Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE F. GILLMORE.

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....NOVEMBER 16.

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 best.

The Press and the Pacific Railroad.

On no subject have the newspaper presses of this country been more almost unanimously agreed than upon the subject of the speedy completion of a railroad connection between our Atlantic and Pacific shores. We said *almost* unanimous, for there are a few exceptions. We refer not now to the differences of opinion in regard to the route, the means of constructing it, or the aid which the general government should extend to the project, or the mode in which that aid shall be bestowed. Those are subjects on which much difference of opinion may, and does already exist. But we think it is not difficult to discover in the tone of some of the presses of New York city, some opposition to the project in any form. Such a road would make San Francisco on the Pacific coast what New York is on the Atlantic. It would in a few years become a rival of New York; a counter-balancing commercial and financial emporium and power on this continent. With that road completed, an immense steam marine would soon be afloat on the Pacific, and a commerce opened with the vast populations of China, Japan, the Indies and Australia, that would soon make San Francisco one of the greatest commercial emporiums of the world. The coasting trade with the whole western shore of the continent would be open to her merchant fleets; and no rival on that far-stretching shore could divide the commercial supremacy with our great western city.

Were that road completed, when the population of New York reached a million, as it promises ere long to do, San Francisco would number half a million.

Some such phantom of a mighty rival seems to haunt the dreams of some of the New York editors occasionally, and they seem disposed to throw cold water on the Pacific Railroad project.

A company has lately been formed, called the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad company, under a charter from the Legislature of New York, which is designed to construct this road. Its capital stock is $100,000,000; and it is said that nearly $50,000,000 of the stock is already subscribed from responsible sources; and directors have been elected, some of whom are known to the whole country, and enjoying its confidence; and men, too, well qualified to conduct successfully such a great enterprise. Such a man, for instance, is Robert J. Walker, who will probably be the President of the company. So far, all looks favorable to the success of the undertaking. The very vastness of the design might discredit it, were it not that the work, when completed, is sure to yield unexampled profits; and that it cannot be doubted that there is wealth enough in the country to insure its completion if it can secure public confidence. Its estimated cost is less than four times the cost of the N. Y. and Erie road. All it needs is the confidence of the public, and of the capitalists of the country. That confidence in it the New York *Tribune*, for reasons unexplained, is now seeking to destroy. It assails the undertaking with ridicule; and, after a desperate effort to find an argument to employ against it, the *Tribune* at length contents himself with imagining that this great corporation may possibly buy up Congress, and plunder the national treasury. The *Tribune* and the whigs afraid of corporations! It is a new-born fear, and perhaps well paid for. The *Tribune* forgets that a democratic administration is now in power, and Galphinism at a heavy discount When the vaults of the Treasury are assailed we doubt not defenders enough will be found. In the mean time, when so great an undertaking is commenced, and has yet shown no cloven-foot, we will not discredit it till the *Tribune* shows something better than an imaginary reason.

We presume the *Tribune*, if it has no fears of a Western rival to New York, would prefer that the government should build the road. That would help to secure a high tariff, and furnish a precedent for a general and wasteful system of internal improvements. But that a democratic government will never do.

The road must be built by a company; with such aid as a democratic Congress sees fit to render, and can do constitutionally. It remains yet to be proved that the company already formed has not the ability to accomplish the work, and has sinister designs on the national treasury. We will wait till the *Tribune* gives us an argument founded on facts, and explains its motives. Meantime, we hope to see the company that has been formed pursue its aim by proper means, and commence the work as soon as possible. We shall watch its progress with interest. And we shall watch some of the New York editors at the same time. They need watching about as much as the railroad companies.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.—During the year 1852, France imported into the United States over ninety million dollars worth of merchandise. Silks, fashions, wines and brandies form the principal articles of that large trade; and for most of them we have to pay cash, as in ordinary seasons the French markets furnish no large demand for the staples of American commerce. Cotton is one of our products that the French must buy of America, and, this year, wheat and provisions.

The French silkworm, vintage, and the ingenuity of French milliners, lay most countries under heavy contribution to France, and none under heavier than the United States. The balance of trade is always in favor of France, which has to be paid annually by millions in cash; and mostly too, for luxuries that improve neither the morals, the taste, the comfort or happiness of the American people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.—The New York *Times*, is one of the best whig newspapers published in this country. Its information is much more reliable, its course more consistent, and its steady American sentiment more pure and patriotic than the *Tribune*. We like it for its enlarged and liberal views, its straight forwardness, and its enterprise; and its readiness to sink party considerations when national interests are at stake. We wish the *Tribune*, with its wide circulation, would be equally honorable and honest and consistent.

THE RUTHERFORD CHILDREN.—This is the title of a new book that is highly spoken of by the Eastern press. It is by the author of "Queechy," "The Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Cents," &c., &c. It is by a popular author, and well worth reading. Published by Geo. P. Putnam & Co., New York; and for sale by J. S. Davidson, bookseller, No. 65 Market street, Pittsburgh.

THE JOURNAL.—The *Journal* of yesterday is mum on the subject of the bet with us. It was very deficient in editorial matter, too. We suppose the editor was busy collecting money to deposit. We want that money deposited soon. Be quick, Mr. *Journal*, or the question will be decided. If we win, the poor get it.

THE lot on Wylie street, advertised for sale in another column, can be had at a bargain.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received from the publishers, a book entitled "THE MUD CABIN, or the Character and Tendency of British Institutions, as Illustrated in their effects upon Human Character and Destiny," by *Warren Isham*: published by D. Appleton & Company, New York.

When Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, published *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, she furnished the English press and people a most welcome theme of scandal and defamation upon the character and institutions of this country. The aristocracy of England were especially delighted with the American testimony thus furnished against the good name and fair fame of the republic; and Duchesses and Countesses were affected almost to weeping by the glowing recital of the sufferings of American slaves.

The author of "THE MUD CABIN" has now furnished those titled ladies with cause for mourning and active philanthropy, much more sincere and honest, and much nearer home. He has depicted in colors equally glowing, and more truthful, the wrongs, the sufferings and wretchedness of a large portion of the English, Scotch, and Irish populations, under the oppressive and merciless rule of British aristocracy.

We presume this book will call forth no meetings at Stafford house, and no addresses from the Duchess, of Sutherland. They can mourn over the fancied or real evils of an abhorred and dreaded democratic republic, while they live in splendor upon the unrequited labor of their own country men and women, the condition of a great portion of whom is far worse than that of our Southern slaves. The slavery of this country was entailed, nay, forced upon our Southern States, by the fathers of that same British aristocracy, who now profess so much sympathy for the black slaves of America, while sustaining and perpetuating with all their power the infinitely more iniquitous white slavery of England.

The author of THE MUD CABIN has chosen a prolific theme, and done it justice. We commend it to all American readers; and feel sure that English readers would find in it a useful lesson. It is for sale by A. H. English & Company, booksellers, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Stop, stop a minute, great people of the Forest City! Your pretensions, though very respectable, are rather mischievous. You have presumed too much of yourself in believing that the Italian Opera Company would remain with you before visiting us. You have advertised in your journals "The New York Italian Opera Company will perform in our city in the middle of next week. We shall have the brilliant prima donna, the talk of the day in all the cities she has visited. We are happy in thinking that we are on the eve to welcome to our shores this grand 'Lyric Star,' and a dozen of more enthusiastic phrases." But all that, my dear *Forestians*, was but a dream of yours. You have built a castle in the air. Smoke, smoke, your pipes! We, yes we to be sure, are to have this talented company among us on Friday next, 13th inst. The Athenæum will be brilliantly illuminated to receive the great hosts, and it will be a great affair, we assure you. All is in readiness. Kid gloves expressly ordered for the occasion, are arriving from the Imperial city; flowers are being raised in green-houses; silk, velvet, laces, and precious stones, are anxiously waiting the hour to be put into requisition; all is prepared for this grand musical festival, and the gallant company shall be treated with distinction, nay with material proofs of our admiration for their high and unapproachable talents. Great people of the Forest City, be patient, and wait.

VERY INTERESTING.—We saw, the other day, two coats and one lady's dress torn beautifully on a dry goods box standing on the pavement of one of our busiest streets, with nails sticking out, apparently for the purpose of increasing the sale of dry goods. The box occupied nearly half the pavement. The worst of the matter is, our coat was one of the sufferers, and is badly done for. We intend to get it patched as well as we can, and then sue the owner of that dry goods box for damages. We care but little for the damages, but we will punish the man who will set such a trap to destroy his neighbor's property, either carelessly or intentionally. And we would advise all others who meet with similar mishaps, to sue at once. A few suits at law will save many suits of clothes, and teach people a little better regard for their neighbors' rights, as well as the city ordinances, that the Mayor and the Police seem to have forgotten.

WHY WILL NOT THE JOURNAL ANSWER TO THAT BET?—"Barkis is willin'," and our five cent piece is posted. Where are your XXXXX's, Monsieur Journal? Bring them forth, and if you win, take our deposit.

Items of News and Miscellany.

After nine ballotings, the Legislature of Vermont, on Friday, succeeded in electing a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Phelps, whig. Judge Kellogg, (democrat) is the successful candidate, and was elected by three votes over his whig competitor, Judge Collamer.

Gen. Scott has issued a General Order assigning the command of the Departments as newly organized. Gen. Wood takes the Eastern Department; Gen. Twiggs the Western; Gen. P. F. Smith the Texan; Gen. Garland the New Mexican; and Geb. E. A. Hitchcock the Pacific Department.

The Tribune makes the Senate of New York stand 5 Hards, 2 Softs, 22 Whigs, and 2 districts to be heard from. The Assembly.—17 Hards, 16 Softs, 78 Whigs, 1 Free Democrat, and 16 to be heard from, which will be mainly Soft or Hard.

At a late meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad, the salary of the president of the road was raised from $2,000 to $2,500.

Owing to a dispute between the Savannah (Ga.) Fire Company and the city authorities, the company surrendered its charter on the 4th instant, and all the members resigned their duties as firemen.

Yankee Sullivan was examined at Lenox, Mass. on Monday last, on a charge of prize fighting at Boston Corners, and in default of bail in $1,500 was committed to jail. It is supposed that he will pay the bail and decamp.

The citizens of Arkansas county, Ark., have offered a reward of $480 for the apprehension and delivery of a man calling himself Joseph Powers *alias* Duff. He is under bond for stealing a large sum of money in Arkansas.

Signor Botta, the Italian historian, is in this country. His visit is with a view of gaining authentic information in regard to our school system, and the different religious sects and institutions of America.

Some forty Springfield (Mass.) sportsmen have been scouring the mountains for game. They divided into two parties, one of which killed 3 coons, 100 partridges, 100 woodchucks, 1 wild turkey, 250 red squirrels and 36 rabbits. The other party took nearly an equal number, the whole "counting" 1,600.

The Southern papers notice the appearance of frost at most of the places visited by the yellow fever, the past summer, Alexandria, Point Coupee, Opelousas, Attakapas, and Felicicana, La.; and Carrollton and Woodville, Miss., had been favored with a visit from Jack Frost, who had at all but one or two places driven the fever entirely away.

The board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Pittsburgh early in the month of December, for the purpose of transacting business connected with their duties for the following year. About the middle of December, Bishop Simpson will sail on an official visit to California and Oregon.

SLANDER SUIT.—In a case of slander brought here on a charge of venue from Hancock county, a verdict was given yesterday in the Marion Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiff (a young lady) in the sum of $3,000. It was proved that the defendant had made a gross charge of bestiality against the plaintiff.

We learn that a sister of the plaintiff procured a judgment against the same person for $1,700 in the Hancock Circuit Court for slander.—*Indianapolis Journal, 11th.*

Increase of Specie in the United States.

We give place to the following statement, showing the increase of the precious metals in the country since the year 1848. Taking it for granted that the exhibit herewith made is a reliable one, the imposing character of the figures given furnishes the financier, and those skilled in the science of political economy, with ample data, almost astounding facts for reflection and improvement. Gold amounting in value to the enormous sum of two hundred and three millions dollars has been deposited in the mints of the United States since the close of the war with Mexico and the acquisition of California. Seventy-five millions of this amount have been exported within the time named, leaving a net increase to the substantial, the constitutional currency of the country, of upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars. These large figures will surprise many, and serve to show how great have been the "excesses in speculation and commercial adventure," in the language of Gen. Dix, creating in the midst of such abundance of the precious metals, a tight money market.

The article we find in the "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin," as follows:

"On application at the United States mint we have been politely furnished by Col. Snowden, with the following statement of the deposites of American gold at that institution, and all the branch mints, from the date of the discoveries in California up to July 30th, 1853:

DEPOSITES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT THE MINTS.

Philadelphia Mint.

In 1848	$ 44,177 00
In 1849	5,481,439 00
In 1850	31,607,505 00
In 1851	46,939,367 00
In 1852	39,321,490 00
In 1853 (to July 30th)	38,080,253 85
Total	172,034,231 85

Branch Mints.

	Dahlonega.	*Charlotte.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Total.*
1848	.....	.....	$ 1,124 00	$ 1,124 00
1849	.....	.....	659,921 00	659,921 00
1850	420,025 00	.....	4,575,567 00	4,995,592 00
1851	214,072 00	15,111 00	3,703,023 00	3,932,206 00
1852	324,031 07	28,261 76	3,777,784 00	4,131,076 83
1853 to July 30	250,007 78	14,399 49	1,389,203 02	1,674,215 29
Total	839,635 85	58,872 25	19,183,280 02	20,080,794 12
Add deposites at Philadelphia Mint				172,034,231 85
Total California deposites to July 30, '53				192,115,025 97
Subsequent deposites at Phila. Mint.				
August, 1853				$4,659,000 00
September, 1853				2,975,000 00
October, 1853				4,327,000 00
Total California deposites to Oct. 31, 1853				203,886,025 97

"We have thus the amount of gold of California production received at the mints up to the 1st of November, except the deposites of the last three months at the branch mints, which are not likely to have been of sufficient magnitude to make them material to our purpose. The next thing to be considered is the amount of specie exported from the United States, and this we are enabled to exhibit with sufficient accuracy. Official documents show that the entire exports and imports of specie, from 1847 (the famine year) to 1853, were, as follows:

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1847	$24,121,289	$1,907,729
1848	6,590,224	15,841,230
1849	6,051,240	5,901,648
1850	4,628,732	7,222,994
1851	5,435,592	21,472,762
1852	5,503,544	43,674,135
Total	52,718,681	102,823,498
		52,718,681
Net exports of specie for six years		50,105,207
Add exports for first ten months of 1853, as ascertained from returns and estimates, say		25,000,000
Total exports of specie		75,105,207

"The whole question may then be briefly stated as follows:

Receipts of California gold to October 31,	$203,886,025 97
Exports of specie from 1847 to October 31, 1853	75,105,207 00
Net increase of specie	128,780,818 97

[*Baltimore Sun.*

From the Baltimore Times.

Remarks.

Alabama—Formed out of territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia. Admitted into the Union December 14, 1819.

Arkansas—Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France. Admitted into the Union June 15, 1836.

California—Formed of territory ceded by Mexico. Admitted into the Union September 9, 1850.

Carolina, North—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States November, 21, 1789.

Carolina, South—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States May 23, 1788.

Columbia, District of—Formed from territory ceded by Maryland and Virginia. Established as seat of government July 16, 1790. Alexandria retroceded, July, 1846.

Connecticut—One of the original States. Ratified the Constitution the United States January 7, 1788.

Delaware—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 7, 1787.

Florida—Formed from territory ceded to United States by Spain. Admitted into the Union March 3, 1845.

Georgia—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States January 2, 1788.

Illinois—Formed out of territory ceded to the United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union December 3, 1818.

Indiana.—Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union December 11, 1816.

Iowa.—Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted into the Union December 28, 1846.

Kentucky.—Formed from the territory of Virginia. Admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792.

Louisiana.—Formed from territory ceded to United States by France. Admitted into the Union April 8, 1812.

Maine.—Formed out of part of the territory of Massachusetts. Admitted into the Union March 15, 1820.

Maryland.—One of the the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States April 28, 1778.

Massachusetts.—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States February 6, 1788.

Michigan—Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union January 26, 1837.

Minnesota Territory—Territorial government established March 3d, 1849.

Mississippi—Formed from territory ceded to United States by South Carolina. Admitted into the Union December 10, 1817.

Missouri—Formed from territory ceded to United States by France. Admitted into the Union August 10, 1821.

New Hampshire—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States June 21, 1788.

New Mexico Territory—Formed from territory ceded by Mexico and Texas. Territorial government established September 9, 1850.

New York—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States July 26, 1788.

New Jersey—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 18, 1787.

Ohio—Formed out of territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union November 29, 1802.

Oregon Territory—Territorial government established August 14, 1848.

Pennsylvania—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 12, 1787.

Rhode Island—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States May 27, 1790.

Tennessee—Formed of territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina. Admitted to the Union June 1, 1796.

Texas—Independent Republic. Admitted into the Union December 29, 1845.

Utah Territory—Territorial government established September 9, 1850.

Virginia—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States June 26, 1788.

Vermont—Formed from part of the territory of New York. Admitted into the Union March 4, 1791.

Wisconsin—Formed from part of the territory of Michigan. Admitted into the Union May 29, 1848.

HORRIBLE AFFRAY ON THE RIVER.—The Memphis *Whig*, of the 5th inst. says:

"We yesterday learned that a most dreadful affray occurred on the steamer Dresden, near Helena, (Ark.) in which one of the passengers shot three men and killed two others. As yet our information is not at all exact, but the source from which we have it is perfectly reliable. We shall most probably hear something more of it shortly."

TROTTING AND PACING MATCH FOR $6,000.—There was a large attendance at Union Course, L. I., on Friday, to witness the match for $6,000, ten miles out, between Mr. H. Woodriff's s. g. Prince, (trotter,) and Mr. George Spicer's g. g. Hero, (pacer.) Prince was declared the winner, making the whole ten miles in 28 m. 8½ seconds.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CONSPIRACY CASE

Charge of Judge M'Lean.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES vs. WILLIAM KISSANE, J. G. NICHOLSON, JOHN CUMMINGS, WILLIAM HOLLAND, AMASA CHAPIN, LORENZO CHAPIN, RUFUS CHAPIN, ADAMS CHAPIN, J. G. CHANDLER, GEO. P. STEPHENS, and B. W. KINBALL, indicted for a conspiracy to burn the steamer *Martha Washington* on the Mississippi river, in January, 1852, with intent to defraud certain Insurance Companies.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, November 12.

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, an hour later than usual, that Judge McLean might commit to writing a summary of the evidence and prepare his charge to the jury—it appearing that the counsel for the defence would not argue the case.

On the opening of the Court Thomas Ewing rose and said that on the part of the defence counsel had agreed to submit the case without argument.

Mr. Stanberry said the gentleman only spoke for the defence, and that the counsel for the Government desire to argue the case.

Judge McLane said the defence had a right to submit their case, but he regretted they had felt themselves authorized to do so; but after one counsel for the prosecution had made an opening address, it cannot, with any propriety, be allowed that another counsel should do so.

The Court room is crowded, and many ladies are present.

At half past 10 o'clock, Judge McLean commenced reading his charge to the Jury, the reading of which occupied about forty-five minutes. The manuscript was then handed to the Jury, and taken by them into their retirement. The following is a condensed statement of the charge:

The Judge said, owing to the importance of the case, his charge would be in writing, for the first time in his life. He first read the section of the act of Congress upon which the charge was founded. He said the defendants were charged with willfully and corruptly conspiring to burn the steamer Martha Washington, to injure certain Insurance Companies.

It must be proven that two or more of the defendants have thus unlawfully combined, in order to prove a conspiracy. Conspiracies are rarely proven by direct evidence, their acts being done covertly and secretly, their purposes being only known to the parties concerned, and can only be discovered by the confessions of one or more of the conspirators, or by circumstantial evidence, which latter kind of testimony is often better than direct testimony.

The evidence must, however, be so strong in order to convince them, that their acts cannot be consistent with their innocence. When a prima facie case of conspiracy is established, the acts and confessions of one of the parties, hold good as to all; where individuals assume a partnership in commerce or in crime, the association is bound by the acts of its members, in carrying out a common design.

That the defendants endeavored to recover their insurance, or that the boat was burned, is not denied. Stephens, Chandler and Nicholson, though included in the indictment, are not parties in this trial, not being present, but their acts and confessions, as to the offence, are evidence.

The testimony of McGrew, Northup and Penneman, were narrated, as to the acquaintance of the parties. The Judge then reviewed the testimony of various witnesses, including that of Mr. Burton.

In reference to Earl's testimony he said that the remarks made by this witness to Dr. Kates, were evidently made under excitement, and the charge of being able to send the Chapins to the penitentiary, had reference to their acts to defraud their creditors. He said the testimony of Lemons and the draymen, particularly Anderson's, was sufficient to cover all the shipments of property said to have been made, with the exception of six boxes of merchandise, which were not accounted for by any of the testimony.

The bar of Nicholson was well filled and was insured, as also some merchandise in boxes, but what that merchandise was has not been proved. By the bills of lading it does not appear that more goods were shipped than the boat could carry. It is assumed by the prosecution that was found in the unusual quantity of freight, and the kind of freight said to be shipped.

Mr. Power's estimate of the cargo from measurement, is 720 tuns. A mathematical calculation of Mr. Mathews' demonstrates that thirty tuns more could be added to that. It is for the jury to determine, amid the discrepancies of the testimony, the fact as to the amount of freight and capacity of the boat, and whether the burning was from accident or design.

If it be determined that one of the defendants procured the burning of the boat, the proof would be strong, perhaps conclusive, that there was a conspiracy to injure Insurance Companies by such burning. This offence is a high crime, and one that, if unpunished, would destroy all confidence in commercial transactions, and one which involves a great loss of life.

The Judge then rehearsed the testimony of Choat, in regard to the particulars at the time of burning, and the conduct of Captain Cummins and the mate, who, at the risk of their own lives, endeavored to save the lives of women and children, was portrayed by the Judge in eloquent language. The frenzy of Capt. Cummins when on shore, after all was lost, and his expression, "Oh, Lord! where are the children!" were feelingly adverted to.

[At this moment, Thos. Ewing, Mrs. Cummings, who sat in front near the jury, and Lyman Cole, were affected to tears.]

It is for the jury to inquire as to Nicholson's motive, if he or others set fire to the boat, even granting that he owned one half of the boat, which was only one-half insured, and although the contents of the bar were insured, it was not a sufficient interest to induce him to this act. Men seldom, if ever, are prompted to commit crime without either the motives of gain or revenge.

In regard to Whately's testimony, if the shipments are otherwise proved, his fraudulent testimony will not injure this case.

As to Kissane's letter to Nicholson, testimony has been given, as to its abstraction, but conviction cannot reach the abstractor, in this case; for that crime he can be indicted elsewhere. The history of the defendants is, that they were acquainted, and had united in the purchase of a boat, and shipped on individual account, and that insurances were so effected, but notwithstanding, if united in a common design to burn, all are alike guilty.

Guilt, however, cannot be inferred from vague surmises. As to the credibility of witnesses, it is for the jury to decide, not the Court. Earl, as the jury must have seen, is a man of intelligence, and he had better facilities for knowing if shipments had been made than others. His testimony is unimpeached, except by Kates, and even this is explained by Earl.

You will examine and weigh well all the evidence, and decide this great case. Under the law, the citizen has no higher function than thus to sit on the acts of his fellow men; and it should remind us all of that day when we ourselves will be judged by the Lord of Heaven and Earth.

This responsibility is upon you, and is so awful that you should permit no lurking prepossession or prejudice to sway; you know things only by the law. No excitement abroad; no effort to create prejudice, should affect this case. Here, secluded from the world, you are to deliberate upon the testimony of the law, and except their guilt appears therefrom, beyond a reasonable doubt, you will acquit the defendants.

There is a sympathy, however, which may sway our judgments, which it would be dishonorable to be led by, but the fact must be established beyond a reasonable doubt, divesting your minds of all prejudice. How ill-suited is noise and confusion like that of the political world, in this tribunal.

This is, in truth, the sanctuary of justice, and all of us, as administrators thereof, should, in singleness of heart, have justice for our great aim and object. We doubt not it to be your object. If the path of inquiry leads you to conviction, say so; but weigh well the evidence in order to reconcile conflicting testimony, from the manner and opportunity, from the knowledge of facts shown by each witness, the position in weight and influence which you think he deserves.

Apologising for the short time he had to throw his argument together, and regretting the argument had not been proceeded in by counsel, the Judge closed by saying: "Gentlemen of the Jury, the responsibility of the case is now upon you, to render a just and trustworthy verdict."

One of the jury desired to have the manuscript copy of the charge, and his request was complied with, none of the counsel objecting.

The Jury then, conducted by the United States Marshal and his assistants, retired to their room at 11 o'clock and 15 minutes.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—The steamship Pennsylvania, running as a regular packet between Norfolk and Philadelphia, has been chartered by the United States government, and was engaged on Thursday last at Old Point in receiving troops and munitions of war on board, to be transported to Tampa, Florida. She is to touch at Charleston for the purpose of taking several companies from Fort Moultrie for the same destination. Gen. Bankhead, with his family, left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday evening for his commission in Florida. Nearly every officer at Old Point has been ordered to some other post, and their places supplied by other officers of the army.

☞ **A Good Comparison.**—The Rev. William Boulatt, 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. Boulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend 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.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and also by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 65 Wood street.

☞ **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.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT 24 feet front on WYLIE street, and extending back 109 feet to Wide alley. On the back part of the Lot is a Cellar Wall, built for two small Houses. This Lot is in a desirable location for a residence; and will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Title good, and clear from incumbrance. Enquire of GEO. F. GILLMORE, At Office of Morning Post.

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the late firm of STERN & BRO., will please call and settle their accounts before the 1st of December. All persons having claims against them, will present them for settlement, as R. Stern designs withdrawing from the firm on the 1st of December. STERN & BRO.

[Chronicle copy.]

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on THIRD st., on accommodating terms—THREE BRICK HOUSES, No. 129—A Two Story House of three rooms, with a Store Room, and excellent bake oven. No. 131—A Two Story House of four rooms, a Hall and Store Room, finished Attic and good Cellar; also, a back Building, suitable for a Dwelling House. No. 133—A Three Story House, finished in modern style; eleven Rooms, with a Store Room; a Hall, gas fixtures, bath room, &c. The Lot is 20 feet front by 85 deep. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

SCOTIA'S BARDS.—"The throne and sceptre of England will crumble into dust, like those of Scotland; and Windsor Castle and Westminster Abbey will lie in ruins as poor and desolate as those of Scone and Iona, before the lords of Scotland sang will cease to reign in the hearts of men."—EDWARD EVERETT.

A splendid volume. For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON, 65 Market street, near 4th st.

THE GREAT WORK ON INFIDELITY—A PRIZE ESSAY, by Pearson, of Scotland. Its Asperts, Causes and Agencies. For sale by J. S. DAVISON, 65 Market street, near 4th st.

NEW BOOKS AT DAVISON'S BOOK STORE, 65 MARKET street, near Fourth.—World to Come, by Chesver; Infidelity; Scotia's Bards; Christian Father's Present to his Children; a new work by James Brown on Galatians; Light on the Dark River; Hamilton's Philosophy; Hickok's Moral Science; Life in the Mission, or Six Years in India; Conflict of Ages; Todd's Daughter at School; Hearts and Faces; Lost Leaf of Sunny Side, &c., &c. nov16

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS.—A. A. MASON & CO., have on hand a splendid assortment of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, and are constantly receiving the newest shapes. [nov16

LONG WHITE SHAWLS.—A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25 FIFTH street, will open, this morning, a splendid lot of the above.

500 PIGS LEAD received per steamer Roanoke, and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON, nov16 134 First street.

Diamond Market and City Hall.

PROPOSALS will be received until MONDAY, the 21st inst., for doing all the PLASTERING and STUCCO WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY ROOM, CHAMBERS, &c., of the new City Hall, in the Diamond. The work to be done under the direction of the Architects, Messrs. Barr & Mercer, at whose office drawings and specifications may be seen at any time.

Proposals will also be received until the same period, for putting in the necessary fixtures for conducting Gas throughout the building. Chandeliers, Brackets, or Burners of any kind for the Assembly Room, are not to be included. The Architects will furnish all necessary information as to the quantity of pipe required, and the lines of distribution.

Proposals will be addressed to S. Jones, Esq., President of the D. M. Association, and delivered to him.

It is expected that bidders will propose to take a portion of their contract price in preferred stock, which will probably be redeemed in the course of one year.

nov14:2t WM. A. HILL, Secretary.

SELLING OFF

CARPETS AT GREAT BARGAINS!

THE undersigned having reduced the prices of their new, large and well selected stock of CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, &c., now offer Great Bargains to persons wishing to purchase.

The entire stock, containing over 25,000 yards of all kinds of Carpetings, has been reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.

Persons about furnishing Hotels, Steamboats, or Dwellings, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as the whole stock positively to be sold the present season, to make room for other goods. C. B. HEADLY & CO., No. 87 Third st.

TWO GREAT BOOKS—HARRY HARSON, and "LADY LEE'S WIDOWHOOD."

H. P. CALLOW, Dispatch Buildings, THIRD street, has received—

Harry Harson, by the author of the great "Attorney"—the Grand Correspondence;

Lady Lee's Widowhood—from Blackwood's Magazine;

Neakland, or Self Sacrifice;

Helen Halliday, a Sequel to the Wanderer;

The Monk's Revenge;

Oh, or Three Fingered Jack;

No. 5 Practical Draughtsman, &c. nov15

Notice

IS hereby given, that the fourth instalment of 20 per cent. on the subscription to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, was this day called payable at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 25th instant; also, the fifth instalment of 20 per cent, payable on the fifth day of December next.

By order of the Board of Managers,

nov15 JOSHUA HANNA, Treas'r.

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

THE undersigned offers for sale a choice assortment of strong, vigorous Pear Trees, both dwarf and standards—some of a bearing size; New Jersey Peach, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, and other fruits; Evergreens, Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocus Roots, for the farm and garden, of the most approved construction, from the Seed and Horticultural Depot, 49 Fifth street. [nov15] JAMES WARDROP.

Notice.

MEMBERS of the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Board, Allegheny City, corner of Carroll and Beaver streets. Lot 20 by 55 feet; House 20 by 40 feet, two stories high, and contains six rooms, a hall, and good cellar. This House is occupied as a Grocery Store, and has a large custom; it is one of the BEST LOCATIONS for a Retail Grocery Store. The owner will also sell his stock of Groceries on hand, as he wishes to move West. This property will be sold low, and on good terms. Apply to

THOMAS MOFFITT, Real Estate Agent, nov12 Post Buildings, Fifth street.

RICH WOOL DE LAINES—Choice patterns and beautiful colors. A. A. MASON & CO., nov14 No. 25 Fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Indigestion and Liver Complaint** CURED BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. DICKINSON, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. J. M. KIER—*Dear Sir*: Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. oct25

☞ **ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,** HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 25 MARKET street, Pittsburgh—Manufacturers of WROUGHT IRON TUBING, BRASS AND YAGON FITTINGS and CHILSON'S FURNACES, Registers, Ventilators, Tin Pipes, and every article required in their line.

Particular attention paid to the erection of Heating, Ventilating and Drying Apparatus, by Steam Pipes, Hot Water, and Chilson's Furnace. nov22:m

☞ **Dr. Lazzetta's Juno Cordial,** or FEMALE CREATIVE ELIXIR, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Weakness, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. As an Invigorating Remedy it is unequalled. Also a certain Remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, Loss of Muscular Energy, and, Female Weakness. Sold only at No. 144 THIRD street Pittsburgh. oct31:d2w

☞ **H. AHL, Surgeon Dentist.**—[Successor of G. W. Biddle.] No. 144 Smithfield st. [myl5y

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy1y

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Alleghe