawlw

☞ Fall and Winter Clothing, Wholesale and Retail.—A large and splendid stock of Fall and Winter Clothing is now ready for the inspection of those wishing to be fitted out in the mode. Call and see for yourselves.

Country Merchants would find it to their interest to call and examine the stock.

N. B.—Customer work made to order in superior style, and at the shortest notice.

GRUBELL'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 240 Liberty street.

DIED:

At Berrien Springs, Michigan, on the 12th instant, Mrs. MARY, consort of Maj. Henry Leader, formerly of this city, in the 35th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Co. will take notice that an ELECTION will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th of November, at the house of the undersigned, on said road, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., to elect, by ballot, one President, one Treasurer, and six Managers, for the ensuing year. By order of the Board,

JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Treasurer.

oct20-d3w*

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated in Allegheny City close to Liberty street. The house is large and convenient, with gas fixtures, bath room, &c. A good Carriage House and Stable on Liberty street; free of ground rent. This beautiful residence will be sold on easy terms. Enquire of S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third st.

25 SHARES MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION STOCK for sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

THREE MORE LEFT, ON SAME TERMS.—Three Building Lots, within twenty minutes walk of the city, 50 feet front by 154 deep, at $200 each. Two dollars in hand; balance at five dollars per month. Apply contrary to S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third st.

A CARD.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS DAVENPORT.—Miss Davenport respectfully announces to her friends and the citizens of Pittsburgh generally, that her FAREWELL BENEFIT will take place On FRIDAY EVENING, October 21st, on which occasion she will appear for the first time as MIANDA, in the Play of FAZIO, and JULIA in the Comedy of the HONEYMOON.

☞ BOX SHEET NOW OPEN. oct20-21

TIMOTHY SEED—50 bushel for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR.

CRANBERRIES—A few barrels for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR.

SUGAR—112 hhds. Sugar for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR.

Watches and Jewelry.

WE HAVE now a stock on hand, fresh and fine, of Watches, Gold Pens, &c., unequalled by any hitherto opened in this city. Customers will find as good an assortment, and as low a scale of prices, as in any establishment in Eastern cities.

Watch repairing, manufacturing and repairing Jewelry, done in the best manner. 67 Market street, corner of 4th.

oct19-3t W. W. WILSON.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.—The subscribers are now prepared to supply their customers with Fresh Oysters, in tin cans, at the shortest notice and lowest terms.

oct19 BAILEY & RENSHAW.

EXTRA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Just received fresh, for sale by the sack, barrel or hundred, at 50, or 100 lbs., delivered in either city free of charge for delivery.

BAILEY & RENSHAW Family Grocers
and Tea Dealers, 253 Liberty street.

oct19

JUST RECEIVED—
10 hf. chests fine flavored Oolong Tea;
10 do. do. Old Country Tea.

These Teas retail at 50c. per lb. and guaranteed equal to any Teas in the market at the same price.

oct19 BAILEY & RENSHAW.

BEANS—30 bushels white soup Beans (new) just received and for sale by oct19 KING & MOORHEAD.

DRIED APPLES—200 bushels in store and for sale by
oct19 KING & MOORHEAD.

BOOKS FOR COLLEGES—SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL TEXT BOOKS—Over 100,000 copies sold! The Coming Struggle among the Nations of the Earth, or the Political Events of the Next Fifteen Years, described in accordance with Prophecy. By mail, prepaid, 12 cents. For sale by
J. S. DAVISON, (late Davison & Agnew,)
65 Market street.

FOR SALE—12 Country Seats—62 acres of land on the Fourth street Plank Road, a few rods this side of the Allegheny station, at East Liberty. It will make a colony of country residences that cannot be equalled around the city. Friends, join together and buy where you can be comfortable and happy. This offer is worth your attention. Enquire of THOMAS WOODS,
oct19 45 Market street.

FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY CITY—Five acres of ground at a great bargain. It is near the outer Depot, and will be sold at a bargain that is worth having. Enquire of THOS. WOODS, 45 Market street.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, in New Brighton, of 5 acres, with a convenient Cottage House, and all the outbuildings. It is only a few minutes ride from the city.

Also, I have on my printed register such a variety of Farms, Country Seats, and City Lots, that I can assure purchasers that they can be accommodated with a good assortment on easy terms. Enquire of

oct19 THOS. WOODS, 45 Market street.

COLLEGE TEXT BOOK—66 MARKET STREET.—A full invoice just received and for sale by
J. S DAVISON,
oct20-3in Late Davison & Agnew.

NEW BOOKS—Pastor's Sketches; both series;
Venice, the City of the Sea;
Harmon on Tacitus;
Melleville's new work. Sermons.
Frenkle's Works;
Salad for the Solitary;
De Quincey's new volumes;
Hawthorne's do.
Uncle Sam, by Mrs. Stowe. New.
Great Truths by Great Authors;
Complete Angler, by Izaac Walton;
Haupt on Bridges;
Grace Greenwood's Works;
Angel Voices;
Whipple's Oration on Washington;
Parley's new Tales; Arthur's do.;
Choate's Discourse on Webster;
Tangle Wood Tales; and other new and elegant illustrated Juveniles.
DAVISON'S Book Store,
oct19 65 Market street, near Fourth.

FREDERIKA BREMER—The Homes of the New World.
Headley—The Second War with Great Britain.
Willis—Pen Jottings.
Countess D'Orsay—Cloudet Happiness.
Mrs. Hale—New Household