# Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:::::::::NOVEMBER 28.



MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.


## News of the Day.

For telegraph news see third page.

A man named Wm. Holseman, from Guernsey county, Ohio, was lately knocked down in Wheeling, and robbed of $1,800.

The Globe Cotton Mills of Utica were sold on Saturday for $40,000. The mills were built five years ago at a cost of $100,000.

Messers. Selden, Withers & Co., of Washington, announced on Saturday that their firm has expired by limitation, and that their unsettled business will be closed by their assignees. They exonerate Mr. Selden from all liability for the debts of the firm, further than the law will hold him responsible.

There was a grand parade of the New York military, on Saturday, in honor of the evacuation of that city, in revolutionary times, by the British, under Lord Howe. Governor Seymour reviewed the assembled citizen military, who are said to have been more numerous than at any parade for years.

Judge Hoffman, of New York, decided on Saturday that the New Haven Railroad Company were liable for the fraudulent stock issued by Robert Schuyler. In the opinion of the Judge, the holders of such stock are entitled to be admitted as shareholders in the capital of the company.

## THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE WAR.

We have of late devoted considerable space to the consideration of subjects connected with the present condition of Europe. So far as the European war affects American rights and policy, these subjects must be of general interest in this country. So intimate are our relations with several of the nations of Europe, that a general war on that continent cannot fail to produce effects that must be felt by all classes of people here. The regulating the price of the farmer's wheat and corn here; with the price of merchandise, iron and gold, and with the sale of railroad bonds, and, in fact, with all our pursuits and interests.

But a few months ago, the English press was almost unanimous in boasting that the war would soon terminate in the complete humiliation of Russia. But, though England, France and Turkey since then have suffered no severe disasters or defeats, the tone of the English press is now greatly changed. The adversary that they then supposed would be utterly crushed in a few months by their mighty armaments, is now represented as "most formidable;" and the contest as one of "terrible interest and responsibility."

A writer in the November number of Blackwood's Magazine, an ably conducted and influential British monthly, has the following remarks on the subject:

"Although several months have elapsed since war with Russia was formally declared—since our fleets were sent out to the Baltic and the Black sea—and since the flower of our army left the British shores to encounter a new and the most formidable enemy, it is not until now that most of us have been able thoroughly to realize our position, or to appreciate to their full extent the terrible responsibilities of such a struggle."

* * * *

"Constituted as the world now is, success in war does not depend merely upon feats of arms. If it did so depend, we might very well be excused if we felt much apprehension as to the final issue of the contest, seeing that Russia, however often defeated in the field, can find no difficulty in filling up the gaps in her armies, more especially since the battle fields lie within or near the dominions of the Czar. Our men may be better soldiers, but war is not a game in may thin our ranks faster than the deficiency can be supplied; whereas Russia, with a population greater than one-fourth of Europe, can never be in want of levies."

* * * *

"The Russians may be driven quite beyond the bounds of the Principalities—the command of the mouths of the Danube may be taken entirely from them—they may lose the Crimea, and much more of the territory which they have usurped upon the Euxine—but that will not settle the quarrel. The Western Powers have thrown down the gauntlet to the Northern Colossus, and the strife is interneciue. The horizon is darkening around us, and it is necessary that now, at all hazards, we should strike a blow at Russia on her one vunerable point, and take heed that it is effectually aimed."

Such, then, are the views of one of the editors of Blackwood's Magazine, one of the ablest of the British Reviews, in regard to the contest in which England and France are now irrevocably involved with the Colossal Empire of Russia; and such its view of "the terrible responsibilities" of the struggle.

The "effectually aimed blow" that is recommended in the last quotation, is worthy of the serious consideration of Americans. It is that the English and French fleets should, in the next campaign, secure a complete and rigid blockade of every port in the Russian empire; and that it should rescind the rule this year adopted by England and France, that "free ships make free goods," provided the goods are not "contraband of war." A few words will explain the effect of these recommendations, if adopted, so far as the United States are concerned.

The United States has a large and valuable commerce with Russia. To effect a complete blockade of all the Russian ports would entirely destroy that trade during the existence of the war, which may last for many years. But supposing the blockade not complete or effective, if the rule that "free ships make free goods," be abrogated, every American ship navigating the European seas may be fired upon by English and French cruisers; stopped and searched; and, if found carrying Russian goods, or the products to Russian soil or industry, may be carried into French ports, and those goods and the ships declared forfeited. That is the principle that our government has ever contended against; and its assertion and exercise by England led to the last war with that country. The assertion and exercise of the principle now could hardly fail to involve this country in the war. It would make our merchant ships mere targets for English and French guns; and would call for speedy resentment. Yet such is the recommendation of Blackwood. In speaking of the means of crippling Russia by destroying her commerce, it says:

"We have not cut off from the enemy those resources by means of which alone he can hope to protract the struggle. We must not disguise from ourselves the real nature of this contest in which we are now inextricably involved. It may be in its results and in its duration the most serious and protracted whish the civilized world has known, and we must look for complication after complication. Powers neutral this year may not be neutral in the next. It is impossible that two of the great European Powers can be long at war with a third, without the others being implicated in the contest. Still less can the smaller States hope to preserve neutrality. Let but the approaching winter pass away without the settlement of this dispute—and who is there so sanguine as to suppose that any such settlement can be effected?—let but a new campaign commence and Europe will be rent in twain. We do not say that there is any likelihood now of our being able to strike a deadly blow at Russia. We believe that unless it is the will of Divine Providence, of whom we are the blind and unconscious instruments, to shorten this struggle, the power, or the intellect, or the combinations of man will be but little avail. But not the less are we bound to use every means within our reach; and the most obvious of these is, the adoption of such measures as shall effectually cripple Russia by isolating her from the rest of the world, and cutting off her commerce, which our command of the seas places entirely within our power.

Thus all commerce with Russia by these ships of neutral nations, is to be interdicted. If this advice prevails, and the United States is to be treated as from 1801 to 1812, when her weakness, counselled forbearance. It would not long be submitted to now, when we have become one of the most powerful as well as commercial nations of the world.

The reasons of this proposed change of policy, and resort to the old commercial restrictions, is fully explained in the article in Blackwood.

In former years the exports of Russia to England have amounted to about $30,000,000 per year. The exports of English manufactures to Russia have paid a large portion of that sum. But the blockade of the Russian ports during the last year has prevented exportation from England to Russia. But Russia has availed herself of the rule in favor of neutral ships, and by carrying her products to the *Prussian* port of Memel, to be thence carried in neutral ships to England, her actual exports to England have been as large this year as ever before; and they are paid for in gold. The English are thus supplying Russia with the main sinew of war—gold. But, this is not all. Through that same Prussian port of Memel, *lead*, in large quantities, is supplied to Russia. About 8000 hundred weight of lead, it is said, is sent to Russia through that port every week. The London *News* says on this point:

"Musket balls run about fourteen to the pound; conical Minie balls, we believe, about twenty four. So, then, under this 'neutrality' system we are sending, or allowing to be sent, to our enemy more than 20,000,000 Minie balls week after week."

The writer in Blackwood adds:

"This Russian trade is now carried on through the port of Memel. It is conveniently situated, being not more than ten miles distant from the Russian frontier. Of the amount of this trade we may form some estimate from the fact that the loss of property occasioned by a recent fire among the warehouses which have sprung up since the commencement of hostilities was estimated at two million sterling. The property in question consisted for the most part of Russian produce brought across the frontier to be conveyed to British and other ships in "neutral" vessels, and this one fact speaks volumes as to the magnitude of the trade. Now, if Rhiedis is really to be humbled, something must be done immediately to put a stop to this trade."

The writer, throughout the article, urges the immediate adoption of the old war policy of 1812 in regard to neutral nations. In fact, his recommendations would drive Prussia into an alliance with Russia at once; and would give occasion for difficulties between this country and England and France that might, in no long time, array the United States on the same side with the Russian Colossus in the terrible struggle in which Europe is now involved. This nation will not become involved in that conflict if it can be avoided with honor. But that our commerce should again be assailed, and almost annihilated, as in the wars of Napoleon the First, would never be endured by the American people. The advice of Blackwood may not be adopted; but should it be, it would be difficult for our country to prevent becoming embroiled in this European struggle, which that writer considers so momentous in its character; so *doubtful in its results*; and so "terrible" in its "responsibilities."

But we may still hope the Allies will be governed by wiser counsels. Their consciousness of the mighty task they have undertaken already, will make them cautious of measures that would provoke more enemies.

EXTREMELY IRRESPONSIBLE.—The "great Democratic party" of Massachusetts is extinct—or nearly so. It once had fifty-six thousand votes; now scarcely the fourth part of that number. Once it had sufficient influence to elect a Governor; but the times are sadly changed; for there is not at present sufficient Democratic influence even to elect a page. There was a time when, if we had not a majority in the Legislature, there was at least a "powerful minority;" now we have but one vote, and he is said to be a Know Nothing; a statement that appears extremely plausible, from the fact of his district giving Gardiner, K. N., a majority for Governor. If any great iniquity is practised by the coming Legislature, it is pleasant to reflect that the Democracy will not have the sin laid to its door. How comfortable it is to have "friends in misery!" The Whigs of Massachusetts are even more egregiously disappointed; for they appear to have had some unreasonable expectations of victory. Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed, say we. But who curse if our party has only a corporal's guard in the old Bay State? She always has been opposition heretofore, (with a very brief interval,) and if it is a little stronger now, who cares? But with the Whigs it is vastly different. They have lost one of their most reliable States; one of the four immortals which led the Shot Kolumn, and where will they replace her.

WHAT BROWN IS IT?—A telegraphic despatch, in giving the proceedings of the Know-Nothing Convention at Cincinnati, says every State was represented, and among the delegates was "Brown, of Penna." If the delegate represented all the Brown family, it must be confessed his is a formidable constituency; but the designation, "Brown of Pennsylvania," is rather too general. Now, if the correspondent had said Smith of Pennsylvania was present, we would not have been so skeptical, for we understand, from good authority, many Smiths joined the secret order; but of the Browns, we are not so informed. Our friend John we know to be a staunch Democrat, who would esteem it an insult to be thought a K. N., and yet this loose wording—"Brown of Penna."—might imply that it was John Brown. We repeat the question, What Brown is it who represents Pennsylvania in the Cincinnati K. N. Convention?

NORTH CAROLINA U. S. SENATOR.—We learn from Raleigh, that David S. Reid has been elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 5th of March next, in place of Mr. Badger, whose term expires. Mr. Reid was elected Governor of the State several times previous to the election in August last. There is another Senator to be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Hon. W. P. Mangum's time, some two years ago, but wh ch was not filled, because of the legislature last winter being unable to agree on a man. The term of Mr. Reid will expire in 1859.

CALLAHAN'S CLOTHING STORE, 24 Fifth street, opposite Mason's, has re-opened with, all its original attraction. His stock of clothing is complete in every department. His garments for youths cannot be excelled in the city, and he is equally prepared to accommodate the public in every other branch of his business. All orders left with him, we are assured, will be promptly attended to, whether for ready made clothing or for the best style of customer work.

A NEW DRESS.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* has donned a beautiful new dress of brevier and agate, and now makes as creditable typographical appearance as any of the city dailies. By the way we notice a decided improvement in its editorial and news department within a few months—so that it now stands where it ought to have done long before.

PUTNAM FOR DECEMBER is for sale by Gildenfenney & Co. and Miner & Co. In literary merit it is a fair average number, and has a portrait of James Russell Lowell, the author of "Moosehead Journal."

RESUMED PAYMENT.—We heard yesterday, by private telegraphic despatch, that the City Bank of Chicago had resumed specie payments. We are glad to hear it, and hope it is a true report.

## The Big Potato.

Capt. Brickle showed us yesterday a potato, brought by his son, Wm. B. Brickle, from San Francisco; and it was no "*small* potato." It was an Irish potato, sound to the core, and weighed, when dry, four pounds. It is twelve inches long, and twelve and a half inches round. It was raised near San Francisco, and was no uncommon specimen of the product of that prolific soil. Think of this, epicures! An Irish potato, sound, "mealy" and luscious clear through, and a journey of twelve inches round it. A mouse might burrow in it, and live all winter on it. Let our farmers think of it too. They can send to California and get some for seed, and improve the size of the crop here. We have no doubt of it. Mr. Brickle says he has seen much larger ones in California. But this one will do. It was about the size of quite a small baby, and looked some like one, as it was brought in.

## The Telegraph News.

Under the telegraph head will be found most startling news from the Crimea. The conflict before Sebastopol is terrific and most bloody. The result is doubtful. The Russians greatly outnumber the allies, and they fight with equal energy and courage. These accounts certainly indicate that the allied army is in great peril, and it may be utterly crushed before any sufficient reinforcements can arrive. A practicable breach had been made in the wall of the town, and an assault resolved on. But with a relieving army at hand outnumbering the assailants, the assault will be a most bloody one. All the news is of interest.

## The Battle of Petropaulowski.

By the last California steamer we have received a paper published at Olympia, Washington Territory, October 15th, which says:

The steamer Major Tompkins arrived at Olympia on the 9th of October, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, with news of the English fleet that had been engaged in the attack on Petropaulowski. The President, the Pique and the Virago arrived at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island, on the 5th September. Capt. Hunt, of the Major Tompkins, obtained from the English officers substantially the same account of the affair at Petropaulowski as that already published. Of the condition of the vessels, he reports that the British frigates suffered severely, the President having been hulled twelve or fifteen times, and but one shot was picked up on board, and that in the gun-room, the rest having passed entirely through the ship. As an evidence of the excellent gunnery on the part of the Russians, and the destructive effect of their shot, Captain Hunt states that he was invited by Capt. Donnell down upon the gun-deck of the President, and shown the course of one shot. It had entered on the starboard side, through beam and clamp, took five feet of the deck, passed across the ship, struck the breech of a thirty-two pounder on the opposite side, killing two men, and passing out through the side, leaving no indentation in the heel of the gun, in which he could put his closed hand. The ship suffered even more, as her loss in killed and wounded during the action with the batteries was greatest, the ship having been hulled several times, every shot passing through her, one shot in her mizen mast, and much cut up in sails and rigging. The steamer Virago is said to have behaved beautifully in the action, notwithstanding she had received a shot between wind and water, leaving a hole sufficiently large to pass a deck bucket, and from the effects of which the ship was making an immense quantity of water. Her guns were worked with as much steadiness and precision as though she were firing an ordinary salute. The three English vessels were to remain at Victoria for two weeks.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 18.]

## A Negro Executed in Virginia.

Yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, negro Washington, the slave of Mr. Thomas O. Burton, was put to death on the gallows, in a ravine a short distance northeast of the Poor House, precisely on the spot where the two pirates, Clements and Reed, paid the penalty of their crimes about two years since. Negro Washington, a few weeks ago, was found guilty, by the County Court of Henrico, of setting fire to a barn on the farm of Benjamin W. Green, six miles west of this city; and for this crime he was executed. He was taken to the gallows in a furniture wagon; and after a conversation of about fifteen minutes with Rev. J. Hutchinson, Sheriff of Henrico county, the rope was attached to the crossbeam, the wagon moved off, and the wretched creature was launched from time into eternity.

No energy attended his last moments, and the solemn affair was attended with but little ceremony. He went to the gallows in a laborer's dress, of shirt, pantaloons, and a small old sharp crowned white hat; and in these clothes, with the addition of a white handkerchief over his eyes, he was hanged. To the very last moment he persisted in declaring his innocence of the crime for which his life was to be taken. Five or six hundred persons, chiefly negroes, were present to witness the execution. The smallness of the gathering we regard as an evidence that executions have lost their novelty in this city.

The criminal was a young and stout man of ginger bread complexion, and strongly marked with negro features, having a large mouth, thick lips, and a physiognomy indicative of great stupidity. It was evident, from his looks and demeanor at the gallows, that he had not sufficient mind to comprehend and realize his awful situation. From the first to the last he exhibited not the slightest sensibility, but yielded to the awful penalty with as much coolness and composure as if assigned an ordinary duty of every day life.

## The First Keel Laid in Louisville.

We quote below, from the *Palladium*, published in Frankfort in 1801. The extract is from a letter addressed to the editors, and is dated as follows:

"LOUISVILLE, May 16, 1801.

"On Thursday last thee keel of a brig was laid in the ship-yard of this town. Wilson and Eastis, builders. Dimensions: *Seventy feet* keel, and *twenty-five feet one* tach beam. She will be completely fitted with masts, rigging, sails, and all other necessary fixtures at this place. This is the most *arduous undertaking* of the kind we have ever as yet heard of on the Western waters, and the *first keel ever laid* in Kentucky."

Truly the commerce of Louisville sprung from a very inconsiderable source. How small the beginning, and how insignificant the one little brig of fifty-three years ago would look compared with the gigantic fleet of *eighty eight* steamers now belonging at this port, having a total tonnage of thirty thousand tons.—*Louisville Cour.*

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.—We subjoin the aggregates on all the State officers. The footings for Governor and Lieut. Governor embrace the vote of the entire State. In the footings of Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, the city of New York is omitted:

*Governor.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clark | 156,795 | Seymour | 156,601 |
| Bronson | 33,820 | Ullman | 122,274 |

*Lieut. Governor.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raymond | 162,581 | Ludlow | 136,241 |
| Ford | 54,042 | Scroggs | 128,678 |

*Canal Commissioner.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fitzhugh | 147,875 | Clark | 106,012 |
| Burnham | 102,955 | Williams | 48,200 |

*State Prison Inspector.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bowne | 148,271 | Andrews | 105,962 |
| Vernam | 48,862 | Saunders | 105,079 |

*Albany Evening Journal.*


☞ Mrs. Partington is still alive and kicking. The breaking of banks don't appear to impair the old lady's good humor in the least. Hear her on the spiritual doctrine of Free Love:

"As to the free love doctorings," said Mrs. Partington, with a face as benevolent as a thanksgiving dinner, "we don't know much about 'em, but it seems to me they need'nt cause much fear where any love exists at all. Where hearts beats responsible to each other, and where they are mouldered together by early love and plenty of childern, depend on it, no free love doctorings can do 'em any harm." The old lady stopped here, like a Chelsea ferry boat at the drop, and stirred her tea slowly, looking vacantly at the picture of the corporal, that model of military, political and conjugal constancy, while Ike tested the cat's sternutatory powers by filling her nose with pulverised bread crumbs.

ONE THOUSAND GUNS.—Arrangements are being made in Philadelphia to fire one thousand guns on next Thursday, in honor of the victories achieved by the American party at elections recently held in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, New Jersey, and several other States. Five hundred guns will be fired from a wharf on the Delaware, and the other five hundred from the steamboat Eclipse, which has been chartered for the occasion. The salute will be commenced at sunrise.

POVERTY.—"Who is he." "Why some poor chap that has no friends, and can't afford a new suit more than once a year." It seems as if it were a sin to be poor, says the Albany Knicker-bocker. People observe you in the streets, and half remember of your existence. The sexton gives you the best seat in the meeting house. The dry goods clerk exhibits cheap muslin, and withholds his politeness for some more opulent and better favored person. Your money will not purchase as quickly as the money of the rich. A class of philanthropic shopmen purchase mean and adulterated food for your sustenance, because anything is good enough for the poor. Butter that might be used for cart grease, and sugar with but a few shades between it and sand, are among other things which your labor procures. Just as if flesh and blood could any better withstand the effects of poison, by being born in adversity! Poor! Why that's condemnation enough. Have all the talent in the world and be poor, and you need not hope—it's of no use. Couple honesty with your poverty, and the hopelessness is ten times worth. Do not forget there is such a thing as poverty. Oh, it is indeed dreadful, very dreadful to be poor; to finally yield to the worst, and become an inmate of the public charity. Blush, ye well-to-do-in the-world, when ye turn your noses at the needy."

THE HARTFORD BURIAL RIOT.—Bishop O'Reilly, of Hartford, has published a letter, in which he denies that he was asked to give a burial place for Father Brady, in front of the church, and says it is an unsuitable place, being near the sidewalk of the street, for such a purpose. He says the church belongs to him, that he had to assume its debt of $27,000, and therefore ought to have been informed, which he was not. Probably, if any friend of the deceased wished his body to be removed him for reasons which left him no other alternative before conscience, and that he finds no cause for self-reproach in the matter. Rev. J. Hughes, now president of the church, has also addressed the Hartford *Times*, confirming the Bishop's denial. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, pastor of the Church, and nephew of Archbishop Hughes, also publishes a letter, from which it appears that the acts denied by the Bishop were of his doing and that the blame should have attached to him.

THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea on paper, another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom the mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless, but time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and the better will you express your ideas.

On a Watchman Guarding a Bank.

Friend in the gingham coat, with staff and spear,
What do the Bank pay you, what thy daily fare?
"To watch the bank." Why, tell me, I pray,
What you the Bank is like to run away!
"No, no—but rogues and thieves, those cursed chaps,
Might break the doors, and locks, and steel, perhaps.
And I am paid for staying here all night,
To watch the Bank, and keep the doors all tight."
"Well, stand there's paid for, watchman, guard thy post.
And see no sliver of the cash is lost,
And while I'd have thee faithful to thy trust,
And do thy duty as I know thou must,
I'd think the money better far applied,
*If thou wast paid for watching rogues outside.*


Labor and patience are the wonder-workers of man—the wand by whose magic touch he changes drous into gold, deformity into beauty, the desert into a garden, and the ignorant child into the venerable sage. Let no youth be given up as an incorrigible dolt, a victim only to be laid upon the altar of stupidity, until labor and patience have struggled with him long enough to ascertain whether he is a "natural fool," or whether his mind is merely enclosed in a harder shell than common, requiring only a little outward aid to escape into vigorous and symmetrical life.


A RAILROAD IN THE SHERIFF'S HANDS.—The Sheriff of Lebanon county advertises for sale the entire possessions of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Coal Company, consisting of 41,766 acres of coal land, together with the mines, machinery, &c., and also all the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad. The sale is to take place at the office of the Company, at Cold Spring, in Lebanon county, on Friday the 8th of December.


☞ This is the Remedy.—MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—If there be "a special balm in Gilead to heal the sick of a sparrow," so is there also in the plucking of an herb. What now would be the condition of thousands, if Dr. Morse, in his oriental wanderings, had not discovered the plant which gives the Invigorating *Elixir or Cordial*, its extraordinary power in functional diseases? He found the production growing and in use among the remarkable for longevity and for exemption from the harrassing diseases of civilized life. He made many inquiries as to the effect produced by this herb, and the replies convinced him that it possessed restorative and vitalizing properties heretofore unknown to science. Having concentrated the juice of the plant, and combined it with other vegetable extracts, he commenced experimenting with the compound upon himself and others. Finally, he presented to the world the Invigorating Elixir and what is all his fame as a philosopher and inventor, compared with that which he will derive from the introduction of this rejuvenating preparation! Age and decrepitude feel new life stirring within them, under the influence of this unrivalled exhilierant. The trembling, shaking, despairing, strengthless victims of nervous disease is enabled to throw off the incubus that was pressing him to the earth; the dyspeptic patient feels his appetite return, and the power of digestion with it; and woman, suffering under the torture of hysteria, or any of the debilitating complaints or disabilities which belong to her sexually, experiences in every fibre of her shattered system the restorative effects of this peerless remedy.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle; two for five dollars; six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. S. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. nov26daw

☞ Medical Testimony cannot be Controverted.—One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull county, Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for *eight years*, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors, that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from Worms, and, after removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them her health immediately returned. She is since married and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors.

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

nov25daw

☞ Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, 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 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.

R. GRIBBLE.

oct26

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP WITHOUT A RIVAL!

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

MR. R. S. SELLERS: On the 18th ultimo I caught a very severe cold. The night following I went to bed earlier than usual; yet, notwithstanding I had slept none the night before, my cough 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 DMAN.

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. S. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. nov20

FINE PARLOR FURNITURE of every description, on hand and made to order, of the best material and workmanship. T. B. YOUNG & CO.
[nov27]

WRAPPING PAPER—140 reams Crown Straw Paper; 140 reams Medium Straw Paper, this day received by HENRY H. COLLINS.
nov27

NEW CROP RAISINS—60 whole, half and quarter boxes, of the new crop, to arrive this day by Railroad, for sale by W. A. MULDRA.
[nov18]

COTTON—30 bales Cotton in store and for sale by J. W. BUTLER & CO.
nov18



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO LETS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
*A few blanks, from a good teacher to office.*

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c., &c.
HALL, West street.

Professors MILLAR & BROTHER beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended towards them during their brief sojourn in this city.

When M. & Bro. arrived here they only intended remaining a short time, but at the request of a large number of the most distinguished and influential gentlemen of Pittsburgh, they have been induced to locate PERMANENTLY, in order to establish a COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. It has been asserted by many persons of respectability that an institution, such as M. & Bro. are about establishing, is much needed, and will be well patronised here. Neither pains nor expense shall be wanting in making their establishment one of the very best in the United States. Young gentlemen who wish to be thoroughly taught and scientifically qualified for the counting-house, or in fact for any kind of commercial business, will find this institution second to none.

Millar & Brother take great pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements with that eminent bookkeeper, Mr. JOHN BARRY, who is an old and respectable citizen of Pittsburgh, and whose great qualifications and long experience of thirty-four years as a theoretical and practical Book-Keeper and Accountant make him equal to any book-keeper in this or any other country. Lectures will be delivered daily, which will include a variety of questions, concerning Domestic Business, Discounting and Calculations, Steamboat Book-Keeping, and all such accounts as usually occur in actual business.

Lectures will be delivered on Commercial Law, &c. &c. Business, epistolary and every description of plain and ornamental Penmanship will be taught on entirely new original principles, by Prof. Millar & Brother, whose great reputation as teachers and penmen is well known throughout the United States.

Terms, &c., made known at the Institution. Hoping that our new undertaking will meet with the entire approbation of the citizens of this city, and the surrounding country, we subscribe ourselves the public's obedient and humble servants, to command,

MILLAR & BROTHERS.

N. B.—The following testimonials, from gentlemen of the highest literary and scientific attainments, M. & Bro. submit to show Mr. BARRY'S superior merits as a Book-Keeper:

ALLEGHENY, November 24, 1854.

I take great pleasure in certifying to Mr Barry's qualifications as a thorough book-keeper, and fully competent to instruct young gentlemen in the science of accounts, besides being a good mathematician and ripe scholar in other respects.

JOHN PENROSE,
Late Professor in Pittsburgh Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, November 24, 1854.

Mr. Barry is eminently qualified for imparting instruction in the science of arithmetic and double-entry book keeping. I found him even critically acquainted with these branches of knowledge.

JAMES M. PAYNE,
Principal of the Third Ward Public Seminary.

I state it as my opinion that, as a mathematician and book-keeper, Mr. John Barry, has few equals and no superiors. I think all the business of this city and vicinity will concur with me in this statement.

JOHN KNOX,
Principal First Ward Schools, Allegheny.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of William B. Mc'Clure, Esq., President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, in and for the said district, and William Boggs and Gabriel Adams, Esqs., Associate Judges of the same Court in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the twenty fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of December, at ten o'clock, A. M., while notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and Constables of the county of Allegheny, that they be, then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices, in their behalf, appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute against the prisoners that now are, or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, in Pittsburgh, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and of the Commonwealth the seventy-eighth. [nov28] WILLIAM MAGILL, Sheriff.

Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the Estate of JOHN KUHN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of the county of Allegheny. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will present the same, duly authenticated, without delay to BARBARA KUHN, Adm'x.

nov27:3awlw No. 25 Diamond alley.

Arnold & Williams,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHILSON FURNACES,

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, TUBING, and fitting generally, for warming and ventilation of buildings. A. & W. will contract for warming and ventilating, by steam or hot water pipes, or Chilson's Furnace; Churches, Schools, Hotels, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jails, Hospitals, or Dwellings. No. 52 Market st., Pittsburgh. nov4

Notice to School Directors.

AT THE REQUEST of several Directors, the President of the Board has called a Special Meeting of Directors take this method of calling a Meeting of the different Boards of School Directors of the city of Pittsburgh, to be held at the THIRD WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, TUESDAY, November 28th, at 7 o'clock P. M. [nov23:1] C. TRAGER, President.

Notice—Steamer Navigator.

ALL PERSONS having accounts against the steamer NAVIGATOR, are hereby notified to leave them, properly made out and authenticated, for settlement, at the Boat House of Long & Duff, Water street, near Market.

WILLIAM C. HARRY.
nov23:2t

PUTNAM, FOR DECEMBER.—Contents: Life Insurance, author of "Mosses from an Old Manse;" The Windhaven; and Wide-awake; Palmoe; Count Rudinge; the Lost Child; Lines on the Death of Jenny Lind; Lessons of Life; Israel Potter; Humbles over the Realms of Art of Eating; Israel Potter; Humbles over the Realms of Art of Eating; Israel Potter; Humbles over the Realms of Art of Eating; Israel Potter; In the Lane; American Wines; Verse and Substance; In the Lane; American Wines; Living in the Country; Forty Days in a Western Hotel; To Mr. Harbaugh; Our Parties and Politics—Southerner's Lay Sermon; Our Parties and Politics—Southerner's Lay Sermon; Tilbottom's Spectacles; Mrs. Maginn's Bill; Power's Great Steve; Sea; Editorial Notes, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. A. GILDENFENNY & CO.,
No. 84 Fourth street.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Leavitt's Juno Cordial or Preventative Elixir, a certain remedy in all cases of impotency barrenness, and all diseases arising from debilitation of the system, where an impulse or a restorative is required. Dr. Leavitt's prescription has been used this medicine with perfect success. It contains no poisons or injurious ingredients. Beware of imitations. The genuine can only be obtained at No. 140 Third street, near Smithfield. Sold, wholesale and retail, by

C. L. CUTHBERT, 140 Third street.

PURE POTASH—3 casks very superior Potash, received by

JOS. FLEMING,
nov28 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

A MANDINE—The best article now in use, for chapped hands, &c.; 12 doz received by

JOS. FLEMING.
nov28

FINE SPUNGE—A large assortment of fine Sponge, received by

JOS. FLEMING.
[nov28]

MILLER'S COUGH SYRUP—One of the very best Cough remedies now in use; a large supply on hand at

JOS. FLEMING.
nov28

SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS.—We have received a large supply of the above articles; those in want of a good article, and cheap, can always procure them of

JOS. FLEMING.
[nov28]

LEAD—437 pigs Galena Lead, received this day and for sale by

J. A. HUTCHISON & CO.
[nov28]

AGENCY.

MOSES P. EATON, No. 18 Sixth street, agent for selling and buying PATENT RIGHTS, is now authorized to sell the following lately patented articles:

Trott's patent Oil Globes, for Steam Engines;
Cox's patent Drill, for Drilling Iron.
Copeland's Stationary and Portable Saw Mills,
Crichett's Steam and Water Gauges; and,
Griffith's Wrought Iron Railroad Chair Machines.

These articles have been examined by practical mechanics and machinists, and pronounced superior to any in use. He is also authorized to sell Rights to make and vend these articles in any part of the country.

Also, for sale hot-pressed Nutts and Washers, and finished Brass Work.

He is also prepared to take Agencies for the sale of other patented Rights and new Inventions, and give to the business faithful and constant attention.

He refers to the following:

CARD.

The subscribers have long been acquainted with Mr. Moses P. Eaton, and have no hesitation in recommending him, to all who may wish to employ his services, as a gentleman of unbroked integrity and indefatigable industry, in whom exertions every reliance may be placed.

Neville B. Craig, W. Robinson, Jr.,
Wm. Larimer, Jr., John Graham,
W. H. Denny, H. Childs & Co.
James Wood, H. Holmes and Sons,
P. A. Hussey, Bremer & Kahn,
F. F. Lorenz, J. R. Livingston,
Kemp & Wade, William Fleming,
William Phillips, Andrew Fulton.

Pittsburgh, November 27th, 1854. nov27:4tif

Horse Shoeing.

THE undersigned having succeeded to the business of Messrs. Ralph and John Jackson, and located himself next door to the Livery Stable of R. H. Patterson, on Diamond street, near Grant, is prepared to do the work of HORSE SHOEING, in the best manner and with the most prompt attention. Having had large experience in the business, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the structure and character of the foot, and an intimate acquaintance with the diseases of it, he has confidence in his ability to give satisfaction to all comers.

☞ Observe the Shop is next door to the Livery Stable of Robert H. Patterson, Diamond street.

Horses shod to please customers.

W. S. JACKSON.
nov27:3tdlm

Veterinary Surgeon.