# Daily Morning Post.

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

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 22.



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.


### Round the World Quick.

"Put a girdle round about the earth in *forty* minutes."

William Shakspeare, who was born on the banks of Avon, in old England, but whose writings have since been read on the banks of almost all the rivers of the world, uttered something like the above quotation, "long, *long* ago." His bones have slept for centuries in his native soil; and his commentators have treated the above quotation as a mere sally of wit. But ere a half a century more the world will perhaps find it a prophecy, and a prophecy fulfilled.

Shakspeare must have had a prophetic view of the wonders that science and electricity were yet to accomplish on earth, when he penned that remarkable sentence. A girdle of telegraphic wires will yet encircle the earth, that will convey thought and intelligence around the globe "in forty minutes." Some persons are probably now living who will read, in the morning papers before breakfast, the current events in Canton, China, of the preceding day. A telegraphic line from Canton, or Shanghai, which is probably to be the Liverpool of China, running through northern China, Liberia, and Kamschatka, would reach Bherings Straits. Across those straits, 38 miles, a submarine telegraph could easily be laid to the American shore. Thence through the Russian possessions, British America and the United States, it would reach New York. A submarine telegraph is already proposed across the Atlantic. That completed, a line across Europe and Asia is easily accomplished, and, with the changes going on in the political condition of the old world, such a line can be safely constructed before many years. The "girdle round about the earth" will then be complete; over which communication could be sent "in forty minutes."

We have accustomed ourselves to the belief that it is unsafe to doubt any thing in the line of wonders foretold, and yet to be accomplished, by science and electricity on earth. And that they can accomplish the results above mentioned, and the chain of communication "round about the earth," which we have described, we think possible. If the work is delayed beyond the time we have supposed, political and not scientic reasons will be the cause of the delay.

But while we describe the route and rapidity of human thought and intelligence "round about the earth," we desire more particularly to call attention to the routes and modes of travel by which human beings can circumnavigate the globe in the not distant future. And the rate of speed that travel will attain will be as wonderful as the present speed of human thought.

A few years ago a memorial was presented in the House of Representatives, asking the aid of the government to establish a line of steamers across the Pacific Ocean to China. Hon. E. C. Cabell, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report, which is published in part, with comments, in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.* The Report favors the formation of such a line of steamers, for the following reasons.

"The line will secure a speedy communication between the United States and Shanghai, where a great portion of the trade and commerce of about one-half of the whole number of the inhabitants of the globe will be concentrated.

"The time considered necessary to make the run from Shanghai to Pugets Sound, is fourteen days: the distance by the great circle, as given by Lieut Maury, being about five thousand miles, or at the rate of nbout fifteen knots.

"From Puget's Sound to Tehauntepec the distance is called twenty-eight hundred miles, which at the rate of thirteen knots an hour, will require nine days—one day is to be taken up in getting across the Isthmus, six more to go thence to New York, or fifteen thence direct to England: so that the mails and passengers will be taken from Shanghai to England in thirty-nine days, or to New York in thirty days: the time now taken is doing the first, via Suez, being, according to the report, *sixty days*, one-third less, or a saving of *twenty-one days*, and the time consumed in doing the latter being at present *seventy-two days*, the saving would be *forty-two days.*"

From Shanghai, probably destined to be the great city of China, to New York, then, by *this* route, the time required would be *thirty days.* Wonderful as this is, it is behind the age, and far behind the prospects before us. A little further on in the report, we find the following:

"Assuming that a railroad across the continent will be built, and that the travel on it will be at the rate of thirty miles an hour, it will only require four days from point to point. By the proposed line of steamers, in connection with a railroad across the continent, we shall be able to transport the mails and passengers from Shanghai to New York in eighteen days, and from Shanghai to England in twenty-eight days, being a saving of *fifty-four days* to New York, and *thirty-two days* to England."

From Shanghai to New York, then, the time is thus reduced to eighteen days. Fourteen of those days are to be employed in crossing the Pacific by the steamers. That report was made before the late improvements were projected in the construction of steamers, by which it is proposed to nearly double their speed, by increasing their size, tonnage and length. It is believed that by such steamers the time from New York to Liverpool will be reduced to about six days. Reduce the time required in crossing the Pacific in the same proportion, and the time required from Shanghai will not be over ten and a half days. Thence to New York, four and a half days, making the time from the great commercial emporium of China to New York fifteen days; or to Liverpool, England, by this route, twenty-one days.

If these things can be accomplished, the Atlantic and Pacific railroad across our continent, could, for a long time, secure the greater part of the carrying trade between China and Japan, and Europe. That is the prospective value of the road from the *foreign* tonnage that would alone make it the best paying road in the world. Add to this its domestic tonnage and trade, and some idea can be formed of the encouragement offered for connecting our Atlantic and Pacific shores by a railroad; and putting afloat, on the waters of the Pacific, a line of steamers, of unsurpassed capacity, speed and efficiency. We are not now advocating the propriety of a government investment in such a project. We shall be very cautious in such a matter. Governments are formed for very different purposes than such enterprizes as might induce commercial communities to put forth all their means and energies. That the railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores will be built by private means, without any aid from the government, except perhaps a donation of lands and right of way, we do not doubt. We believe it, because there is capital enough in the country to do it: because that capital will seek so surely productive an investment; and because the intelligence and enterprise of the people of this country is sufficient for the accomplishment of any undertaking so sure to be profitable as the Pacific railroad, and the Pacific line of steamers. If the general government furnishes aid to either project, it will be in a limited and properly restricted way; to the first as a military road, necessary to the protection of our far-off western coast; and to the second, as a line of steamers that could be converted into vessels of war whenever occasion required.

We will be among the first to denounce any attempt to plunder the National Treasury; and among the last to oppose a Pacific railroad, or a steam marine on the Pacific Ocean. The New York papers seem to be opposing both; and for that opposition has doubtless its own selfish purposes.

THE MAYORALTY.—What has become of this subject among our city politicians? It is time that all the aspirants should be setting the pins and posting up their subordinates, so that they may know when to shout, and understand who that shout is to be given for. There are many in the whig ranks who desire the nomination, but they are playing shy. Each of them desire their rivals to "strike first." The last we have seen in reference to this office, is a pretty plain insinuation in the *Gazette* that Mr. RIDDLE, the present incumbent, would not run. So far as the *Gazette* is concerned, we believe that its "wish was father to the thought," and that it does not desire to see Mr. R. in the field a second time. But the *Gazette's* expression may be true. The *Journal*, a paper especially friendly to Mr. RIDDLE, has not contradicted it. So it may be true that he does not desire a re-nomination, and that he is willing to permit the *Gazette* to bring its candidate into the field.

We would regret if Mr. RIDDLE should decline, for the reason that we think, with the candidate we will nominate, we can beat any man the whigs can bring into the field. It will be a consolation to the whig candidate to have the pleasure of saying, while referring to his successful democratic competitor, "great let me call him, for he has conquered me." We would be pleased that Mr. RIDDLE should have this gratification, and we hope he will take a nomination, and be beaten.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF THE WAR.—According to the Washington *Union* we can place little reliance upon the *first* report of any battle that may take place between the Turks and Russians. There are but two routes by which speedy intelligence can reach western Europe from that quarter. The first and quickest of the two routes is by couriers and telegraph to Vienna: and from thence to St. Petersburgh, and Paris and London. This route to Vienna is under Russian control, and a defeat would probably be reported by them as a victory; as they did in their account of the last battle with the Circassians. The other route for the news is by well trained carrier pigeons from head quarters to Constantinople; and thence to Paris and London. As the French and English are the Sultan's allies, correct information would be sent. But it will require more time by this route. The first report of military operations and battles then, may be very materially corrected by a second report coming a few days later.

HORSES IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the returns of the census of 1850, there were then 4,835,358 horses in the United States, exclusive of those in cities, which were not enumerated. Adding these we may estimate the number now at 4,500,000. Averaging their value at $60 each and the aggregate value is $225,000,000. There is one horse to every five persons in the United States. New York has one to every seven persons; Pennsylvania one to every six-tenths; Ohio one to every four, and Kentucky one to about three persons. The United States has three times as many horses as Great Britain. France has 3,200,000 horses.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.—The Message of Governor Cobb to the Georgia Legislature, comes to us in the Georgia *Telegraph.* The Governor states that some time ago he was in favor of biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature. He is now convinced that he was wrong; and recommends the restoration of the old law, and annual sessions.

THE ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE.—It appears that this company, now performing in our city, had some difficulty while in Detroit, with the Manager of the Theatre, rumors of which reached this city. In justice to them, we publish the following article from the Detroit *Tribune*, which is corroborated by a statement from the company:

*Difficulty between the New York Opera Company and the Manager of the Detroit Theatre.*—There is a homely but rather significant old adage, that he who lays down with dogs will get up with fleas. The Italian opera troupe have had a rather forcible illustration of the truth of the proverb in their intercourse with the proprietor of the Metropolitan theatre. After finding that they could not procure Firemen's Hall for their performances, they leased the theatre for a given number of nights, at a stipulated price. This amount was paid each night in good faith, and to the apparent satisfaction of the lessee. But last evening, after the performance was over and the audience had left, but before the company had so do, the doors of the theatre were closed, and Sherlock, backed up by several hirelings with clubs, demanded eighty dollars more than was agreed upon between the parties. The agent of the company exhibited his contract, but was told he must comply with the demand or the company could not leave the theatre. The proprietor also had the ruffianism to enter the dressing room, where some of the ladies of the troupe were changing their dresses, and to insult them with threats of violence if the money was not forthcoming. Much more deal more of this exhibition of brutality, and finding that they had fallen into a den of thieves, and that they were in the power of the ruffian gang of black mallers, they at last consented to pay the eighty dollars or so, demanded, when in fact they did not owe a dollar according to the terms of the contract.

These are the facts of this infamous outrage, as they have been related to us. They may or may not be correct in all the particulars. But they are so in keeping with what we have understood to be the conduct of the man in question, in his capacity of proprietor of the theatre, that we are prepared to believe that they are not too strongly stated. And now, we ask the citizens of Detroit how long they will permit this disgraceful pest to be kept amongst them by their patronage. The character of the city is involved in its continuance, and so lovers of peace and decency it becomes them to abate the nuisance, by withholding the means by which it is sustained. Against a well managed theatre, by respectable men, we have no prejudice. But the quicker the city is rid of one where outrages such as the above are practised, the better for the character and well being of the city.

MADAME SONTAG gave her last Concert in Baltimore on Saturday evening. In noticing it the *Patriot* says:

"Madame Sontag's last Concert is advertised to take place to-night. In running our eyes over the programme, we can safely promise the richest feast of song at the New Assembly Room this evening, of any ever served in that temple of music. The great cantatrice has already endeared herself to the children of our city, and now doubly endears herself to their parents, by selecting for them the sweet songs which were part of the music of their own childhood. The delicacy of the compliment is only equalled by the inimitable manner in which Sontag throws her kind heart into the melody of old English ballads. Admirable as a woman, and beautiful exceedingly, one regrets that she dwelled and the good cry not immortal here. Sontag raises our thoughts to dreams of harmony; fills us with a serene pleasure which music alone can beget, and in the entrancing strains of 'Home,' as they fall from her lips, the exile forgets his wanderings, and the outcast his grief, and the exiles, the haunts, the companions of life's floral time throng the mind with innumerable recollections, and images whose more frequent visitings would be for our good. Madame Sontag sings her farewell to-night, and all who lose the last trill of her voice, lose a joy 'which would be a joy forever.'"

We understand that this sweet songstress will soon be among us, and we hope the people of Pittsburgh will give her a warm welcome.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The Brownsville *Flag*, of the 29th ult., confirms the report that Gen. Robles had escaped to the American side from the custody of the Mexican authorities, but makes no mention of Senor Rosa being shot, nor even of his being under arrest. The yellow fever has been prevailing at Brownsville, but has now nearly disappeared. During the last three weeks there has been 150 deaths there from all diseases. The Indians on the Rio Grande had been again committing outrages, killing several Mexicans and carrying off cattle. They were pursued for 100 miles by Lieutenant Jones, of the Mounted Rifles, but not overtaken.

### Items of News and Miscellany.

A Ghost "Story" is rife in Wetzel county, Va. The ghost of a man murdered some time ago, it is said, has appeared, and demanded vengeance on his murderer, and a man pointed out as the murderer has actually been arrested.

The Belgian Royal Family are now on a visit to Cousin Victoria, in England. The royal party consists of the King of the Belgians, their royal highnesses, the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Count de Flandres, and the Princess Charlotte, of Belgium.

A wag, observing a fellow steal a fish and put it under his jacket, which was too short to conceal the theft, halloed to the purloiner to wear in future, a *longer* jacket, or to steal a *shorter* fish.

The whole number of students in the theological, collegiate and preparatory departments of Oberlin College is 1,305, of whom 726 are males and 579 are females.

"Do you know Mr. John Brown?"

"Yes, my dear."

"Is he not a deserving man?"

"Yes, he deserves a flogging, and if he ever gallants you again, I will give it to him."

"Is them fellers alive now?" said an urchin to his teacher.

"What fellows do you mean, my dear?"

"Why, Paul, and Luke, and Deuteronomy, and them."

The fourth anniversary of the assassination of Robert Blum, the Viennese patriot, was celebrated by the Germans at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 9th instant.

Four men, bricklayers by trade, sold at public auction, at Charleston, on Tuesday, and brought —the highest, $1,905; the other three, upwards of 1,000 each.

The Bateman Children, it is said, have been offered $80,000 to perform a certain number of nights in California, and that they will proceed thither next spring.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier learns, through a friend just arrived from Vienna, that Mme. Goldschmidt has retained but $180,000 of the vast fortune which she made in this country, and that this comprises her entire worldly possessions. She will positively appear on the stage again next summer, but in concerts only.

The annual immigration of foreigners to New York is at the rate of about a thousand a day. What country, besides this, could receive a daily accession of such a population, without its being followed by revolution and disorder? Yet this is only what is received at one port.

On the banks of the Miami canal may be daily seen females of German descent engaged in unloading and loading boats. They are said to be able to do as much work as common laborers, and they receive nearly the same wages.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Washington Star says that attorney General Cushing has recently had under consideration a case in which he affirmed the position that Denmark is not entitled to claim extradition of deserting seamen under existing treaties with the United States.

The Agricultural Fair, at Norfolk, which was opened on Thursday, attracted a crowd of five or six thousand visitors on that day, and it is said the receipts for admission amounted to $1,011 49. Among the curiosities are the "Giant Boy," the "Mammoth Mule," the "Fat Women," the "Infant Drummer," the "Sea Dog" and "Bearded Lady," a sheep with six legs and a dog with five.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday, several more "floating coffins" from Europe came into port. The ship Antarctic, which left Liverpool with 529 passengers, reports that 75 died on the passage; and the Empire, which sailed from Havre with 675, lost 73 during her passage of only 33 days. This makes 15 vessels that have arrived during the last 3 days, with about 4,200 passengers, and having on board during their trips an aggregate of 476 deaths from ship fever and chol-era. Truly, an alarming mortality.

A number of other vessels were reported at Quarantine on Thursday. The Ticonderoga, from Liverpool, brings 644 steerage passengers; the Isaac Bell, from Havre, 511; bark George and Henry, Bremen, 160. The condition of some of these vessels is said to be disgusting in the extreme.

The steamship Germania arrived at New York on Thursday, from Bremen, with a large and valuable cargo of merchandise.

Anson G. Phelps, Esq., so well known for his benevolence, has been lying dangerously ill for several weeks.

The Hungarian exiles in the city have issued an address, calling on their exiled countrymen to be ready to take part in the war against Russia. They have also appointed a committee to ascertain the names of all Hungarians throughout the country, who are ready and willing to enlist for the war.

The young Irish poet, Mulchinock, who came to this country some four or five years ago, and wrote sundry very pleasant little poems for the Knickerbocker Magazine, has been insane on Ward's Island, for the last 12 months, but has now recovered his sanity, and is about to return to Ireland, assisted by the Commissioners of Emigration.

Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, has sent in his resignation, to take effect after the 1st of March next.

On Wednesday evening a young girl, while crossing the Hamilton avenue ferry to Brooklyn, tied her mantila to one of the stanchions, and let herself down from her shawl into the water. She was drowned before assistance could be sent to her. All that was known of the unfortunate woman is, that she was native of Ireland, and has a brother living in Barron street.

The jury in the case of De Corn, charged with murder, after an absence of 24 hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, which is punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary of from two to four years.

Geo. C. Large, foreman in the Journal of Commerce office, committed suicide on Tuesday.—*Balt. Sun.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN NEW YORK.—The fire on 24th and 25th streets, in New York, on Thursday morning, consumed about $300,000 worth of property, including six buildings, two of them five stories high, owned by Messrs. Sloan & Leggett, who also lost $125,000 worth of valuable patterns and tools. They were insured for $253,000, but their loss exceeds this sum by $100,000. A. E. Brooks, piano maker, was insured for $2,500; C. Schwartz, machinist, sustained a loss of $8,000; the Empire Iron Works were insured for $22,500; A. Longett & Co., agricultural machinists, lost $7,000—insurance $3,250; and various others sustained losses of smaller amounts.

At the fire corner of Jane and Washington streets, on the same morning, eight buildings were consumed, including Knox's factory, owned by J. B. Varnum, and insured for $30,500, and two buildings owned by John Morgan, who was insured for $4,000. Mr. Marston, fire arms manufacturer, sustained a loss of $18,000—insured for $16,250. There were a number of other sufferers, and the total loss is estimated at $130,000.

In the House of Refuge, which is within fifty or sixty feet of the buildings destroyed on 25th street, there was great confusion and excitement. This house is full of girls—and the scene of alarm was indescribable. They were all locked up in their cells, by order of the Superintendent, and the roar of the house being shingled, the chief of police and aids were compelled to keep it wet by carrying water up in buckets. Some of the girls, it is stated, were crying, and screaming, and praying, and some were in hysterics, and some making fun of the policemen. This building was saved only by the extraordinary exertion of the fire department. Two or three firemen were injured during the fires.—*Balt. Sun.*

AMERICAN INGENUITY.—Among the multitudinous objects in the Patent Office, at Washington, (says an exchange,) and which evince what skill can do, "is an invention which picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers in regular rows,—another goes through the whole process of cigar making, taking in tobacco leaves, and turning out the perfect article. One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing. Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a fat man gets in, it counts two, and charges double. There are a variety of guns that load themselves; a fish line that adjusts its own bait; a rat trap that throws away the rat; and then baits and sets itself, and stands in the corner for another."

☞ We understand that Joshua Bates, Esq., of the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., has been selected by the commissioners to act as umpire in the settlement of the claims between England and the United States, and that he has accepted the appointment. It will be seen by a correspondence in another column that Mr. Van Buren was selected by the commissioners, but declined the appointment. This was the origin of the story, some weeks ago, that Mr. Van Buren had been appointed by the President—a matter with which the President had nothing to do.—*Wash. Union.*

*For the Morning Post.*

### "FORGET ME NOT!"

*Inscribed to Miss R. J. Ewing, of Findlay, Ohio.*

BY WILLIAM W. RENICK.

I now sit down, my dearest cox,
Aside from worldly din and buzz,
To indite for thee a verse I've wrought
With these three words, *forget me not.*

Though distance sunders now afar,
Now sure than doors with bolt and bar—
Since nought can bar the range of thought,
Forget me not—forget me not.

'Tis sunshine now; though soon a cloud
Might all our brightest prospects shroud,
And flash its lightnings fierce and hot,
With scathing woe—forget me not.

Dark storms may thus sweep o'er our way,
And time bring back no sunnier day,
Yet till we find some meeting spot,
Forget me not—forget me not.

Amidst your daily thoughts and cares,
Your high devotion, saintly prayers,
Oh turn on me a passing thought,
And unlike them all, forget me not.

And as each Sabbath morn appears,
With solemn bells and pulsing prayers,
And hours with holy rituals fraught,
Forget me not—forget me not.

We part—but when to meet again?
In life? at death? in joy? in pain?
What questions these!—*where'er* the spot,
*Whatever the time, forget me not.*

ST. CLAIR HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Nov., 1853.

PROGRESS AND IMROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *American* says: "The first meeting of the Irish Beet Root Sugar company was held a few days ago. A most satisfactory report was read from the directors and unanimously adopted. The works, it appears, are all erected and operations have commenced. The sugar produced is pronounced to be extremely good, and the prices obtained in London, Dublin, and Belfast, prove, beyond question, that sugar obtained from beet can compete, with success, against the colonial produce of the cane. Ireland is taking the step in the right direction. New looms are fast being introduced; land long suffered to be idle is being brought into cultivation; better wages are being paid, and there is an air of industrious activity prevailing, to which Ireland has been quite unaccustomed. What may not five years of persevering energy and proper appropriation of capital do for this long suffering country."

BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.—The Troy papers state that a lady residing in the South part of that place gave birth to three children on Monday morning, one of which was alive, the other two dead. The dead children were united together from the breast to the lower extremity of the bodies—the other portions being separate and natural. It is the opinion of physicians that they possess only one heart which extends into both bodies. The children are preserved in spirits, and it is the intention of the father to keep them as curiosities. This was a most remarkable and curious obstetrical case, and the union of the children an unusual curiosity. The papers say the mother and child are doing well.

CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF PHILADELPHIA.—In case the several districts of Philadelphia are consolidated with the city the consolidated debt of the new city will be:—City, $7,682,200; County, 2,130,558; Southwark, 414,900; Northern Liberties, 845,700; Spring Garden, 1,822,000; Kensington, 551,150; Moyamensing, 118,843; Penn, 237,000; Richmond, 320,000; West Philadelphia, 257,000; Guardians of Poor, 612,904—Total, $14,861,785. Against corporate stocks and other property, amounting to $11,029,628. To which is to be added an immense list of taxables.

☞ Sam Pike, once of the Holland (Ohio) *Democrat*, formerly of the Peru (Ind.) *Forester*, subsequently of the *Piketonian*, afterwards editor of a paper at Washington, O., then connected with a sheet at Circleville, Ohio, more latterly the conductor of the *Flag* and *Hornet* at Flemingsburg, the *Flag* at Maysville and Newport and Covington, and still more recently with the Paducah *Pennant*, talks about establishing a Democratic press at Paris or Mt. Sterling.

EXPEDITION TO THE AMAZON.—An enterprize has been projected in New York which promises to open a new market for our manufactures and extend our commerce into regions where it has never before penetrated. A company with a capital of $100,000 proposes to send a first class river steamer, 190 feet long, now nearly ready for sea, on a trading voyage to the head waters of the Amazon. If the capital, it is said, $60,000 is already subscribed.

D. D'S AND LL. D'S.—It is stated that the number upon whom the title of D. D. has been conferred by the American Colleges this past year, is ninety-eight, Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, having received it from two different sources. The number bestowed with the LL. D. is fifty-one, President Pierce, Gov. Clifford, of Mass., and Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court being thrice blessed.

A CANDID WITNESS.—In the examination of a case on Monday, before the court of magistrates, for assault and battery, the counsel, in cross-examining one of the witnesses, asked him what they had at the first place they stopped? He answered, "four glasses of ale" "What next?" "Two glasses of wine." "What next?" "One glass of brandy." "What next?" "A fight, of course."—*Prov. Jour.*

OMNIBUSES.—If the proprietors of these vehicles were more generally to direct the drivers to have their carriages at the various places of amusement at the close of the performances, they would materially accommodate the public, and enrich themselves. "A word," &c."

"I speak now of that cozy which turns pale,
And sickens, even if a friend prevail—
Which merit and success pursues with hate,
And damns the world in thought, but imitate."

☞ THE BANNER CAP (new style) is decidedly tasty, and selling fast. Let interested, envious competitors say what they may, all who want tasty Hats and Caps, at low prices, go to the BANNER HAT STORE, and nowhere else—147 Wood st., opposite the new Presbyterian Church. [nov22

### COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

HOG TRADE IN THE WEST.—We copy the following from the Louisville *Courier*, of Thursday:

In hogs and provisions we note no material movement, and at Cincinnati, it appears that the market is depressed and the prices of hogs and the hog product steadily declining. Yesterday that market was dull for hogs, which were quoted nominally at 4½@5c for common, 5@5½c for good, 6½c for shoulders, sides and hams, and a sale of new mess pork at $11,75. These quotations, except for hogs, are below the range of our market at present, there being but little of no transactions. Buyers here to-day are refusing 4½c for hogs, which was the prevailing price last week, and at Maysville hogs have declined to 3@3½c. The packing here has been light, in consequence of the warmth of the weather, but the receipts are ample, including this week some 5,000 by railroad. The St. Louis Intelligencer of Saturday has the following in regard to the hog market in that quarter: "An engagement was made by a city packer for 1,500 head Missouri fed, to be delivered before the 20th of January, at the following rates: all under 180 lbs at $3,75, and all above that weight $4 net. Packers are in the market for No. 1 at $4, delivered this month, but no sales. One packing establishment has between 5,000 and 6,000 contracted for. The remainder were bought several weeks since, a portion to be delivered here, and the balance on the Illinois river. These hogs cost on an average from $3,75 to $3,87½, but they cannot be considered strictly No. 1, as they are all Missouri fed, and hogs fatted to this date do not bring out as well in weight and quality as Illinois or Iowa fed."

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.

| NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior ..... | 6¾@7¼ | Middling Fair..... | 10 @10½ |
| Ordinary ..... | 6¾@7¼ | Fair..... | —@— |
| Middling..... | 7½@8¾ | Good Fair..... | —@— |
| Good Middling ..... | 9½@9¾ | Good and Fine..... | —@— |

COTTON AND TOBACCO STATEMENT

| | Cotton—bales. | | Tobacco—hhds. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sep. 1, 1853.. | 10,572 | | 29,465 | |
| Received since..... | 182,655 | 2946 | | |
| Do yesterday..... | 11,099— | 193,748 | 000— | 2946 |
| | | 204,320 | | 32,411 |
| Exported to date ..... | 64,640 | 5500 | | |
| Do yesterday..... | 2033— | 66,673 | 000— | 5500 |
| Stock on hand not cleared...137,647 | | | | 26,911 |

SUGAR.—There has been an active demand for sugar during the week, and with liberal supplies the transactions amount to 3500 hhds, of which 500 were taken yesterday. The rates were rather steady at our quotations, which are unchanged:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior to Com..... | 2½@3¾ | Prime and Choice... | 4½@6 |
| Good Common..... | 3¾@4 | Clarified ..... | 5 @7 |
| Fair to Fully Fair.. | 3¾@4 | | |

Receipts, 3122 hhds, exports, 741.

MOLASSES.—The demand for molasses has been good, though with increased receipts prices gave way in the early part of the week. The sales, including 1500 bbls taken yesterday, embrace 5500 bbls, mostly at 21@22c for ordinary to fair qualities, and 22½@22½c ⅌ gallon for prime, with a few lots of inferior at 19@20c, but yesterday with a large supply on the market the rates need lower to 21@21½c for prime and choice, and some inferior sold at 18@18½ ⅌ gal.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.

COAL AND WOOD.—There has been considerable excitement in the market this week, and prices have fluctuated very much, with sales early in the week of Pittsburgh coal at 45@50c, and 25@30c was offered for several boat loads afloat. Subsequently the same coal sold at 18c, with retail sales at 20@22c for Pittsburgh, and sales of Hawesville at 15@18c. The market will be fully supplied in a few days, and prices will further decline. Good wood has been scarce, and sales were made at $2 to $2,50 ⅌ wagon load.

HEMP.—The receipts have slightly increased, with sales at $130 for dew-rotted, with a firm market.

IRON, NAILS AND PIG METAL.—We quote stone coal bar iron at 3½ ⅌ lb; other sizes 4¼@6c; charcoal iron 4½@7c. Nails: we now quote sales of 10d's and larger sizes at $5; 8d's and 9d's $5,25; 6d's $5,50@5,75; 4d's and 5d's $6,25@6,37; and scarce. Cut spikes $5@5,50; wrought spikes $5,75@6. Tennessee pig metal firm, with a sale of 117 tons at $47,50, 4 months. Ohio pig is quoted at $45@50 ⅌ ton. Blooms $55@65 ⅌ ton.

BACON.—We quote sales at the yards as follows: Common pine boards $12,50; third rate $16,50; second rate $22, 50; clear $22,50. Sales of poplar lumber at $11,25 ⅌ M feet for choice.

GLASS.—Light sales of good Pittsburgh brands at $2,50@2,62½ for 8x10 ⅌ box. Country brands and inferior at $2, 12½@2,25 for 8x10. The larger sizes sell at regular advance per size.


☞ 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 practitioners, 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—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 the great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

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 proprietors.

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 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.

GRIDELE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
sep23 No. 240 Liberty street.

☞ Neuralgia.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others who were suffering nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

*** See advertisement in another column. [nov17:4wlm

☞ Assignees' Notice.—The undersigned, Assignees of EDWARD HEAZELTON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Heazelton 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 W. H. KINCAID, one of the Assignees, will be found.

REUBEN MILLER, Jr.,
GEORGE A. BERRY, } Assignees.
WILLIAM H. KINCAID,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. [oct31:4w*]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ The Relief Fire Co. return their most sincere THANKS to Mr. EDWARD DITHRIDGE, for a Donation of $50.00.
GEO. GUYER,
nov22-* J. TOMER, Jr., Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT.

OLE BULL

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will give, in this City, A GRAND CONCERT, between the 25th and 30th of November, on which occasion he will be assisted by SIGNORINA ADELINA PATTI, the musical phenomenon.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the great Pianist, Musical Director and Conductor. nov22tf

☞ For Programme and particulars, see future advertisements, and at the Ticket Office, at Mr. H. KLEBER's Music Store.

DANCING ACADEMY, at WASHINGTON HALL.

Young Ladies & Childrens' Classes.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, and Young Ladies especially, that I intend commencing my Class for Ladies in the latter part of the present week, and would most earnestly request all who may wish to attend, to give in their names, and join with the commencement of the Class. Also, the Class for Children was commenced on Saturday last, 19th inst., and will continue every Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Parents who may wish to have their children taught a becoming, easy, graceful manner and walk, and a light, natural carriage in dancing, would please send their children so as to have them commence at once. For further particulars, enquire at the Hall, on Wood st.
CHRISTOPHER A. McMANUS.
nov22

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Margaret Lane, by her next friend, William Graham, vs. Henry Lane. } No. 218 March T., 1853. Libel in Divorce, a Vinculo Matrimonii.

And now, to wit, October 22d, 1853, on motion of John T. Cochran, Esquire, Thomas Bryan, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take depositions in this case, at his office on Fourth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of December, 1853, at two o'clock, P. M. By the Court. nov22

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Maria Poobyer, by her next friend, William Neeper, vs. Jacob Boobyer. } No. 29 June T., 1853. Libel for Divorce.

And now, to wit, October 12th, 1853, on motion of T. Cochran, Esquire, Thomas Steel, Esquire, appointed Commissioner, to take testimony in this case, at his office, on Fourth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1853, at 2 o'clock, P. M. By the Court. nov22

☞ Pittsburgh Trust Company.

The Directors of the Pittsburgh Trust Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 28th inst.

nov22:1w JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

☞ FEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.—Guilman's Visit to Europe.
City Architecture, or designs for dwelling houses, stores, churches, &c. 20 plates.
Godey's Magazine for December.
Graham's do do.

WEALE'S SERIES.

Treatise on the Art of Painting on Glass.
Do on Steam and Locomotion.
Do on Sheet Iron.
Do on Civil Engineering.
Do on Agricultural do.
Do on Blasting and Quarrying of Stone.
Do on Manufacture of Bricks and Tiles.
Do on Masonry and Stone Cutting.
Do on Well-digging, Boring, &c.
Do on Limes, Cements, Mortars, &c.
Do on Foundations and Concrete Works.
Do on Architecture.
Do on Tubular and other Iron Bridges.
Do on Warming and Ventilation.
Do on Mechanics.
Do on Perspective.
Do on Drainage and Sewerage of Towns, Buildings.
Do on Construction and Repairing of Roofs.
And sundry others. For sale by
nov22 R. T. C. MORGAN, 104 Wood st.

BOOKS RECEIVED DAILY AT DAVISON'S BOOK STORE, 65 MARKET street, near Fourth:—
The Analysis of the Bible. Third supply.
Farley's Harvest for all Seasons.
Golden Links, or Tales and Poems for Youth. Illustr'd.
Tip-Top, or a Noble Aim. Illustrated.
Hope, Love and Faith. New.
Splendid edition of Morris' Poems.
Judah's Lion.
Alexander's Moral Science. Clark's Works.
Consolation; by Dr. J. W. Alexander.
Pastor's Legacy; by Mason.
Canon's Pastoral Theology.
Primitive Church Offices.
Wholesale and retail by [nov22] J. S. DAVISON.

Thanksgiving.

THANKSGIVING DAY being close at hand, JEHU HAWORTH, corner of Diamond and Diamond alley, wishes to inform all those persons fond of good Plum Puddings or Mince Pies that he is selling good cooking Raisins at 5c, 10c to 12½ cents ⅌ lb; new crop Bunch Raisins 18¾c ⅌ lb, or $1,75 ⅌ half box; Currants 12½c to 20c ⅌ lb; prime Citron Raisins 25 ⅌ box; pure good Spices 3c ⅌ oz; mixed do. 3c ⅌ oz. Good Wine and Brandy for cooking purposes, 25c ⅌ quart. nov22

☞ CANDIES FOR DECEMBER.—Godey's, Graham's, M. and Peterson's.

Health Trip to the Tropics; by N. Parker Willis.

The Old Doctor, or Story Leaves from my Journal; being sketches of the most interesting reminiscences of a retired Physician.

Harry Harson, or the Benevolent Bachelor; by the author of "The Attorney."

Charles Auchester; a Memorial.

For sale by
nov22 H. MINER & CO.
No. 32 Smithfield