Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....NOVEMBER 8.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We could call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from 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 city Councils of Philadelphia passed an ordinance at their last meeting authorizing proposals to be received for the building of two steam fire engines.

Some interesting statistics, showing the movements of the dry goods business at the port of New York, will be found in our commercial column.

The aggregate payments at the Philadelphia Banks, on Saturday, on account of notes given in the beginning of July, was $4,000,000. They were principally from the dry goods men.

McCord, who was concerned in attempting to kidnap a negro near Xenia, Ohio, some months since, and managed to kill the poor creature in the operation, was, on Saturday last, found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The remains of Major Wm. T. Barry, who died in England, in August, 1854, while returning to this country from being Minister to Spain, were received at Louisville on Monday and buried with public honors, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature. Mr. B. had served Kentucky in many of her highest offices and was Post-Master General under Andrew Jackson. The remains of Gen. Charles Scott and Major Bland Ballard were interred at the same time.

COAL IN CINCINNA'TI.

Some of the Cincinnati papers are urging the construction of a railroad by which coal can be carried to that city at all seasons of the year. They say coal of tolerable good quality can be found in Jackson county, and some other south-eastern counties of Ohio, and that the supply of the Cincinnati market with coal would make a large business for the road, besides developing the Ohio coal beds. The low stage of the river for the last three or four years, until very late in the season, has damaged the manufacturing establishments of that city, and frequently brings up the price of coal to an exhorbitant figure. From twenty to thirty cents per bushel for coal, and prices of food very high, have aroused the Cincinnatians to the necessity of securing a more uniform supply of coal. The river has been a poor dependence of late, and they are out of humor with it. But they will find a vast difference between the coal of Jackson county, Ohio, and Pittsburgh coal. The coal veins in that part of Ohio are not more than half as thick as in Allegheny county, and the quality far inferior. In fact, it would hardly pay to carry the coal of the eastern counties of Ohio by railroad to Cincinnati. No coal can be carried at present on railroads, so as to compete with the coal floated on the river.

There would be a saving in many respects in carrying on railroads. The cost of the boats would be saved. The numerous and heavy losses would be avoided. The number of hands employed would be greatly reduced. But all these savings would not equal the cost of railroad transportation.

At a cent per ton per mile for carrying coal, it would cost twelve cents per bushel to carry coal from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. To this add the Pittsburgh price, and it would make the price at the wharf of Cincinnati about eighteen cents per bushel. It should be good coal to bear that price the year round. The inland towns of the west will have to be supplied with fuel by railroads; but the river towns will have to depend on the rivers for coal for a long time yet.

Dead Heads.

The "dead head system" is just now a subject of deep cogitation with railroad men, and the movement is on foot to abolish it altogether. Well, let it be done. If railroad men think they are granting a charity to the press, they had better discard the gratuity altogether. Let the system be abolished, and then we may expect a freer scope in journalism upon the fruitful theme of the mismanagement of railroads. Let it be done, and perhaps some of the recklessness and carelessness of engineers and conductors may in time be exposed. Assured are we that if there were fewer "dead heads" on most of the roads, there would be fewer *dead men* with torn limbs and mutilated bodies scattered along the principal routes.

The supposition, however, that the press receives more than it gives in return for its freedom of the rail, is so utterly absurd, that we wonder it was ever seriously advanced. The Albany *Atlas*, speaking upon this subject, thus disposes of the conceited thought, in a paragraph as brief as it is pungent. It says:

> Editors pay, and pay gloriously, for all the favors shown them. We have traveled thousands of miles free of cost, during the past five years, and yet we think there is a large balance due us. If editors would only write about locomotogs, the railroad which runs to that village would lose two thirds of its pleasure travel. The man who calls an editor a dead-head is an ill-bred donkey. He neither shows good sense nor gratitude. The articles which appeared in the New York Herald, Times and Tribune, last summer, with regard to the Crystal Palace, increased the business of all the steamboats and railroads fifty per cent. Some of our capitalists talk of shutting down the gate—editors and the free list entirely. We dare them to do it. Without the aid furnished by the press, there is not a road in the country that would pay expenses for one consecutive month.

RESIGNATION OF OHIO JUDGES.—Hon. John A. Corwin, Chief Justice of Ohio, has resigned his office; the resignation to take effect immediately. It is supposed the Governor will appoint Judge Swan, recently elected, to fill the vacancy. The *State Journal* understands that Judge Caldwell will resign sometime next week, but is not informed who will be appointed to fill his place. We only wonder the Ohio Judges do not resign in a mass. The miserable pittance allowed as a salary—$1,500 per year—is not sufficient to keep them in bread and butter.

☞ Edward D. Ingraham, Esq., the United States Commissioner, at Philadelphia, who died on Saturday, was about 60 years of age. He had an extensive reputation for wit and repartee, and was also one of the best read men in English literature in our country. The press of the city speak of his character in terms of eulogy, as a conscientious man, who dared to do what he thought right, and execute the laws.

THE CLINTON BANK OF COLUMBUS, is again discredited, as will be seen by telegraphic news; and the Bank of Circleville *is* suspended. We suppose most of their capital will be found involved in railroad enterprises of doubtful solvency. Railroad notes that have been shaved at the rate of three per cent. per month will be found bad assets with which to redeem their circulation.

FROM SAXON TO NORMAN.—There are from ten to fifteen thousand fat *hogs* now in Cincinnati, awaiting for a cold snap to become *pork*.

A CLERICAL SUICIDE.—The Rev. Chas. Bartlett, aged about 40, a member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at Darien, Conn., committed suicide by hanging with a strap, in his wood house, lately, in a state of temporary insanity. His health had been impaired for some months past. He was beloved and respected in the community.

The completion of the Central Ohio Railroad has given fresh impetus to the Bridgeport extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which is intended to connect with it. The work on the railroad bridge at Bridgeport, it is stated, is to be commenced immediately, and the company have purchased the right, as well as a large amount of property in that town, for the purpose of locating a depot.

Thomas F. Meagher's Account of the Recent Wholesale Murder in Canada!

The editor of the Detroit *Tribune* called on Mr. T. F. Meagher, who was a passenger on the train that met with the deplorable accident on the Great Western Railway, and received from him the following thrilling and awful details of the calamity, which equal, in graphic horrors, anything we have read for some time, not excepting the sinking of the Arctic, or the battle of the Alma:

> He had been asleep about twenty minutes, when he was startled by a deep, rumbling noise, like the noise of a heavy, spent wave, after it subsides. On coming to a clearer consciousness, he distinctly heard the crashing and ripping of timbers all around him, mingled with the most fearful shrieks and groans, and the noise of escaping steam. The floor under him was vibrating, while he was crushed in the seat, the roof falling down immediately before him, striking him in the face with a large, torn fragment. He made an instant effort to get clear from the ruins, but found his right foot caught beneath the seat of the broken floor. Upon making a second trial he succeeded in drawing out his leg, leaving the boot in the ruins, as if in a boot jack. He succeeded in reaching the rear door, where he stumbled over the body of John Martin, the brakeman at that end of the car. He had been evidently at the brake at the time of the collision, and was flung back into the door, at the rear of the car. On prying a lamp, a little after, he found that Martin had both arms and both thighs broken—the former above the elbows. His head, too, appeared to have been dreadfully bruised, though no wound could be perceived. This noble fellow deserves especial mention. Upon going to him when the morning broke, and offering to remove him to a comfortable situation, he answered,—"Never mind me; help those who are living, for I am done for." Somewhat later, upon bringing him a drink of water, he asked Meagher to turn him on his side a little more, so that he might die quietly.
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> Fires were immediately kindled by the passengers, which afforded light by which, at a glance, the awful wreck and havoc which had been made could be seen.
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> The passenger engine and tender were lying at the foot of the embankment—some twenty feet high—bottom side upwards, smashed into fragments, with the smoke stack and iron portions embedded in the marsh, which at this point (Baptist Creek) stretches away on both sides of the road. The fire had been thrown completely out, and the hot cinders were smoking in the wet grass. The first baggage car was perfectly unhurt; but the second one was dashed into the first second class car, and with the latter formed an immense mass of splinters, wood work, iron work, bones, brains, mangled flesh, torn clothes, broken rifles, loaves of bread and other eatables, jumbled together as if a mine of gunpowder had blown them into this enormous heap of rubbish. The last second-class car had been driven right upon the roof of the forward first-class car more than half way in length. The weight of it had crushed in the fore part of the car beneath it, leaving the rest of it uninjured, though considerably shattered.
>
> On both sides of the embankment, below these cars, were the wounded and dying—some of them flung out violently from the wreck, others having crawled down with broken legs, while yet others had been scorched by the fire of the passengers. It is shocking even to think of the scene, as it would be utterly sickening to describe the various wounds and hideous mutilations inflicted upon the poor sufferers. Lying immediately under the rear platform of the forward first-class car, he saw the first corpse that of a child about three years of age. The head was frightfully swollen and discolored. He lifted it up, and found that a splinter about seven inches long and sharply pointed like an arrow-head, had entered behind the right ear, and passed through the right cheek, and came out by the side of the nose. He endeavored to pull out the fragment, but was unable to do so. The child was stone dead.
>
> An old lady with grey hair, whom he assisted to place on cushions at the foot of the embankment, had both legs below the knee torn open with gashes seven or eight inches in length and an inch and a half in breadth. The bone was completely exposed, and the wounds had all the appearance of being given by some heavy, blunted fragment. The protruding flesh was jagged and torn.
>
> A colored man of large and powerful built from Texas lying a little below the first baggage car with both legs broken, the bones being thrust through his pantaloons as though cut off with a cleaver. His mouth was filled and his face nearly covered with a large mass of what appeared to be the purest white foam. He was one of the brakesmen on the gravel train. Another colored brakesman on the train, he found lying on his face upon a gravel heap on one of the cars with his head as if beaten with a heavy mallet into the gravel. His left leg had been literally torn off from the middle of the thigh and was hanging down, being caught between the two cars in falling, the sole of the boot being uppermost, and the sinews, arteries of the limb and shreds of flesh dripping and dangling about. From the forward window of the half crushed car the neck and shoulders of a muscular man were thrust out, he had barely been cut of as if with a guillotine. He looked for the head but could not find it.
>
> Upon the Conductor and others cutting their way through the foremost first class car into the wreck, and clearing away the fragments they found some twenty bodies of men, women and children, all mashed together with the fragments of the case. The slain at the bottom of a ditch in front of a battery of cannon, could not have presented a more horrible spectacle. There were two or three layers of these bodies and ruins, and they were packed and pressed together as if a heavy ship of iron had fallen upon and crushed them. There was very little blood flowing from any wounds, but the tongues and eyes were forced out from sockets and mouths as though they had been choaked. In this car occurred an almost incredible escape.
>
> A young man about 25, stoutly built, had been flung up against the roof of the car, which was forced off at the time, and his left leg and arm were pushed outside, but the platform of the next car forward, had fallen upon him at the moment and had tightly fastened him. The leg and arm were outside of the car, with the rest of the body hanging inside of the car with the face looking downwards. The conductor was the first to discover him, and immediately exclaimed on finding him alive that he must be saved. Making their way through the ruins and over the dead bodies, the conductor and the young man first reached the poor fellow's face. The poor fellow was. He was full of heart, and bade them work on, and that he could hold out if they could. He must have been some three hours and a half in this position, before he was discovered and found to be alive.
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> More than half an hour's work a saw was found, and three men, Mr. Edwin A. Skeele, of Saint Louis, a man from Vermont, and Mr. Meagher, relieved each other in sawing him out. This was accomplished in about three quarters of an hour, the man suffering intensely the while. Two or three times he fainted and dropped his head, but fortunately they were enabled to recover him *with some brandy which Professor Brownson, of Boston, happened to have with him, and which he placed in Mr. Meagher's hand for the use of the suffering.* Upon relieving the man, they found that the thigh was badly crushed, as also the arm and the lower part of the stomach. The left side of his face and forehead was also lacerated, but, apparently, no other or mortal injuries had been inflicted.

[For the Morning Post.]

THE "CITY SOLICITOR," in his remarks in the *Gazette*, respecting the case of Craft, plaintiff in error, *vs.* the City of Pittsburgh, defendant in error, betrays a consciousness of being open to censure, before any was imputed. He should have remembered the proverb which describes the kind of conscience which needs no accuser. The decision is nothing to me; but as the paragraph of "*the Solicitor*" is intended to excuse himself, or throw blame on another, let the facts be known.

The object of both counsel who framed the case stated, was to reach the merits of the ordinance objected to. Instead of pursuing this course, and meeting the question fairly, the present "City Solicitor" attempted, in his argument and paper book, to raise a technical difficulty, and avoid a discussion of the true question, by a motion to quash the appeal entertained by the Court of Common Pleas. As often happens to those who begin this game of sharps, he was worsted at his own play. It was so evident to the Supreme Court, that they, of *their own mere motion*, and against the protest of the undersigned, who offered to amend the record in any way necessary, *themselves* administered to Mr. "*City Solicitor*" a lesson that will teach him, when he meddles with edge tools, to take better care of his own fingers, which he is now holding up, bleeding as they are, as the laughing stock to the city. He had better have put them in his pocket, out of sight.

The costs of this proceeding have been thrown on the city, and it will be a question for the Councils whether the tax-payers shall foot the bill, or who else. Does this account for the ridiculous sensitiveness of his uncalled for appearance before the public?

JAMES S. CRAFT.

[From the Hong-Kong Register, August 15.]

The Americans in Japan.

A few curious incidents have come to our knowledge, arising from the late visit made by Commodore Perry to Japan—one of them peculiarly so, as showing the long and still existing hatred which this people have borne, and still bear, to the name of Christ. When the treaty was placed before the Japanese officials for signature, they immediately noticed the literal translation which was given to the words commonly used by Christian nations in such documents, "in the year of our Lord," and refused, unequivocally, to attach their signatures, while these (to them) offensive words remained. They would give no reason, nor enter into any argument on the matter, but simply hold fast to the plain refusal. A kind of compromise was made; and perhaps many people will think the Commodore did not act as the commissioner of a Christian country ought to have acted on the occasion. For the expression, "in the year of our Lord," was substituted "in the year of remembrance." Some books, which had been given by the officers of the expedition to the people, in which the name of Jesus Christ occurred, were returned by the government officers, and it was thought not one copy thus given away remains in the country.

The heavy guns of the ships, and all the implements of war on board—muskets, pistols, revolvers, &c., excited the curiosity of the Japanese. But this curiosity was fully equalled by surprise on the other side, on being shown, a short time before leaving, a neatly got up work, with most beautifully finished wood cuts of each and every implement of war which had attracted their attention, accurately drawn to the minutest detail, and also on having seen laid down the keel of a large vessel which the Japanese meant to build on (after) the lines of the Macedonian, the beauty and symmetry of which vessel they much admired.

The shipwrecked Japanese in the squadron the officials offered to receive on shore, and promised that no molestation or hurt should fall upon them, but that they should be carefully forwarded to the part of the country where their friends resided. Whether this promise was held to be in good faith, or whether the Japanese found the comforts to be had on board an American man-of-war of a more substantial nature than those they had been accustomed to in their own country, before the rude winds had blown them from it, could not be known, but certain it is, they would not accept the offer made them, preferring to remain on board ship. The officials stated that the government would no longer offer opposition to its subjects going to and coming from foreign countries, as had hitherto been the case.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Monday.]

Affidavits of Jurors—The Riddle Will Case.

Affidavits from jurors, setting forth that they misunderstood the charge of a Judge, or misapprehended the testimony of a witness, are received in the courts of some of the States on a motion for a new trial; the question, however, still being one in relation to which there are conflicting decisions, owing to the different views entertained on matters of public policy. This question arose, on Saturday, in the District Court, upon a motion for a new trial on the part of the contestants of the will of the late John Riddle. Judge Thurman, who stated the opinion deciding the motion, remarked that, in a clear and forcible decision in this State, it was held that if there was any rule that was to be considered as completely settled, it was that testimony in relation to misconduct of jurors should not be received; and this opinion, he conceived, was founded on the wisest reasons of public policy, which applied as strongly in the case of an alleged misunderstanding of the charge of the court. The court would set aside a verdict on the ground of misdirection, but they cannot assent to the proposition that such was to be put on the same ground as a misunderstanding by the jury. Such was not the rule; and he (Judge Thurman) conceived it ought not to be the rule. It would be difficult to sustain half the verdicts rendered in this county, if they could be set aside on the ground that a jury had misapprehended the instructions. The fact that the rule excluding such testimony might work injustice, was to be met by the consideration that the court could only attempt, without hoping to attain perfection, and had to operate by general rules, in which the advantages of the rule had to be weighed against each other. On this point, therefore, and on other grounds suggested in the argument, the motion for a new trial in the case above referred to was overruled.

☞ A good joke is told by the New York correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. He says:

> Apropos, of Chatham street, Tom O'Neen, the Bee Hunter, tells that many years ago, when the fine arts were rather in their infancy in New York, there was an old fellow by the name of Levy, who was the great accumulator of pictures in Chatham street, where he had a shop, 18 by 21, upon whose walls hung all the artistic wealth of this country. Old Levy was a great wag, and faithful to his race, he lost no opportunity of getting off anything that would poke sticks into the ribs of the Christians. Upon this occasion he had a huge piece of cracked canvass, which scratched over and covered up nearly all of his wall—as direful a daub as ever disgraced Christendom—which was intended to represent the Last Supper.
>
> "Now, how much for this exquesite peekchoer; it was a copy of Rayfel; but de coleurs, dat of Teschin. De drawing one as goot as Paul Weauronknees, an' de style seems the Domino-Kino school. Now, 'ow mush?"
>
> "Fifty cents!" sung out an early discipline of the class that "killed for Keiser."
>
> "Fifty rebels!" responded Levy. "It never was painted for five hundred pounds. Now, 'ow mush?"
>
> "Seventy-five," said Keiser No. 2, and so it run up, as the boys bid on while they looked at its vast dimensions, large enough to carpet half of a large room. At last it got up to three dollars, when Levy suddenly dropped it on them, remarking as he knocked it down. "You must 'av it, but it ese a great sin. Only two shillings apieco for the Apostles, and nothing for Christ!"

Foreign Immigration.

During the month of October, just closed, the number of foreign immigrants who arrived at New York from abroad, was 38,378, of whom 20,247 were Germans, 9,737 Irish, 5,308 English, 429 Scotch, 212 Welsh, 821 French, 977 Danish, and 452 Swedes. The Journal of Commerce tells us that there is much sickness among the immigrants now arriving, and that many emigrants die from cholera on the passage over. The preponderance of Germans, which will be remarked above characterizes the immigration generally this year. The proportion of Germans found chargeable upon the Commissioners of Emigration at New York for support, is 20 per cent. greater than that of the Irish. Below we give a comparison of the immigration of the present year with that of last year:—

	1855.	1854.
January,	4,901	15,514.
February,	11,958	4,446
March,	9,685	3,758
April,	23,283	31,148
May,	30,212	54,078
June,	45,578	59,807
July,	22,898	35,247
August,	33,632	29,416
September,	30,288	25,759
October,	23,201	38,378
November,	31,485	
December,	17,824	
	284,945	273,651

TRAGEDY.—There is more real tragedy to be seen in the streets of New York than in its theatres. One of the most beautiful of the actors we have lately noticed presents the saddest spectacle. She is a woman of the rarest beauty, apparently not over twenty-five years of age, and one of the best dressed females to be seen in Broadway. And yet there is an unmistakable look about her that stamps her at once as a fallen angel—fallen from that high heaven of innocence and love in which beauty was made to dwell, into that pitiable *thing* unnameable, to "ears polite." What a history, what a sacrifice is here! What a weight of conscious degradation must weigh down the heart of that beautiful frail one, as she drags her marketable charms along the city's cold thoroughfare, the cynosure of wanton eyes, the jest of libidinous lips! Poor, melancholy, miserable girl—there is no joy in that simulated smile—no peace in that fair bosom. The priceless pearl of virtue is thrown into the gutter, and well may the Pearls of Paradise weep at such a loss.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

YOUNG AMERICA'S CARD.—When our worthy Stock List Reporter, Wm. H. Wood, Esq., took his minute son William into his office, he thought he was merely getting an office boy—but he was mistaken, as the following card, which has created considerable amusement on 'change, will show:—

> BILL WOOD AND FATHER,
> STOCK, EXCHANGE,
> —AND—
> MONEY BROKERS,
> Exchange street, Portland, Me.
>
> —*Portland Advertiser.*

The Solar System.

A better idea of the relative distances and magnitude of the bodies in the solar system than can be obtained from orreries or plurispheres, is presented by an astronomical writer, in somewhat like the following manner. In the centre of a large level plain three miles in diameter, place a globe two feet in diameter, to represent the Sun. At the distance of eighty-two feet from the globe, put a grain of mustard seed, to represent Mercury, the planet nearest the Sun, which gives it an orbit four hundred and nine feet in circumference. For Venus, take a pea, and place it one hundred one forty-two feet distance from the globe, which will give her orbit eight hundred and fifty-two feet. For the Earth, take also a pea, and place it two hundred and fifteen feet distant, which will make her orbit one thousand two hundred and ninety feet. For Mars, take a grain of pearl barley, place it three hundred and twenty-seven feet distant, and its orbit will be one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two feet. For the inferior planets, Juno, Ceres, Vesta and Pallas, take grains of sand, and allow them orbits varying from one thousand to one thousand two hundred feet. For Jupiter, take a middle sized orange, and place it about a quarter of a mile distant, which will make its orbit a mile and a half. For Saturn, take a small orange, place it nearly half a mile distant, so that its orbit may be nearly three miles. Then for the planet Herschel, take a full sized cherry or boy's marble, and carry it nearly a mile distant, so that its orbit may be nearly six miles; and having got these relative magnitudes and distances properly fixed in the mind, allow a million of miles in space for every foot of these distances in the field and you may form some faint conception of this, one of the innumerable solar systems with which the Creator has adorned the immensity of the Universe!

A GEOLOGICAL BIGAMIST.—A Dr. Josiah Beck, who has filled the position in this country, till recently, of chemist of the Montgomery Mines, Sullivan county, New York, and was one of the judges in the chemical department of the American institute, likewise one of the judges in the Crystal Palace, has been guilty, according to the Tribune, of marrying a young lady of great personal beauty and highly accomplished, the youngest daughter of a deceased English Episcopalian clergyman, by whom he had a son. About a year after this marriage, and during his absence at Jamaica, it was discovered that he had another wife living in England, whose fortune he had squandered by dissipation and then deserted her. On his return from Jamaica he was arrested, and placed under $2000 bonds. The bonds were subsequently reduced to $1000, which he procured, and forfeiting them escaped to parts unknown. The doctor is represented as a man of very plausible manners, and one who would be likely to entrap other unwary victims as he has done the one mentioned, and the Tribune publishes the account as a warning. Pass him along.

☞ The man who does the Foreign Literary articles for the N. Y. Tribune, in his last letter from London, says: "Some two dozen "new Poets" have made their *debut* since I last wrote. Here is one. Silence, ladies and gentlemen, for Mr. Longland's song. What a large ear that bird has for music, as Pat said of the donkey:"

> "Let God be praised for all His ways,
> But more for having made the ladies;
> He serves us all, both great and small,
> But most in having sent us ladies.
>
> "There's nothing in the world so sweet,
> There's nothing such a treat as ladies;
> The joys of Heaven cannot compare
> With those we find in tender ladies.
>
> "Whatever pain our fate may bring,
> While separated from the ladies,
> We'll fancy every pang a sting,
> That helps us toward the ladies.
>
> "The lark may to the heavens aspire,
> Brimful of love and living ladies;
> In spite of every stormy sky
> We'll strive to die among the ladies."

It is said that out of 400 young men, just now seeking British Government employment, only 30 could pass the following examination, viz: To write a good business note; take down a paragraph from a standard author from dictation; write out the names of the different counties in England, and exhibit a knowledge of the four first rules of arithmetic. Of the incompetents it is said that the majority were offshoots of the aristocracy, and not of the middle class whom Cobbett used to describe as "turn away their eyes from Somerset-house."

☞ Tape Worm Cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far exceeds every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mr. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Bulgar and Hudson streets.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
nov1:daw 60 Wood street.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Here are facts and principles which can only be reached by deep research and laborious investigation. The superiority of the Invigorating Elixir over every other restorative and antidyspeptic medicine, is a fact of this class. It lies upon the *surface*, it is *self-demonstrable*, palpable to all eyes. To overlook it is impossible; to doubt it, is to deny credence to the evidences of the senses. As a means of relieving every form of nervous disease, whether acute or chronic, continuous or spasmodic; whether affecting the springs of motion, or the sources of sensation; it has not, it has *never had* an equal. The neuralgia, tic doloreaux, rheumatism, general emervation of the system, morbid melancholy, hysteria, spasms, paralysis, epilepsy, palpitation of the heart, &c., it produces a most astonishing effect—rallying, bracing, it might almost be said electrifying, both body and mind, and replacing torpor and weakness with energy and vigor. As a stomachic, it has properties unbounded for positive and potent. The weakest stomach recovers its vigor, or receives it, if never before enjoyed, under the influence of this great tonic, which not only renovates the digestive powers, but conserves the vigor it creates, and perpetuates the health it restores. This is the declaration not of one, or of a few individuals, but of the medical profession, slow to recognize any innovations upon established remedies, admit the commanding efficacy of this wonderful catholicon.

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
R. S. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. nov4:daw

☞ Palpitation of the Heart; Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drug; it is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement. oct31:lm

☞ To all Whom it may Concern.—If you want a splendid fitting Suit you can get it at GRIBBLE'S. If you want any Gentleman's Furnishing Goods, in all variety, why GRIBBLE has 'em. If you want the best fitting Pants you ever wore, GRIBBLE'S is the place to leave your measure. He can furnish Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c., at prices to suit all sorts of customers. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

oct19 E. GRIBBLE.

HATS AND CAPS.

THE BEST WAY to ascertain a fact is to try for yourself. J. WILSON & SON have recently fitted up their store on Wood street, which for style and beauty exceeds anything ever attempted in the city, and they are confident in saying their HATS, CAPS, &c., are got up in as good style as can be procured in any establishment East or West. Their articles have been carefully examined and tested at the late County Fair, and none of them found wanting.

Particular attention is invited to our $3, $3,50 and $4,00 Hats. Remember, 91 Wood street,

nov7 J. WILSON & SON.

Notice.

AT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, held at the Office of the Company, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, on Monday, the 6th instant, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William F. Johnston,	Jacob Painter,
George R. White,	W. M'Clintock,
J. Grier Sproul,	James S. Negley,
A. A. Carrier,	A. J. Jones,
H. R. Coggshall,	Kennedy T. Friend,
William S. Haven,	A. Wilkins,
Roly Patterson,	Wade Hampton,
Josiah King.	

nov7

FAMILY AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES—The subscriber has a large assortment of American and English Books, for youth of all ages; also a full supply of Carter's long list of Moral and entertaining Books, for children. A general variety of Books, suitable for Family and School Libraries; besides Sabbath School Books, always on hand, at

DAVISON'S BOOK STORE,
nov7 65 Market street, near Fourth.

PLAID AND WATERED ALPACCAS—A. A. MASON & CO. are now opening upwards of 100 pieces new style plaid and watered Alpaccas, in all colors, which will be sold at the low price of 12½c per yard. Also, 50 pieces destrable shades of changeable Alpaccas at 10 cents. nov7

CLOVER SEED—60 bushels for sale by
nov1 HENRY H. COLLINS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

Cholera at Savannah—Secretary Dobbin.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Savannah papers, from Thursday to Sunday, have been received. The New Orleans mails are still missing.

The deaths at Savannah for the week were twenty, there being only four from fever. During eleven weeks of the epidemic there were nine hundred and sixty-seven deaths, six hundred of which were by fever.

The *Union* of this morning says that Secretary Dobbin has desired his friends at home not to present his name to the Legislature as a candidate for Senator.

The Great Whig Party.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., November 7.—A circular has been issued, calling a Convention of National Whigs to assemble at Albany in January, to reinstate the Whig party on the old platform. It is proposed to issue an address to the Whigs, in which the principles of the National Whig party are plainly declared to be in decided opposition to the Nebraska bill, as a violation of the Missouri Compromise. A pledge is to be given to oppose all attempts at fusion with any other party. The circular is signed by Francis Granger, on behalf of the Committee.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Thus far the elections have been quiet, although there has been some skirmishes at various polling places. The tickets are very much split up.

In Williamsburgh, a party of Irishmen armed with barrel-staves, took possession of one of the polls. In the melee one man was shot dead and two others are, it is thought, fatally injured.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Cotton firm; sales 3,000 bussels corn.

There were 100 deaths last week, of which only 42 were from fever.

The weather is cool. There was a slight frost throughout Mississippi yesterday.

Financial Affairs in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Financial affairs are very unsettled. Public and private Banks refuse the notes of the Bank of Circleville and the Clinton Bank of Columbus. The market is bare of money, Eastern exchanges declined to 1 @1½ per cent. and dull.

The Arctic's Life Boats.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The schooner Lilly Dale arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 25th. She reports having picked up one of the life boats of the Arctic. About one hundred and fifty miles south of Cape Broyle she thought she saw another in the distance.

Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, OHIO, November 7.—The warehouses of Brown & King, and Cobb & Co., at the foot of Cherry street, were burnt last night. They were full of goods and merchandise, part of which was saved. Loss $40,000; insurance partial.

Congressional Nomination.

MANCHESTER, N. H., November 7.—The Democrats in the Second Congressional District have nominated George W. Morrison. Anti-Nebraska resolutions were passed, and resolutions endorsing the administration.

Emigration to Kansas.

BOSTON, November 7.—The fourth emigration party, for Kansas, left here this afternoon. It consists of fifty-five men and several women and children. They expect accessions at Worcester, Springfield and other points.

New Jersey Election.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) November 7.—The indications are that Clawson, Robbins and Pennington, (Whigs,) are elected to Congress, in the first, second and fifth districts.

Steamship City of Glasgow.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The Glasgow from Glasgow is coming up. Her dates have been anticipated.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, November 6.—Cotton depressed.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Cotton unchanged. Flour declined 25c; sales straight State at $8,50@8,60; good Ohio, $8,06@8,62½; sales 1500 bbls Southern at $8@8,62. Wheat nominal. Corn easier, but not quotably lower; sales of 50,000 bus Western mixed at 85@88. Pork unchanged; a limited business; sales mess at $17,25. Beef a trifle easier; country mess $8@10. Lard easier; sales 600 bbls at 10@10¾. Whisky...Sales Ohio at 41½. Sugars firm; a moderate business. Coffee and Molasses unchanged. Money unchanged. Stocks dull, with declining tendency; Ohio sixes, 100; Canton, 20¾; Erie, 42¾; Michigan Southern, 56; Cleveland and Toledo, 59; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 95¾; New York Central, 85.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—Flour quiet; no export demand; sales to retailers at $8,12½@8,25. Rye Flour quiet at $5,50@5,62½. Wheat dull; $1,95 asked for prime red, and $2,00@2,10 for white; no sales of either; sales of 1000 bus Corn at 72. Rye 90c bus. Oats in fair request; sales 4000 bus weekly at 53c, and 15000 and 2000 bus prime at 54@54½, afloat. Oats scarce. Clovereed quiet and nominally; sales small lots at $565@6 ⅌ 64 lbs. Flaxseed scarce, and wanted. Whisky in fair request; sales 200 bbls at 42; small lots 43.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—River and weather unchanged. Flour dull at $7,50@7,85, with sales of 500 bbls. A sale of 300 bus Rye at $1,12—an advance. Whisky declined to 37@38½c, and dull. Butter and Cheese are unchanged. Clovereed from store at $5,00@5½; but dealers do not pay over $5@5,25 for it on arrival; the receipts and stock are light. Groceries dull; a limited demand. Nothing done in Provisions or Hogs worthy of note.

Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—1800 Beeves offered, and sold at $4@8½0. Cows $18@46. Hogs 6@7. Sheep and Lambs $2,50@3,75.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coal and Boats.

FOR SALE—One pair, each 140 feet long and 22 feet wide, containing in both 22,000 bushels; all in good order and rigged, ready to run out with the first tow. For sale by [nov8] J. D. STUART.

THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK has this day declared a Dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits for the last six months, payable on and after the 17th instant.

W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1854.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *November 7, 1854*.—A Dividend has this day declared the Stockholders of three per cent. on its Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 17th instant.

JAMES B. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *November 7, 1854*.—The President and Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a Dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable six months, payable on or after the 17th instant, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives.

nov8:td JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, Adjoining the Borough of Manchester—THIRTY BUILDING LOTS, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, and fronting on Chestnut street 90 feet in width, are offered for sale quite low, and on reasonable terms of payment. This property is part of the estate of the late James Adams, Esq., and the title is perfect and beyond dispute. Apply to

nov8 JAMES BLAKELY.

THE NEWSBOY AND AFRICA—The two great romances of the season;
Who has not read Africa?
Who has not read the Newsboy?
Let all who have not read them call at once and get them; and any other new Books they may want, of

M. A. GILDENENNEY & CO.,
nov8 No. 76 Fourth street.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—
Vanilla, Almond, Lemon,
Strawberry, Pine Apple, Rose,
Raspberry, Nutmeg, &c., &c.
For sale by [nov8] R. E. SELLERS & CO.

LIQUORICE—2 cases Calabria Liquorice, for sale by
nov8 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

MUSTARD—30 kegs English Mustard, for sale by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.

QUININE—200 ounces Quinine, for sale by
nov8 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

BRIMSTONE—1,700 lbs Brimstone, for sale by
nov8 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT 50 feet front on WYLIE street, and extending back 109 feet to Wide alley. On the back part of the Lot is a Cellar Wall, built for two small Houses. This Lot is in a desirable location for a residence; and will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Title good, and clear from incumbrance. Enquire of GEO. F. GILLM