Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 10.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would 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.

Michigan has gone Fusion. So has Illinois. Wisconsin Democratic, probably!

Gov. Parsons, of Michigan, has appointed Thursday, 30th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving.

121,289 bags of coffee have been imported into Philadelphia, direct, since January 1, 1854. It is 24,163 bags less than in the same time last year.

The Chicago and Galena railroad is now completed, and regular trains commenced running through some days ago. Dubuque, in northern Iowa, can now be reached in about 48 hours.

James Wood, regular Democrat, is elected Mayor of New York. The Whigs are no where in the Empire State. Clark, regular Whig nominee for Governor, is beaten by Ullman, the Know Nothing candidate, about 50,000. Seymour, Administration democrat, is probably elected Governor.

A despatch from Cincinnati says Mr. Ellis, of the firm of Ellis and Sturgess, died of heart disease, on Wednesday evening. It further says their banking house closed that morning, and that their liabilities are $1,000,000, and assets are $1,400,000. There has also been a heavy run on the "Citizens Bank" and on T. S. Goodman & Co., and the excitement on the subject is intense. The "Citizens" caved in.

HOME MANUFACTURES--FOREIGNERS.

If the Native Americans are opposed to having foreigners come into this country in such numbers, because they come in competition with native labor and skill, would it not be well to extend the view a little further, and oppose the enormous importation of the *products of foreign labor*. We can see no difference between allowing foreign laborers and mechanics to come to this country and work in our manufactories, and allowing manufactured goods, which they produce in Europe, to be brought here and sold in such extravagant quantities as to keep us forever in debt to European manufacturers and merchants. It is well known that the present financial difficulties in this country, arise mainly from the excessive imports of the last few years; a large portion of which have yet to be paid for. Had native and foreign labor manufactured those goods in this country, this drain of specie and financial embarrassment would not have occurred, and no "crisis" would have been talked of, and no panic felt.

High tariffs are not necessary to such a salutary change. But two things are wanted. First, let labor be free to seek the best labor market, and this country will not only produce food for all its own wants, but supply the wants of foreign nations; and will also manufacture all things needed for consumption. And second, such a state of public sentiment is needed as will consider an American manufactured dress as good and as "*fashionable*" as one made in England or France. Americans ought not only to feed themselves, but also to clothe and educate themselves. Every kind of cloth made from cotton, flax, wool or silk, can be produced in this country as well as elsewhere; and the balances paid to Europe for the products of foreign labor, would found manufactories enough to supply the entire home demand. If we have not labor and skill enough here now for the work, let more come from abroad. It is, after all, only the difference of paying and feeding that labor on the other side of the Atlantic or on this side; and it needs no labored argument to show that it would be much more economical to pay and feed the laborers in this country. It would keep the money at home, that now goes annually in millions to Europe to pay for foreign labor, and give profits to foreign capital; and it would increase the *home* demand for all the necessaries of life.

There are now about two and a third millions of foreign born people in this country. Suppose a law of exclusion had prevented their landing on our shores; our population would have been so much less—a diminution equal to the entire population of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin in 1850. We would have had so much less labor in all the departments of productive industry. There would have been so much more labor in Europe, seeking a market for its products in this country. It is more economical to feed that army of laborers in this country than in Europe. It is more economical and politic to keep the money paid for the products of that labor in this country than to send it to Europe. The labor market of this country is not yet overstocked, as the prices paid for labor, and the constant demand for it sufficiently prove.

Such is the financial and economical view of the case, and, if correct, the conclusion is in favor of the home labor; the home market for food; the home supply of all manufactured articles; and the freedom from constant and enormous indebtedness to the nations of Europe.

But there is another view of the case not to be neglected. Does the influx of foreigners endanger liberty, good order, morals or religion in this country? If so, pecuniary considerations must yield to higher interests. The new political party which has gained rapidly of late, profess to see danger to these interests from such large arrivals of foreigners. They propose as a remedy not a law of exclusion, but the repeal of the naturalization laws. Foreigners may come amongst us if they will; but must be excluded from the ballot box. And Catholics, home raised or foreign, they would exclude from office. Such are some of the remedies they propose for the evils they apprehend. Are these apprehensions well founded? Are our institutions in danger? And are the remedies they propose necessary, wise and proper?

These are questions for the American people to solve; and they have became *practical* questions that must be understood and answered.

The repeal of the naturalization laws, at least the extension of the term of residence to fourteen or twenty-one years, before naturalization, will no doubt soon be proposed in due form in Congress. Does the public welfare demand such legislation? Are there evils existing for which such measures would be an effectual remedy? These are questions for the people to answer. We shall consider them further hereafter.

GOOD AS FAR AS IT GOES.—Dr. O. W. Holmes, in his lecture before the Cambridge Lyceum last week, remarked:

"The English see through the medium of insular prejudice the conceit of their little island, which might be slipped into the Mississippi and settled before it reached the Balize."

Whereat, the Boston *Times* remarked that it was all very true; but what England bases her greatness on is that splendid debt of hers; and it is a question, whether that could be "settled" in the manner of liquidation hinted at above. It would cause most too hard a run upon the banks of the Mississippi.

☞ A desperate fight occurred a few days since, on the Ohio river, at the Six-Mile Island, (near Louisville,) between a party of hunters and raftsmen who were out hunting. Shot guns and six shooters were freely used; but, we are informed by the official report, that "none were killed[illegible]

BALTIMORE OYSTER COMPANY.—We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of this Company. At their depot, under Masonic Hall, they have all the choice delicacies of the season, such as oysters, game, venison, fish, and every other article necessary to satisfy a moderate or epicurean appetite. We can assure all those who call at the depot, that they will be well pleased with the kind attention of Mr. S. J. SMITH, the polite actuary of the establishment. The articles offered for sale are all fresh, and if not in prime condition will not be offered for sale.

The Continental Serenaders.

This fine troupe of vocalists gave their second Concert last evening, at Masonic Hall, and we were pleased to see a much larger audience present than on Wednesday night. We repeat what we said yesterday, that for a rich musical entertainment, they are decidedly superior to the great majority of serenaders. To-night we believe they give a Concert in Allegheny City, where we bespeak for them a hearty welcome.

ANOTHER "ERIE TROUBLE."—A dispute having arisen between the city of Newark and the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, in relation to the track through the city, the Fathers proceeded to tear up the track. An injunction restraining the rail-rippers was procured from the chancellor, and at last accounts order reigned in Jersey.

☞ Sir William Don, having been three years apart from his wife, has now gone to Europe to get a divorce. He sailed in the steamer last Saturday.

☞ The real estate of Louisville was assessed at $27,000,000 last year. The *Democrat* says that the figure is just two-thirds of the actual cash value.

[For the Morning Post.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH vs. CRAFT, FOR NOT TAKING OUT A NON-RESIDENT'S LICENSE.

The judgment of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Craft, for not taking out a non resident's buggy license, was reversed, and the decision published, without any reason, in a manner, by the local editors of the city papers. None can doubt that Mr. Kuhn knew this well. On its face, the brief opinion notice published the fact that the case was finally decided, but ordered for trial *de novo*, (or anew,) and there it should have rested for the time. Did Mr. Kuhn been satisfied to explain this as an item of news to his clients, without tepping aside to censure and cut one, he might have been justified in so doing, but he knew that he had been so gulling. But his object was not to inform the citizens as to the point decided. What was it?

The annual election for "City Solicitor" is close at hand, and the present incumbent is trembling for a reelection. The chance of making a point for himself, or heading another, was too good to be lost. Wantonly, not to say maliciously, (in the style in which he speaks of others,) he dares the subscriber, and Mr. Digby, his predecessor in office, before the public, to throw the blame of his losing the cases on them. Every member of the profession was astonished at the decision. He (as he says he made no point) turns the case out of Court on a mere snap, or to return his own phrase, "a trick." Whenever such motions are made, they are the edge tools which, as in this case, often cut the fingers of those who handle them. The sameness of the Court was just retaliation on the management of the case in his hands, and did not come from any "*murder material*." Time, he has yet to experience. The present result, he may thank himself for. It could not, and would not have happened, had with my honorable opponent who represented the city before him.

I felt, in common with all who read his original appearance, indignant at Mr. Kuhn's attempt to make capital for the next election of the City Solicitor. The author of his worthy predecessor, I forgive him for charging me with *bad temper*, because he is writhing under merited exposure.

He made the attack. I have only defended, not for my self, but for another, who stood alone, or my shoulders. I am no candidate for the office of the City Solicitor.

JAMES S. CARRY.

[For the Morning Post.

Third Ward.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time is fast approaching when the citizens of this ward will be called upon to elect their Alderman, allow me to suggest to the Democrats of the Third Ward, Mr. Thomas Bryson, as a suitable person for Alderman of the said ward.

Mr. Bryson possesses all the qualifications necessary to fill the office with credit to himself and the ward he represented the ward in common in the city, for a number of years, and would be the choice of the democratic party, as he is the most competent man capable of filling the office.

AARON.

STATISTICS OF HAPPINESS.—In Louisville during the ten months ending the last inst., there were ten hundred and fourteen marriage licenses granted, making ten thousand twenty eight hearts happy—for a little while—perhaps. The cost of this hymenal bliss is estimated by an ingenious individual thus:—To the clerk one dollar for each license, or one thousand dollars; a fee to each parson, making five thousand dollars; reckoning that there were wedding feasts in most cases, there goes one hundred thousand to the confectioners; allowing every groom a respectable suit of clothes and the tailors received fifty thousand dollars; of course, every bride, however humble, had to possess a bridal robe, some grand and extensive, others scanty and cheap, yet worn as proudly and happily as those of the daughters of dives, the rich man; these unmentionables for the ladies cost one hundred and fifty thousand. So we have a grand total of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars; and this is only the beginning of the end. Verily there is no remedy for the power of a man "sets his heart upon a woman." The same paper in which we find the above statistics also contains this significant paragraph:

"A man in this city of Louisville, who married a girl of sixty days, having discovered his wife the second night of marriage."

Usury Laws and Banks.

From a table of the semi-annual dividends recently declared by the Philadelphia Banks, we find that the amount divided was about $497,250, or from 9 to 10 per cent on the different stocks. This, added to the semi-annual dividend declared in May last, makes the annual profits of the Banks as follows:—Kensington, 15; Western, 15; Philadelphia, 12; Farmers' and Mechanics', 12; Commercial, 10; Bank of Commerce, 10; Southwark, 10; Penn Township, 10; Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 9; Tradesmen's, 8, and Girard 6. It will be seen that the business of banking is probably as profitable as any other, and pays a much larger per centage than the usury laws allow the unprivileged capitalist to take for the use of his money.

LOSS OF AN OCEAN STEAMER.—The following paragraph from the Toronto Globe chronicles the probable, or, indeed, the almost certain loss of a new first class steamer, built for Her Majesty, bound for Quebec, with twenty men on board:—"This steamer, built by Mr. Denny, Dumbarton, on the Clyde, for the St. Thomas Dock, has now been out ten days, eighty and ninety days, on her voyage to Quebec. She was seen on her way by vessels, there are no hopes of her safety. She was built for the Niagara and Toronto route, nearly 200 feet long, and between 300 and 400 tons burden. She was of iron of the strongest construction, and of that model which is considered to combine the greatest speed with safety. Her builder went in her as far as Cork, and declared her as fine a seaboat as he ever saw during the passage. She had a crew of twenty on board, picked men, and Mr. Denny felt so confident of her that the greatest storm which blew caused her no footmark; he thinks that she must have been destroyed by fire. She had coal for 13 days' consumption on board, which would have brought her to Newfoundland, if not Quebec."

AN INTERESTING DECISION.—On Saturday, we hear, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, decided that on the death of one of a firm to whom money was owing by the Government, it must be paid to the departed partner than the administrator of the deceased. That the representatives of the deceased become tenants in common with the survivor in the firm, ("*in the partnership*," we suppose, but with respect *claims in action*, survivorship of the partnership so far exist by law, that the right to reduce them into possession is *exclusively* vested in the survivor, who must close up the affairs of the firm, collect and adjust the debts due to it, pay its debts and discharge its liabilities; and further, that the representatives of the deceased have no right to interfere, unless the surviving partner be negligent, incompetent, or dishonest, in winding up the partnership concerns; and, in such a case, on the application of the representatives, the proper court would interpose and appoint a receiver to settle up the affairs of the firm.—*Washington Star.*

A desperate affray on board the steamer City of Richmond took place on the last trip of that vessel from Philadelphia to Norfolk. A detachment of seamen, under charge of two United States officers, destined for the receiving ship at Norfolk, broke into the hold of the steamer, opened a cask of liquor, got uproariously drunk, and had a desperate fight with knives, in which several persons were badly wounded. The disturbance was finally quelled by the ship's officers, and one man arrested. The seaman whom he wounded was at the last accounts in a critical condition.

CHICAGO IS A GREAT PLACE.—There were received at the Chicago post-office, during the the three months ending September 30th, 1854, the enormous number of 2,109,874 letters, of which 2,091,874 were delivered at the windows, leaving only 18,000 not called for. During the same period $62,756 23 were received for postage. Chicago is about the third post-office in the Union. There are made up and sent off daily, packages of mails for two thousand different post-offices.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—It is officially announced, in the Washington *Union*, that Secretary Dobbin has desired his friends in N. Carolina not to present his name to the Legislature of that State as a candidate for the United States Senate.

SCARCITY OF BRANDY.—Letters from Rochelle, and Cognac, dated October 17th, say that as the crop will be very small, there will be a great demand for home consumption, and very little for export. Prices will be very high.

A CELESTIAL DESPATCH.

We take the following from the Washington *Sentinel*, of Nov. 1st:

U. S. STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA, CITY OF NANKIN, CHINA, May 31.

To the editors of the Sentinel.

Gentlemen:—I forward you a translation of a "Celestiary Despatch," which Captain Buchanan received from the Ministers of State, at Nankin, in reply to his letter, announcing the arrival of his excellency, Mr. McLane, the American Commissioner to China. The letter speaks for itself.

Respectfully, yours,

A MANDATORY DESPATCH.

Lou and *Lo*, honored with the meritorious rank of earthly magistracy, holding the offices of first and second Ministers of State of the second class, promoted two degrees, send this Mandatory Despatch to Buchanan, of the United States of America, for his full information.

Whereas, the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother have greatly displayed their favor, and personally commanded our Sovereign, the Celestial King, to come down and be the peaceful and true sovereign of the world, and have also sent the (five) kings to be assistants in the court and strong supports in the establishment of a flourishing government, now, therefore, when this city, the Celestial Capital, has been established and built up by the Sovereign Authority of the heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother, it is the very time that all nations should come and pay courtly honors, and all the four seas advance to receive instruction.

From you, Buchanan, there has been received a public document, in which a desire is expressed to come and see the Eastern King's golden face; but we, the Ministers of State, on reading what is contained therein, find that you have promised, in deep terms, etc. that you will be obeying between equals. This is not at all in conformity with what is right.

Because our Eastern King (may he live nine thousand years) has respectfully received the celestial commands to come down to earth and to be the assistant of the Celestial Court, in drawing together the living souls of all nations; (therefore,) you, who reside on the ocean's borders, and are also imbued with favors, ought to have kneeled and made memorials, thus conforming to the principles of true subjection, so as to show your sincerity in coming to pay court.

But we, the Ministers of State, having examined the communication, have not submitted it to the golden pillows of the Eastern King; lest we should excite the anger of the golden palace, and draw on ourselves no light criminality. Kindly we decided in mind, however, that you are frontiers on the ocean's borders, and have not known the rites and ceremonies of the Celestial Court; indulgences (for the fault) must be exerted; but, henceforth, as is right, you must conform to these established rules and make respectful memorials.

With regard to the favor of the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother displayed in opening and awakening your understanding, we command you to come to pay court to the true sovereign, and to be near to the Celestial, all this you have obtained as a manifestation of the grace of the heavenly Father and the Heavenly Elder Brother, and it is also your happiness.

The truly valuable, however, most assuredly will prove rare, excellent and precious things, and we command them in honor of the king; in this manner showing that you understand the kindness of Heaven. Now, because the Heavenly Father, the Supreme Lord, the August High Ruler, is the only one true God, the Father of the souls of all nations under Heaven, and Jesus, the Savior of the World, the Celestial Elder Brother, is the Superior Elder Brother of all nations of nations under Heaven, and our Sovereign the Celestial King, is the peaceful and true Sovereign of all nations under Heaven; accordingly, therefore, all nations under Heaven ought to reverence Heaven and to obey the Sovereign, knowing on whom they have to depend. We are indeed, much afraid that you do not yet fully understand the blessings of Heaven, that you regard their as distinctions as of this nation and of that nation, and knowing the oneness of the true divine.

Therefore, we send this especial Mandatory Despatch

If you do indeed respect Heaven, and reverence the Sovereign, then you, celestial Court, worship all nations Heaven as our family, and uniting all nations as one body will most assuredly regard your faithful purpose, and peaceably and in perfect friendship, will come and pay court to pay court, so that you may become the ministers and people of the Celestial Kingdom, forever lasting yourselves in the precious stream of the Celestial Dynasty, peacefully resulting in your own lands, and living quietly, enjoy great glory. This is the reason of the coming of us, the great Ministers of State, to command you to conform to, and not to oppose the Mandatory Despatch.

Twenty-fourth year of the fourth month of the fourth year of the Great Peaceful Celestial Dynasty, Tuesday, May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

SEAL HERE.—A little boy was placed in the witness stand before the Mayor this morning, to testify against a man charged with selling him liquor. The lad appeared to be about ten years old.

"Do you know what the nature of an oath is?"

"Yes sir," replied the witness promptly.

"If you take a false oath what will become of you?" pointed his Honor.

"I'd go to the bad," replied "Pi Gulch" the Mayor's hopeful.

"Well, sir, the boy replies—I'll go to the Mayor of the flags."

A FRAUD CHARGED.—The schooner Poerless, a vessel built and probably owned in the United States, has been seized as a slaver by the Spanish at Cape Neptune, and carried into Havana. She had landed her cargo before she was taken. If the facts are correct, she will land adrift and suffer the penalty.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post:

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

SEBASTOPAL NOT TAKEN.

PROVISIONS UNCHANGED.

HALIFAX, November 9—The steamer Asiatic arrived this morning, and has left for Boston.

Mail news and cotton advance in price, but not altogether favorable. The sales of the week were about half a million bales, including 20,000 to speculators. Upland fair, 6 7-16d; Mobile, 6 3-16d; Orleans, 6 1-16d. Corn, 37s 6d; Wheat, 10s. White Wheat, 11s 6d.

Flour in good demand, prices 2s 6d higher. Pork and Bacon dull. Lard in moderate demand, prices 2s 6d lower. Pork and Bacon, 2s 6d lower. Lard in good demand.

Brown Sugar Market. Transactions in American securities small. Stocks unchanged, the rates of indebtedness to the Bank of England, Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £200000.

Sales of wheat and barley are the greatest actual war. Breadstuffs generally dull. The accounts differ about the Russian rubber fleet upon the Sea of Azof, some represent it as having suffered much, others say it is safe. Provisions and lard unchanged, and that the stagnation of trade continues. Cotton unchanged, and that the demand is very limited, yet the market, which was quiet and steady, and the rates were not good. The sales of the week are about 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000, and the exporters took 1,500. New Orleans fair to good fair, 5 3-16d. Mobile, 5 3-16d. Upland, middling, 5 3-16d. Uplands, low middling, 5 1-16d. The stock, exclusive of sea-island, is 1,000,000 of which 440,000 is American.

Trade in Manchester is unchanged, and dull.

Breadstuffs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour and Wheat considerably higher, and prices firm, with a later decline of the day, until Friday, when with a small supply and demand, prices declined a shade, yet closed on the whole an advance of 2s on Flour, and 6@2d on Wheat. Corn has advanced 1s. Wheat, Red, 10s@11s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 12s; Pale, good ditto 44s@48s. White Wheat 11s, 12s, and 13s@14s. Indian Corn white and yellow 37s@38s; mixed 34s.

Provisions. Hartlett's circular quotes Beef unchanged; with a shade more inquiry. Pork and Bacon steady, but unimproved. Bacon opened heavy, but improved at the close, and an advance of 2s@3s was asked by the speculators. Lard quiet, yet the rates had receded from the previous advance, sales 400@34s; although Denniston's circular says prices are higher. Sales of Tallow at 47s.

Linseed cakes advanced 5s@10s. The Brokers' circular quotes common Rosin a shade higher, with a large specula tive demand, sales 4,000 bbls. Fine Rosin no sales. Spirits Turpentine firm; a large business doing at 38s@40s. Linseed Oil unchanged and dull. Coffee and Sugar firm. Sales of Sugar comprise small sales Concordat 10½.

The London *Times* says Wise informed that Mr. Soule, the American Minister at Madrid, was on Tuesday the 24th, returned permission to pass through France, on his return from England to Spain.

The *Times* announces, semi officially, the acquisition of Samana, and says it amounts virtually, if not absolutely, to the annexation of St. Domingo. The acquisition by the United States of no import a petition, threatening either by either hand, the Spanish Islands, Cuba, or Porto Rico, so directly affecting the British West Indian possessions, cannot be regarded with indifference.

LATER.—We have nothing of importance via St. Petersburg. On the 21st, at Selastopol, the operations of the besiegers continued by an effective firing, which was answered by the fortifications. But little damage had been done.

TRIESTE, 9th.—The cholera has been quite severe at Schumyl's envoy: Half Pacha had consequently cut off all communications with the coast of Abasia.

PARIS, Friday night.—There is no confirmation of the entry of the Russians into Dobrudscha, which is therefore doubted.

By John Burgoyne, on the 11th, fixed sites for the batteries which will destroy the Russian shipping. A Russian war steamer was fired by the fleet.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Eupatoria, who lost their baggage and thirty guns. A Russian General was killed. The Turks began to besiege the citadel of Gumri, when the Russian corps which formerly defeated the Turks at Bajazid, advanced to rescue from Kifran, was repulsed, shut in the defile, and suffered considerable loss.

LIVERPOOL—Saturday, 4 P. M.—Cotton unchanged, firm sales have reached 7,000 and 8,000 bales.

Latest advices from the seat of war show that twenty thousand men had assembled in the departure of the besieging armies from Balaklava and the opening of the fire upon Sebastopol. The batteries were ready on the 16th, and on the 17th the fire opened from the land side. The bombardment continued till night, when the Russians lost three hundred killed and wounded. Admiral Korniloff was among the killed; in fortifications suffered but little. On the 18th the bombardment was resumed from the allied batteries.

The only Russian despatches say that the garrison made frequent sorties.

When the mail left Constantinople on the 16th a steamer had arrived at Balaklava with 1,000 wounded.

In repulsing the great sortie of twenty thousand strong Raglan and Canrobert formally summoned Sebastopol to surrender. He required that the women, children and sick be sent away, and flags hoisted upon the hospitals.

So far as is known the Russian army is concentrating on Inkper Belac; already they number 45,000.

The allied army is divided now into a siege army and an army of observation; the latter are posted on an extensive table land which separates Balaklava from Sebastopol, accessible only from two points. The Russians are hovering on the outside of the allies' positions. On the 7th they made a strong demonstration on the north-west extremities of the camp, where they were kept in check and retired without battle.

On the 24, 5th and 11th, the garrison at Sebastopol made sorties and destroyed some small works. On the evening of the 5th a convoy of four thousand Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The allies number 110,000, and 80,000 French additional are ready to embark from Marseilles on the 21st, and 8,000 Turks from Varna.

Letters say that the allies have 3,000 guns in the battery. After a few days fire they will attempt to storm the garrison, which is estimated at 40,000 men.

Admiral Machinoff, who commanded at Sinope and who is commandant at Sebastopol, has published an address, saying that he will defend it to the last. Any one is welcome to shoot him if he does not.

Advices from Constantinople to the 13th say the Russians have retaken Upatoria.

The English garrison of 600 retired with the loss of one gun, which is denied.

The English papers say the allied force was sent under General Bosquet and Achmet Pacha to prevent the advance of the Russians.

Affairs between Russia and Austria are becoming more determined. A great council was held at Vienna, at which the Emperor presided. Baron Hess was present. It is reported that Austria summons Russia to withdraw from the frontier of Gallicia. The whole Austrian army is put on a war footing. On the 20th, the garrison has orders to be ready to march at forty eight hours' notice. Russia in the meantime continues to menace Austria. The Czar has gone to Warsaw, and forces are concentrating on the Austrian frontier. But little doubt is entertained at Vienna that ere long there will be actual hostilities.

Austria has returned an answer to the last despatch of the Russian government, requesting that Austria will adhere intelligibly to the policy expressed in the note of the [illegible] The allied Powers to isolate the war [illegible] and to address peace and an equal [illegible]

Three floating batteries and twenty gun-boats, drawing four feet water each, are building in England for spring operations.

Another Polar Expedition will be sent next spring to hunt home the remains of Sir John Franklin and his party. Ritz has command of it.

A gigantic apparatus is being constructed at Newcastle on Tyne, to blow up the ships sunk at Sebastopol.

FRANCE.—The Emperor has written a letter of condolence to Madame St. Arnaud. He bestows a pension of 2000 francs as a national recompense.

The whole camp of the South embark for the East, as required.

SPAIN.—Mr Soule's return to Madrid has caused quite an excitement. A clamor is made, to induce the Spanish government to solicit his recall.

Isabella has abandoned the idea of abdicating. The Legitimists are preparing for a movement.

Austria has concluded an immense financial operation, by which she has transferred to a company of capitalists all the railroads constructed and worked by government in Hungary and Bohemia. The company pays 200,000,000 francs, and the government guarantee five per cent

CHINA.—The overland mail has been telegraphed. Canton, on the 9th September, was still besieged, and the distress of the besieged is great. There is nothing ready for shipment. The Ia. urgents yet hold Shanghai.

The American clipper Comet arrived at Hong Kong, from Liverpool, 81 days.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR

NEW YORK, November 9—The North Star arrived from Aspinwall with the California mails of the 16th, and nearly one million seven hundred dollars in specie. She also brings five hundred and twenty-six passengers, including Mrs. Sinclair and Lieut. Beale.

The North Star connected with the Golden Gate, which was detained at San Francisco until 4 o'clock P. M., to enable merchants to answer letters per Golden Gate.

The Falcon had arrived from Panama, with the New Orleans mails, and her passengers arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st, and were to sail the same day on the Philadelphia and the Yankee Blade. She left San Francisco on the 30th September for Panama and was wrecked the following day. She had on board eight hundred passengers, besides the crew and firemen. She struck the reef rocks off Point Arguello, fifteen miles above Point Conception. Above fifteen lives were lost and all the specie on board, amounting to $153,000, was lost. The ship was a total wreck and in a day or two was washed to pieces. As for hurrying up the coast and the captain supposed the ship to be twenty miles from land when she struck. Terrible scenes of pillage occurred on board after she struck, and before the passengers were rescued by the steamer Goliah. The following are all the names of the lost given: Four children of Mrs. Longstown; Mrs. Backman and child; wife of Mr. Bailey; wife of Smith, Brother & Co.; Mr. Moore and child; Frank Mitchell.

The steamship Brother Jonathan arrived at San Francisco with the passengers from the wreck of the Yankee Blade.

The Sierra Nevada reached San Francisco on the 18th.

The sloops of war Portsmouth and St. Mary's were at Honolulu on the 19th.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, 13th.—The first week of the past fortnight was marked with unusual activity and advance of rates, having obtained many leading staples, and large purchases were made to arrive. During the last week business was less active, but an early rental of trade is looked for. Flour there were no imports, and we have nothing of importance to report. The only sales were of 1000 barrels per day, this description advanced 25c. Meal Pork $18, clear $21@22. Lard slightly advanced. Mess Beef $18.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, November 9—The returns received up to late hour last evening give the following results for Mayor: Wood, 16,175; Barker, 15,845; Hunt, 13,806; Harris, 4,756. The returns for Wood and Barker are complete; for the other candidates seventeen districts were not heard from. Wood is probably elected.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The returns received since our last give a majority for the following members of Congress: 1st district, Stranahan, Whig; 3d district, Felton, Whig; 4th district, Kelly, Democrat; 5th district, Cutting, Free Soil; 6th district, Phillips, Anti Whig; 8th district, John Wheeler, Anti Nebraska Democrat; 7th district, Childs, Jr., Whig; 9th district, Abram R. Wakeman.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The returns thus far give Seymour, for Governor, 76,906 votes, Clark 64,502; Ullman 60,061; Bronson 1,000. Lieut Governor we have but meagre returns, but the election is between Fenton and Ludlow (Soft and Hunker Democrat) for Mayor, Wood has 16,175 votes; Barker 15,845; Hunt 13,806; Harris 4,756. A few more districts are to be heard from, which will not change the vote for Mayor much.

FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT—SUICIDE OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, November 9—The excitement in Third street continued all afternoon. T. S. Goodman & Co. and John H. Morton & Co. closed their doors after dinner. All the engagements of the firm were not known, but it is known that on Hatch & Langdon, but they continued to pay up to the close of the bank hours. There was no run on other houses. Mr. Ellis, of the firm of Ellis & Sturgess, is very sick of consumption of the brain.

Frederick Gaige, acting President of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, committed suicide today, by throwing himself across the track. His head was severed from his body. He had been distressed since the suspension of Ellis & Sturgess from New York, drawn against the bonds of the Company, supposed to have been sold in New York, and on which, he with other Directors, was endorser.

ARRISON AND J. G. NICHOLSON ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, November 9—Arrison, the man accused of cutting the internal machine to Allison and his wife, by which both were killed in this city last summer has been arrested at Muscatine Iowa, and is now on his way to this city.

An individual, supposed to be J. G. Nicholson, connected with the Ellis & Sturgess failure in this city, a year ago, was arrested at Louisville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Nicholson is a brother of Wm. Nicholson, of the firm of Nicholson & Hatch, and Mr. Ellis, of the firm of Ellis & Sturgess, of this city.

ASSIGNMENTS OF BANKERS—ABSCONDING OF A CLERK WITH $1,500, OR MORE.

CINCINNATI November 9—T. S. Goodman & Co and Hatch & Langdon have made assignments. There was no run on other bankers this morning, but a large number of people assembled around the doors of the suspended parts.

Mr. Bailey, one of the bankers, has left. Torrey & Co., also, left with $1,500 or more. The amount is not yet known, and may be much larger.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, November 9—Specie is scarce, private bank exchanges are low. There has been no run on other houses, and the rates are now concentrating in four or five leading railroad companies. The Ohio Railroad Co. paid all its due with depositors. Money matters are improving. Exchange ranges from ¼ to ¾, premium. Gold is scarce at par and premium.

The amount of money embezzled by Bailey, failed in Torrey.

BANK FAILURE

CLEVELAND, November 9—The Cleveland Canal Bank has not failed, but had depositors. Its affairs last week stood 1 to 3 in Bonds and 1 to 3 Bonds, who are payin, and the rates, having obtained many leading staples, and large purchases were made to arrive. During the last week business was less active, but an early rental of trade is looked for. Flour there were no imports, and we have nothing of importance to report. The only sales were of 1000 barrels per day, this description advanced 25c. Meal Pork $18, clear $21@22. Lard slightly advanced. Mess Beef $18.

WILDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE ALLIED ARMY

COLUMBUS, November 9—On the motion of Mr. Hinde, the Legislative Assembly came to an understanding last night to make a sum of money for the widows and orphans of the allied army who fell in the recent battles. The amount will probably be $100,000.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 9—This is a blue day in our monetary circles. The Exchange Bank of Robert Gold has stopped, and it is stated on private authority that at least one large house on Dock street must fail.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 9—The Congressional delegation election consists of Washburn, Knox, Williams, and Yates, Whigs; Marshall, Republican, and Know-Nothing, and Trumbull, a Nebraska Democrat.

KILLED IN A DUEL

COLUMBUS, November 9.—A duel was fought 14 miles from here, between Potter Gaffney and Dr Ray. Gaffney was killed on the second fire. Ray is uninjured

YANKEE BLADE LOST

NEW YORK, November 9.—The Star of the West, when passing Sandy Hook, signalled that the Yankee Blade was wrecked. No lives lost.

SCHOONERS EDITH AND CAYUGA ASHORE.

BUFFALO, November 9.—The schooners Edith and Cayuga went ashore at Ontario; 15,000 bushels of Wheat were lost

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Cotton easier, fair sales. Flour declined 12c good Ohio $8,500@9; sales 1,700 bbls Southern at $8,750@9.25. Wheat—Genesee $2,300@2,400. Corn—Western white $1,36; red $1,305@1,36. Corn advanced 1c; sales 50,000 bus. Pork declined 12c; sales 2,000 bbls. Beef firm; sales 200 bbls. Lard firm. Coffee—sales 500 bags, firm. Molasses scarce; sales 225 bbls. Whisky firm; Lead—Galena $6,50.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Flour depressed; shipping brands held at $9. Rye flour and Corn-meal scarce; sales of the former at $7. Wheat—sales 7000 bus. at $7,90 for prime Southern, and Penna. red at $2,62@2,63. Rye—sales at $1,16@1,20. Corn—sales at 86@84. Oats—sales at 53@54. Whisky—sales 300 bbls at 43.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—The river is stationary; weather clear and pleasant. Flour in fair demand at $7,50@7,90. Sales advanced to 42c. Whisky 28. Cheese 10. Provisions dull, and prices nominal. Sales Wisconsin Potatoes at $1,20. Cloverseed $7.

A Card.

HAVING disposed of my entire interest in the Clothing business, at No 166 Liberty street, to O. MULOSKEY, I cheerfully recommend him to my former customers and the public in general.

☞ All persons indebted to or having claims against the said D. J. Carroll, will call at the old stand, and settle his books will be left for settlement. D. J. CARROLL.

To the Public.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING of D. J. Carroll, 166 Liberty street, I respectfully inform my friends, and the former patrons of the establishment, that nothing shall be left undone on my part to sustain the former reputation of the house. Having a superior stock of new and fashionable Clothing, I am prepared to furnish, wholesale or retail buyers, at as low rates as any other establishment in the city.

O. M'CLOSKEY.

PITTSBURGH COACH FACTORY.

M. BIGELOW.....MARTIN L. STEVENS.....GEORGE ALBERT.

Bigelow & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. BIGELOW, No. 40 Diamond alley, near Wood street, Pittsburgh—COACHES, CARRIAGES, PHÆTONS, BUGGIES, and every description of fancy vehicles built to order, and finished in a manner unsurpassed for beauty of design, elegance of finish, skill of workmanship, and durability of materials.

☞ All work warranted. nov9

BALTIMORE OYSTER COMPANY,

DEPOT MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.

THIS Company own extensive beds of planted OYSTERS in the York river and Chesapeake Bay, and are now daily receiving, by express, the largest and finest flavored Oysters ever brought to this market, which they invariably *warrant* to be "A No. 1," or the money refunded. Likewise, we are daily receiving the finest Eastern and Lake FISH, VENISON and all kinds of WILD GAME. nov9

BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE at public auction, near Manchester, part of the estate of the late James Adams, Esq., deceased, on SATURDAY, the 11th November, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. I have been authorized by the owners, residing in a distant State, to offer for sale at public vendue, THIRTY most desirable BUILDING LOTS, adjoining the borough of Manchester, (part of the above estate,) each 24 feet front by 105 feet deep—one tier of them fronting on Market street, which is ninety feet wide. These Lots have a fine view of the Ohio river and adjacent scenery, are near the plank road, and in a very delightful and desirable neighborhood, and will be sold on quite reasonable terms.

Persons purchasing a block of four or eight Lots, could have a country home, with all the advantages of a city, at a moderate price. Title unexceptionable, and one of the very best about the city. For other particulars, apply to JAMES BLAKELY,

Real Estate and European Agent, cor. Seventh and Smithfield streets.

☞ [illegible]

☞ 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, the parasite, a large worm ten feet long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by