Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::::NOVEMBER 23.

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.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

All hands about our establishment keep thanksgiving, and we shall consequently issue no paper to-morrow.

A BID FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Philadelphia papers have revived the oft defeated project of erecting "An Executive Mansion" for the use of the governor of the State. Such a house they would have built and furnished at the expense of the State, for the residence of the governor during his term of office, like the "White House" at Washington. Such a house as would satisfy its projectors, would cost at least a hundred thousand dollars. They would no doubt begin with a smaller appropriation, but succeeding legislatures would be asked for more. By the time the house was completed it would be necessary to increase the governor's salary to about $10,000 a year, to enable him to occupy the "mansion" with becoming dignity. The furniture would have to be renewed for each new governor elected.

The Philadelphia papers say that if the legislature will remove to Philadelphia, and make that city hereafter its permanent place of meeting, the city will voluntarily contribute a large portion of the expense of the "mansion." There we have it.

The Philadelphians consider their great city the State, in fact, and all the balance of the territory mere suburbs. The seat of government must be removed to the city. But, lest some ignorant law makers should be too stupid to be convinced that Philadelphia ought to rule the whole State, a bribe is offered. Give us the legislature, and we will give you a governor's house. With the legislature in that city, what wonders could be performed, financially and politically. U. S. Senators in any quantity could be supplied by the city. The money of the State could be usefully employed by its merchants, and the balance of the State could have the privilege of building railroads, if they all pointed towards Philadelphia, and not otherwise. The pay of the members would have to be largely increased, to enable them to live in that city, and enjoy all its luxuries and follies.

It is easy to see what an undue and dangerous influence that city would acquire over the government, if located there. The whole project smacks of extravagance, and of a local ambition that entirely overlooks the rights and interests of other parts of the State. The legislature sits quite near enough to that city now, and is quite enough under its influence. It is within 100 miles of Philadelphia, but five hours ride. It is 250 miles from Pittsburgh; and by the best route, 500 from Erie. The project of removing it still further from the western and northern portions of the State is an absurdity; and not only absurd, but iniquitous.

Wait till the State is out of debt before projects are urged that would undoubtedly increase the public expense, and be of no possible benefit. We need no governor's house. There are plenty of men willing to be governor, and rent their own house. Philadelphia will have to bid higher, or wait some time longer, before becoming the seat of government.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

The New York Evening *Post*, of the 21st, says:

"The oyster trade is picking up very fast, and large numbers of men are again employed in the business."

Every one is satisfied now that they are as wholesome this year as ever, and they sell as fast as ever.

C. L. Maltby, whose depot is under the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, has wisely prepared for a large demand on Thanksgiving day. He has just received a large supply of fresh and excellent oysters from the east, which he sells cheap.

Thanksgiving day is not a "*fast* day." Its design and mode of observance are quite the opposite of that. Something good to eat, and plenty of it, is the rule for Thanksgiving day; and certainly nothing better or cheaper can be provided than a can of Maltby's excellent oysters. Cyrus Reed, Esq., who has charge of the depot, will supply all orders on the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner, as we have lately learned by experience. Maltby's oysters are good and cheap. Call and get some.

DINNER AT THE CITY HOTEL.

We happened to see, last evening, the bill of fare for the dinner at the City Hotel to-day; and it is a thanksgiving dinner, sure enough. Canvass-back ducks, all kinds of fish, fowls, pies, puddings and fixings were named in the bill; and the lovers of good dinners may be assured they will be cooked right. It is evident Messrs. Glass & Carr know what thanksgiving means, and how to render a hotel a popular and favorite resort.

THE SUPPER AT MARTIN'S RESTAURANT, on Tuesday evening, was one of the most delightful entertainments ever given in our city. MARTIN is a man who knows how to set a table, and on Tuesday evening it was set and provided in a manner that cannot be excelled in any city in the Union. Those who are fond of good dishes should give him a call.

FORT WAYNE.

On Tuesday evening last a number of the excursionists who visited Fort Wayne at the recent opening of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad to that place, assembled at the Merchant's Exchange.

On motion, Samuel Gormley, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Capt. John D. Davis appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to the officers of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company; to the citizens along the line of railroad; and most especially to our friends of Fort Wayne; for the kindness and unbounded hospitality extended to us during our visit and excursion.

Resolved, That the beauty of location of the city of Fort Wayne, the number and elegance of its public and private buildings, the greatness of its commerce and resources, and its central position, render it a most important and attractive point on the line of trade and travel to and from the great western north-western section of our country.

Resolved, That the immense tracts of fine lands at the heads of the Maumee and Wabash Valley, and adjacent to the line of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, and the almost unlimited extent of their capacities to employ and sustain a dense population and supply a heavy trade, must in all future time constitute the railway to Fort Wayne, and connection therewith, West of it particularly, interesting and valuable improvements to Pittsburgh and vicinity.

Resolved, That the continuation of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thereby opening to us the most direct and best route to reach that city, and connect with its fifteen hundred miles of railroads, reaching West and Southwest of it, deserves and demands the careful consideration and active sympathy of the business men of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That to secure an interchange of views on this important subject, the following persons be appointed a committee to call a public meeting of our citizens at such time and place as they may deem best calculated to further the prosecution of the said work.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published, and a copy be forwarded by the Chairman to the Editors of the Fort Wayne newspapers.

The following are the names of the committee to call the meeting:

Samuel Gormley, Henry Woods, James Marshall, John Willock, Edward Gregg, Geo. F. Gillmore, Robert M. Riddle, J. Heron Foster, D. N. White, James W. Riddle, A. B. M'Calmont, Dr. E. D. Gazzam, Wm. C. Robinson.

SAMUEL GORMLEY, *Chairman.*

JOHN D. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

NECK AND NECK.—The political race of Governor in New York. The whig nag hitherto, has [illegible]

☞ The following communication will look rather strange in a Democratic paper; but it comes from a Democrat, who says if we must have a Whig U. S. Senator, let him be a Pittsburgher. We are not disposed to give the Senatorship to the Whigs, however. There will be an animated contest for the high place. There are likely to be some forty candidates, and each will have some friends among the 138 electors. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to foretell results. The *three Williams* of Pittsburgh will doubtless be there, and they know how to present their own claims;

For the Morning Post.

United States Senator.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is not less amusing than humiliating to note the surges of the Whig fusion party at the present moment on the Senator question. Conceding the fact that the Democracy may not be able to select a champion from its own ranks for the important office named, we should by no means be indifferent as to the material to be selected by the opposition. For obvious reasons, the west is entitled to the man. This should not be lost sight of, nor conceded for trifling reasons. As we are not in possession of first class statesman, the next best thing we can do is to furnish common sense, practical men, whose good judgment and gentlemanly demeanor would at all times command attention and respect. Men who have learned the wants of the people from themselves, and appreciate them. Men of tact, industry and sagacity. We have such men and not least among them is GEN. WILLIAM ROBISON. The selection of such a man would be of immense value to the west and to the State. His constituency might not be annoyed with long speeches, but they might be certain of good works. His eminently practical and useful character is by no means local, nor would he be a novice to the duties of even a United States Senator.

YOUNG AMERICA.

Extracts from an Iowa Letter.

We extract from a letter written by one of the most honest, candid and intelligent old citizens, who has resided in and near this city for nearly a half century.

He purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres about four miles from the city of Davenport, [illegible] at $12.50 per acre. He took his family there; and as they were not farmers, and he had spent his life, since he had strength to work, at mechanism—and by-the-by, was one of the best mechanics we had about Pittsburgh—he knew but little about agriculture. Therefore, he had tolerably hard work, as he says, to make a living for his family and self since he located there; but it would seem he is not discouraged, as appears from the following extract:

"I am not tired of farming, although I have to work pretty hard sometimes. Yet I console myself with the reflection that it is the most *independent* life a man can live. I know that many in comparatively easy circumstances in your and other cities, are extremely anxious to provide the necessaries for subsistence of their families for the coming winter. We look forward with the prospect of plenty, let prices rule as they may. Our bread and taters are safe; our meat is in the pen, and will be in the barrel at the proper time." All the other little things, such as butter, eggs, &c., &c., are in the way of being ready, as they may be required. Our coffee, sugar, molasses, &c., are on hand; therefore we may hope to get through the winter without much difficulty.

I feel thankful for the providence that I came here with my family when I did. I would not exchange my situation now with many I know who are considered rich, and that cut a wide swarth in the world. No, my dear friend, I enjoy more comfort and content here this year than I did in the twenty-five past years, two spent in and near Pittsburgh. And with the blessings of God, I hope to be more comfortable than I am now. I have sold ten acres of my land at seventy dollars per acre and expect to sell ten acres more in a few weeks at the same rate, which will leave one hundred acres and the improvements, which I would refuse an offer of ten thousand dollars in cash for.

The city of Davenport has improved very much in the last three years. This summer there were about three hundred houses built in the city, still there are neither houses or rooms to let. I have never yet seen a TO-LET on a house in the city, indeed it is rare to find a house half finished before it is rented. If there were more houses there would be many more inhabitants in the city."

An Important Case.

A curious case is now being argued before the Supreme Court of New York, involving the right to the ground now occupied by Trinity Church, New York city. The case is that of Christopher C. Kiersted vs. the Rector and Wardens of Trinity Church and the State of New York. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The complainant in this suit claims to be descended from Anneke Jenz, who, in 1663, or thereabouts, was possessed of certain estates in New York, amounting to nearly 200 acres. Upon the capture of the island in 1664 by the British, her title was confirmed, rolling over and over, the land taken possession of by the Duke of York and by him leased to one Seckners. After his accession to the throne, the property was known as the King's Farm, and subsequently to 1697, when the Parish of Trinity Church was incorporated, was from time to time leased by the corporation, which has retained uninterrupted possession of it to the present time.

"The complaint alleges that the property was held in trust for Anneke Jenz and her heirs by the British Government until the year 1783, after which time the State of New York took to the trust, and prays that the plaintiff and as many of the heirs of the said Anneke Janz as may become parties to the suit, may be placed in possession thereof, and that the corporation of Trinity Church may be made to account for the rents and profits derived from the property from 1788 to the present time.

"They also allege that they were ignorant of the tenure by which the corporation of Trinity Church held this property until 1846, when a suit similar to this made the facts known.

"The defendants severally demur to the complaint, which they allege is insufficient to form the ground of any action, and because the defendants have been in uninterrupted possession of the property for more than twenty years."

Suffering in Nebraska.

The following, which we take from the Philadelphia *Argus*, should warn all who are departing for Kansas or Nebraska, to prepare for winter there. There may be much suffering and death, if food and other necessaries of life are not speedily supplied to those already there:

"A gentleman recently returned from the far West, informs the New York *Mirror*, that there is already much suffering among the Nebraska emigrants for the necessaries of life; and the coming winter threatens to prove fatal to a large portion of the settlers. Without houses to live in, without markets (if they had money) to supply them food, and with no fish and very little game, the poor emigrants who have gone out there under the lead of Anti-Slavery fanatics, must hurry home or die for want of food. In most cases these poor squatters have not money enough to pay their way back to their comfortable New England homes, for which they are now sadly sighing. Will our Abolition philanthropists who have been instrumental in getting up this exodus, provide some miraculous manner to save their deluded victims from starvation?"

PAYMENT OF ARREARS TO CHILDREN OF PENSIONERS.—When a pension certificate has been issued in favor of the children of a deceased person entitled to a pension, and one of those named in the certificate cannot be found, the others will draw only their respective shares, unless the then absentee has been absent so long without being heard from as to raise a legal presumption of his death, according to the laws of the State where he had lived. In such a case, a certificate from the proper court, affirming that satisfactory evidence has been produced to that effect, will be considered sufficient proof of the right of the surviving children to receive his share of pension also; and if one of the children named in the certificate dies unmarried before the reception of the certificate, the share of pension due him may be paid to the surviving children, under the law of June 19, 1840, without the intervention of an administrator.

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.—The officials from Putnam and Schuyler counties enable us to state the aggregate vote thrown for Governor at the recent election, exclusive of the scattering or imperfect ballots:—

Clark	157,124	Ullman	122,098
Seymour	156,661	Bronson	33,794

Total vote for Governor, 469,674.

☞ We would call the attention of the readers of the *Morning Post* to the card of George Watson, offering himself as a volunteer candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward. He is among the oldest residents, having resided in our city more than fifty years. He is among the oldest members of the legal profession, and well qualified for the office.

[From the Scientific American.]

The Coal Industry of the United States.

It is scarcely possible to appreciate the vast internal resources of the United States; they are unequalled by those of any other country; no person can doubt this after reading "Taylor's Statistics of Coal." Our bituminous coal fields embrace an area of 133,133 square miles, whilst that of all Europe amounts to only 17,507 miles. Yet with all our inexhaustible coal fields, some of them the easiest worked in the world, our coal trade is but of yesterday in comparison with that of England. The great abundance of wood in the Atlantic States by the early settlers, afforded an abundance of cheap and clean fuel for a long time, but owing to its having become so scarce and dear in many places within the past twenty years, attention has been directed to its substitute—American coal—which is now becoming a trade of vast importance. It is a singular fact, that the coal trade of our country commenced with 465 tons in the year 1820, which were sent to Philadelphia by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. This small amount completely filled the market, and was only disposed of with some difficulty during the year. In 1827, it—the coal trade—increased to 49,047 tons; in 1837 to 881,026 tons; in 1847 to 3,000,000, and 1852 to 4,383,730 tons; this year it is calculated that it will exceed 5,000,000 tons. These statistics relate only to the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, for we have not been furnished with any data of our bituminous coal trade. The amount of bituminous coal, both mined and consumed in our country annually, must now be very great; we do not know that it equals the anthracite, but it certainly must come close up to it. It is now used on the steamboats on the Ohio and the Mississippi, and in all the cities and villages on the banks of these rivers. We also perceive that the ferry steamboats which ply on the rivers bounding our city, have been using the Cumberland coal for a month past, and we are told that a number of foundries use nothing else. We may safely set down the amount of all kinds of coal consumed in our country at 10,000,000 per annum. This is certainly a great amount, but when we consider that Great Britain produces 31,500,000 tons per annum, we have some efforts to make yet before we reach that figure. But it will not require many years to accomplish this, for if our anthracite coal has increased in thirty-four years from 365 tons to half a million, what increase may we not expect both in it and the bituminous coal produce during the next twenty years. As the anthracite region of Pennsylvania embraces an area of but 437 square miles, only a 304th part of our bituminous coal area, we can form some conception of what the coal trade will yet attain to, in the future history of our country.

The Burlington Duel—A Foolish Trick.

We have this morning learned the particulars of the duel which was reported to have come off near Burlington on Saturday. It appears that three young gentlemen of this city, one of whom is a merchant, another a physician, and the third a member of the legal profession, while at Burlington on Friday, on a frolic, arranged a sham duel to come off between two of their number on the following morning.

The plan was put in execution, blank shots were fired; the merchant pretended to be wounded in the arm; his assumed opponent shammed to have received a shot in the thigh; and the farce ended in a pretended reconciliation.

The parties in the affair are annoyed at various rumors that have grown out of the transaction, but they have nobody to blame but themselves for figuring at all in so foolish a transaction. We have the names of those concerned, but refrain from making them public.

The occurrence was considered as a jest, and it was designed to restrict all knowledge of it to a certain circle, but it has gone further than was at first intended, and the actors in it are reaping the fruits of their own folly.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Santa Anna.

The N. Y. *Herald* says: The letter of our Vera Cruz correspondent confirms our previous accounts of the critical position in which the Mexican Dictator is placed. It would appear that the party which was mainly instrumental in bringing him into power is now heartily sick of his rule, and lament the state of disorganization into which the country is reduced. His retirement is again hinted at, but it is considered that he could now only escape the victorious insurgents either by Puebla or Vera Cruz, and it was not unlikely that these avenues would soon be closed against him. On the 21st of December the people are to vote whether he is to continue to rule or not, and if in the negative, they are to say who is to be his successor. The result will be made known in February of next year. It is said that his Imperial Highness intends in this to burlesque the *role* of Napoleon; and in the meantime he has founded an alliance with the Seminole chief Wild Cat, who is to assist him in repressing fillibusteros. In the event of a war with the United States he hopes for aid from Austria.

ACCIDENT ON THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The express train which left Pittsburgh on Sunday night, was thrown off the track about noon on Monday, twenty-four miles this side of Philadelphia. The coupling between the second and third passenger cars broke, and the latter went down the embankment, rolling over and over, and finally landing upon its side. The car was full of passengers, and they were thrown into the greatest confusion, which was not a little heightened by the fact that the stove became broken, and its burning contents were scattered among the passengers.

The car was very much broken, so much so that most of the inmates were extricated through the breaches in the bottom. The Rev. Mr. Wheat, a Baptist clergyman, was hurt about the spine, and Capt. Hay, of York, was struck in the side, and escaped from the stove set fire to the car, but the flames were speedily extinguished.

BENEVOLENCE AND WAR.—The English papers are commending the efforts of a young English lady, who is organizing a corps of nurses to attend to the wants of the wounded in the Crimea. They pay her benevolence some very high compliments, and speak of her acts as deserving almost of an apotheosis. The same papers are urging the British Government to send another hundred thousand men into the Crimea to cut the throats and blow out the brains of the Russians. If it be such a heaven-born act of benevolence to assuage the wounds begotten by war, why expose so many to the chances of getting hurt. The sympathy which is excited by the one act most condemns the other, especially as this scourge of war is inflicted upon humanity for the maintenance of no principle for their good. It is the old fight of despotic governments for national aggrandisement, and has not a single principle of public good to commend it to the favor of the rest of the world.—*Ledger.*

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—The Nacogdoches *Chronicle*, of the 31st ult., says:

"Emigrant families are seen daily in our streets. They seem well provided with the necessaries of life, and bear the evidences of good living. A majority of those we have seen this season have negro property with them."

GREEN.—The frosts and snows of the last week or two have given the wild geese of the Canadas "notice to quit," and they have accordingly bade farewell to their summerretreats, and may be seen daily flying over our heads on their way to the regions of the sundy South.—*Boston Journal.*

The Somerset Democrat, of last week, was printed on paper the color of a new cent.

The tall peaks of the Alleghenies were tipped with snow, last week.

Col. Benton is to lecture in Baltimore, on the 12th of December, on the Pacific Railroad.

A grand military display is expected on the occasion of the inauguration of Judge Pollock.

The snow was one foot deep at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Monday.

Long boots are among the latest New York Fashions for ladies. They are said to come up—ever so high!

Hon. Sam. Houston is said to have been engaged in organizing Know Nothing lodges in Texas. Don't believe it.

Several cases of cholera occurred in Phœnixville, Chester county, three of which proved fatal.

Although emery has been sought for in all parts of the world, it has only been found in two places—in the Island of Naxos, in Greece, and at a few spots in Turkey. The annual production is at present limited to two thousand tons of Naxos stone and sixteen hundred tons of Turkish.

Farms and Farmers.

There are no less than 1,449,075 farms and plantations in the United States, averaging 203 acres each, and of the value, with implements, each $2,362, about one thirteenth of the whole area of the organized States and Territories is improved. In New England 26 acres in the hundred are improved; in the south 16; in the southwest, 5. About one sixth of the national domain is occupied or in ownership. The average value of occupied land in New England is $20.27; in the middle States, 28 dollars; southern States, $5.34; southwest, $6.26; northwest, $11.39; Texas, $1.44 per acre. Of a large number of cultivators taken at random, 1 in 9 in Kentucky, 1 in 22 in Louisiana, 4 in 27 in Rhode Island, 1 in 56 in South Carolina, 1 in 198 in Michigan, cultivate less than ten acres each.

The value of the agricultural products of the United States in 1854, may be estimated at $1,000,000,000. Thirty-three million acres of land are in meadow, 11 millions in wheat, 31 millions in corn, 5 millions in cotton, two millions in potatoes, &c.—113 millions in all crops.

There are 74,000 planters producing over 5 bales of cotton each; 2,681 sugar planters; 551 rice planters, growing over 20,000 lbs. each; 12,746 tobacco planters, raising over 3,000 lbs. each; 8,327 hemp planters.

The total capital invested in manufacturing, mining and mechanic arts in 1850 was $527,209,193; the raw material used was valued at $554,650,038; the males employed 717,479; females, 225,512; the wages paid $229,736,377; the annual product $1,013,836,453; the per cent profit, 43.

THE APPLE CROP.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: The crop of apples in New England this year, as it has been in every even year since the Baldwin came into general cultivation, is too large for the demand, and the price has been drooping until they are now dull in this vicinity and Boston at $1,25@$1,50 per barrel, and may be had delivered at the railroad depots thirty or forty miles from Boston, at 35 to 40 cents a bushel.

A HINT TO STOCK JOBBERS.—The London Diogenes says: Amongst the Russian prisoners captured at Alma is a general officer, "of majestic personal appearance, and rather advanced in life." He refuses to disclose his name. Why not receive a telegraphic message (via Marseilles,) announcing that it has been discovered that it turns out to be—Nicholas Romanoff! It would have a splendid effect on the market.

DELEGATE FROM KANSAS TERRITORY.—A very large meeting of citizens of Kansas Territory was held at Leavenworth City on the 15th inst. No nomination was made for delegate to Congress. Gen. Whitfield addressed the meeting. It is supposed that he will, by general consent, be the candidate of the squatter sovereignty of Kansas river, and part of the south side, at least.

☞ The Cleveland *Leader* says: "There is to be a great Railroad Convention in this city on the 28th inst. The four great Eastern Railroads will be represented, namely: The New York and Erie, the New York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio."

A BRIEF CONFAB.—"Colonel, what do you think of the Whig party now?"

"Think! I'll tell you what. If I had a demand against it for $10, I would make affidavit that it is about to leave the State."—*Herald.*

CENSUS OF MICHIGAN.—A census has been taken in Michigan lately, which State is found to contain 506,078 inhabitants. In 1840 it had 397,964 inhabitants. Increase in four years, 108,733.

DISCRETIFUL.—A fire engine has been introduced into one of the back towns of Wisconsin. The editor speaking of it calls it a four-wheeled squirt.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS OF LIFE.—It has been determined by the Treasury Department to extend the appropriation for saving of life on the coasts of the United States, inaugurated by the act of the 3d of March last, and New Jersey. Instructions have been issued by the Secretary, directing that the number of life-boats stations on those coasts shall be doubled. That is, that there shall be one every five miles, instead of every ten miles, as at present. At each of those stations there is to be provided a house for the temporary shelter of the life-boat, capable of containing 400 souls. Each station, also, has a fifteen-pounder mortar to throw two fathom (600 feet) of hemp shot line.

FREE COLORED PERSONS TRAVELING IN CARS.—A colored man in Indiana, lately brought suit before a magistrate, against the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, because they refused to admit him to the cars as a passenger, until he produced evidence of his freedom. The justice awarded him twenty dollars damages, but the Company appealed to the Circuit Court of Clark county, and a few days ago the decision was reversed. The court in Louisville (Kentucky Tribunal) held, although the legal proposition is that all persons are free, yet the fact being that the colored persons are not free, it is reasonable that the matter should be settled in each case at the time the colored person applies for his seat.

THE FIRE AT MONTROSE.—The fire at Montrose, Pa., on the 10th inst., consumed twenty eight buildings. The heaviest sufferers were R. Wilson, $5,000; D. Lathrop, $6,000; W. Singleton, $6,000; P. A. Locke, $3,000; Bently & Read, $1,500; Abel Turrell, $5,000; Lathrop & Co., $5,000; and J. C. Post, $3,000. Many other sufferers were only partially insured, and others not at all.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—James F. Young, the agent on the Columbia (Pa.) Railroad, charged with being instrumental in the death of Thomas Bentley, near Pennsylvania ville, by pushing him off the cars when the train was in motion, has been committed to the Chester county prison to take his trial for murder.

SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.—The celebrated clipper ship Great Republic, having been rebuilt with the reduction of one of her decks, is now loading at New York for San Francisco. She has the Forbes rig, with all the modifications and improvements.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—Mrs. Lucy Bradshaw, who was the first woman ever married in Louisville, died recently in Madison county, Kentucky. She was present at the siege of Boonsboro', in 1776, and was born in Virginia, in July, 1761.

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

NEW YORK, February 7, 1853.

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, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I can conscientiously recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used. MRS. ANN JEMISON,

38 Ridge 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 J. Kidd & Co.,
50 Wood street.

nov18cdaw

☞ 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 treatise, use a certain herd, included in its ingredients, as a means to form "long life; and it is well known that those wanderers of the desert live to a more advanced age than any other people. A venerable Sheik of the Bedouin 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 organization, 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 tremblings, flutterings of the heart, headaches, fainting 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. 50 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. S. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. nov18:2daw

☞ 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 fruit 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.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The steamer Canadian arrived at Portland at 12 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th. She brings 44 cabin, and 108 steerage passengers.

LIVERPOOL, November 6th.—Intelligence from various sources has been received, of the progress of the siege to the 29th. Official despatches have also been received from Dundas, Cathcart, and Hamelin, detailing the operations of the allies to the 11th; the 1st day of the bombardment only, published on the 6th. Hamelin says if the Russians had not closed the entrance to the harbor by sinking ships, the allied squadron, after the first fire, could have successfully run in and placed themselves in communication with the land forces, without perhaps greater loss than they have now actually suffered. The English loss is one ship, two lieutenants—Chase and Madden—killed, and sixteen officers wounded; in all 41 men killed, and 266 wounded. The ships were considerably damaged by shot and shells. The French loss is 30 killed and 180 wounded.

On the evening of the 26th, the Russians, eight thousand strong, made a sortie from Sebastopol, and also from the direction of Balaklava, but were repulsed, one thousand men being left dead on the field.

According to the latest telegraphic advices, the attack upon the fortifications from sea had not been renewed. The bombardment from the heights had been vigorously continued, and the forts, at Quarantine and Constantine, had been razed, and the southern tower, and other works, had been demolished. The town is stated to be have been on fire in three different places.

It was evident that Sebastopol could not hold out much longer. According to one account, the assault would be made on the 2d or 3d of November.

A telegraphic despatch has been published by a Greek house to the effect that the place had positively been captured, although it is believed by many that it requires confirmation.

Telegraphic despatches published at London, on the morning of the 7th, state that the town of Sebastopol was in ruins; that the French chasseurs kill all the artillery men who show themselves at the embrasures; that during all night a shower of balls poured into the forts, leaving the enemy no possibility of repairing disasters. The Russian fleet sought shelter under buildings alongside the quays, but the allies were about to fire upon them from new batteries with red-hot balls.

A London gazette extraordinary was published on the morning of the 7th, with further despatches from Lord Raglan. Lord Dunkkin was taken prisoner by the Russians during a recent engagement. The Russians had all withdrawn from the forts in the vicinity of Balaklava. Reshan states that Menschikoff was not in Sebastopol, but was with the main body of the army on the plains north of Sushberal. It is stated that the French lost two hundred men by explosions, while the English loss is under one hundred killed and wounded. As the British and French forces have been much cut up by disease and losses, reinforcements are urgently called for from England. During the past two weeks four thousand men have been sent from England, including amongst them detachments of regiments recently from Canada. The reinforcements make the number of British infantry in the Crimea thirty thousand. The French reinforcements are on a much larger scale.

Thirteen out of twenty-four iron cylinders ordered at Woolwich, for conveyance to Sebastopol, to blow up the sunken ships at mouth of the harbor, have been completed and shipped for their destination. Each cylinder will contain 1000 lbs powder, which will be ignited by a battery.

One hundred and twenty gun boats, with 2 heavy guns in each, have been ordered by the war office, together with 40 floating batteries with 70 guns each. All will be ready in spring, for the attack upon Cronstadt.

A camp of 10,000 men is to be formed at Aldeshot for the spring campaign in the Baltic.

Besides the 200,000 men facing the Austrian frontier, while Austria has embattled along her frontier from Cracow to the Danube 200,000 men and 24,000 in the principalities. On both sides there is great activity.

The latest news, with regard to Prussia, is that on the 12th inst., the Czar refused entrance to the Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, November 6th.—Consols closed at 94 for money and 94⅛ on account.

The details of the siege published to-day, cannot rather an unfavorable feeling. Railway security steady.

It is then Nicholas who is reported to have gained a victory over Schamyl, near Frozzais, on the frontier of Circassia.

FRANCE.—The order prohibiting Mr. Soule from passing through France had been withdrawn.

Railroad Collision—Ordination.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The passenger train of the Harlem Railroad ran into the New Haven freight train, near Stamford, at a ¼ past six o'clock this morning. Many were badly injured, amongst others, Mr. Cummings, the conductor, whose legs were broken. The accident, it appears, involved no loss of life. Some are injured seriously, if not fatally. The cars were badly smashed, and the locomotive demolished. The freight cars had come to a stop, but owing to some accident, the signal was not observed, in consequence of the darkness of the morning.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Two of those injured by the Railroad collision, died yesterday afternoon. The loss of property to the Company is estimated at $15,000.

The Rev. Horatio Potter was ordained Provisional Bishop of this diocese to-day by imp sing exercises. The sermon was preached by Bishop Tulford. Numerous high dignitaries of the church assisted.

Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The Niagara sailed at noon to-day, with $564,000 in American gold, and $5,000 in English coin. She had 15 passengers.

Indictment for Murder.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The grand jury has indicted John B. Holmes, for the murder of Policeman Gourley. He has been held to bail in $10,000.

Snow at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, November 22.—There was snow this morning 4 inches deep; the sleighing is good.

Death of Thomas P. Cope.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Thomas P. Cope died to-day, aged 90 years.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Cotton unsettled; sales of 500 bales New Orleans middling at 9¾; some sales at 9¾. Flour unsettled; sales 9,000 bbls good Ohio at $8,62@9.00; the close firm. Wheat firm. Corn easier, but not quotably lower; sales of 5,000 bus at the morning rates. Pork declined 6c; sales 400 bbls Western mess, with limited business. Lard is dull at 10c. Whisky lower—44½@44¾. Rio Coffee heavy at 10c. Sugars heavy. Molasses dropping—Orleans 19@22. Linseed Oil dull at 78. Stocks quiet. Money stringent—Virginia sixes, 80½; N. Y. Central, 78; Erie, 53; Reading, 56½.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—Flour is dull; shipping brands held at $8.25@8.50; no export demand; few sales, chiefly for home use. Corn Meal, $4.12½. Wheat is in fair request; sales 2,000 bus inferior to good red at $1.76@1.85; white at $1.85@2. Sales 1 000 bus Rye at $1.30@1.35. Corn dull; sales 7,000 bus at 85 for prime yellow. Oats steady. Whisky scarce—47.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The river has risen five inches in the main body, but weather cloudy. Flour steady at $7.66@7.75. Whisky 22½. Nothing done in Hogs, but the market may be quoted at $3.62½@4; packers are not in the operate. No sales in Providence. Sales 150 hhds Sugar at 5@5¾. Cheese—10c. Money matters quiet; exchange dull at 16@1½ premium buying, and 1¾@2 selling; gold dull at 1@1¼ premium.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO LET'S FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ Lecture.—Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute.—PARKE GODWIN, Esq., of York, will deliver his second lecture on next TUESDAY EVENING, November 28th, at MASONIC HALL.

SUBJECT—*The Future Republic; or, Our Manifest Destiny.* Mr. Goodwin, as a writer and critic, has won quite an enviable fame in this country. Among his late productions were several articles which appeared in Putnam's Magazine, prominent of these were "Our New President," and "Our Parties and Politics."

His first Lecture met with great favor.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents; to be had at the various Book and Music Stores, Hotels, Library Rooms, Lecture Committee, and at the door.

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
ELIAS H. IRISH,
JAMES R. HOLMES,
WM. H. KINCAID,
HENRY WOODS,
Lecture Committee.

nov23

Vive la Plume.

"ENVY IS THE WRITER'S CONSTANT COMPANION."—Professors MILLAR & BROTHER have room for a few more pupils.

VISITING CARDS written equal to Engraving.

Please call and see Prof. M. & Bro. write. Do not be deceived by *fancy* work.

Open till 10 o'clock at night.

Academy in LAFAYETTE BUILDING, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, over Welden's Book Store. nov23

To the Electors and Citizens of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh.

I OFFER myself as an Independent Candidate for ALDERMAN for the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, at the ensuing election, in January, 1855. Having resided in the Third Ward for the last 41 years, and in Pittsburgh from my boyhood, a period of fifty-two years, therefore I would most respectfully solicit the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, at the ensuing election for Alderman.

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