Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 17.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received new Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

The Ohio State Fair commences at Newark today, and continues until the 20th.

In New Orleans, during the month of September, there were five hundred and forty-three deaths from yellow fever, and the epidemic still prevails.

Our own city is nearly free from Cholera, and the report of the Board of Health will show increased healthiness from all diseases on last week's exhibit.

There were 482 deaths in New York last week, of which 25 were from Cholera. In Philadelphia 216—9 of Cholera. Both cities are improving in health rapidly.

Indiana has elected nine anti-Administration and two Administration Congressmen, and in the lower House of the Legislature the anti-Administration party has a majority, while the Senate is in doubt.

An ingenious person suggests a method by which the Arctic might have been saved. It sounds very plausible, but unfortunately in such times men have little time to find out new remedies.

A third despatch has been received from Capt. Luce, in which he states that Mrs. Collins, Miss Collins, and Master Collins, were swept from the deck of the Arctic as she went down—that they did not get into the boat which precipitated so many into the sea.

A terrible calamity occurred at Troy, N. Y., on Friday morning, by the upsetting of a ferry skiff. Out of seventeen persons on board, only six were saved. The boatman, Edward Yetto, was among the drowned. Those on board were principally young men, employed at Wheeler & Taylor's chair factory, West Troy, whither they were going to work.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS—FOOD—HUCKSTERS.

The drought is over; the cholera has left our city; the election is over. We have now time to return to more congenial topics.

We are inclined to the opinion that the season of high prices for food is almost over also. Notwithstanding the shortness of the crops of corn and potatoes in large regions of the country, facts enough have been ascertained to allay all apprehension of scarcity of food. Taking the whole country together, fully two-thirds of a corn crop have been harvested; and two-thirds of the usual supply of potatoes. The whole amount of wheat raised in the country was greater than last year, when we had millions of bushels for exportation. No foreign demand will call for exportation this year; and that surplus of wheat will supply to a great extent, the deficiency of corn and potatoes. Of the smaller grains there is a pretty good supply. Hay was abundant in most parts of the country. The imports of grain and provisions from Canada, which are now free of duty, will be large; and will do much towards supplying the wants of the eastern States and Atlantic cities. There is then no foreign demand to encourage speculative prices, and produce undue excitement in the provision markets of the west. With food enough for man and beast, and with the demand limited to the home consumption, it seems pretty certain that prices must recede considerably before winter.

This, we believe, is particularly true in Pittsburgh, where flour is now as high as in New York. The suspension of navigation on the rivers for two months, by low water, prevented the usual supply of wheat, flour and other products by the rivers. A rise of water may soon be expected; and large amounts of provisions will doubtless come in on the first good stage of water.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactures this year cannot fall much below any former years. They are generally articles of necessity; such as farming utensils, iron, nails, glass and other articles, that must be purchased every year throughout the west; and the west is abundantly able to purchase them. There can be no doubt that the large purchases of provisions at high prices last year from the west, scattered large amounts of money over that whole region. Notwithstanding the talk of tight money markets in the cities, the country must be tolerably well supplied. There is now more money in the country than ever before; and it is more generally and equally distributed. There is, then, abundant means to purchase all needed supplies of manufactures, and there will probably be about as active a demand as usual. Our merchants and manufacturers then may prosper.

The steamboats can hardly expect as active employment as last year. Every means of conveyance was fully employed then, to carry for ward the produce to the seaboard for shipment to Europe.

A large amount of the shipping in the Atlantic ports is idle, and freights are low. The same causes will affect somewhat the steamboat interests on our lakes and rivers. But, still more will they affect the railroads. Last year the Pennsylvania railroad was crowded to its utmost capacity with freights going eastward for several months. The amount of freights will doubtless be greatly reduced this year compared with the last: and all the railroad companies will have to be content with somewhat reduced profits. They may expect the profits of ordinary years. Last year was an extraordinary one for them.

And now a word more about prices.

We see no reason why beef and other meats in our markets should continue to bear such high prices. Beef cattle and sheep, *we are told*, can be bought unusually low.

The time for paying 50 cents, or 40, or even 30 cents a pound for butter cannot last much longer. The fall feed must be now in a tolerable condition; and the market is beginning to be better supplied with butter.

Milk, we believe, is seven or eight cents a quart. Is there any occasion now for double the former price?

Whoever pays sixty-two cents per peck for potatoes, gets less of nutritious food than the same money would buy in wheat flour, or corn meal.

Some of these prices will have to come down in spite of combinations and hucksters. We have laws against huckstering; but, unfortunately, we have nobody to enforce them. We have been promised some facts in regard to the huckstering business of this city, which will be published when received; and will show that our citizens are compelled to pay exhorbitant prices without any adequate cause, except to enrich those whose trade is unlawful.

We look upon hucksters as a class not needed. Producers of food can supply it to consumers, without the intervention of such a class of traders; and their large profits is just so much unnecessarily added to the cost of food for the whole community.

It is probable that the demand for labor will be somewhat reduced during the coming winter, in this city and elsewhere; and the laboring classes especially are interested in the suppression of all unnecessary causes of the enhancement of the price of food.

THANKSGIVING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Governor Washburn, of Mass., has appointed the 30th of November, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving.

French Victory—Tremendous Slaughter of the Russians.

The steamship Baltic of the Collins line, which arrived at New York last evening, brought intelligence of startling interest; from which it appears the masterly inactivity of the Allies has at last ceased. The capture of Sebastopol is reported with the loss of 18,000 Russians killed, 22,000 prisoners, and the entire army of the Crar, under Prince Menschikoff, utterly routed!

If this is true, it will be a terrible reverse for the Northern Bear, but must have been anticipated by him long since; and certainly nothing more than what was looked for by all Christendom for nearly a twelvemonth. The struggle was a desperate one—even taking the accounts furnished by the victors—and was doubtless dearly bought.

We must remember that the reports all come from English and French sources, and are likely to exaggerate the success of the allies. If they are not magnified, the siege and taking of Sebastopol is one of the most sanguinary upon record, and eclipses Copenhagen itself; but that its results will be as important cannot for a moment be supposed. See telegraphic column.

HOW NEAR WE CAME.

The *Dispatch* had two particular measures in view in the last election, for which it labored more zealously than for all others. The first was the election of Wm. E. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson was defeated. The second was the prohibitory law. From present returns, we believe it was defeated.

We predicted that Mott would be elected "*by Democratic votes.*" He was so; and the K. N. vote for him was unnecessary surplusage. We predicted that Judge Black would have a large majority as Judge Knox had last year. The official returns will show our estimate was rather too high, but not extravagantly so.

We predicted that Messrs. Carnahan and Pollock would be elected to stay at home. They were so.

We predicted that the Democrats would elect a Register. They did so.

We predicted that Mr. Loomis would be defeated. We knock under there.

We predicted that we would elect a Clerk of the Courts. We did so—"*in a Hole*"—er.

The small balance of our predictions we shall say nothing about.

OUR BROOMS.

The four brooms at our mast head have leave to remain where they are for one year more. Considering the countless discordant elements arrayed against the Democracy this year, we consider any success a triumph. There are four brooms there. One represents Col. Mott, who was elected by Democratic votes, aside from the help of K. N.'s. Another represents Judge Black, elected by Democratic votes. Mott's election sweeps the Canal Board entirely into the hands of the Democrats. Judge Black's election makes a clean sweep of the Supreme Court into the same hands.

J. Harvey Robb is elected Register, and will sweep the Whigs out of that fat office.

John M. Kirkpatrick is elected to the Legislature; and will make the dust fly a little there, or we are mistaken.

That makes four; so the four brooms must stand a while longer in their lofty position. Next year we hope to get leave to put up four more new brooms alongside of them.

Are our neighbors content?

The "Old Girls" Absent.

The annual National Convention for the advocacy of the Rights of Women will commence its session in Philadelphia to morrow. Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Nicholas, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and all the rest of the strong-minded are expected to be present. Whether they will discuss the propriety of holding baby shows is not stated; but it is certainly a question within the province of some of them at least, and on which their opinion would carry considerable weight. Come, now, "old girls," let us hear what you have to say about Baby Conventions, and leave voting and politics to the Know Nothings, for they will have it all their own way to any rate.

Prohibition Defeated.

From returns so far it appears quite certain that "For Prohibition" is defeated by a round majority. We have now before us the votes of Allegheny, Adams, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Cumberland, Delaware, Huntingdon, Lawrence, Lehigh, Lebanon, Mifflin, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and Westmoreland, which show ten thousand against Prohibition. This we think will not be overcome in the counties yet to hear from, and may be increased. Although the poll is not so heavy as on the gubernatorial ticket, there is, notwithstanding, a large vote cast.

THE TRUE GRIT.—The next best thing to being victorious is to know how to take a defeat gracefully. Our friend, of the Toledo (O.) *Republicans*, is one of the men that may be defeated, but can't be beaten. Hear him crow over the result in Lucas county. It is the spirit that never says die:

THE ELECTION IN LUCAS!!

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!!!

The Whole Democratic Ticket Elected, *over the left!*

The result of the election yesterday, was such as might well astonish even Democrats themselves. Although the whole Whig, Free Soil, and Know Nothing force was organized in opposition, and the utmost exertions made to bring defeat and dismay upon the Democracy, we are prepared to announce to-day our belief, from returns thus far, that, as far as Lucas county is concerned,

MR. COMMAGER IS ELECTED

to represent us in the Salt River country, by a majority which we need not be at the trouble to compute.

MR. COOLEY IS CHOSEN JUDGE,

in the same region, by a majority against him of a hundred or so less.

THE WHOLE COUNTY TICKET IS SAVED!

from the troubles and vexations of official station for the next two years.

THE STATE TICKET,

we cannot as yet give the result upon, as we understand, in the second ward of this city, and in some of the out towns, the Fusionists are still voting against it.

On the whole, the popular vote seems to demand that we bring out our Rooster for the [Here is displayed the cut of a rooster astride of a coon *reversed*.]

Astounding News from Salt River Country!

Scarce a Fusionist is to be found in that whole region, and pure Democracy reigns.

The Whigs, who have been recently sojourning in that country, have returned on a year's visit to their friends and allies. But, careful for the future, and profiting by past experience, they expect, as soon as the congratulations at meeting are over, to commence preparations for a hasty return.

Official Vote of Mercer County.

MERCER, October 14, 1854.

Messrs. Gillmore & Montgomery:—I herewith send you the official vote for the principal offices in Mercer county:

For Governor—Bigler, D, 2550; Pollock, W, 3034; Bradford, N, 5.

For Judge Supreme Court—Black, D, 2513; Smyser, W. 1541; Baird, N. 851.

For Canal Commissioner—Mott, D, 3317; Darrie, W, 1531; Biddle, N. 424.

For Congress—Trout, D, 2697; Allison, W, 2838.

For Assembly—Defrance, D, 2370; Lamberton, D, 2892; Farmlee, D, 2391; Clapp, W, 2873; M'Calmont, A. N. D, 2862; Lott, W, 2851.

For Sheriff—M'Cleary, D, 2046; Moore, W, 2981; Smith, F. S, 386.

For Prothonotary—Graham, D, 2305; Findley, W, 2954; M'Pherran, F. S, 283.

For Register and Recorder—Hamilton, D, 3312; Moore, W, 1663; Junkin, F. S, 358.

Yours, &c., J. D. M'G.

A ridiculous story was published in one of the New York morning papers, to the effect that Mr. Collins was a maniac. It is hardly necessary to say that such is not the case. Mr. Collins bears his sorrows like a man.

THE ARCTIC CALAMITY.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN LUCE.

DASTARDLY CONDUCT OF THE CREW.

Melancholy Death of Captain Luce's Son.

Noble Conduct of Mr. Dorian, 2d Officer.

QUEBEC, October 14, 1854.

Capt. Luce arrived here this morning on board the Cambria, Capt. Russell.

After the collision, and when Captain Luce found the Arctic must go down, he, with the passengers, (for by this time all the seamen had fled, with the exception of one—the third officer,) lost no time in lashing spars together to form a raft. The life boat was the only one left at the time, and to get the raft constructed it was necessary to get the life boat into the water; but the oars were left in the Arctic to prevent the life boat from being taken away from the ship.

The following is a correct list of those saved with Captain Luce:

Passengers.—Frederick May, G. F. Alten, and James Smith, of the Arctic; J. A. Govet Francois, of the Vesta.

Seamen.—Patrick Moran, John Riley, Alexander Grant, John Patterson, Michael Russell.

The names of those who arrived yesterday on the ship Huron, are:—Luke McCarty, Richard Macchine, James Abbys, Christopher Moran, Erastus Miller, John Drury, James Ward, David Benny, Robert Bryson, Joseph Connelly, James Connor, Thomas Wilson, —— Conway. These belonged to the Huron and Dorian party. These despatches, and the full report that afterwards came from Captain Luce, in which he states that several vessels passed within sight of his raft, increased the hopes of those having friends among the Arctic's passengers, that others may have been picked up and saved.

Annexed is Captain Luce's intensely interesting statement:

CAPTAIN LUCE'S STATEMENT.

QUEBEC, October 14, 1854.

E. K. COLLINS—*Dear Sir:* It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the total loss of the Arctic, under my command, with your wife, son and daughter.

The Arctic sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, September 20, at 11, A. M., with 233 passengers and about 150 of a crew. Nothing of special note occurred during the passage until Wednesday, September 27, when, at noon, we were on the Banks, in lat. 46:45 north, and long. 52 west, steering west by compass.

The weather had been foggy during the day; generally a distance of half to three-quarters of a mile could be seen, but at intervals of a few minutes a very dense fog, followed by being sufficiently clear to see one or two miles. At noon I left the deck for the purpose of working out the position of the ship. In about fifteen minutes I heard the cry of "Hard starboard," from the officer of the deck. I rushed on deck, and had just got out when I felt a crash forward, and at the same moment saw a steamer under the starboard bow; at the next moment she struck against our guards, and passed astern of us. The bows of the strange vessel seemed to be literally cut or crushed off for full ten feet; and I felt sure that she must probably sink in a few minutes, and taking a hasty glance at our own ship, and believing that we were comparatively uninjured, my first impulse was to endeavor to save the lives of those on board the sinking vessel. The boats were cleared, and the first officer and six men left with the boat, when it was found our own ship was leaking fearfully.

The engineers were set to work, being instructed to put on the steam pumps, and the four deck pumps were worked by the passengers and crew, and the ship headed for the land, which I judged to be about fifty miles distant. It was compelled to steer my course with the first officer and crew to take of themselves.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to stop the leak, by getting sails over the bows; but finding the leak gaining on us very fast, notwithstanding all our very powerful efforts to keep her free, I resolved to get the boats ready, and as many ladies and children placed in them as possible; but no sooner had the attempt been made *than the firemen and others rushed into them in spite of opposition.*

Seeing this state of things, I ordered the boats astern to be kept in readiness until order be restored; when, to my dismay, I saw them *cut the ropes in the bow, and soon disappear astern in the fog.* Another boat was broken down by persons rushing at the davits, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard guard b at ready, and placed the second officer in charge, *when the same fearful scene as the first boat was being enacted—men leaping from the top of the rail twenty feet, pushing and maiming those who were in the boat.* I then gave orders to the second officer to let go, and row free the ship, keeping under or near the stern, to be ready to take on board women and children, as soon as the fires were out and engines stopped. My attention was then drawn to the other quarter boat, which I found broken down, but hanging by one tackle. *A rush was made for her also, and some fifteen got in, and cut the tackle, and were soon out of sight.* I found that not a seaman was left on board, or carpenter, and we were without any tools to assist us in building a raft, as our only hope. The only officer left was Mr. Dorian, the third mate, who aided me, with the assistance of many of the passengers, who deserve great praise for their coolness and energy in doing all in their power up to the very latest moment before the ship sunk.

The Chief Engineer, with a part of his assistants, had taken one smallest deck boat, and before the ship went down pulled away with about fifteen persons.

We had succeeded in getting the fore and main yard, and two top gallant yards overboard, and such other small spars and materials as we could collect, when I fully convinced that the ship must go down in a very short time, and not a moment was to be lost in getting the spars lashed together to form a raft, to do which it became necessary to get the life boat, our only remaining boat, into the water.

This being accomplished, I saw Mr. Dorian, the chief officer of the boat, taking care to keep the oars on board to prevent them from leaving the ship, hoping still to get most of the women and children in this boat at last. They had made considerable progress in collecting the spars, when an alarm was given that the ship was sinking, and the boat was shoved off without oars or anything to help themselves with, and when the ship sank the boat had got clear, probably an eighth of a mile to leeward.

In an instant, about a quarter to five, P. M., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her.

I soon found myself on the surface, after a brief struggling with my own helpless child in my arms, when again I felt myself impelled downwards to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time had nearly perished, and lost *hold of my child*, on to which I had struggled to the surface of the water, a most awful and heartrending scene presented itself to my view—*over two hundred men, women and children struggling together amidst pieces of wreck of every kind*, calling on each other for help, and imploring God to assist them. Such an appalling scene may God preserve me from ever witnessing again.

I was in the act of trying to save my child when a portion of the paddle box came rushing up edgewise, just grazing my head, falling with its whole weight upon the head of my darling child. Another moment I beheld him lifeless in the water. I succeeded in getting on to the top of the paddle box, in company with eleven others; one, however, soon left for another piece, finding that it could not support so many. Others remained until they were one by one relieved by death. We stood in water, at a temperature of forty five degrees, up to our knees, and frequently the sea broke directly over us. We soon separated from our friends on other parts of the wreck, and passed the night, each one of us expecting every hour would be our last.

At last the wished for morning came, surrounded with a dense fog—not a living soul to be seen but our own party—seven men being left. In the course of the morning we saw some water casks and other things belonging to our ship, but nothing that we could get to afford us any relief.

Our raft was rapidly settling, as it absorbed most of our strength in bailing her, until we became quite exhausted. In about a quarter of an hour the light disappeared to the east of us. Soon after daylight, a bark hove in sight to the northwest, the fog having lightened a little—steering apparently for us; but in a short time she seemed to have changed her course, and again we were doomed to disappointment; yet I felt hope that some of our fellow-sufferers may have been seen and rescued by them.

Shortly after we had given up all hopes of being rescued by the bark, a ship was discovered to the east of us, steering directly for us. We now watched her with the most intense anxiety as she approached. The wind changing, caused her to alter her course several points. About noon they fortunately discovered a man on a raft near them, and succeeded in saving him by the second mate jumping over the side, and making a rope fast around him, when he was got on board safely. This man saved proved to be a Frenchman, who was a passenger on board the steamer which we came in collision with.

He informed the Captain that others were near on pieces of the wreck; and, going aloft, he saw us and three others. We were the first to which the boat was sent, and safely taken on board about three P. M. The next was Mr. James Smith, of Mississippi, second-class passenger. The others saved were five of our firemen. The ship proved to be the Cambria, of this port, from Glasgow, bound to Montreal, *Captain John Russell, who commanded the bark Jessie Stevens, and was rescued by Captain Nye of the Pacific.* Of Captain Russell it would scarcely be possible to say enough in his praise for the kind treatment we every one of us have received from him, during the time we have been on board his ship. His own comforts he gave up in every respect for our relief. The Rev Mr. Walker and lady, and another gentleman, who were passengers by the Cambria, have been unceasing in their endeavors to promote our comfort. To them, and to all on board, we shall ever owe a debt of gratitude for their unbounded kindness to us.

From the Frenchman who was picked up, we learned that the steamer with which we came in collision was the screw steamer Vesta, from St. Pierre, bound for, and belonging to Greenville, France. As near as we could learn, the Vesta was steering east southeast, and was crossing our course two points, with all sails set, wind west by south. Her anchor stock, about seven by four inches square, was driven through the bows of the Arctic, about eighteen inches above the water line, and an immense hole had been made, as she came transversely by the side of the anchor, about two feet below the water line, raking fore and aft the plank, and finally breaking the chaine, leaving the stock remaining in and through the side of the Arctic, or it is not unlikely that, as so much of her bows had been crushed in, that some of the heavy pieces of iron running through the ship may have been driven through our side, causing the loss of our ship, and, I fear, hundreds of most valuable lives.

I have safely arrived at Quebec, and I am left without a penny in the world with which to help myself. With sincere gratitude to those from whom I have received such unbounded kindness since I have been providentially thrown amongst them, I am about to separate to go to New York—a home of sorrow.

I learned from the Doctor, at quarantine, last evening, that the Vesta had reached St. Johns with several passengers from the Arctic, but could not learn the particulars. As soon as I can get on shore, I shall make arrangements to leave for New York with the least possible delay.

I take the steamer for Montreal this afternoon.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. LUCE.

Legal Recognition of Mormonism as Protestantism in England.

The London *Times* of a late date contains the details of the trial before M. Bodkin, a bench of Magistrates, and a jury, of one Andrew Hepburn, charged with the crime of disturbing a congregation of Mormons, who were quietly worshipping in a hall hired and licensed by them for the purpose, in conformity to a general statute, requiring all dissenting congregations to procure licenses of worship. It appeared that the prisoner entered the hall, with a book and papers in his hand, and while the preacher was engaged in the service, loudly demanded to be informed where the text was, &c. The disturbance created by him was so great that the police interfered, and, after violent struggles, he was secured. The mormon preacher then preferred a complaint against Hepburn for the crime of disturbing a worshipping congregation.

The curious part of the case is the defence set up by the counsel for the accused, who held that as the Mormon tenets were not base upon the received elements of Christianity, so they could not be considered Protestant dissenters, and the statute only granting the license to hold meetings and to preach to such, the disturbing of Mormon gatherings could not be a crime under the statute. This point it was strenuously attempted to hold, but the court decided adversely, and the defendant was convicted and held to bail to appear for judgment, when called upon, the plaintiff very generously requesting that judgment should not be immediately rendered, on the defendant's promise not again to disturb the worship of the congregation.

The *Times* is indignant at the ruling of the Court, and thinks it an outrage that the Mormons should be allowed to class themselves among Protestants. It is going a little too far towards perfect freedom of conscience to suit the intolerant theories of Church and State, and the "Thunderer" sees danger to some of its pet institutions in this innovation. The alleged polygamy of the "latter Day Saints" is urged against them as good cause why they should not be recognized as Christians, but the witnesses distinctly stated that this part of their practice is not known in England, and so far as appeared upon the record before the Court, the Congregation disturbed was in all particulars a religious body, enjoying its legal rights in worshipping God, under a paid license. The Court, in our opinion, did well, and evinced a good degree of moral courage in its decision.

A despatch from New Orleans states that the Mexican revolution is entirely at an end.

By the explosion of a whisky still at Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Friday, two persons were killed and one wounded.

The whole number of German immigrants arrived at the port of New York since the 1st of January, is officially stated to have been 118,778.

George Rickert, a brakeman on the Harlem Railroad, was struck a violent blow on the head on Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, by some person unknown. The unfortunate man has since died.

The Ohio and Indiana Railroad is finished to the State line of Indiana. There is now a continuous railroad from Pittsburgh to that point, spanning the great State of Ohio. Three miles and a half of iron remain to be laid to connect Pittsburgh with Fort Wayne. In a few days the road will be opened to Fort Wayne.

The New York Freeman's *Journal* announces the arrival in that city, of a large number of Roman Catholic Priests and Nuns, *en route* for California. They were brought out by Rev. H. P. Gallagher, of Cambria county, Pa., who has just returned from a visit to Ireland, and to the continent of Europe.

The Arctic Might have been Saved.

To the Editor of the Herald:—The Arctic might have been saved by simply running her stern foremost. Here are the facts:—Water, four feet below its surface, rushes through an adjutage with a velocity of 16 feet per second, at five feet, 18 feet; at six feet, 20 feet per second, &c.; consequently, the Arctic, when running with her open by first, at the rate of ten knots an hour—equal to 16 feet per second—would double the velocity of a leak at the depth of 4 feet, at eleven knots, a depth of 5 feet; and at twelve knots, a depth of 6 feet, &c. On the contrary, had she been put under "stern way" at the rate of ten knots an hour, her velocity would have been equal to the velocity of the leak at the depth of 4 feet; at eleven knots, 5 feet; and at twelve, a depth of 6 feet, &c. It is clear, therefore, had she been put under "stern way," it would have brought the leak under the control of her pumps. J. E. M.

BROOKLYN, October 14, 1854.

WHOLESALE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—By the late foreign arrival, we have the following sanguinary item from Italy:—A military man was in love with a young lady, whom he could not obtain in marriage. Incensed at her refusal, he resolved on vengeance. Arming himself with four revolvers, he repaired to the mansion of the cruel fair one. The first person that appeared was her mother—he shot her; the next was her father—he shot him; then came the young lady herself—he shot her; then came the uncle and aunt—he shot them—and then he shot himself.

A LEAP FROM THE CARS AND REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The Eastern train from Portland, between Malden and Somerville, was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, when a man who was in the saloon of the car, and somewhat intoxicated, suddenly stepped through the car window. He was not in the least injured, nor did he show any apparent ill effects from his remarkable leap.

Mr'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills—Are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That it will cure liver complaint, sick headache, and dyspepsia, is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own city:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 246 Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box; and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also for sale by the sole proprietory,

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

oct13:daw

Prof. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—The ever wrought brain and debilitated body find their best solace and most potent restorative in this unrivalled tonic. Upon the stomach, which is always weakened by an excess of intellectual labor or an overtasting of the physical powers, it acts like a charm, imparting to that regulator and balance-wheel of the corporeal machine the strength to perform its functions, and the power to secrete in due quantity the solvent juices necessary for perfect digestion. There is no species of nervous disease, from neuralgia and tic doloreux to the lightest flutterings of the nervous system, which may not be promptly subdued by this peerless invigorant. For all fractional complaints, whether the result of dissipation, or proceeding from involuntary causes, it is, in the fullest sense of the word, invaluable. Ladies, who suffer so severely from this description of ailments, will do well to bear this fact in mind.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,

192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS, No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. octl4:daw

Invalids Recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Disease, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We do not say it is a cure for all diseases of the anchor, about two feet below the water line, raking fore and aft the plank, and finally breaking the chaine, leaving the stock remaining in and through the side of the Arctic, or it is not unlikely that, as so much of her bows had been crushed in, that some of the heavy pieces of iron running through the ship may have been driven through our side, causing the loss of our ship, and, I fear, hundreds of most valuable lives.

I have safely arrived at Quebec, and I am left without a penny in the world with which to help myself. With sincere gratitude to those from whom I have received such unbounded kindness since I have been providentially thrown amongst them, I am about to separate to go to New York—a home of sorrow.

I learned from the Doctor, at quarantine, last evening, that the Vesta had reached St. Johns with several passengers from the Arctic, but could not learn the particulars. As soon as I can get on shore, I shall make arrangements to leave for New York with the least possible delay.

I take the steamer for Montreal this afternoon.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. LUCE.

Legal Recognition of Mormonism as Protestantism in England.

The London *Times* of a late date contains the details of the trial before M. Bodkin, a bench of Magistrates, and a jury, of one Andrew Hepburn, charged with the crime of disturbing a congregation of Mormons, who were quietly worshipping in a hall hired and licensed by them for the purpose, in conformity to a general statute, requiring all dissenting congregations to procure licenses of worship. It appeared that the prisoner entered the hall, with a book and papers in his hand, and while the preacher was engaged in the service, loudly demanded to be informed where the text was, &c. The disturbance created by him was so great that the police interfered, and, after violent struggles, he was secured. The mormon preacher then preferred a complaint against Hepburn for the crime of disturbing a worshipping congregation.

The curious part of the case is the defence set up by the counsel for the accused, who held that as the Mormon tenets were not base upon the received elements of Christianity, so they could not be considered Protestant dissenters, and the statute only granting the license to hold meetings and to preach to such, the disturbing of Mormon gatherings could not be a crime under the statute. This point it was strenuously attempted to hold, but the court decided adversely, and the defendant was convicted and held to bail to appear for judgment, when called upon, the plaintiff very generously requesting that judgment should not be immediately rendered, on the defendant's promise not again to disturb the worship of the congregation.

The *Times* is indignant at the ruling of the Court, and thinks it an outrage that the Mormons should be allowed to class themselves among Protestants. It is going a little too far towards perfect freedom of conscience to suit the intolerant theories of Church and State, and the "Thunderer" sees danger to some of its pet institutions in this innovation. The alleged polygamy of the "latter Day Saints" is urged against them as good cause why they should not be recognized as Christians, but the witnesses distinctly stated that this part of their practice is not known in England, and so far as appeared upon the record before the Court, the Congregation disturbed was in all particulars a religious body, enjoying its legal rights in worshipping God, under a paid license. The Court, in our opinion, did well, and evinced a good degree of moral courage in its decision.

C. B. HEADLY & CO.,

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WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to the fact that they have now in store, and ready for inspection, one of the largest and best selected stocks of CARPETINGS, &c., ever offered in this section of the country, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Royal English Velvets and Brussels;
Tapestry Velvets and Brussels;
English printed Brussels;
Ambasson Carpets;
Tapestry Ingrain Carpets;
Imperial and extra Three-ply;
Superfine and fine Ingrain;
Twilled and plain Venitian, for halls and stairs;
Wool and Linen Dutch Carpets;
Wool and Cotton Ingrain;
Hemp, List and Rag Carpets;

Together with a great variety of Rugs, Mats, Matting, Drugetting, Felt Carpets, and Floor Oil Cloths, from one to eight yards wide, cut to fit any hall or room, in one entire piece.

Also, a large assortment of Piano and Table Covers, of entirely new designs;
Paris Oil Cloth, for Piano and Table Covers;
Buff Hollands, of all widths;
Transparent Green Oil Cloths, for Windows;
Gothic and Fancy Transparent Shades, in great variety;
The Royal Turkish Bath Towel, &c.

Their stock of COCOA MATS is very large, and something superior to any ever brought to this market; they are of English manufacture; everybody should have one.

Hotels, Steamboats and Residences furnished on the most reasonable terms.

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oct12-limawf:and No. 88 Third street, between Wood and Market.

A. A. MASON & CO.,

No. 25 Fifth Street,

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HAVE just received FIFTEEN HUNDRED CASES AND PACKAGES of

DRY GOODS.

FOUR HUNDRED cases and packages of which, having been purchased at the large Pennsylvania Sales in New York, at one-third less than cost of importation, will be offered at a small advance from cost, thereby affording purchasers the rare opportunity of obtaining Goods at about two-thirds the usual price.

IN THEIR SILK DEPARTMENT

Will be found every description of plaid, striped and brocade Dress Silks, of more than FIVE HUNDRED PIECES, being the largest and most magnificent assortment they have ever exhibited.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

TWO HUNDRED CASES of Merinoe, Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, Alpaccas, Bombazines, De Bages, Poplins, Parramattas, Orleans, Mohair Lustres, Ladies Cloths, Muslin-de Laines, Persians, Ginghams, &c. &c.

THEIR EXTENSIVE SHAWL SALOON

Will be filled with Cloaks, Shawls, Mantillas, Talmas, &c., in Satin and Cloth, embracing everything that is rich and fashionable, of their own and foreign manufacture. FORTY CASES of every description of Cashmere, Broche and Winter Shawls.

THEIR BONNET DEPARTMENT.

This season their Bonnet manufactory will be considerably increased. Large quantities will be made up for both the Wholesale and Retail trade.

Milliinery Goods of every description. A large stock of Dress, Cloak and Mantilla Trimmings.

Linen and House Keeping Goods.

An extensive assortment of Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towelings, Diapers, Damask Table Covers, Lack and Muslin Curtains, Furnitures, &c., &c.

A full stock of Furnishing Goods:—Ladies' and Gents' Under Garments, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Hosiery and Gloves, a full assortment.

Embroideries, Ribbons and Lace Department

Comprises a most extensive stock of Collars, Capes, Habits, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Flouncings, Skirts, Bands and Trimmings, Lace, Edgings, Crapes, three hundred cartons Field, Plain and Figured Ribbons.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings:—A complete variety of Cloths, Cashmeres, Cassimeth, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, Bavers, Coatings, Velvets, &c. Tailors' Trimmings always on hand. Every description of White and Variety Goods.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

60 cases of Calicoes, 15 cases of Gingham, 15 cases of Bleached Muslins, 100 bales Brown Muslins, 12 cases Cantaloons and Quilts, 40 bales of Blankets, 25 bales Tickings and Stripes, 15 cases Cotton Flannels; 70 cases Shirting Cotton, 10 cases Blanket, together with many other Goods, forming the largest and most attractive assortment probably ever exhibited in the Western country, and which for style, quality, and price, has never been equalled.

Having a buyer constantly in the Eastern Cities they will be always receiving the latest and most fashionable Goods.

ONE PRICE ONLY. oct9:lif

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An Election for one President, five Managers and a Treasurer of the Connellsville and Bolivar Plank Road Company, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, on the FIRST MONDAY of November next.

C. O. LOOMIS, President.
AUSTIN LOOMIS, Secretary.
oct17 No. 92 Fourth street.

For Sale.

A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, in which I now reside, No. 316 Penn street, between Irwin and St. Clair streets. The House is well finished from cellar to garret; containing seven rooms and kitchen, with hot water boiler, in the rear, adjoining the main building. The Lot is 20 feet front and 60 feet deep. I will sell on very reasonable terms, as, in consequence of the late death of my wife, I am determined to sell if possible, and quit house keeping. Terms—One third cash, balance on time to be agreed on between the parties, in payments to suit the parties. Possession given immediately after sale, if required. Title indisputable. If not sold before the 1st of January next, I will rent to some good tenant, with a small family.

I will also sell two HOUSES and LOTS, situated on Third street, Steubenville, Ohio. One Lot is 60 feet front by 180 deep to a 9 feet alley, on which is a large two story Brick House, containing 11 rooms, kitchen and cellar. The House was kept for many years as a Farmers' Tavern, but now occupied as a Saloon and Restaurant. It is just opposite the Court House and public offices. There is also a large Stable on this Lot.

The other Lot adjoins the above; is 27 feet front by 180 feet deep, back to an alley; on which is a two story FRAME HOUSE, containing 5 rooms, and a kitchen and cellar. It was occupied for some years as Bakery.

I will sell both together, or separately if desired. Terms—One third cash, balance in payments on terms to suit the parties. Warrantee deeds given for all the property. No encumbrance on it. Enquire of the proprietor, or of R. HEPBURN, Esq., Attorney at Steubenville.

SAMUEL MCLAIN.
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China Hall.

MARKET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS. We have now opened one of the largest and best assorted stocks of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, ever brought to this market. Our assortment of white iron stone consists of some half dozen different shapes of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware. We have some eight or ten