EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER!

[CONCLUDED.]

"If you please, your Honor, and Gentlemen of the Jury—I am a green hand at this 'ere bizziness. I am ashamed that such a little consarn should ever come before an Orange county jury. It was not my wish. I was taken up once before and he only swore to an assault; but three months' thinking has put the battery to it. I acknowledge the assault, but I am justified, for he was assaulting my cow. He has tried to pick a quarrel with me ever since I went to the gate. He stones my cows, my chickens, and I can't stand it. I threw the stones; I admit it—first, fifteen feet to the right, then over his head, and when I saw the cow fall as he knocked her down, then I did shave him, but I didn't hit him, and that ain't all, I'll prove it; and I ask you farmers, if you would not do the same thing? I can prove he knocked her down, by my brother.

Defendant's brother was then called, and stated that it was Sunday when the occurrence happened, saw complainant, Dodder, running after and striking at defendant's cows; saw him strike and one fall; can't say he struck her; defendant ran out and hallooed to him; did not mind; defendant threw stones; none hit him; he had managed by jumping and dodging not to have any hit him.

The testimony here closed.

The defendant then proceeded to sum up the cause. His honor dropped his pen, the jury leaned forward, the members of the bar were winking and nudging across to one another, and a universal tittering pervaded the room. He commenced, and his sharp, shrill voice drowned all else:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: This is the first time I was ever in such a pickle—never did I stand before a jury of my country. This Mr. Dodder has brought me here, and I have to appeal to you, not knowing whether you are Woolly Heads, Silver Greys, Hard Shells or Soft Shells. Yet I think this Dodder will find out before I am through that I am a harder shell than he imagined.

"You know, gentlemen, that I am in the employ of the Mongaup Valley, Forrestburg and Point Jervis Plankroad Company, as a gate-keeper. This company it seems had confidence in my integrity and honesty to place me in that important station, and even if I should receive $3,000 and steal $1,600 out of it, that's between me and the company, and its none of Dodder's business. Now, when the company sent me up along this road to collect tolls, *this Dodder*, the one of the *inhabitants I found there in the woods*, and I will say for him that he is a very fair specimen of the rest of the population. But there isn't any of them that seem to appreciate all the benefits of this plankroad.

It let out to civilization a class of people who never before had the idea there was such a thing as civilized live, *and this Dodder is one of them.* It is a fact that soon after I moved up there, a young woman, sixteen years old, cum down out of the mountains on the plank road one day, and she had never been out before. She fairly seemed surprised to see a *white man*, and after asking a few questions went back into the woods. This Dodder was my nearest neighbor, and a good deal nearer than I wanted him, and I hadn't been there long before I heard that he had been lying about me to one of the directors, and I soon found out that he wanted to get his son, who has sworn against me, in my place. But he hasn't done it yet, and if you don't convict me, I reckon he won't very soon.

It won't take long to dispose of Dodder No. 2. He testifies that he saw me throw three stones at his father, and saw "the old man dodge." On cross-examination he says that he was in his own house *in the woods*, and had to look over a high hill twenty feet high, and also over three slab fences and two stone walls. Well! if he tells the truth, all I wish is that I had young Dodder's eyes. He is certainly a remarkable boy, and can't deny his "*father*."

I am willing to admit that I done wrong in throwing stones at Dodder, and I apologize to all the world, and this county particularly, for it. The doctors tell us there are two causes for all diseases, predisposition and excitability. I think it was the latter cause that moved me to stone Dodder.

I therefore confess myself guilty of the assault, but the battery I *deny!* and if you find me guilty of the battery, I will appeal from the decision to the Court of high Heaven itself, before I will submit to it.

Now, gentlemen, you saw Mr. Dodder and heard him swear upon me. I asked him a great many questions, and I was sorry to hear him answer as he did. I might have asked him more questions—I might have asked him if he didn't kill my *cat*, and if he didn't stone my chickens, because they trespassed in his woods, where actually the rocks are so thick that the cats can't find their way up through them, and he didn't know he would decry it, and it would grieve me to hear him. He admits that he was driving my three cows up the road, and that he struck at 'em but says it was with a small switch. I have proved that this switch was a pole about ten feet long, and about two inches across the butt end, and I have also proved that when he struck, the *cow fell*. It is true my witness couldn't swear that the stick hit her, he was so far off, but take the blow and the fall together and we can guess the rest. If you, gentleman, should see the flash and hear the report, and at the same time see the man drop, I think you would say that I shot him, although you might not see the ball strike him.

Now the fact is, gentlemen, that on Sunday, I was lying on my lounge in my house, when my wife said that Dodder was chasing my cows. I jumped up and pulled on my boots and went out of doors, and saw Dodder and the cows coming up the road. It is true he says he wasn't driving them, but says he and the cows were both going along the road in one direction, and this was as near as I could get him to the cows or to the truth: but it is proved that the cows were going along ahead of him, and he was following after them, striking at them with his little switch, ten feet long and two inches across the butt, and I reckon you'll think he was "driving" them. I sung out to him: "Dodder, stop!" but he didn't mind my order and I just threw a stone in that direction, which went about fifteen feet over his head, at the same time going toward him. He paid no attention and I sung out again "Dodder stop!" Still he didn't mind me, and then I just threw another stone; but on he came, and on I went, and I threw the third stone, which he says hit him on the back of the neck, but which I think is rather strange, as we were going towards each other as fast as we could go. But he never slacked up, and by this time were within about eight feet of each other. I halted and hallooed to the top of my voice: "Dodder, why in h—l don't you stop!" About then he did stop and raised his left foot switch as if to strike me. I sang out: "Mr. Dodder, look out! You may wollup my cows, but if you wollup me with that switch, you'll wollup an animal that'll hook!" [Here the orator made an appropriate gesture of the head, as in the act of hooking, which was followed with tumultuous shouts and laughter, that continued several minutes.]

Now, gentlemen, if you convict me, this court can fine me $250 and jug me for six months, and if you really think I ought to be convicted of this assault, say so, for I am in favor of living up to the laws, as long as they are laws, whether it is the fugitive slave law, the Nebraska bill, or the excise laws. I will read you a little law, however, which I have just seen in a book I found here—(the speaker picked up a law book and read as follows:)—"Every man has a right to defend himself from personal violence." Now I don't know whether that is a law or not, but I find it in a law book, [a veteran member of the bar who was sitting near the speaker, remarked to him that it was a good law.] Well, gentlemen, here is an old man who looks as if he might know something, and says 'tis good law. Now if you will turn to Barbour something, page 399, you'll find that the same doctrine is applied to cattle—[great laughter.] Therefore I take it I had a right to defend my cows against Dodder's ten foot switch. Why, gentlemen, nearly all my wealth is invested in them three cows, and you can't wonder that I became a little excited when I saw Dodder switching them with this ten foot pole. I am a poor man and have a large family, consisting of a wife and six children, which I reckon is doing very well for so small a man as I am, and I could not afford to let Dodder kill my cows.

Now, gentlemen, I don't believe you'll convict me, after what I have said. But if you do, and this court fines me $250, I shall "repudiate," because I can't pay. And if I'm jugged for six months, why these Dodders will have it all their own way up here. But notwithstanding all this, I am willing to risk myself in your hands; and if you think I ought to have stood by and not done anything when I saw Dodder hammering my cows, why then I am "gone in," toll gate and all.

It is true, I am a poor man, but not a mean one. The name of Allington can be traced to the May Flower. When she landed the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, among the passengers was a widow, Mary Allington, with four fatherless children, and I am descended from that Puritan stock, and from that day to this there has never lived an Allington who hadn't Yankee spirit enough to knock a Dodder for polling his cows. *I'm done.*

Roars of laughter, during which the defendant took his seat. After a few words from his honor the jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

Old Dodder and Dodder No. 2 were at that instant seen plunging down the stairs leading to the court-yard, with unbounded powers of locomotion; when the yard was gained they fairly flew, and we supposed they never stopped until the deep woods of Minisink hid them from the gaze of men.

Allington heard the verdict with the sang froid of a philosopher. No emotion, other than the turning his cud of tobacco in his mouth and an extra squirt of juice, was observable.

It may be as well to remark, that the District Attorney refused to be pitted against his eloquent opponent, and let the cause go by default, as he said not a word in reply to the speech of his opponent. The District Attorney was in a tight place, and took the wisest course to get out. It is not often he meets with such formidable prisoners.

Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:::::::::NOVEMBER 21.

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 Stocks, Pamphlets and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The observance of a day of Thanksgiving in the autumn of each year, has now become a permanent custom of all the States of the Union; and, this year, it was adopted in England. The 1st of October was Thanksgiving Day in the British empire.

This custom originated with the Puritans of New England; and its evident propriety has led to its universal adoption in the States of the Union; and it may yet become a custom of all christian nations. It is a public acknowledgement of dependence upon a kind Providence; and a token of gratitude for the bounties and blessings bestowed by his hand in the year that is closing.

Though the drought diminished the crops, and many disasters on sea and land have occurred, yet the people of this country have causes for thankfulness this year beyond all other nations. The English people have observed a day of thanksgiving; yet their nation is involved in a war in which probably twenty thousand lives of their young and strong men have already been sacrificed; and by which their taxes, heretofore a grevious burden, have greatly increased. That war probably has but just commenced; and it threatens to become the most bloody and terrible in the annals of Europe. To that conflict, and all its apprehended consequences, the English nation, already over-burdened with debt, is committed beyond recall. The American people may well be thankful for their exemption from the perils and disasters of that wide-spread and sanguinary contest. They are at peace, as yet, with all the world; and no powerful adversary threatens to disturb us in the enjoyment of the fruits of our national industry. While half the people of the world are involved in the calamities of war, we can pursue the arts of peace "with none to molest or make us afraid." The injustice and insolence of foreign despots, jealous of our growth and prosperity, may occasionally excite apprehension that a resort to arms will be forced upon us. But speedy reparation, as in a recent and notable instance, generally follows.

Americans may well be thankful for that unexampled prosperity with which this nation has been blessed for many years. Its territory has been doubled in half a century; its population quadrupled; and its wealth an hundred-fold increased; and the intelligence and enterprise of its people have kept pace with its material advancement. From an humble condition of colonial dependence, it has, in three-fourths of a century, become one of the strongest, wealthiest and freest nations of the world; and yet scarce half its domains are occupied, or half its soil brought under full cultivation. Its future is as full of hope and promise as its past has been of the triumphs of industry, intelligence and freedom. In its marvellous progress the hand of a beneficient Providence can every where be recognized; and an annual offering of public thanksgiving well becomes a christian nation so highly favored.

The past year has been called a year of disasters. Yet many of the evils that have occasioned alarm and gloom may prove blessings in the end. If boundless prosperity heretofore had engendered pride and boundless extravagance, a year of short crops and some financial embarrassment may teach a needed lesson of economy and retrenchment.

But while short crops may produce high prices of food, and occasion much distress to the poor, there is yet enough food in the country for the sustenance of all, and money enough in the country to relieve all its industrial interests and enterprises from permanent embarrassment. Few nations can say as much this year. Abundant as the English crops were at first supposed to be, their journals report what they call "famine prices" for food. While this country has known no famine, it has often fed the starving people of other lands, and even this year it may have some food to spare. At any rate, none in this country need suffer for food, if the rich and prosperous will help the poor.

We have cause for thankfulness this year, then, in our happy exemption from the evils of the disastrous conflicts in which so many other nations are involved; in a sufficient supply of food; and in the prospect that the embarrassments of our financial and business interests may be but temporary, and soon give place to all our accustomed prosperity.

But there is one duty to be performed on Thanksgiving day that, this year especially, should be willingly and liberally performed. It is customary on that day to make collections in all the churches for the relief of the poor. None who can spare it will have cause to regret the loss of a dollar, or five or ten, devoted to such a benevolent purpose.

THE GAZETTE AND ITS CLIENT.

Louis Napoleon has played a shabby trick on his organ in Pittsburgh. He ordered Mr. Soule out of France. The *Gazette* and its Washington correspondent fell to work at once to prove that the Emperor had done right. Just about the time they had got the case much out to their own satisfaction and nobody's else, the Emperor himself comes out and acknowledges he was wrong.

We heard of a lawyer once who was defending a negro on a charge of stealing a pig. He argued quite eloquently to the court and jury that, from the testimony and character of the prisoner, he was not, and could not be guilty. After he had got through, and pledged his personal reputation for the innocence of his client, the prisoner took a notion that by acknowledging his guilt he would get a lighter sentence; so he jumped up and admitted that he stole the pig. The lawyer left in a hurry.

So with the *Gazette*. After proving his client—the Emperor—right in his conduct towards our Minister, the Emperor acknowledges he was wrong. It was all right for him to make a clean breast of it; but he has got his friend of the *Gazette* into an awkward fix.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGS.—The great Whig party of Massachusetts has dwindled down to twenty-six thousand votes. The six New England States will actually have eight or nine Whig representatives in the next Congress.

THE POOR—A SUGGESTION.

No one can doubt that there will be much suffering among the poor of the city this winter, unless measures are adopted much more effective and liberal than heretofore. All kinds of provisions, and even fuel, cost more now than at any previous time. The demand for labor is much less than last year. Money is scarce. There will be many who are willing to labor, but can get no employment.

What is to become of them? It is no crime to be poor and needy in such a year as this. But destitution and starvation may lead to crime, if relief is not afforded. We know of several gentlemen who are willing to give liberal sums, if they are sure it will be rightly expended. We were told by one gentleman that he would give a hundred dollars.

We suggest this plan. The Howard Association is organized, and the members and committees are from all the different Wards of the city. Let the funds be paid to that society; and that society rent a store, and open a provision store. And to such as are able to pay something for provisions, sell to them as far below cost as the funds contributed will justify. Ascertain as soon as possible, the amount of funds that can be raised: and then it will be known how much food and fuel can be given away or sold under cost. The ward committees of the association can ascertain who are entitled to relief, and give certificates. Such a plan has been tried elsewhere with success. It is upon a somewhat similar plan that the French government gives aid to the indigent of Paris.

This work ought to be commenced at once. It is said the pawnbrokers' shops will show that there is suffering already.

The ladies' association is also a good institution, and has heretofore done much good. The contributions of the benevolent will be faithfully applied by them. But there must be more done than in former years.

There are many who will suffer before applying to the Guardians of the Poor, and that spirit is commendable. They need only temporary relief—a *little* help. They can best be reached through the Howard Association.

FANATICISM ON BOTH SIDES.—The violent language and conduct of the Abolitionists of the north awakens occasionally equally fanatical language and opinions in the south. The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, is now advocating a re-opening of the slave trade. We have not seen its lead followed by any other papers. The *Mercury* has a right to express what opinions it thinks proper; but that the slave trade will ever be revived by law in this country is simply an absurdity. The current of public opinion, both north and south, is tending in quite the opposite direction. We have no doubt that if a bill to that effect was introduced into Congress next month the southern members themselves would vote it down, three to one, without any help from the north.

HON. RICHARD BEDDERAD.—We have received from this gentleman a volume containing the report of a Senate committee on the causes of sickness and death on board emigrant ships. The great number of deaths that occur on those ships has awakened public attention to the subject, and the Senate appointed a committee to investigate the causes, with a view to some legislation relative to the management of vessels engaged in the passenger trade. It is certainly needed. It is but a short time since a ship arrived, and reported having lost forty out of one hundred and sixty-three emigrant passengers. Such cases are not unfrequent; and undoubtedly could be in a great measure prevented by stringent legislation.

HOW FAR IT GOES.—The humbug report that Sebastopol was taken some time ago, it seems is going clear around the world, and occasioning some ridiculous performances. On the night of the 1st inst., the French and English residents of the city of Mexico had a grand illumination of their dwellings in honor of the taking of Sebastopol. They will feel a little flat when they find their candles were thrown away, and that the Mexicans are laughing at them. We shall next hear of an illumination at Canton, China, in Australia, &c.

RETURNED.—We were gratified, yesterday, to meet our respected friend, Col. David Sands, on the street, after his tour through Europe. He looks cheerful and happy, and, judging from the pleasant manner in which he described his "experience" while abroad, we are apprehensive that we may again lose the sight of his pleasant countenance among us.

☞ Hon. James A. Campbell, of Ohio, has just returned from Kansas territory, and he confirms the opinion of every sensible northern man that it will undoubtedly be a free State. He is a free-soil Whig. Kansas is nearly three times as large as Ohio.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.—The October number of this excellent Review is received. Its contents are as interesting as usual; and it is one of the best quarterlies published.

For sale by Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co.

☞ The loss of the ship *New Era* is one of the most melancholy accidents that has occurred for months, and there are many within that time. The New York *Herald* of the 18th contains a list of one hundred and forty-two bodies, found and buried, with such a description of them as the Coroner could give. The following are examples:

No. 140.—A male; about twenty-five years of age, and measured five feet nine inches; sandy hair and mustaches; dark pantaloons and white shirt.

No. 141.—A female; about twenty years of age; the eyes disfigured; P. B. marked upon her chemisette; on a finger ring found on her by deceased, were the letters T. B.

No. 142.—The body of a little boy, apparently ten years of age.

But we have no wish to publish the mournful list. It is, however, all the intelligence the relatives of the lost will ever receive. It is supposed seventy persons are still missing; which, added to the one hundred and eighty already picked up, will make two hundred and fifty deaths by this shipwreck.

Finances in Cincinnati.

We take the following from the Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday last:

Distrust of all banks and banking houses never was so extended as now. As one instance, one of our largest merchants, whose bank account has footed up about $250,000 a week, has concluded to keep his own funds, and check upon his own safe.

Mr. Sturges, of Ellis & Sturges, has refused to sign the assignment to Mr. Worthington, who however regards the signature of his partner as binding upon the firm here and in New York.

The depositors of T. S. Goodman & Co., representing some $400,000, have given their autographs, requesting a surrender of the assignment in the hands of Mr. Worthington. They believe with truth that Messrs. Goodman can settle their own affairs more advantageously than any one else.

The Citizens' Bank is continuing its settlements in its lately adopted way.

A Third street broker is paying forty cents for Kentucky Trust Company notes.

The Clinton Bank of Columbus is still received by the Trust Company Bank, as are suspended Ohio stock institutions.

The free banks of Indiana, says the Sandusky *Register*, are redeeming their circulation. The best of this is found in the fact that from Monday morning to Wednesday night last—three days—$76,000 of their notes were returned to the Auditor's office and cancelled—the parties receiving back an equal amount of the Stock Securities. The circulation is now reduced to $5,000,000; and is being redeemed at the rate of $50,000 every day.

The Bishop of London is said to be the owner of the Paddington estate, which is worth the enormous sum of a hundred thousand pounds sterling per year.

The Black Plague of the 14th Century.

There was one disease called the black death, the black plague, or the great mortality. The most dreadful visitation of it was one that begun in China, spread over Asia, and in the year 1348, entered Europe. Europe was then, however, not unused to plagues. Six others had made themselves famous during the preceding eight and forty years. The black plague spread from the South of Europe to the North, occupying about three years in its passage. In two years it had reached Sweden; in three years it had conquered Russia. The fatal influence came among men ripe to receive it. Europe was full of petty wars. Citizens were immured in cities in unwholesome houses overlooking filthy streets, as in beleaguered fortresses; for robbers, if not armies, occupied the roads beyond their gates. Husbandmen were starving feudal slaves; religion was mainly superstition; ignorance was dense and morals were debased; and little control was set upon the passions. Vessels with dead crews drifted about in the Mediterranean, and brought corruption and infection to the shores on which they stranded. In what spirit did the people, superstitious as they were in those old times meet the calamity? Many committed suicide in frenzy. Merchants, and rich men seeking to divert the wrath of Heaven from themselves, carried their treasures to the churches and monasteries, where, if the monks, fearing to receive infection with it, shut their gates against any such offering, it was desperately thrown to them over their walls. Even sound men corroded by anxiety, wandered about livid as the dead. Whole villages and towns of habitants tumbled to ruins. By the plague and the flight of terrified inhabitants, many thousand villages were left absolutely empty, and silent as the woods and fields. The Pope, in Avagnon, was forced, because all the consecrated yards were full, to consecrate as a burial place the river Rhone, and insure to the faithful an interment, if not in holy ground, at least in holy water. How the dead were carted out of towns for burial in pits, and how the terror of the people coined the fancy that, through indecent haste, many were buried out and thrown into those pits while living, every one knows—it was the incident of plague at all times. Italy was reported to have lost half its inhabitants. The Venetians fled to the islands and forsook their city, losing three men to four; and in Padua, when the plague ceased, two-thirds of the inhabitants were missing. This is the black death, which began towards the close of the year 1848 to ravage England, and of which Antony Wood says, extravagantly, that at the close of it, scarcely a tenth part of the people remained living.

Affairs in Washington.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.]

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The latest news from the West Indies represents the concentration of a considerable British fleet in the harbor of Greytown, in anticipation of another visit from the American squadron in those seas. This statement is probably well founded, but I have reason to believe that negotiations are going on here, which have progressed so far as to remove all danger of a collision between the naval forces of the two countries, at least as far as any question regarding Central America is concerned.

The pressure from without has brought about a better understanding between the negroes and mulattoes of Hayti and the mulattoes of Dominica. The French consul, in order to prevent the occupation of Samana by the Americans, has suggested an agreement by which Dominica will become a semi-independent State of the Haytien empire, reserving to itself the choice of its own rulers and the management of its local affairs, and more especially of its religion, which has heretofore been the chief bone of contention between the eastern and western ends of the island. If this arrangement be consummated, it will nip in the bud the incipient treaty for the partial annexation of Dominica to the United States, and will bring to a premature close the mission of Mr. and Mrs. Cauteau among the free colored republicans of the west end.

SNOW IN CANADA.—Persons from Quebec report that there has been excellent sleighing in that vicinity since the first of the present month. At the latest dates there was every indication that the usual five months' sleighing would be enjoyed the present season by the residents of the lower part of Canada East.

THE LOST TREASURE.—We understand that the treasure ($153,000) shipped by Page, Bacon & Co., on the Yankee Blade, was insured $17 per ounce; so that the house will lose only $5,000 by the accident. It is thought that the specie will never be recovered.

MORMONS IN KANSAS.—A mormon settlement is being made in Kansas. About 2,000 families go out in charge of Elder Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve, to a point about 100 miles west of the town of Kansas.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.—The Windham Bank, of Windham, Conn., was robbed on the night of the 17 inst. of twenty-two thousand dollars. This is the most extensive depredation of this character that has occurred for a long time.

The Northern Bee, of St. Petersburg, publishes a list of voluntary contributions made by the inhabitants of Taganrog and Rostoff, to buy ships to sink, in order to block up the Kertch Straits, leading from the Black Sea into the Sea of Azoff. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £20,000 sterling.

The year 1854 began on Sunday, and will end on Sunday, thus having fifty-three Sundays. January, April, July, October and December have each five Sundays. Such an array of Sundays, it is said, will not occur again until 1882.

☞ Another of the good Ladies of our City testifies to the efficacy of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1855.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which I administered, and the result was, to my great surprise, an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child now is in perfect health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both the young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used. MRS. ANN ATKISON,

38 Ninth street.

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 D. Kirkland & Co.,
60 Wood street.

nov18:3daw

☞ Prof. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—One of the recommendations of this great vegetable exhilerant is, that it strengthens for long endurance the very main-springs of life. The Arabs, as Dr. Morse has assured us in his interesting travels, use a certain herb, included in its ingredients, as a means of prolonging life; and it is well known that these wanderers of the desert live to a more advanced age than any other people. A venerable Sheik of the Beloulin tribe, who was accustomed to chew the leaves of the plant as we use tobacco, informed Dr. M. that he had never known a week's illness, and that he was 106 years of age! There is no manner of doubt that the INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL gives a permanent vigor to the vital organisation, removing disease where it exists in any other than an organic form, and fortifying the system against its attacks, when it has not yet obtained a foothold. A stimulant much more delightful in its effects than any form of distilled or fermented liquor, it clears instead of clouding the brain, and actually adds permanently to the natural vigor of the nerves, muscles and digestive organs. The fragile and delicate female, whether married or single, will find it the best remedy for the physical disturbances and irregularities incident to her structure and habits. It indubitably cures nervous trembings, flutterings of the heart; headaches, alarming fits, hysterics, dyspepsia, nausea, and regulates the secretions, whether too affluent or the reverse. All physical disabilities seem to vanish before its genial influence.

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. REYNER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City.

nov18:6daw

☞ 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. oct31:1m

☞ To all Whom it may Concern.—If you want a splendid fitting Suit you can get it at GRIBBLES. 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 E. GRIBBLE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, November 20.—A fire commenced this morning in Judson's Hotel which was gutted. Scarcely any portion of the contents were saved. Many of the boarders only escaped by the windows. The building was occupied and owned by J. & P. O'Grady. The fire was confined to the building.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Messrs. O'Grady estimate their loss by the destruction of Judson's Hotel at $50,000—insured for $40,000 in various offices. With the exception of the front wall, the whole building is in a heap of ruins.

Bank Robbers Arrested.

NEW LONDON, November 19.—George Bliss, sheriff, arrested four robbers of the Wyndham Bank, who were going on board the steamer at Allen's Point, last night, for New York. He recovered all but $2,000.

Explosion of Powder.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Two tons of powder exploded this morning in the Drying House of Jacob Johnston, Montgomery county, killing Henry Whistler and Josiah, his son.

Heavy Failures.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—David Stewart & Son, extensive wholesale grocers, have failed. Their liabilities are heavy—over $500,000.

Sailing of the California Steamer.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The North Star sailed for California with the mails and a large number of passengers.

Black Warrior at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—The Black Warrior is below.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Cotton dull; declining tendency; sales 350 bales N. O. middling at 9¼@9½. Flour heavy; 1000 bbls good Ohio at $5,62½@5,94; Southern declined 12c, sales 2000 bbls at $5,75@5,12½. Wheat unchanged; minute business at previous rates. Corn heavy; sales 30,000 bushels Pork advanced 12½c; sales 600 bbls mess at $12,75@12,87, active; buyers demand a reduction; sales at 10½@10¾. Whisky—Ohio 26. Coffee heavy. Orleans Sugar, new crop, 6⅞. Stocks heavy; money scarce. Ohio sixes 95; Virginia sixes 93; Canton 16½; N. Y. Central 80; Erie 32¾; Cleveland and Toledo 56.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.—Flour dull; shipping brands held at $5,50. Rye Flour and Corn Meal, nothing doing. The former is held at $4,12½, and the latter $4,12½. The demand for Wheat is limited; sales 4000 bus prime Penna. white at $2, afloat; red held at $1,90. Rye scarce and in demand at $1,22. Corn lower and more offering; sales 12,000 to 14,000 bus at 80@81 for prime dry new yellow, and 83@84 for new and old mixed, and 87 for strictly prime, and 88 for old and new white mixed, afloat. Oats steady; sales 1000 bus Delaware at 53. Whisky advanced; sales in bbls at 46@46½.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—The market has risen two inches; weather clear and pleasant. Flour in moderate demand at $5,50@5,75. Whisky held higher; no sales. Hogs firmer and left off demand; sales 600 head at $5,30@5,50. Sales green meat at 3, 4@6, for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Money continues to improve.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Cotton unchanged; sales yesterday 3,500 bales middling at 8¾. Stock of Moss Pork nearly exhausted; sales at $19,50@20,00. Molasses 18c. Flour $8,50. Rice lower: sales at 5c.

Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—The receipts of Beeves are large, demand active. The offerings at the scales to-day were 1,850; 100 were left over unsold, and 1,650 sold in the city at 2¾@4¾ on the hoof, equal to 5¼@6¾ net, and average 3½ gross. Only 11 were sold at extreme prices. Hogs very brisk at 5½@6¾. Sheep...supply large, dull at 3@3½ gross.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO LET'S FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A Card.

PROF. MILLAR & BRO politely announce to the Ladies that they have formed Ladies classes, which meet daily at 11 A. M. and from 3 till 5 P. M.

M. & Bro. have fitted up a room expressly for Ladies.

MRS. MILLAR will be in attendance, and will assist in the ladies department.

Terms for the course six dollars. *Success guaranteed.*

Academy is 54 FAYETTE BUILDING, corner of Fourth and Wood street, over Weldon's Book Store. nov21

PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY, November 20, 1854.—The President and Directors of the Pittsburgh Trust Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after 27th inst.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

nov21td

MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.—Godey's Lady's Book, for December.

Peterson's Magazine, for December.

Popular Tales: by Madame Guizot; translated from the French by Mrs. Bellows; full of beautiful illustrations, and bound in cloth; price 38 cents.

Governess Children: by Alice Cary; illustrated; 75 cents.

Merle Harvytide, his 14 mark; illustrated; $1,50.

Sol. Smith's New Book; full of humor; 50 cents.

Emerson's Poetical Works; all of them; bound.

Daniel Webster's Great Speeches, 2 vols; $2,50.

Fashion and Famine; new edition; $1.

The Mariner's Mass, a sea story; 50 cents.

The Lamplighter; $2 For sale by

H. MINER & CO.,
No. 32 Smithfield street.

CHILDREN'S TRIALS, OR THE LITTLE ROPE-DANCERS, and other tales, full of colored plates, being one of the best and most beautiful books for children ever issued; bound in cloth, price 87 cents, only. Received this day and for sale by

H. MINER & CO.,
nov21 No. 32 Smithfield street.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WILSON, No. 67 Market street, corner of Fourth, has received a large lot of fine Watches, suitable for railroad and river men. Also, Ladies Earrings and Chains, of the most desirable patterns and at very low prices. Also, Jewelry, Castors, Tea Warn, Spectacles, and Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., all at lower prices than usual elsewhere, and warranted.

Watch repairing done promptly in the best manner. Jewelry manufactured to order.

MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.—Godey's Lady's Book.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine

Received and for sale at the cheap Book Store of

W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
76 Fourth street.

EXTRA FAMILY BUTTER, put up in 10 and 20 pound pages, prepared for family use, received this day by railroad and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

APPLES.—100 bbls Russet, Newton Pippin, Golden Gate, Bambos, &c, received this day by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

LARD.—10 kegs received and for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—10 firkins for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

WRAPPING PAPER—200 reams common and medium to arrive and for sale by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHIMNEY TOPS—50 of various patterns received by

HENRY H. COLLINS.

Bridge Meeting.

BANK EXCHANGE, NOVEMBER 17, 1854.—Members present: Messrs. Wallace, Blakely, Mowry, Ewalt, Leech, and Immesche; Mr. Wallace president in the chair.

On motion, J. P. BARR was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Ewalt the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the SHARPSBURG BRIDGE COMPANY, of Allegheny county, is now due on demand, and that the Secretary be authorized to give public notice of the fact to the subscribers, by publication in two daily newspapers published in the City of Pittsburgh.

On motion, The following committee was appointed to confer with the Stockholders: Messrs. Blakely, Barr and Ewalt.

On motion, The Board adjourned to meet on FRIDAY, 24th, at 2 o'clock.

J. P. BARR, Secy. pro. tem.

nov20:3t

Wanted.

A SITUATION by a young Man, as CLERK or BOOKKEEPER, in an Office or Store; has experience in city business; is a good penman and competent book-keeper, and can give good references from former employers. Address S. L., Lock Box 11, P. O. nov20

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP WITHOUT A RIVAL!

PITTSBURGH, (Fifth Ward,) February 25, 1850.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS: On the 18th inst. I caught a very severe cold. The night following I went to bed earlier than usual; yet, notwithstanding I had dispatched the night before, I was so severe that I could not sleep—neither could those in the room with me. The person sleeping with me was so much annoyed by my coughing, that he got up and went to a drug store and bought a bottle of your Cough Syrup, one dose of which, to my great astonishment, stopped my cough, as if by magic. I went to work in the morning, and am now quite well. Yours, &c.,

JOHN DEAN.

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above circumstance, and that the statement given is true.

A. JOHNSON.

Prepared and for sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. nov20

KEEP THE CHEST WARM BY USING THE MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR.—The Protector is simply a prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest in so agreeable a manner, that, once worn, it becomes a necessary and a comfort. Sold wholesale and retail by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 57 Wood street.

VERY LATEST MUSIC.—HENRY KLEBER has just received per express the following excellent new music, just issued by Pitts & Pond and Hall & Son, New York:

Little dear, good bye; beautiful new ballad, composed and dedicated to Henry Kleber, by Wm. V. Wallace.

I love and I am happy; new song by do.

When shall we meet; new ballad by do.

Down the river, down the Ohio; new Ethiopean song.

Fly Zephyre, Southern Arietta: by S. F. Scull.

PIANO:

Bellona, Polka de Concert, very brilliant: composed by H. Kleber.

Album Leaves; a collection of Polkas, Waltzes, Marches, etc., in six numbers, composed and arranged expressly for young pupils: by Henry Kleber.

No. 1. Clara Polka Mazurka;
" 2. Love letter Galiop;
" 3. Meet me March;
" 4. Hazel Dell Waltz;
" 5. Summer Side Quickstep;
" 6. Stolen Kiss Polka.

Dream Life Schottisch: by Francis H. Brown.

Game King Schottisch: by do.

Spring Flowers, brilliant Waltz: by Jacho.

HENRY KLEBER,
nov20 101 Third street, sign of the Golden Harp.

MAGAZINES, &c.—Godey, for December; 20 cents.

Peterson, for December; 20 cents.

Theatrical Journeywork: by Sol. Smith, Esq.

Poems: by Amelia.

Shakspeare's Scholar: by B. Grant White.

Bailey's Grammar; an entire new work.

Bailey's Primary Grammar; an entire new work:

Just received by express at the cheap Book Store of

SAMUEL B. LAUFFER'S,
No. 87 Wood street.

APPLES—57 bbls Apples, prime quality, for sale by

JAS. M'LAUGHLIN,
nov20 No. 10 Smithfield st.

PIG IRON—100 tons Juniata, cold blast charcoal;
100 " Nos. 1 and 2 Anthracite;
100 " Mercer County, coke: for