Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.....GEORGE P. GILLMORE.
Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 3.

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.

THE SATURDAY MORNING POST.

We hope no reader of our *Daily* will neglect to notice our *Weekly* edition of to-day. It is a number worthy of the patronage of every reader.

IRISH GENEROSITY.

The English Commissioners of Emigration have discovered and report the following facts, which illustrate the generosity of the Irish people. It is well known that for many years the Irish residents of this country have been sending money in large amounts to Ireland to bring their relatives and friends over to this country. But until lately few have imagined how large the amounts were that have been thus sent. Doubtless much is sent that has never come to the knowledge of the Commissioners of Emigration. But from what has been made known to them they report the following for four years.

In 1848 there was remitted	$2,300,000
" 1849 " " "	2,700,000
" 1850 " " "	4,785,000
" 1851 " " "	4,800,000

Thus, if the above statement is correct, over fourteen and a half million dollars was sent by the Irish of this country to their friends to bring them from the hopeless poverty and oppression of their native land, to the land of freedom and plenty.

To show how this process goes on, and these amounts of money accumulated, which tell so splendidly in the aggregate of Irish generosity, we will relate briefly the history of one family now living happily, and in good circumstances, *not a hundred miles from Pittsburgh*.

The family was poor in Ireland. The father and mother, and one son and four daughters, the latter nearly grown up, labored diligently with not a prospect of better for mere subsistence. There in their native land. At length by dint of toil and economy the means were found to send the eldest daughter to America. She found immediate employment; and out of her hard earned and well stored purse the next sister was brought over at the end of fifteen months. The two sisters soon sent forward the money to bring the brother over. And the whole family are now in Pennsylvania, enjoying plenty and prosperity, and a cheerful hope for the future, that they could never have known in the land of their birth.

We talk of the enterprise of Americans. Is not this Irish enterprise as noble and as praiseworthy? And who can doubt that a people, who can toil so diligently and generously to bring their kindred out of a land of bondage to a home of plenty, will make good citizens of our country. The instance we have cited is but an example of the process that is going on all over the land, and from which the greater portion of the millions above stated were accumulated.

Thus the whole Irish race are being transplanted, by their own toil, from a land that English rule has ruined, to a land where their toil is rewarded with abundance, and their hearts cheered with bright hopes for the future.

CONGRESS—THE NAVY.

We have yet to see one newspaper in the country that does not approve of the proposed increase of the American navy. Such unanimity of sentiment can hardly be found on any other subject. All Americans, while indulging in some pride in view of the present and prospective greatness of our country, feel that it is matter for regret and astonishment that our navy should have remained so long in its feeble and inefficient condition. Even Spain, it is said, has as many vessels of war as the United States.

Letters from Washington state that Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, will recommend to Congress some important improvements in the organization of the navy; and a considerable increase in the number of ships. It is believed he will recommend

1st. A Retired List.

2nd. Promotion according to real sea service.

3d. An honorable discharge of those who have grown old in the service without performing any real duty.

4th. An increase in the number of ships.

5th. Establishment of government workshops.

6th. Improvements in the Naval school at Annapolis.

7th. Improvements in the contract system with a view to securing the highest degree of skill and faithfulness in the construction of vessels of war.

Congress meets in a few days, and we shall soon know the views of the administration on this subject; and certain we are that the whole country would approve of a liberal appropriation from the surplus revenue to building up a navy suitable to our position among the nations of the earth, and equal to the demand for the protection of American commerce, and the vindication of American principles on the North American continent.

A very large portion of the members of the House of Representatives are new members; and no session of Congress ever offered a better field for the display of statesmenship and eloquence than will the next. The Navy; the Pacific Railroad; the Sandwich Islands; Cuba; the Tariff; our foreign relations; such are some of the subjects that will demand attention. And among them all, none is more important than the question of an increase of the navy. It is connected with all the other questions above named; and in the present condition of the world, it is evidently a matter that cannot safely be longer delayed.

LECTURE ON THURSDAY EVENING.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association doubtless understand their own business; but we beg leave to state that probably double the number of people would have attended the lecture of the Rev. Stockton, if they had known where it was to be delivered. It was advertised only in the *Gazette*. We mentioned the fact editorially that a lecture was to be delivered; but could not say where, because we did not know. We supposed the advertisement would appear in our paper that would inform our readers of the place.

Yesterday we were told by several that they should have attended if they had been informed of the place. The managers know it makes not a penny of difference with us, whether it was advertised in our paper or not. We merely mention it because we suppose it is desired that each lecture should draw a full house. And those having charge of the matter need not rely on the *Gazette* sending copies to other offices.

Since writing the above, we have been requested to state that the Lecture Committee had made arrangements to have the notice published in all the papers, and the person who was to call with it at all the offices, failed to do so.

The Herkimer (N. Y.) Democrat contains an account of the suicide of Lewis A. Emery, in that town. He was a young man of twenty-one years of age, had been a believer in spiritual mediums, and was himself a medium. He had been slightly deranged for some time before his death.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Advices were received in Washington by the European mails, rendering it positively certain that Shanghai (in China) has fallen into the hands of the rebels, who are vigorously extending their operations, carrying all before them. This news comes from various parties here, who have Eastern connections. There is not a shadow of doubt of its truth.—*Wash. Star.*

It is further stated by advices from other quarters, that the insurgents carefully respect the rights of the foreign residents in and near the city of Shanghai. It is also reported and believed that the insurgents have already obtained possession of Pekin; and the new dynasty inaugurated.

It is strange indeed that the ruler of 350,000,000 of people could make no more effectual resistance to an insurrection than the late Emperor has done. It seems to be strong proof that the Tartar rule was unpopular, and a change generally desired. Other nations of the earth desire it as much as the Chinese themselves. Such antiquated despotisms, as such exclusive policy, are repugnant to the public opinion of the nineteenth century. Electricity, steam, commerce, and increasing intelligence, are compelling the nations to become neighbors, and to engage in the interchange, not only of merchandise, but of thought and intelligence. The process of assimilation in the customs thoughts and sentiments of the nations of the world is rapidly going on, and tending manifestly to the amelioration of the condition of the human race. The public opinion of the world is becoming a "power on earth," stronger than the power of all armies and navies. And before that fast-growing power old systems are melting away; old customs disappearing; old despotisms decaying, and tyrants trembling on their tottering thrones.

No nation more than the American republic has given mind and energy to that public opinion; and made it powerful for good. Its triumphs have not just commenced, and will never cease till Freedom, Christianity, and the Brotherhood of Mankind are universally acknowledged and enjoyed.

THE RECEPTION OF JOHN MITCHEL IN NEW YORK.—The arrival of John Mitchel, the Irish exile, at New York, accompanied by his wife and six children, on Tuesday, created a great excitement among his friends. The Tribune says:

As the steamer Prometheus came up the river she was boarded by Messrs. Meagher and Wm. Mitchel, the brother of the patriot. The meeting between these friends in sorrow and persecution, was affecting in the extreme. Tears of joy were shed on both sides. On reaching the wharf, the news of the arrival spread like wildfire, and ships and piers were literally swarming with the immense throng who crowded to give them a freeman's welcome. A number of guns were discharged in honor of the occasion, and cheer upon cheer resounded.

The river was alive with boats, in which were many friends of Mr. Mitchel. As fast as one boat's load clambered on board the steamship, they were followed by another, and at length the decks of the Prometheus were covered with one dense mass of human beings. After an immense amount of congratulation, the party were smuggled ashore in carriages that were in readiness. The vehicles drove off at a rapid pace towards the Hamilton Ferry, amid the roars of artillery and the cheers of the populace; they were attended by an immense throng of persons, who ran after the carriage, eager to get a glance at the patriot. The ferry-boat was crowded to excess, and on its arrival at the Brooklyn side, it was received by a still larger crowd of welcomers. Mr. Mitchel and his family, together with his friends, were cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, and the carriages which bore them were followed by the throng.

After bowing to the people, Mr. Mitchel ordered the driver to proceed to the residence of his mother. He was thus driven like the man of a conqueror, and so enthusiastic were his friends, that they were almost ready to take him from the vehicle, and carry him upon their shoulders. The carriage stopped at the corner of Hicks and Hicks streets, at the residence of Mr. Mitchel's mother, brother and sister. The re-uniting of this long separated family can be imagined, but its details were too sacred for description.

During the afternoon, Mr. Mitchel was waited upon at his residence by a large number of his personal friends, who came to tender him their welcomes and congratulations. All through the evening his house was surrounded by a dense throng of persons desirous of obtaining a sight or a grasp of the hand of the patriot. About 10 o'clock, Mr. Mitchel was serenaded by a large number of the citizen soldiery and Mannhan's band.

Mr. Mitchel was loudly called for, and on his appearance at the open window was received with deafening cheers and many hearty expressions of Irish esteem and affection. He said:

Gentlemen, Irishmen, Citizens, Soldiers of America:—I am unable to begin to express my gratitude and delight at this manifestation of your good will. For many a long day I have pined to set my feet on the shores of America. The banner that the New York Militia Regiments have undertaken to guard, is a glorious banner, and I hope the Irishmen who serve under it will forever defend it to the death. [Cheers.] I know, indeed, that Irishmen who enlist in the American army will be true, as they ever have proved themselves to their adopted flag; and that when they have an occasion they will carry their banner deep into the ranks of the enemy. [Cheers.]

I will say nothing about Ireland on this occasion, although God knows I feel much to-night; but, as I see Irish armed men arrayed in glittering phalanx before me, I cannot help remembering the words of Sarsfield on the Plains of London, when he exclaimed, "O, God, that this were for Ireland." [Loud cheers.] I will ask you to excuse me to-night from further speaking, as I have but just arrived from a long and fatiguing journey. But I hope to have a speedy opportunity of addressing my countrymen and Americans in the city of New York at greater length. Indeed, I should be very sorry if I did not have that occasion afforded me. With most heartfelt thanks I take my leave of you to night. [Loud cheering.]

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Smyth, who aided in Mitchel's escape. That gentleman came forward, and when the cheering had in a measure subsided, he made a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Meagher and others were then called for, but not being present, after some more cheering, and several other fine airs from the band, the party returned.

WIRE CABLES ACROSS RIVERS.—In the Louisville Courier of 29th ult. we find the following: "We are gratified in being able to state, that the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph Company, after repeated failures, and a great expense, have at length succeeded in securing a double submarine at Maysville, Ky., being the first submarine cable with two perfectly insulated wires yet laid, so far as we know, in the United States. Mr. J. B. Sleet has accomplished this work, under the directions of Mr. Tanner, President. The New Orleans and Ohio, and St. Louis and New Orleans companies, under the same direction, have laid a greater length of submarine cables this summer, of the kind to resist such obstructions as occur on the Western waters, than all other lines in this country. There are now five cables on these lines, viz: the double wire cable at Maysville, and single wire cables across the Tennessee and Ohio rivers at Paducah, the Mississippi at Cape Girardeau, and Meriman eighteen miles below St. Louis."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—By a despatch taken from the Lake Superior *Journal*, and telegraphed to Cleveland, we learn the following particulars of this terrible steamboat explosion:

The propeller *Independence*, Captain John Mackay, left the dock at the portage last night, 26th, about 12 o'clock, with a heavy freight of winter supplies for Ontagon and Laponte, and a number of passengers. She had not proceeded over a mile before her boiler burst, literally tearing three-fourths of the boat to atoms, and killing or scalding to death four persons—the 1st engineer, one passenger, two firemen, and badly scalding and injuring the 2d engineer and several passengers.

The name of the passenger killed we are not able to ascertain. He was a Frenchman, bound for Ontagon.

☞ Country Postmasters should bear in mind for their own advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers, they are entitled to retain of the Post Office funds, ten and a half cents per year. It is for their interest as well as that of the publishers, that the county papers be preferred, since there is no trouble of making collections or keeping accounts thereof, as on foreign papers, the commission on which will not average more than from six to eight cents a year.—*Butler Herald.*

...ons of News and Miscellany.

A slave who was once the property of Blennerhassets now living on the plantation of Capt. Sc- near Jefferson, Texas. He was on Blennerhet Island when the militia was sent there to set his master, and he remembers the incidents well, and describes Aaron Burr as being the most gentleman he ever saw, and says "white women in these days can't come up to what Mr. Blennerhassett was."

Mr. Wills Griffing has petitioned the Legislature of Cl for the exclusive privilege for ten years of establishing a line of steamers from England to the port of Caldera, through the Straits of Magellan. To aid him in carrying the project into effect, he asks also an annuity of $70,000. The Council of State has unanimously recommended a acceptance of the proposition by Congress.

A letter from Panda, Central America, states that much excitement existed against the Governor among the Americans at Virgin, in consequence of the brutal treatment and final shooting of one of our countrymen. Through the instrumentality of our Minister, Mr. Borland, the Governor was arrested and tried, but was afterwards acquitted.

From Washington Territory we have a report that gold has been discovered by Captain McClelland's surveying party on the banks of the Yenass, and the persons engaged in digging were making $m three to six dollars per day.

The "Trans-Allegany Bank," with a capital of not less than $10,000, nor more than $1,000,000, has been organized at Jeffersonville, Tazewell county, Va. It is one of the "independent" order.

Hibbard Wright and Nia Field were killed by the train of the Massachusetts and Vermont railroad on the 22d inst. They were sleeping on the track at the time of the accident. Wright's head was severed from his body.

The ladies of Maysville, Ky., have presented a pair of pantaloons to Miss Lucy Stone, in due form.

A Page of Typographical History.

In the month of January, 1815, the printers of Washington formed "The Columbia Typographical Society," which is at the present, in full vigor. It is, we believe, the oldest society of the kind in the Union, and have no superiority and intelligence its emulation.

"Experience on in any similar the association of individuals having a union of societies, for the purpose of and science have seldom, if ever, failed to meet the sanction both of God and man," the craft, with this and the view, and by "this incontrovertible truth strongly impressed," with the hope, also, that their endeavors would, in like manner, merit the commendation of all good men, and draw down the benign influence of their Creator, united and formed themselves as one body, for the mutual benefit of each, binding themselves one to the other in the form and manner set forth in their constitution.

Since the organization of this society upwards of six hundred printers have been admitted into the communion; but the original little bane, with one or two exceptions, together with many members of the succeeding years, have passed away to the repose of the grave, leaving ever-fresh *impressions* of their generous and manly virtues on the *page* of memory.

Recently, in looking over the recorded names of the members, we recognized not a few of those who long since laid down the stick and rule as journeymen, to edit the newspapers of various parts of the country, while others engaged in different pursuits, alike honorable and important.

The field of war has had its generals, colonels, majors, captains, and privates, from the membership of The Columbia Typographical Society; and these were ever found efficient in *column*. Congress, State legislatures, the bar, and the medical fraternity, (all having connection with *cases* of different *sorts*,) have been honored with members from the printers' organization of this city. We find, too, that they have had appointments abroad as well as at home. The departments now employ a number of them as clerks, and one is a naval storekeeper. The city post office has several of them in responsible positions. Armed with the *boxes* and *letter distribution*. Our city councils have, in part, composed of them, and one presides over the board of aldermen. The office of mayor was for years filled by an older member of the society.

In fact, we find printers, once active in this organization, scattered everywhere, engaged in various professions and pursuits.

We have only spoken of members of the Columbia Typographical Society, although many of the craft, formerly practically employed in this city, but not thus associated, have attained to as high and honorable stations. Being one of our oldest private institutions, we have ventured in this brief and imperfect manner, to pay a slight tribute to its generally admitted excellence.—*Wash. Sentinel.*

BRIBERY IN RUSSIA.—In a work, Nordischen Bilden, by Edward Ossenbruggen, just published in Germany, the following is a curious story illustrative of the course of Russian justice, which we translate as follows:

A young man in the Department at Moscow, became heir to a large manor. A neighboring proprietor took advantage of the young man's inexperience in business, to lay claim to a large tract of forest land adjoining his property. The heir applied to his uncle, who was at the head of the Judiciary of the Department, and before whom the matter would necessarily come for trial, and having laid the case before him, asked his opinion, whether he should compromise the matter, or let it come to trial. The uncle replied: "According to your statement, you must win the case, for your opponent has no sort of title." "I thank you for your opinion, uncle, and at the same time wish you to pay particular attention to the matter, as I am obliged to leave immediately for Moscow, to arrange my affairs." The uncle promised, and the nephew went to Moscow. A few months passed, and the news came to Moscow that he had lost his case. This he considered impossible. He was assured, however, that such was the fact, and that he had lost it by a bribe of 10,000 rubles, paid to his uncle. He took post horses and went with all speed to pay the latter a visit. The uncle received a storm of abuse and reproach with all calmness, and at length asked: "Nephew, are you most through with your expectoration?" and when he finally did stop, he proceeded: "You have heard that you have lost your case. That is true. You have heard further, that I have allowed myself to be bribed by your opponent, with 10,000 rubles; that is also true. Now see: he was determined at all hazards to win the case. I learned authentically that this was all the money he had the power to raise, but that this he was willing to spend. Now, if I had allowed justice to take its course, and you to gain the cause, he would have taken this money, appealed to the Court at St. Petersburgh, and there have conquered. But, now, take the money yourself, appeal from my decision to the Senate, and you will be the victor." It is needless to describe the gratitude of the nephew to his shrewd and generous uncle."

FAILURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says the failure of Wm. H. Stowell is announced; his liabilities about one hundred thousand dollars; his assets are said to be insufficient to pay over the expenses of settling the estates. Mr. Stowell was formerly of the house of Simmons, Hutchinson & Co., who failed in 1850, since which time, he has been very extensively engaged in the transaction of a commission business, and general jobber and dealer in groceries. His failure is attributed to overtrading, and heavy expenses, averaging over six thousand dollars per month. He is indebted to his clerks over twenty thousand dollars, for salaries and money loaned him. The business sales of the house for the last eight months, exceed the sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars. Young & Kibbey, of Sacramento, have also stopped payment.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—A painful scene transpired at Aberdeen, on the White river, on the 5th of November, in which Mr. Starns Dibber was killed by a charge from a double-barrel shot-gun, charged with buck shot, in the hands of a Mr. Bowie. Mr. B. received two shots, one from a Mr. Allen, and another from a man whose name is unknown, before he was shot by Mr. Bowie. The murderers were not arrested. The victim only lived long enough to request that his grave should be in Tennessee. His remains were taken to Memphis, and interred in that neighborhood.—*Cin. Inq. 29th.*

THE NEW TWENTY-FIVE CENT PIECES.—It is stated in a New York paper that the new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of them are in circulation. When not much worn they are a good imitation, with one exception, the milling on the outer edge is badly done. They are run in moulds and the creases are not clear, and show, on particular examination, that they are not made in the manner of the genuine. After use they become dark, almost as copper; but a large number of them are in circulation that look well, and all new quarters should be examined closely.

SCHAMYL, THE CIRCASSIAN LEADER.

In the staff of Abdi Pasha, is Schamyl, the Circassian, the most remarkable and desperate man with whom the Russians will have to contend. The following biographical details of this man, who has now for so many years successfully withstood the onslaught of Russian armies in the Caucasus, and who has just been placed by the Sultan, in a position where his talents will be more fully developed, will no doubt, be read with interest. It is derived from a source worthy of credit.

The first time we hear of Schamyl is in 1832. In that year a devout Mussulman, Kasi Mollah, held a chief command in the bands of Leghians, Tchetchentzes, and other tribes of the eastern chain and the steppes abutting on the Caspian and traversed by the Koisu. Kasi Mollah's reputation for sanctity was greater than that which he acquired for the higher military qualities, although a dashing leader, and individually one of the bravest of the brave. He was brought to bay in 1832 by General Rosen, at a place called Gumri. Encircled on all sides, almost the last scrap of food devoured, nothing remained in the opinion of Kasi Mollah, and about thirty of his most zealous disciples, but to hew for themselves a path through the Russian bayonets, to freedom or to Paradise—either alternative a welcome one! This resolution finally taken, they suddenly emerged from the fastness they could no longer hold, and burst upon the Russian troops with the shock of an avalanche, and the furious discordant yells of a troop of madmen. For one or two brief moments, it seemed as though they must escape, so far through the belaguering circle of their foes did they make their desperate way, before the momentarily recoiling ranks re-closed around them and they fell by twos and threes, wildly fighting to the last, riddled by musket balls and bayonet stabs, Kasi Mollah "died with his hand on his beard, and a last prayer murmuring from his lips," and his pupils perished with him, all save one, and he the bravest, fiercest of them all, who broke through the encircling bayonets, dashed at head long speed past the more distant lines of rushing fire unharmed—reined suddenly on the gorge, into reached the angle of the to follow shook his which he knew, buried a defiant execration in red clamor his baffled foes, and the next moment, with an exulting shout of "Allah! Allah!" disappeared in the dark mountain pass.

The fortunate horseman was Schamyl, the future Iman (preacher)—the prophet-soldier of the Caucasus, whose escape, as just described, many of his followers to this day firmly believe was due to the direct interposition of the angel Gabriel! Schamyl, who is one of the dark-haired, dark-eyed, partly Tartar race of Tchetchentzes, was born at Tchakrikeel, a place of about three thousand inhabitants; and after his escape from Gumri, he employed several years in perambulating the mountains of the Leghian chain, preaching wherever he went, with fervid eloquence, upon the sacred duty devolved by God upon all true believers to extirpate the intrusive infidel, and the paradisiacal rewards which death in so high and holy a cause must infallibly insure. This prophet-call, as it was deemed, to battle, from the cupolas and minarets of the sublime and towering Alps, gradually kindled the latent fanaticism of the mountaineers to a flame, which soon communicated itself to the dwellers in the cities and steppes of Daghistan, and the adjacent valleys and plains. The story of Schamyl's miraculous escape from General Rosen by favor of the arch-angel Gabriel, was repeated from mouth to mouth with endless variations and additions, his daring, skill and success as a soldier, confirmed the illusions of a credulous bigotry, and he gradually drew around his standard, and bent to his sway, the multitude of rugged warriors whose swords have inscribed so many victories upon the backs of the Russian armies, and to this day present an invincible front to their disciplined and practically discomfited adversaries.

Many well authenticated instances of his daring are related. One or two of these may interest the reader at this juncture:—In 1839, Schamyl found himself surrounded by General Grabbe and twelve thousand veteran Russian troops of Achulko, a kind of mud encampment perched upon the top of a rock on the banks of Koisu. The position of this place was so strong, that the attempt to storm it was abandoned after the loss of fifteen hundred men, but Schamyl had soon a deadlier foe than Gen. Grabbe and his army to contend with—famine, pressing close, famine came before a week had passed. This was known in the Russian camp, and the place having been strictly invested on all sides, it was certain that the surrender could not be long delayed. In the last day but one of August, Gen. Grabbe learned from an emaciated Leghian, whom his soldiers had caught while attempting to crawl past the blockading lines, that not a particle of food was left in Achulko, that Schamyl proposed to escape that very night, with one or two chosen comrades, by means of a rope lowered down the face of the rock to the Koisu; and Achulko, he added, would be surrendered immediately afterwards. A strict watch was immediately ordered to be kept at the indicated spot, and directions were given to awaken the General at whatever hour of the night the capture of the redoubted Schamyl might be effected.

Just before dawn, one—two—three men were seen to cautiously descend by a rope, let gently down on the river side, as predicted, who were of course instantly secured, and hurried off to the General's tent. One of the captives admitted, in the flurry of the surprise, as was supposed, that he was Schamyl; and this was confirmed by the Leghian, through whose information the important prize had been secured. Gen. Grabbe was delighted, and an *aide-de-camp* was forthwith despatched with the tiding, that the notorious Schamyl Bey had been caught and ordered to be shot out of hand. Whilst all this was going on, the rope which had been quietly drawn up again, was once more lowered, and this time only one man descended by it, who reached the river unobserved, leaped upon a raft that just at that critical moment was swept by, and the too hastily exultant Russian General was aroused to a knowledge of the trick that had been played him, by shouts of "Schamyl!" "Schamyl!" from the mud walls of Achulko, in exulting reply to the waving of a small green flag by the true Schamyl, in the dawning sunlight, suddenly to find himself amidst hills and amongst friends, that would render successful pursuit, if attempted, impossible. Achulko surrendered at discretion, the huts were burned, and General Grabbe retraced his steps in a very angry mood, which a daring attack on his rear-guard, by the ubiquitous and indefatigable Schamyl, at the head of a large body of horsemen, exasperated to fury. The Iuman was beaten off with some difficulty, and the victorious General's march was audibly resumed and concluded without molestation.

RISEN FROM THE DEAD.—The New Orleans True Delta has the following figures showing the vote cast at the four last elections, from which it appears that notwithstanding the notorious fact that over 10,000 people died of the epidemic and that from 2,000 to 3,000 of the resident citizens are still absent, yet the vote cast on Monday last exceeds, by nearly 3,000 ballots, that on former occasions:

Presidential election, 1848	10,900
Presidential election, Nov. 1852	10,070
Governor's election, Dec. 1852	9,832
Election Monday, Nov. 7, 1853	13,272

The papers hint of gross frauds, and well they may—says the Louisville Courier.

The Crescent says the increase may be owing to the *dead not having been buried deep enough.*

A CHANGE.—Judge Wright retires from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, having sold his stock in that paper to William Schouler. The venerable editor closes his parting word thus:

"Banishing from memory every thing disagreeable, and remembering only the pleasant incidents attending a long and varied intercourse with my cotemporaries of the Press, I cordially tender to them, individually and collectively, my best wishes for their health, prosperity and happiness."

TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—It is said the preliminary contracts made by the Tehuantepec Company, of which Col. Sloo is President, have been definitely settled; that satisfactory adjustments have been effected with the Mexican Government required by the grants; and that all difficulties being removed, the work will be commenced without delay, and pressed vigorously to completion.

☞ Attics, N. Y., is under embargo. One man has had small-pox, and twenty others varioloid, and in consequence a Board of Health had been organized, and very stringent measures adopted to stop a further spread of the disease. All the stores, shops and public houses have been closed by order of the Board of Health. "Small Pox," in large capitals, has been posted at every roadside leading into the village.

☞ 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-dawlm

☞ Cristadoro's Excelsior Liquid Hair Dye—For instantaneously converting any unbecoming Color of the Hair to a magnificent and lustrous Black or Brown. In a few years from this, no other Hair Dye than this will be sold or heard of. Already it has caused the withdrawal of many caustic dyes from the market. It contains all the elements of the coloring matter with which black and brown hairs are supplied by nature. It is absorbed by the vessels that feed the roots of the hair, and circulates like the natural fluid through the interior of every fibre, keeping the whole mass in a moist, healthy condition. Ordinary dyes kill the hair; this increases its vigor. Nothing like it has ever been invented. It stands alone, the most wonderful among all the aids to comeliness which scientific skill has yet compounded. A bottle of it was forwarded about three months ago to one of our most distinguished officials, with a request that he would favor the proprietor with his opinion of it; the following is an extract from his reply: "I have analyzed your Hair Dye. It contains the constituents of the natural pigment or fluid to which black and brown hair owes their color, and is entirely free from any substance that can scorch, burn, or otherwise injure the fibres. I regard it as a happy combination of harmless ingredients, and the colors it imparts are certainly not distinguishable from the finest black or brown derived from nature." In every city and town where agents have been appointed, the "Excelsior Hair Dye" has distinguished itself. The process of application only occupies five minutes; the color is fixed on the instant, and remains unchangeable; no stain or unpleasant odor arises from its use. Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. [nov23dw

☞ Assignees' Notice.—The undersigned, Assignees of EDWARD HEAZLETON, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Heazleton 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,
WILLIAM H. KINCAID, } Assignees.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 18, 1853. [oct21-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF.

GREAT CHANCES

FOR BARGAINS!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the citizens generally that they are about closing out their large and well selected stock of

RICH AND ELEGANT CARPETINGS,

Lately purchased in the East, from the Manufacturers and Importers, which, for variety, style and quality, are unsurpassed—consisting of

VELVET TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS,

Of splendid designs, selected expressly for our City Retail Trade, and at lower prices than would now cover the cost of importation.

IMPERIAL, EXTRA and SUPER THREE-PLY CARPETS, from the most celebrated manufactories in the United States; colors warranted. Ingrain Carpets of all kinds; Venitian, Hall and Stair Carpets; Wool and Hemp Carpets; Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloths, &c.

Together with a large assortment of Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, &c., so as to make room for other goods.

dec3 C. B. HEADLY & CO.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE

OF

A. WILKINS & CO.,

UNITED STATES BANK BUILDING,

No. 57 Fourth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOREIGN and Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants bought and sold.

Collections made throughout the Union.

Business paper discounted and loans negotiated.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit, and interest allowed when left for a specified time. dec3

Dividend Notice.

THE President and Managers of the Allegheny and Pennsylvania Plank Road Company have this day declared a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable to Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Monday, the 26 day of January next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES A. GIBSON, Pres't.

December 7th, 1853. [dec3tw

[Enterprise copy 3tw and rh. Post.]

Lost.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, in the Fifth Ward, a pair of STEEL WIRE SPECTACLES, with case. Any person finding them, will please leave them with Mr. MYERS, Jeweller and Maker, Penn street, Fifth Ward, or with JAMES BLAKELY, Smithfield street. They are only valuable to the owner. dec3

BOOKS LAST RECEIVED at DAVISON'S Book Store, 65 Market street, near Fourth.

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines;

Lyell's Geology; Person on Infidelity—new supply;

Hamilton's Philosophy; Hitchcock's Philosophy;

Letter on Civil Liberty and Government;

Golden Rules of Life, and Leaden Realities;

Longstreet on the Hive and Honey Bee;

Webster's Dictionaries, Bush's Notes;

Kitto's Bible Illustrations; Explanatory Bible;

Prime on Death of Little Children; Fern Leaves;

Jane C. Hopper; Missionary of Kilmany;

Lamp and Lantern, Hamilton;

Jacqueline Paschal, or Convent Life at Port Royal. [dec3

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SHOT AND SHELLS, by order of the Navy Agent.—DUMONT & HOSACH will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, December 13, 1853, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, 754,975 lbs. Shot and Shells, to the highest bidder. Terms of sale—Cash before delivery. The goods to be removed immediately after the sale. [dec3

COPAL VARNISH—500 gallons, Smith's New York brand, in store and for sale by

FLEMING BROS., successors to J. Kidd & Co.

dec3 cor Wood st.

BLUE VITRIOL—2000 lbs in store and for sale by

dec2 FLEMING BROS.

CREAM TARTAR—500 lbs, pure, in store and for sale by

dec2 FLEMING BROS.

VERMILLION—100 lbs. Prussic and Chinese, for stone and for sale by

dec2 FLEMING BROS.

PEARL STARCH—30 boxes, "Ohio," in store and for sale by

dec2 FLEMING BROS.

QUICKSILVER—200 lbs in store and for sale by

dec2 FLEMING BROS.

1000 NESTS SAND CRUCIBLES in store and for sale by

[dec2] FLEMING BROS.

APPLES—100 bbls choice Apples for sale by

dec2 BAILEY & RENSHAW, 253 Liberty st.

SEGARS—Just rec'd, a supply of choice London size Havana Segars, in 100 boxes.

dec2 BAILEY & RENSHAW.

NEW CROP.

Layer Raisins,

Sultana Raisins,

Prune Raisins,

Received and for sale by

dec2 BAILEY & RENSHAW.

EXCHANGE ON NEW ORLEANS AND CINCINNATI—Sight Checks on the above points for sale by

dec2 A. WILKINS & CO.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER just received and for sale by

dec2 R. T. C. MORGAN,
No. 74 Fourth street.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—35 bags just received and for sale by

[dec2] KING & MOORHEAD.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR RENT—A large House on Second street. Also, a large House on Robinson st., Allegheny City.

nov21 S. CUTHBERT & SON,
140 Third street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Patterson, Alexander Young and Philip De Hechbrunne, doing business under the firm of PINKERTON, YOUNG & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used by either of the late partners in settling the business.

PINKERTON, YOUNG & CO.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1853.

☞ The business will be continued at the old stand, by Samuel Pinkerton and Alex. Young, under the style of

dec1-dtf PINKERTON & YOUNG.

WESTERN FARMERS' INSURANCE CO.,

NEW LISBON, OHIO.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 129 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

Capital $100,000.

JAMES KELLY, Pres't. LEVI MARTIN, Sec'y.

R. McCASKEY, Agent.

☞ Will insure Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, and Property generally, on the most favorable terms. [dec1-6m

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, Assignee for benefit of credit ers of EDWARD J. BURKE, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Burke to call and make payment, and all settlement. JAMES LITTLE, Assignee.

dec1-3tdaw Ninth Ward.

New Music.

A COMPLETE assortment of Songs, with English and Italian words; Fantasies and Potpourris, arranged for the Piano, from all the favorite and popular Operas of Mozart, Bonizetti, Bellini, Meyerbeer, Rosini, Verdi, Auber, Weber, Balfe, Lavigne, Flotow, etc., etc., together with the latest compositions of Jaell, Gottschalk, Jullien, Strakosch, etc., etc., etc. Just received and for sale by

nov30 H. KLEBER & CO.

Carro's Hall, Fourth st.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—25 Acres of Land, with a vein of Coal 4½ feet thick, with a lower vein of 2 feet; coke 18 inches between the two. The Land is a good soil, and 16 Acres in cultivation. A good Dwelling House, Fruit Trees, good water and timber. The Land is suitable for farming purposes; situate about 4 miles from the city; a short distance from the Brownsville Plank Road.

nov24 S. CUTHBERT & SON,
General Commission Ac'ts, 140 Third st.

MONEY WANTED—$600 for one year;
$1000 for two years;
For which the best of security and a liberal bonus will be given.

dec1 S. CUTHBERT & SON,
140 Third street.

COFFEE—400 bags prime Rio;
50 packets Java; for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

SUGAR—50 hhds choice N. O. Sugar for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

REFINED SUGAR—60 bbls Loaf Sugar;
30 " Crushed;
25 " Powdered;
60 " A Coffee; for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

ROLL BUTTER—1 bbl for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

CLARIFIED—5 bags for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

WHITE BEANS—50 bbls for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

RAISINS—50 boxes for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

TABLE SALT—40 bags for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

MOLASSES—100 bbls. cak cooperage, in store and for sale by

[nov30] SMITH & SINCLAIR.

TAR—20 bbls for sale by

nov30 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

10 HHDS. KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO, and 60,000 Segalis, Cuba and Principe CIGARS, just received and for sale low by

nov30-w L. W. CHADWICK.

To Steamboats, Hotels, and Families.

THE undersigned has a complete assortment of genuine VITRIFIED IRONSTONE CHINA, which is recommended as being much superior to French China. Also, a large assortment of every other article in the line.

M. HODKINSON,
63 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Near St. Charles Hotel.

SECOND HAND ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE—2 Engines, each 11 inch cylinder, 3½ feet stroke.
1 Engine, 20 inch cylinder, 6 feet st