Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::NOVEMBER 16.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MECHANTS 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.

THE SOULE AFFAIR.

The French and English governments have marshalled their armies and fleets for war; and, as they count the numbers of their ships, and the thousands of their armies, they seem to grow proud, and imagine they can subdue the whole world at once. Just on the eve of declaring war against Russia, Lord Clarendon, the English minister, gave notice that France and England were combined to settle not only "eastern questions," but western questions also. To involve the eastern hemisphere in a sanguinary conflict, was not enough for their suddenly inflated ambition. The western hemisphere must be regulated too, by those puissant bullies. And the French Emperor has adopted a singular mode of commencing the quarrel with the American Republic. He has expelled Mr. Soule, our minister to Spain, from France. The reasons assigned are that such as allow it to be treated as a private affair, with which our government has nothing to do. According to the report of a London letter writer to the New York *Times*, the reasons assigned are—

1st. The treatment of M. Dillon, the French consul at San Francisco.

2d. A letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people.

3d. Cuba.

If there is any truth in this statement, these are national and not personal reasons; and the indignity is aimed at the American government, and not at Mr. Soule as an individual.

The Dillon affair is briefly stated. He was summoned as a witness in a trial going on in a court at San Francisco. He refused to attend and testify. An attachment was issued, and he was brought into court as other witnesses are. After being detained some time, the learned judge discovered that he had committed a blunder. A public officer of a foreign nation could not be thus compelled to appear and testify in court. He instantly withdrew the attachment, acknowledged his error, and made a very genteel apology to Monsieur Dillon. There one would suppose the matter might drop. But the French Emperor thought otherwise. He demanded an apology from our government, and that the American flag at San Francisco should be lowered while the French flag was run up again at the consulate. This act of humiliation was declined by Gen. Pierce, and there the matter has rested for months.

As to the letter of Mr. Sanders to the French people, it was written after Mr. Sanders' appointment was rejected by the Senate, and he no longer had an official character. Our government, then, was in no way responsible for his act as a private citizen, and had no power to stop the use of his pen.

As to Cuba, and our unsettled relations with Spain, that is simply none of Louis Napoleon's business. If Spanish officials insult our flag, imprison our citizens, and damage our commerce, those are matters to be settled with Spain; and our government would be recreant to its duty, and would stamp the whole American character with cowardice, if it did not enforce ample redress. Protection of American citizens and their rights, both at home and abroad, is the very purpose for which our government was instituted. Yet this duty the French Emperor now intimates his intention to prevent our government performing. And the London *Times*, assuming to speak as the Oracle of England and France, endeavors to persuade our ministers abroad, and our government at home, that the French Emperor is right; and that the Soule matter is not worth noticing. It admits, however, that it was an "unusual" act, and presumes good reasons will be given, when demanded.

There may be private reasons involved, not difficult to be surmised. Soon after Soule and his son reached Madrid an impertinent remark of the Duke of Alba resulted in a duel with young Soule. Next followed a duel between Soule senior, and M. Turgot, the French minister, in which the latter was dangerously wounded. Now, the Duke of Alba is a near relative of Eugenie, the Empress of France; and what her spirit and temper are, may be judged from her attempt, some months ago, to cowhide a lady in the streets of Paris. M. Turgot was a favorite of the French Emperor, and the favorite's wounded legs doubtless gave the Emperor pain. Had these private griefs nothing to do with the expulsion of Mr. Soule from France? In the olden time a woman's pique, the whim of a queen or the freak of a mistress, often involved nations in bloody and desolating wars. Louis Napoleon and his spirited wife may yet revive those good old times, when the will of one man or the caprice of one woman, could destroy the peace of the world, and clothe nations in mourning. But the United States will hardly be drawn into a war for such causes. If the motive of the late act of the Emperor are of this private character the act itself should be treated with contempt. But if of a public character, such as the London writer alleges, then the government cannot avoid noticing it, and retaliating as a strong nation must, if it would preserve its honor and rank among the nations. It is a singular fact that, while the English and French governments are exhausting their pecuniary resources in carrying on the war in the east they should *seem* willing to engage in a war with the United States. It must be evident, however, that it is only *seeming*. They cannot desire or intend to find a new and powerful enemy. But the movements of our government and people in Central America and the West India Islands excite their jealousy, and imagine a few bravados and threatening words will, with the aid of the sympathy of a portion of our own people, alarm our government, and prevent any acquisitions of territory or commercial advantages.

Our government has only to pursue steadily its own just aims, and its own progressive policy, regardless of the jealousy of foreign nations, and unmindful of their threats. Those nations are in no condition at present to execute their threats, or retard the progress of this country. If an American minister is expelled from France, send the French minister at Washington out of the country; and refuse to receive another till an apology is made. Such prompt measures would accomplish more than years of negotiation.

PRODIGIOUS!—The local editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* lost $875 by the recent failure of Ellis & Sturgess, whereat the fraternity throughout the land throw up their hands and ejaculate "Mercy on us! Where did he get the money?" Just as if it was impossible for an editor to have a streak of luck. Our only wonder is that he did not know how to take care of what must have been hardly earned. We know of one of the same *genus* who was situated like the Cincinnati man, except that he took the wise precaution to draw it out just two days before the Bank burst. There was editorial prescience for you!

A $20,000 CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.—Rev. Robert B. Hall, of Plymouth, Mass., a K. N. candidate for Congress, has sued the New Bedford *Mercury* for libel, laying his damages at $20,000.

News of the Day.

There have been heavy frosts recently throughout Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

There was quite a fall of snow at Indianapolis, Ind., on Monday morning. At St. Louis also.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated November 11th, states that Matthew Findlay & Co., private bankers, have suspended.

The trial of Arrison, at Cincinnati, is continued to the next term—the postponement being only for a few days.

Illinois is O. K. Five Democratic Congressmen elected to four Fusionists; and the Democratic State ticket probably.

Flour sold from store yesterday at $10,25. This is a higher figure than it has attained here for a great many years.

The Arabia, which sailed yesterday at noon, took out $1,282,000 in specie. That's where the money goes.

To-day the grand equestrienne performance at Salem comes off. The premiums amount to several hundred dollars in money besides silver pitchers, spoons, butter knives, &c. None but *amateurs* will be admitted to contest for the prizes.

The Boston *Atlas*, of Tuesday, sums up the result of the election in that State. The total vote in 308 towns, which is all in the State except 21 towns, stands:

Gardner, (K. N.)	78,848	Washburn, (Whig)	26,138
Bishop	13,195	Wilson	5,518
Wale	312	All others	748

The majority for Gardner over all others, so far is 31,035. All the Know Nothing Representatives to Congress elected. Glory enough for one day—for the Know Nothings we mean.

WHEELING IN TROUBLE.—The city of Wheeling has suddenly waked up to the importance of having the Ohio river kept clear of all obstructions to the navigation. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have decided to connect with the Central Ohio Railroad at Benwood, four miles below Wheeling. This destroys her prospect of being a great railroad point, and application is made for an injunction to prevent the Company from crossing at any other place than Wheeling. It is applied for on the grounds—

1st. That it is a violation of their charter;

2d. It is a violation, by the Company, of its contract with Wheeling; and

3d. The who yes they are building at Benwood will obstruct the navigation of the river by which Wheeling will be damaged.

That last is what Pittsburghers said in regard to the Wheeling bridge.

☞ The people of Boston (who are prohibited by drinking anything stronger than water,) are grievously troubled at the disagreeable taste of their Cochituate for some time past. A committee appointed to examine into the cause, have pronounced it to proceed from nothing more serious than the leaves which, since the first frost, have fallen in great abundance into Cochituate Lake. But this does not satisfy some, who contend that in certain parts of the city there is a flavor in the water which is perfectly sickening, and not anything like a decoction of vegetable matter; that it is decidedly fishy, and the taste is, as compared with that of any other substance, most like the oil in which sardines are preserved.

A POLITICAL OASIS.—The Five Points (third District of VIth Ward, New York) voted for Governor as follows:

Clark	7	Ullman	6
Bronson	16	Seymour	341.

This may be set down as one of the beneficial results of the "Five Points Mission." It seems to have effected not only a moral but a political revolution. "Five Points," a few years ago, when in its most degraded condition, always went the other way. Would that there had been more Pease(es) in the field.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—The telegraph informs us there was a terrible "run" on the Trans-Allegheny, Arlington, Old Dominion, and Kanawha Banks, as well as the Exchange Bank of Selden, Withers & Co. It further says each institution is redeeming its notes by paying out the notes of other banks! There are a great many ways of whipping the Ancient Nicholas around the stump, and this is one of 'em.

HEAVY SENTENCE.—George A. Leavitt, convicted in Manchester, N. H., of robbing his father of *fifteen dollars*, has been sentenced to one day of solitary confinement and State prison for life to hard labor.

MELODRAMATIC AND DOG MATIC.—Mr. Webb and Cony's Dogs are performing in New Orleans. The dogs are very good,—and so is Mr. Webb.

☞ The inimitable "Doesticks" is said to be J. B. Bouton, Esq., late of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

☞ Thanks to Adams & Co., for Philadelphia and New York papers, in advance of Uncle Sam.

The Financial Fraud in California.

In the summary of California news received by telegraph, the astounding forgeries of Henry Meiggs, in San Francisco, were briefly reported. The mail of yesterday brought our San Francisco papers, in which we find full accounts of the stupendous fraud, from which we make the following extracts:

On Friday afternoon a rumor circulated among business men that Henry Meiggs, an old resident and well known business man of our city, had failed, with liabilities to the amount of about $800,000, and on Saturday morning several of the morning papers announced the failure. During Saturday forenoon it became generally known that Mr. Meiggs, with his family and his brother, John G. Meiggs, (elected city comptroller at the September election,) were not to found; and about noon it was found that they had sailed on Wednesday night, out of the harbor, in the bark American, which had been cleared at the custom house for "ports on the Pacific."

The announcement caused a suspicion among parties who had loaned large sums of money to Meiggs, on deposits of comptroller's warrants, and securities, that the warrants were not genuine.

Messrs. Adams & Co. published an advertisement in the Evening Journal, warning all persons against purchasing Comptroller's warrants until it was ascertained that the suspicion that Mr. Meiggs had forged large amounts of warrants was correct. The Evening News, of the same day, contained a notice from William Neely Thompson, that the note above referred to was a forgery. These notices created a great excitement in the city. The first forged warrant was presented at the Comptroller's office at 2 P. M. on Saturday, and at half past four, when the office closed, $250,000 had been brought in. During the afternoon and evening it was discovered that the forgeries of Comptroller's warrants amounted to about $1,000,000; stock of the California Lumber Company, of which H. Meiggs was President, had been forged to the amount of $800,000; and his debts incurred in regular business transactions, amount to about $800,000. It is said that county scrip has been forged by Meiggs, but the amount is not known.

The manner in which the forger managed to raise money, with the least risk to himself, was to borrow money, pledging double the amount of warrants as a security. In some cases he pledged even a larger proportion of warrants. Many of these hypothecations were made as long as three months since, and care was taken to give them to the heavy banking houses, or persons who were not likely to take the warrants out into the market. It appears that a counterfeit plate or plates had been engaged for the purpose of striking off the blanks. The boldest portion of his forgery was the forgery of the notes in the name of Wm. Neely Thompson & Co., amounting, it is said, in $40,000.

The signatures of Mayor Garrison and Comptroller Harris are so well counterfeited that those officers could not distinguish the false from the true warrants by the signatures.

RAILROADS TO LET.—The railroad between Springfield and Delaware, in Ohio, having failed to pay expenses, the trains have been withdrawn, and the road is now lying idle.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

WRECK OF THE NEW ERA.

LAMENTABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Early on Monday afternoon information reached New York that a large ship, name then unknown, was aground about four miles south of Long Branch, on the Jersey shore, near to Sandy Hook, and that she lay in a very dangerous position. Towards one o'clock, it was ascertained that this vessel was the New Era, lately built in Bath, Me., which had sailed from Bremen, with three hundred and eighty passengers, for New York.

A letter from Capt. Smith, of the News Yacht of the Associated Press, gives the following further particulars in regard to the wreck:

About eight o'clock we came in sight of her, lying broadside to the beach, heading to the southward, with her fore, main and mizen topsails close reefed still standing. On reaching her, she proved to be level with the water and full, and the swell breaking in heavy surges across her decks. We had already passed many pieces of the wreck, and half a mile further on we saw the body of a little child, apparently about four or five years old, and in quick succession also that of a man, stripped of clothing, and others with clothes on—four or five bodies in all. As we approached the wreck, so as to get a nearer view, a most harrowing spectacle met the eyes.

The jib-boom, rigging and top of the ship, fore and aft, were filled with human beings closely packed together, and clinging to each other and to the ropes while the ship surged to and fro with each returning wave, which broke into spray far into the rigging and over the ship, drenching and suffocating the passengers, while the poor creatures filled the air with the most soul-harrowing and pitiful outcries for assistance. On the beach were some two hundred persons, gathered in groups, apparently consulting as to how to act, while others sat listlessly upon the gunwale of the boats, which the heavy surf rendered it certain destruction to launch.

We saw several boats upon the shore, apparently well adapted for the purpose, and a crowd of persons drawing a long life-boat toward the beach, where it was left, and no further attempt was made to launch it.

We saw no line from the ship to the shore, and no life car. From the fact that what appeared the ship's boat was lying on the beach, we judged the officers and crew, or most of them, must have landed or been thrown ashore in her. The tide was now about at its full—the wind had died away, and a slight breeze sprung up from off shore, which greatly increased our hopes that the swell would go down with the tide, and render it possible for the boats to be launched from shore. As for ourselves, we found we could do nothing.

The steamer, which is employed expressly by the underwriters to render assistance to the vessels ashore, has not the sign of a surf-boat on board—nothing but two miserable yawl's, both of which would scarcely float the vessel's crew, were she sinking, and one of them could not row herself if put overboard. Not a spar, line, or life-preserver—not a piece of cork big enough to float a drowning dog. By 4½ o'clock the swell had so much subsided that every passenger could have been rescued had there been a surf-boat on board, and there was not a man, from the fireman to the pilot and captain, who would not have rejoiced at the opportunity of snatching the poor sufferers from death had they the means of doing it.

By whose neglect is it, that these steamboats are not provided with surf-boats for such dreadful emergencies as this? Still hoping for a movement toward launching the boats from shore, we continued painful spectators of the scene, ringing our bell to encourage them, and beckoning to them on the shore to launch the boats. When our wheels were put in motion to adjust the position of the steamer, the passengers, apparently thinking we were about to leave them, would rend the air with imploring cries, while others tolled the ship's bell, the sounds of which were borne to us above the wailings of the surf, that swept over the ship.

We were near enough to distinctly see women holding their little ones with one hand, while the other, bleached by the spray, clung with a death grip to the ratlines on which they stood. Now or two in the mizzen rigging, having on but a shirt. On the forecastle there stood, a few moments ago, a group of four, clinging to the stay, but they are now gone—a heavy swell has probably swept them away. Men have been seen to fall from the jib-boom into the surf.

Thus we have looked on, unable to approach the ship. Captain Reynolds twice hauled them on the shore, and asked them to launch the boats, as the surf, to us, seemed to be now sufficient smooth to do so on the lee side of the ship. Finding that we could do nothing, as I saw the sun went down, seeing the boats hauled back upon the beach, we left to procure life boats, making signals to the wreck that we would return immediately. Meantime, the Leviathan also arrived opposite the wreck, but, like ourselves, had no boats to render any assistance.

On our way up we soon met the Hector, having in tow a wrecking schooner, in charge of Captain Bowne, and with him we went back to the wreck. On reaching it, Captain Bowne informed us that, although he had boats, he had not two men who could pull an oar, and asking if any on board would go with him in the boat, I replied—"Here is one;" and Mr. Haskell volunteered to do the same.

Captain Reynolds then informed Capt. Bowne that he could get men to man his life boat by coming alongside of the Achilles. We then made preparations to join Captain Bowne, but to our surprise he pulled away from us toward the ship, leaving word for the Achilles to return to the city. Thus a large and powerful boat, with plenty of accommodations for the rescued passengers, was sent to town, and the Rector, a comparatively slow and unsuitable boat, is retained.

At 8½ o'clock, when we left the wreck, the wind was blowing fresh from the westward, and it was thought would soon reduce the swell, but with the darkness to contend with, and short hands, it must be impossible to take off the passengers—and many more must inevitably perish from exposure during the dreary darkness that has now closed over them.

[A later dispatch states that the ship was settling, and at 8 o'clock was nearly level with the sea, which was then making a clean breach over her, and it was not thought possible that the passengers could hold on much longer. A second line had been thrown from the shore across the deck of the ship, but the passengers and crew appear to have been too much exhausted to avail themselves of it, and when the last message was left the scene of the disaster the general opinion was that the ship must go to pieces very speedily, and in that case probably every soul on board would be lost.]

☞ The London correspondent of the Washington *Union* has the following on the Soule affair. He writes from London under date of October 31st:

"The most important news that the Atlantic cable cost at least 16 Americans—is the full confirmation of the report that the Emperor Napoleon had refused to allow Mr. Soule to pass through France on his return to Spain. There are a large number of American citizens, of all political shades and stripes, now in London; and I have yet to meet the first one who does not approve and cheer on the part of the "nephew of my uncle" as wholly uncalled for, and as a deliberate insult to the United States. There is a unanimity of sentiment on this subject, which can only be fully reflected on the other side of the Atlantic. It is true that the Emperor might shield himself behind the international defence that he recognized Mr. Soule only as a private citizen, and not as an accredited minister of a sovereign State; but even that plea will fall to the ground when coupled with the fact—such is the intelligence from Paris—that Mr. Soule, our minister to the court of St. Cloud, was treated with rude incivility, and that he was asked for an official explanation in regard to the indignity offered to Mr. Soule. How this matter is to be settled it is difficult to conjecture; but it is evident, from the tone of several of the leading papers here, that the English government deprecates the idea of a misunderstanding between France and America."

AN EMPEROR'S FAVORITE HOG.—The editorial correspondence of the New York *Post* contains the following account of the privileges allowed the Emperor of Hayti's favorite hog:

"I understand that the Emperor has a large amount of stock quartered about the country, and fattened by the people, at no expense whatever to him. I frequently met in the market at Port au Prince a prodigious hog that was known and designated by every one as 'the Emperor's hog.' It was to be seen in the market every morning picking up the garbage which is found there, and of which it enjoys the monopoly, no other hog being admitted by the police or the market people to share that privilege. No one dared annoy him; while many, anxious to have a friend at court, even if it were only a hog, would throw him something now and then, from which, with the garbage which naturally accumulates in the markets, he contrived to keep in admirable condition. He was about the most popular and inoffensive favorite I ever saw."

TROUBLES IN MEXICO.—A letter from Mexico states that the revolution is fast making head. An insurrectionary demonstration had occurred in the city of Mexico, and Santa Anna had retired to Tacubaya. The seven millions obtained from this country was nearly all gone. Alvarez had again met the government forces and put them to flight.

ELOQUENCE OF SILENCE.—How eloquent is silence! Assignment, contradiction, defiance, disdain, embarrassment and awe, may all be expressed by saying nothing. Do you seek an assurance of your mistress's affection? The fair one, whose timidity shrinks from an avowal of her tender sentiment, confirms her lover's fondest hopes by complacent and assenting silence. Should you hear an assertion which you may deem false, made by some one of whose veracity politeness may withhold you from openly declaring your doubt? You denote a difference of opinion by remaining silent. Are you receiving a reprimand from a superior? You mark your respect by an attentive and submissive silence. Are you compelled to listen to the frivolous conversation of a coxcomb? You signify your despicable opinion of him by treating his loquacity with contemptuous silence. Are you, in the course of any negotiations, about to enter into a discussion painful to your own feelings, and to those who are concerned in it? This subject is almost invariably prefaced by an awkward silence. Are you witness to some miraculous display of supernatural power; the dread and astonishment with which you are impressed imposes involuntary silence. Silence has also its utility and advantage. And, 1st, what an incalculable portion of domestic strife and dissention might have been prevented; how often might the quarrel which, by mutual aggravation has terminated in bloodshed, have been checked in its commencement by a well-timed and judicious silense? Those persons only who have experienced are aware of the beneficial effects of the forbearance which to the exasperating threat, the malicious sneer, or the unjustly imputed culpability, shall answer never a word. 2dly, there are not wanting instances where the reputation, the fortune, the happiness, nay, the life of the fellow creatures might be preserved by a charitable silence, either by the suppression of some condemning circumstances, or by refusing to unite in the exulatory allegation. 3dly, to any one who wishes to pass for a person of deep reflection and superior understanding, I would recommend him to say but little; silence being considered by many people as a certain indication of wisdom; and I must myself confess I should prefer the man who thinks much without speaking, to him who speaks much without thinking. Not that I would be supposed to be an advocate for habitual taciturnity. No one can better appreciate the delight derived from intellectual intercourse. Notwithstanding which I see daily cause to admire the truth and justice of that apothegem which says—"Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety."

History of Statesman.

Probably few great philosophic statesmen—few men, that is, who had acted intimately in public affairs as well as contemplated them from the closet, ever quitted the stage without a feeling of profound discouragement. Whether successful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem the term, a sense of sadness and disappointment seems to prevail over every other sentiment. They have attained so far of their objects—they have fallen so far short of their ideal—they have seen so much more than ordinary men of the dangers and difficulties of nations, and of the vices and meanness of public men. Not many Englishmen governed so long or so successfully as Sir Robert Walpole, or set in such a halo of blessings and esteem; yet shortly before his death, he confessed that what he had seen and heard in public life had left upon his mind a prevalent impression of gloom and grief. Who ever succeeded so splendidly as Washington? Who ever enjoyed to such a degree, and to the end, the confidence and gratitude of his country? "Yet," says Guizot, "towards the close of his life, in the sweet and dignified retirement of Mount Vernon, something of lassitude and sadness hung about the mind of a man so serenely prosperous. A feeling indeed most natural at the termination of a life spent in man's concerns. Power is a hard task-master to him who struggles virtuously against their passions and errors. Success itself cannot wipe out the sorrowful impressions which originate in the conflict, and the weariness contracted on the scene of action is prolonged even in the bosom of repose."—*North British Review.*

"WHAT'S that, Isaac?" asked Mrs. Partington, as she came in with a little brass eagle bosom pin, with a little brass star, attached by a little brass chain to his little jacket collar. He took a big attitude, struck his fist, as large as an apple two for a cent, upon his breast, and replied that he was a Know Nothing. "A what?" said she, closing the mouth of her reticule, in which she had been seeking for a piece of chalk that had long been used up on a brick wall opposite, "a Know Nothing?" holding the reticule tightly, as if she had got the idea bagged; "well, you poor child, you may not know as much as some, but you aint as low nuther, and though it's always well to be humble, yet not pretend to know things when you don't, it isn't well to go round bragging about not knowing nothing, and proving yourself a fool when folks don't suspect it. You will find full enough to do it without you." Ike heard the oration patiently, but the glittering brass held a prominent place, notwithstanding, in the toilet arrangements of the house of Partington.—*Boston Post.*

☞ **We think we are justified in saying** that no other Pill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our own city:

New York, January 23, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills: I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.

MARIA EVENS, No. 93 Lewis street.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, 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 proprietors.

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.
No. 60 Wood street.
nov11:dawtf

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—There 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 anti-dyspeptic preparation, 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 springs of sensation; it *has not*, it has *never had* an equal. In neuralgia, tic doloreaux, rheumatism, general enervation 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 strength. As a stomachic, it has properties no less 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 two, but of thousands. 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. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street, do
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.

See advertisement.
oct31:1m

☞ **To all Whom it may Concern.**—If you want a splendid fitting Suit you can get it at GRIBBLE'S. If you want any Gentlemen'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.

oct26 R. GRIBBLE.

Valuable Country Seat for Sale.

THE subscriber, as Trustee of ROBERT C. M'FARLANE, will positively sell, on the premises, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., a valuable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, being 4 acres 138 perches of Land, part of the Farm of the said Robert C. M'Farlane. This Land is of the best quality, well located; within one-half mile of the Saw Mill Run Coal Railroad; near to Church and School; has a never failing Spring; part in timber; the larger part cleared. It will be sold altogether, or in lots to suit purchasers. Sale will be on the 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest; secured on the premises.

nov11:d&ow1w JOHN GREWILLAN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

Money Matters in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—The closing of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank caused increased excitement, and financial matters are now worse than they have been. Confidence is decidedly weak, but there are no mercantile failures. Gold is 8 ⅌ cent. premium. There is a large amount of money offering outside in small lots by parties who are afraid to hold it; and more relief is experienced in this way than when the funds were in the hands of Bankers; the principal banking hou es having failed we are now near the bottom. The three heavy private bankers that remain are above suspicion; and these, with the Trust Company, are receiving nearly all the business. The deposits are heavy, and all that is required to make money easier is confidence. In the general markets there is very little business doing. The notes of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank are received on deposit; the other branches of the State Bank being bound for their redemption. Eastern exchange 1½ ⅌ cent. premium.

Still Another—Banker Mobbed.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank has failed. This is a branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

The house of J. H. James, at Urbana, was mobbed last night. He failed last week, and was largely concerned in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of this city.

A Suit—Failures.

NEW YORK, November 15.—It is said that the house of Belmont & Co. have commenced a chancery suit against the New Haven Railroad for $60,000 damages on stock hypothecated with them. Several other suits are also understood to be commenced.

There were two failures in the Dry Goods trade announced to-day. The names have not transpired.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Texas papers say that Walker and King's deposit consisted of stock of the Sussex Iron Company, which the State Treasurer accepted. The Governor has not yet assented.

Cott n market unchanged; sales 6,500 bales; New Orleans middling, 8¾. Pork unchanged; Mess, $16,60@17. Molasses declined to 18c.

Clark Elected, Probably.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Times of this morning, with the official returns of twenty-six counties, figured up a majority for Clark of 247. We have since received official returns of twelve additional counties, which, upon the basis of the Times, will give Clark a majority of 895.

K. N. Pepper in Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Wilmington returns are nearly complete. They show that Peter F. Causey, the American candidate for Governor, is elected by about 1,000 majority. Elisha D. Callen, the American candidate for Congress, is elected by 800 majority.

New Orleans in favor of Liquor.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—The vote of yesterday resulted in 5,000 majority for licensing the sale of liquors.

The steamer's news depressed the market; sales to-day of 1,500 bales cotton.

Congressman Elected.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—Bristow, Whig, is elected to Congress in the second district of this State—made vacant by the death of Pressley Ewing.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Flour in moderate demand; sales 9000 bbls good Ohio and Western at $8,62½@9; south were better; sales 1500 bbls at $8,87½@9.31. Wheat unsettled. Sales 56,000 bushels Corn at 90½@90¾ for Western mixed. Pork firm; sales 1500 bbls. Whisky: sales 900 bbls Ohio at 42. Rio Coffee quiet at 10. Linseed Oil dull at 80. Lard Oil 87½@90. Iron firm at $34@36 for Scotch pig. Lucky Tobacco quiet at 7⅌. Stocks dull, lower. Money unchanged; Cumberland Coal 28½; New York Central 85; Reading 69¾; Michigan Central 79; Erie 85⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Flour dull and unsettled; sales 900 bbls Baltimore at $8,12½; sales 900 bbls Pennsylvania Western at $8,50. Rye Flour $5. Corn Meal dull; Penna. held at $4,25. The receipts of Wheat have fallen off; very little demand; sales 2000 bus Southern and Pa. red at $1,85. Rye in demand. A fair demand for Corn; sales 20,000 bbls prime old yellow at 85c. Oats are in fair request; sales 1500 bushels, at Delaware, at 53c. Clover seed in demand at $5,75@5,87½ ⅌ 64 lbs. Flaxseed wanted at $1,78. Whisky in better demand—bbls 43@44.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—The river has fallen 4 inches. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain. Flour in fair demand at $7,75@7,80. Whisky 29@30. Cheese 10. Nothing done in Hogs or Provisions; packers are cutting the former on account of drovers. Clovers eed $6@8.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, November 14th, by the Rev. Thos. Malone, of Saint Paul's Cathedral, Mr. HENRY KENNEDY and Miss CATHERINE WALSH, both of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Parke Godwin,** Esq., of New York, author of "Our President, &c.," which appeared in Putnam's Magazine, will Lecture at MASONIC HALL, next TUESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst.

SUBJECT—*The Present Century.*

nov16:

Notice.

MY SON, JAMES M'STEEN, has left my employment and service, though under age, and has gone into the employment of Michael M'Steen & Co; and is now trying the firm of Michael M'Steen & Co. I hope my patrons will not allow such a son to mislead them, as I am prepared to do all work in my line as heretofore.

PATRICK M'STEEN,
Brass Founder and Gas Fitter.
nov16:3t (Journal and Dispatch copy 3t and charge.)

SUNDRIES—In store and to arrive, for sale, viz:
125 prime Family Flour, to arrive;
500 bus Oats;
200 " Timothy Seed;
150 " Clover Seed;
1000 " Dried Peaches;
100 " " Apples;
50 bbls Green Apples;
12 " Sweet Cider;
1000 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
10 tons prime Pearls;
100 bags saltpetre;
50 boxes Palm Soap;
100 bbls, large, N. C. Tar;
100 " Union Cement;
300 Seamless Bags, 2¼ and 3 bushel;
40 bbls Grease Lard;
150 " N. O. Molasses, cypress cooperage;
50 " " " oak cooperage;
30 " S. H. " "
10 " Loaf Sugar;
50 " No. 3, large Mackerel;
50 " " mk " "
25 hf bbls L. S. " "
15 " " md S's " "
10 kits large No. 1 " "
20 boxes R. O. 0's and 5's Tobacco;
14 tons Foundry Metal.

nov16 ENGLISH & RICHARDSON.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.—Isla Norman, or Trials and their use; $1.25.
Daniel Webster's Great Speeches, 2 vols; $2,50.
Lectures by Mrs. Grey; 25 cents.
The Man-of-war's Man, a sea story; 25 cents.
Bayard Taylor's Journey to Central Africa; $1,50.
Capt. Canot, or Twenty Years of an African Slaver; $1,25.
Hale's Kansas and Nebraska; 50 cents.
The Virginia Comedians; $1,50.
Miss Leslie's new Receipts for Cooking; $1.
Lost Hermitage; by Mrs. Southworth; $1.
Freaks of Fortune; by J. R. Jones; $1.
Woods' Recollections of the Stage; $1,25.
Sunny Memories; by Mrs. Stowe; $1.
Fashion and Famine; by Mrs. Stephens; $1.
The News Boy; $1,25.
The Pilgrims; $1. For sale by

H. MINER & CO.,
nov16 No. 22 Smithfield street.

HERPETIC SOAP—Used for healing sore chafed hands, removing tan, sallowness, redness and roughness of the skin, and rendering it soft, smooth and white. Price 25¢ a cake. Sold by S. L. CUTHBERT,
nov16 140 Third street.

JUNO CORDIAL, OR PROGRESSIVE ELIXIR—A cure all disease arising from debilitation of the system where an impulse or a restorative is required. The genuine can only be obtained at No. 140 Third street.

nov16

POSITIVE SALE OF TEN BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, at 3 o'clock, six large Lots, each 20 feet front on Centre Avenue, by 100 feet deep. Also, four Lots, each 22 feet front on Centre Avenue, by 74 feet deep. Plans ready.

Persons desirous of obtaining a good Lot will find it to their interest to attend, the sale being without reserve.

S. CUTHBERT & SON,
nov16 Real Estate Agents, 140 Third street.

LEAD—298 pigs Galena Lead received this day, for sale by
J. A. HUTCHINSON & CO.

CHEESE—198 boxes prime Cream Cheese for sale by
nov16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

LARD—100 bbls for sale by
nov16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

DRIED APPLES—50 bus for sale by
nov16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls for sale by
nov16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP—100 bbls for sale by
nov16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

ROSIN SOAP—250 boxes for sale by
nov16 SMITH & SINCLAIR.

FODDER CUTTERS—
30 Sinclair's Baltimore Propeller Cutters;
10 large size, fitted for horse power, for sale by
nov15 JAMES WARDROP.

Second Hand Pianos.

FIVE SECOND HAND PIANOS, for sale at very reduced prices, viz:
One Rosewood, 6 octave, made by Bacon & Raven, New York, nearly new.
One handsome Mahogany, 6 octave, made by Dubois & Chambers.
One Mahogany, 6 octave, made by Stodart, Worcester & Dunham.
One Rosewood, 6 octave, made by Stodart, nearly new.
One Mahogany, 6 octave, made by F. Blume.
One Rosewood, 6 octave, made by Chickering, about two years old.
The above will be sold for cash only, at very low prices.
A new lot of Chickering's Pianos will be received by Mon day, the 13th inst. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
nov10 81 Wood street.

FRUIT TREES—Newtowns, Shrubbery and Flower Roots, for Fall planting, in great variety, for sale by
nov15 JAMES WARDROP.

FRUIT TREES—1000 Dwarf Pear Trees; 1000 Standards Pear Trees, of the most approved sorts; for sale by
oct26 JAMES WARDROP.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,