Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:....NOVEMBER 29.

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.

The workmen in the shops of the Mad River Railroad Company, at Springfield, Ohio, have got mad, and struck for higher wages.

The citizens of Louisville are raising meetings to cheapen coal. A better way would be to raise the river.

By the breaking of a bridge, eleven miles beyond Hamilton, on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, eleven cars laden with railroad iron were precipitated in the ravine below. Fortunately not a single person was injured.

Ole Bull and Strakosch were arraigned before the Police Court of Louisville, for a breach of the city ordinance. They had, it appears, from neglect on the part of their agent, forgotten to pay the required license, which being done, they were permitted to depart in peace.

It is a singular fact that while for Governor, Clark, Whig, received 156,770 votes, and Seymour, Dem., 156,455, the combined vote of Ullman and Bronson amounts to 156,156, thus showing a curious division of the people into three equal segments.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, poet, wit and physician, in a brief speech introductory to a lecture in Albany Saturday night, traced his descent from the Wendalls who come over from Hanover some two hundred years ago, and claims to be as good a Dutchman as any of their descendants.

A horrible murder and suicide took place in the Buffalo Poor House on Sunday evening. It appears that an Irishman, named Patrick Kane, who had been but a short time an inmate, murdered his wife, by cutting her throat with a razor, and then in the same manner put an end to his own existence. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

The sentencing of Beale, the dentist, in Philadelphia, it is said, was postponed through the solicitation of his counsel, for the purpose of getting Mrs. Throckmorton, late Miss Mudge, to sign a petition to the court for his pardon. It will be seen by telegraph their solicitations must have proved unavailing.

The National Convention of Know Nothings, at Cincinnati, it is said, resolved to "know nothing" about slavery as a *political question*, thereby making their organization national. This was found necessary in order to enlist the southern States in their schemes for the next President.

The Portuguese Consul at New York, it is stated, has been indirectly implicated in the transactions in the slave trade, for which Capt. Smith has just been convicted there. The District Attorney laid all the facts in reference thereto before the U. S. Secretary of State, by whom the attention of the Portuguese Minister at Washington was called to the affair.

A Mrs. Charlotte Ware, of Cincinnati, was brought before the Police Court, charged with cruelly treating Henrietta Powell, an aged, helpless and infirm woman, in her employ. About 25 ladies were summoned as witnesses. The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, and to be confined in the dungeon of the county jail, to be fed on bread and water only, for the term of forty-eight hours, and further, that she stand committed until her fine and costs be paid. Mrs. Ware is represented to be a woman of much personal beauty, but from the evidence adduced she appears to have been, in disposition, a virago.

BRITISH DICTATION AGAIN.

The English Consul at the Sandwich Islands has again issued a strong protest against the annexation of those Islands of the United States. All over the world English and French agents are found claiming the right to regulate the affairs of all nations, and particularly of the United States. The immense preponderance of their naval forces over those of all other nations, makes them dangerously proud: and never until our government shall treble the strength of our navy, shall we be relieved from their insolent threats.

England has no more right to prevent the Sandwich Islanders from annexing themselves to the United States than our government would have to forbid the taking of Sebastopol. The Russians, however, may forbid that.

But it is since English and French insolence was chastised. Our government forms a commercial and friendly treaty with Dominica. England objects to it, *because* it will give us too much influence in the West Indies. Our government chastises the Greytown buccaneers. England demands satisfaction, *because* it was under her protection. Our government demands redress from Spain, for outrages upon our commerce. England and France offer aid to Spain, and redress is refused. Our government offers to purchase Cuba. England and France forbid it, *because* it would give us the command of the Gulf of Mexico and the West India Islands.

The last number of Blackwood's Magazine holds the following language:

"What England has to say upon any great question should be conveyed in language brief, emphatic and unmistakable; language such as Cromwell uttered when he made the might of England felt and feared."

"England and France together are strong enough to bind nearly all the world over to keep the peace. When Russia is settled, France may shake her army and England her navy; but we must not disarm. We must still be able to say "No" to our lively young brother across the Atlantic, if he wants Cuba, or takes any other little vagary into his head."

That is the language of a nation that has been thrashed twice on this continent by its "lively young brother." It is lucky for the reputation of the writer that he added the saving clause "*When Russia* is settled."

That word "*when*" may refer to a very distant period; and a sound drubbing before Sebastopol, an exhausting war with the northern colossus, and famine prices for food, may yet humble the proud and arrogant nations that claim the right to control the destiny of the Sandwich islands, and regulate the affairs of our great republic.

Russia is doing our work. It is chastising the insolence of bullies. America would have been compelled to undertake that task some day had not Russia assumed the duty. Should that war last ten years in Europe, England and France will be willing to let this country alone.

TIMID COUNSELS.—The Emperor of France, in writing to Madame St. Arnaud, spoke of the "timid counsels" of some of the English commanders in regard to the invasion of the Crimea. The recent news would indicate that these counsels were the dictates of prudence, and that the allies are to be severely "chastised for their temerity," as Prince Menschikoff says. The allies have probably lost ten or twelve thousand of their best soldiers since they landed in the Crimea. The Russians have lost more; but their reinforcements are constantly arriving, and the gaps are filled up.

BACKING OUT.—The Washington *Examiner* understands that the Pittsburgh *Gazette* was the only paper that took the French side of the Soule affair. The *Gazette* now denies it; and says that nearly all it published on the subject was from Democratic sources. That is not the fact. No *Democratic* paper takes part against our own country in any difficulty with a foreign nation. The *Gazette's* leading article on the Soule subject was made up principally of extracts from an English paper that labors constantly to place this country in the wrong on every question.

LATE NEWS.

We are under obligations to our neighbors of the press for allowing us the use of most of the interesting items of news for several days before they venture to publish them. Six of the paragraphs of the *Journal's* "news items," on the 27th inst., were published in our paper several days before.

The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

"The detection of Cadiee, of New York, in defrauding the Bank of which he was Teller, is followed by an exposure of a heavy defalcation in the United States Collector's office at Cleveland; and to-day we have accounts of heavy robberies committed in the New York and Baltimore Post Offices, by confidential clerks in those offices."

Now, we published accounts of those defalcations last week. We could point to many other instances. But we have named enough to show that the *Post* is generally ahead with the news, and we intend it shall be. An expensive exchange list is one cause: a good deal of hard work is another.

Our patrons treat us pretty well in the way of paying up, and we intend to treat them very well, by giving them all the latest and most interesting news.

Mr. Godwin's Lecture.

There was a tolerably fair audience assembled last night in Masonic Hall to hear the lecture of Park Godwin, Esq., on *The Future Republic*. We have before remarked that there was nothing of the orator in the gentleman's delivery, inasmuch as he adheres too closely to his manuscript, although an excellent reader. His manner of treating the subject seemed to give general satisfaction with the audience, by whom he was several times applauded. It was entirely free from party allusion, and from politicians, too, if we may except a fling at the latter class, whom the lecturer evidently held in great contempt. The lectures this season do not call forth the audiences of former years, whether it is from their selection, from a peculiar classy or some other cause we will not now determine. The next lecture will be by Mr. Curtis, author of the "Potiphar Papers," &c.

DEATH OF A VETERAN ACTOR.—The Baltic brings intelligence of the death of Charles Kemble, father of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler and brother of Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble. He was nearly seventy-nine years of age at the time of his death, and will be recollected by many as having visited this country some twenty-five years ago in company with his daughter. Mr. Kemble was equally good in tragedy and comedy, but his name is chiefly associated with the higher or "genteel" school of the latter. "In parts of gallant, spirited-bearing," says Mr. Robson, the author of the "Old Playgoer," "just hitting the difficult mark—noble, without bluster—self-possessed, without apparent effort—energetic, without bombast—elegant, without conceit, Charles Kemble has never in my time been equalled."

RESPONSIBILITY ENOUGH.—Here is not only a "crumb" of comfort, but a whole loaf, for those clergymen who lament the slim attendance upon religious worship. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Haddington, tutor in divinity to the Associate Synod, in a letter of paternal counsels and cautions to one of his pupils newly settled in a small congregation, wrote thus:—"I know the vanity of your heart, and that you will feel mortified that your congregation is very small in comparison with those of your brethren around you; but assure yourself, on the word of an old man, that when you come to give an account of them to the Lord Jesus Christ, at his judgment seat, you will think you have enough."

SHIPMENTS FROM NEW YORK.—The shipments of American produce, says the *Herald*, have been on a large scale for the last few days, embracing about 125,000 bushels of corn, 3,000 bales of cotton, and some parcels of flour and provisions. The aggregate value of these shipments has probably amounted to about to about $100,000 for the corn, $126,000 for the cotton, and about $30,000 or $40,000 for other articles, giving a total of $256,000 or $266,000 for the two last business days of last week. This movement must tend to depress the price of sterling bills, and to check the export of specie.

☞ The Russelville (Tenn.) *Herald* says the venerable Bishop Soule remarked, in the session of the Conference on Thursday morning, the 20th ult., when the report of the Committee on Temperance was up for consideration, that he was now 74 years of age, and had yet to learn how whisky tasted! "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

ANOTHER HUMBUG EXPLODED.—The "abduction case," by the Catholics, at Chelsea, Mass., has proved only to be a silly attempt by the Boston *Bee* and others to stir up a feud between Protestants and Catholics. There was no attempt whatever made to abduct the young girl, as reported. Thus ends another nine-days' wonder.

Reported Commencement of the Assault.

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had received a despatch announcing that the storming of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th, under very favorable circumstances. Nothing else was known.

[In a well-founded fictitious of nervous excitement, Russian dispatches admit that an assault was made by the French, the 5th instant, but say it was repulsed with great slaughter.]

Another dispatch confirms that on the 4th of November the allies' batteries were but 150 yards from the works, and that they had effected a practicable breach.

The London Times says:—Our whole force as first thrown upon the shores of the Crimea numbered about 27,000 men; and, if we make additions for heavy cavalry and other troops afterwards brought up, we may, perhaps, obtain some 1,500 or 2,000 more. Draughts of the various regiments engaged have since been sent out, but these merely to fill up vacancies, and at no time, probably will the British army under Lord Raglan's command exceed 30,000 men. This force we cannot consider commensurate either with the magnitude of the state at issue, the position of England in the commonwealth of Europe, or the resources notoriously at her disposal.

The besieging force before Sebastopol ought to muster 126,000 men, whereas it is doubtful if half that number could be produced. The consequences we read in our communications from the spot. Officers and men together are fairly worn out with excessive work. Owing to the impossibility of giving proper relief, the soldiers are on duty far longer and more frequently than they should be, and the drain upon their strength is in proportion to the toil. It should be remembered, too, that calculations applying to an ordinary siege fall considerably short of what is wanted at Sebastopol, where there is a powerful relieving army in the field, and where even the troops off duty are harassed by continual alarms from the enemy.

Seduction and Cruelty.

The Cincinnati Columbian relates the following account of a lover's treachery and a parent's cruelty. When will the time come that the seducer will be held in that contempt and abhorrence he so richly deserves:—

The many phases of life, crime, and suffering presented during our local editorial career, have seldom affected us so much as an instance of moral and mental shipwreck which recently occurred in this city. One year ago, there were few fairer and more interesting girls than Miss——, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman in this city. Her kind and amiable manners had won for her a large circle of friends, and a long and happy life seemed just opening before her. In an evil hour she fell a victim to some seducer's wiles and when at last the evidence of her fall could no longer be concealed, and her father discovered her dishonor, he at once turned her with bitter reproaches into the street. Of all her friends none would longer know her, and without a home she found refuge in the Commercial Hospital, where she became a mother and at the same time a raving maniac. Incessantly calling upon her father, imploring forgiveness and striving to kneel at the feet of the fancied parent, she was a few days since sent to the State Asylum for the insane, with but faint hopes of the light of reason again breaking upon the darkened chambers of her mind.

☞ When you want a warm bath and can't pay for one, just pull your neighbor's nose, and you'll soon be in hot water.

[From the London News, November 18.]

The Great Exertions of France and England to send Troops to the Crimea.

We believe we may confidently state that it has been arranged that fifty thousand men are to be immediately sent out from France to the Crimea, and that England is to bear half the expense. It is to aid the transport of these soldiers that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have received "imperative orders" from government to prepare some of their largest steamers for the transport of troops to the Crimea. It is to supply the men for this expedition that the camp at Satory has been broken up. English regiments, too, are about to be sent out to join the army before Sebastopol. These extensive preparations have occasioned a corresponding extensive demand for transports, and we are credibly informed that our ministers are at their wits' ends because they cannot, for love or money, procure a sufficient number on the spur of the moment. Why not employ the ships returning from the Baltic? The ships which carried French troops to Bomarsund can also carry English troops to Sebastopol. France is setting the example; a part of the French Baltic fleet is put in requisition to carry soldiers to the East. Our sailors, galled and irritated by their resultless summer watches in the Baltic, will be but too glad to be usefully employed in winter. A trip to the Black Sea will not prevent their being in readiness against the time that the breaking up of the ice shall once more open the Baltic to their operations. "Where there is a will there is a way." Government has ample means of transport at its command, if it is in earnest disposed to use them.

[From the London Times of November 14.]

Never, so far as we can judge from the imperfect details in our possession, was a day more honorable to the arms of France and England. The junction of the allies on the banks of the Dnieper has left Russia free to concentrate the whole force of the southern parts of the empire, and has left us exposed to a considerable disparity of numbers. But here, as on so many other occasions, the defects of fortune and of foresight have been supplied by the indomitable courage of our troops. The obvious difficulties of our situation emboldened our adversaries, and, by doing so, only led them on to their destruction. We have gained a victory of unsurpassed splendor, but it would be unjust, while rendering the highest meed of approbation to our troops, not to forget what is due to our excellent General. We now feel the full advantage of that masterly movement which transferred the base of our operations from the north to the south side of the harbor, and placed us in the position we have just defended with such signal and unparalleled success. Had we been encamped on the north side we cannot conceive how it had been possible to defend our position against a sortie in front and an attack from a much superior force on our flank and rear.

Still, when we reflect upon the number of the allies and consider the loss with which such a success must inevitably have been purchased, the first feeling of exultation is chased away by the anxious reflection—how long can this state of things last? How many more such victories can we afford to win ere we sink overwhelmed by the weight of our own triumphs, vanquished by our own valor, and worn out by our own success? We have thrown away, it appears, in a moment of unhappy misconception, some hundreds of our cavalry; we have lost, doubtless, in action more worthy of the valuable lives of brave men, a far larger number of troops on the heights of the Tchernaya. We occupy a position in which we are besieged as well as besiegers, in which the initiative is no longer our own, and in which it is in the power of the enemy at any moment to force upon us another sanguinary engagement. Never was so pressing a necessity, never so urgent an emergency, never a position that demanded so imperiously a mind that can forestall instead of waiting on events, and can avert evils which it may be impossible to repair.

[From the London Times of November 15th.

It appears that Government is now fully awake to the absolute necessity of recruiting our exhausted troops, and not suffering an enterprise so nobly planned, and hitherto so bravely executed, to languish for want of support, or perish of inanition. Six regiments and a battalion of Guards would be indeed a seasonable succor, and the promised filling up of the melancholy vacancies of our cavalry regiments, would remedy, in a great degree, the deficiencies hitherto experienced in that arm. If this were done, or even if it could be done quickly, such relief would only be an instalment towards the assistance we have to ask for our troops, and the support we are bound to afford to a righteous cause, and to faithful and courageous allies. But, unfortunately, these plans exist only upon paper, and, though they doubtless will be carried out, it is dreadful to think of what may happen before the irresistible obstacles of time and space admit their execution.

By the last accounts, the effective number of the English amounted to only 16,000 men, and from these must now be deducted the waste of ten days' siege operations, with all their incidents of fatigue, skirmishes and alerts, and the loss by, perhaps,—one or two days of bloody and exterminating battle, besides whatever else may have occurred in the ten succeeding days, during which the history of the siege is yet a blank. It is vain to torture ourself by thinking how earnestly this succor must have been looked for during this long period—how dearly it will be needed before it can possibly arrive—what noble lives, what gallant sacrifices to duty and to discipline, what unspeakable anxiety, what wasting and overpowering toil might have been spared, had such a force stood sooner be fore the walls of Sebastopol! Troops situated like ours may gain victories by superior courage and discipline against enormous odds, but those victories must be comparatively barren, from the want of numbers to follow up the advantage, and so the gallant struggle may have to be begun, renewed, and again, till nature sinks under the effort, and the mere brute elements of success, strength and number, ultimately prevail. Still, tardy as these reinforcements are, we trust that not a moment will be lost in expediting their passage to the seat of war.

We trust, too, that the materials of war will continue to be abundantly supplied, and that the screw steamers which can no longer serve us in the Baltic, may be transferred to the Black Sea, so as not only to keep up our command of the coast, but to continue the supply to the army of our own valor, and—orn out by our own success? We have thrown away, it appears, in a moment of unhappy misconception, some hundreds of our cavalry; we have lost, doubtless, in action more worthy of the valuable lives of brave men, a far larger number of troops on the heights of the Tchernaya. We occupy a position in which we are besieged as well as besiegers, in which the initiative is no longer our own, and in which it is in the power of the enemy at any moment to force upon us another sanguinary engagement. Never was so pressing a necessity, never so urgent an emergency, never a position that demanded so imperiously a mind that can forestall instead of waiting on events, and can avert evils which it may be impossible to repair.

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Terrible Massacre of the English Cavalry.

The latest intelligence sent us by our correspondent, per the steamer Canada, was that in the battle of the 26th, a thousand men and 600 horses belonging to the English were killed in three hours, by an overwhelming force of Russians. This intelligence reached Liverpool but a short time previous to the sailing of the Canada, and as may be supposed, caused universal surprise and pain.

Further advices confirm the main feature of this terrible disaster, but, fortunately, not to quite so great an extent as was at first reported. Glad to relate, the charge of cavalry that precipitated so many into certain destruction, was the result of a mistake, or, at least, of a misconception of orders, arising from the *esprit de corps* that induced the cavalry to attempt some brilliant exploit, to retrieve the secondary part they played at the battle of Alma. In short, mistaking an order from the Commander-in-chief, conveyed by Captain Nolan, Lords Lucan and Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and exposed to a cross fire, full at a Russian battery of 30 guns! The attempt was madness—and the result destruction. The troops were—

	Went into action.	*Returned.*
4th Light dragoons	118	39
8th Hussars	104	38
11th Hussars	110	25
13th Light dragoons	130	61
17th Lancers	145	35
	607	198

Not three hours, but *one quarter of an hour* served to lay all these gallant fellows low, and every soul would have been cut off had it not been for the heavy dragoons, who charged as rapidly as they could in the track of the devoted "light." Of this latter charge Lord Raglan says: "The charge of this brigade (heavy cavalry) was one of the most successful I ever witnessed; was never for a moment doubtful, and was in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it." It, with the brave stand made by the Scotch Highlanders, and some assistance given by the French certainly redeemed the day.

A letter writer adds the following in relation to this most gallant but fatal charge of the light cavalry brigade:

Opposite to this force was drawn up the 5th and 14th Light Dragoons, the 5th and 11th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers, constituted under the command of the Earl of Lucan, the Light Cavalry Brigade. The whole brigade mustered perhaps eight hundred sabres. A little after nine o'clock, Captain Nolan, of the 15th Hussars, aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Airie, arrived at full gallop before Lord Lucan and handed him a written order to attack the enemy. I shall advert later to this epistle of the drams. The Earl of Lucan, it is now said, hesitated at the madness of the instructions given to him; but certain it is, orders were given by him to his Brigadier, the Earl of Cardigan, to prepare to charge. This, it is also said, was obeyed, under protest, by the gallant Earl. The whole brigade then charged onwards against the battery of nine guns which breasted the valley.

These guns opened a fearful discharge of grape upon the gallant fellows, whilst the battery rise upon the right and left poured in volies of round shot and shell. Undaunted by this murderous fire, the British cavalry pushed on, without once hesitating, and dashed into the ninegun battery. Not one of the gunners escaped the sabre, and the nine cannon were in the possession of our cavalry. Assuming line of Russian horse had now concentrated to the rear of this battery, and at this fresh foe did our brave men charge. The enemy's cavalry gave way before the vigor of the shock, and turned tail, pursued by the British. The slaughter here was fearful, for no quarter could be asked or given. The Russians for fear of destroying their own people. It was a hand-to-hand fight when resistance was offered, and our men, flushed with rage at the inactivity to which they had hitherto been condemned, gave no quarter. Whilst the pursuit was at its highest, the word, "Retreat!" was given. A Russian Lancer regiment had fallen in the wake of the triumphant British, and now threatened their rear.

The cavalry wheeled round and charged at the approaching Lancers. The latter avoided the shock and wheeled to the left, and our men suddenly found themselves in the midst of a large body of infantry, who poured into their already weakened troop a fatal shower of balls. No sooner had the remnants of the cavalry passed beyond reach of the musket and rifle fire, than they had again to encounter the still more terrible fire of the battery. How a single man could have escaped is truly marvellous. At length the bleeding remnants of the light cavalry brigade re-entered the British lines and mustered, some hours later, one hundred and eighty-five sabres. Since then wounded men have been dropping in, and also straggliers who had escaped from being captured; but now, at this very moment, the fine brilliant light cavalry brigade cannot count above two hundred and thirty efficient men. This, out of a number of eight hundred odd, who had gallantly figured in the first charge, is absolutely terrific.

☞ This is the Remedy—MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—If there be "a special providence in the fall of a sparrow," so is there also in the placing 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 to his *Invigorating Elixir or Cordial*, its extraordinary potency in functional diseases? He found the production growing and in use among a race 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 unheard of, except in fable. Having concentrated the juices 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 traveler, 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 exhilerant. The trembling, shaking, despairing, strengthless invalid, who scarcely is enabled to throw off the bedclothes 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 tortures 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 generous remedy.

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

☞ The Aurora man has been playing upon quite a number of *keys* lately. He omits the following:

What key does a dandy most resemble? Ans. Mon-key.

What key does the conduct of certain bankers smack most strongly of? Ans. Flun-key.

What key will Wagstaff feed upon, when he visits the capital city? Ans. Tur-key.

What key did he pay the 'gal' with, when sent him the 'posey?' Ans. Than-key.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CARD.—DR. CALVIN M. FITCH, of New York, would announce to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania that he is still delivering a course of LECTURES AT PITTSBURGH, commencing on December 18th, during which period he may be consulted daily, at his rooms at the City Hotel, corner of Smithfield street, for

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,
DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE DISEASES,

and all others connected with or predisposing to Consumption, in the treatment of which his ample experience and unrivalled opportunity for observation have given him the most marked success.

Dr. Fitch desires to see his patients personally, in every instance, where it is possible; where it is not, a careful statement of the case may be sent by letter, to which a prompt reply will be returned, giving his opinion of the case, and when he is willing to undertake the treatment; will state the expense of the remedies requisite. [noTdaw

☞ Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, that an election will be held at West Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., on the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Directors to serve for the coming year.

nov10 THOMAS J. ROWER, President.

☞ HOWARD Health Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.—OFFICE, No. 108 THIRD STREET, opposite the Telegraph Office.

This Association is organized for the purpose of affording mutual assistance to each other, in case of sickness or accident. By paying a small yearly payment, the members of the Association secures a weekly benefit during sickness, averaging from $2,25 to $10 per week. In this Association all members are equally interested in the management and profits.

S. B. M'KENZIE, President.

T. J. HUSTEE, Secretary.

Finance Committee—JOSIAH KING, JAMES REAMES, G. N. HOFFSTOT.

Consulting Physician—F. IRISH, M. D. nov23tf

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,

MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES S. HOON, President.

CHARLES A. COLTON, Secretary.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, on Boats, Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against Perils of the Lakes and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

James S. Hoon, Samuel M'Clurkan, William Phillips, John Scott, Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., John M'Alpin, Wm. F. Johnston, James Marshall, George S. Selden, my28:1y

Wm. S. Haven, James D. M'Gill, Alexander Bradley, John Fullerton, Robert Galway, Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County, Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning, Hiram Stowe, Beaver.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Chartered 1819—Capital Stock $200,000.

THOS. K. BRACE, President.

THOS. A. ALDRICH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel Tudor, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Frederick Tyler, Robert Buell, Miles A. Little, John L. Boswell, Gustavus F. Davis, Thomas K. Brace, Ebenezer Flower, E. A. Bulkeley, Roland Mather, Edwin G. Ripley, Samuel S. Ward, Henry Z. Field, Austin Dunham, Junius S. Morgan.

☞ Policies on Fire and Inland Risks issued on favorable terms, by

a GEORGE K. ARNOLD, Ag't,

No. 74 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

☞ CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh—H. D. KING, President; SAMUEL SCHOLL, Secretary.

Office: 94 Water street, between Market and Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, William Bagaley, Samuel Rea, Robert Dunlap, jr., Isaac M. Pennock, S. Harbaugh, Walter Bryant, John Shipton, W. J. Anderson, R. B. Simpson, H. B. Wilkins, William Collingwood, John M. Irwin, J. H. Wilkinson, David Campbell. jal2

A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 238 feet by 300 feet, and bounded by four streets, will be sold on reasonable terms. It is near Bailey & Co.'s Rolling Mill, and several other manufacturing establishments. It is the largest and best lot now to be had in Birmingham for manufacturing purposes. Title perfect, and clear of incumbrance. Enquire of

G. B. M. SMITH, at his Law Office,

jy26 Fourth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

☞ Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—Drs. L. SCHENCK, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. REED, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny city, are the attending Physicians for the month of December, for the first quarter of 1854.

Applications for admission may be made to them at all hours at their offices, or at the Hospital at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Recent cases of accidental injury are received at all hours, without form. jal12:tf

☞ C. YEAGER, 110 MARKET street, Pittsburgh, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY AND STAPLE VARIETY AND DRY GOODS, offers to city and country dealers as large and well selected stock of Goods as any Eastern house, and same prices, thus saving freight, time and expenses. [jy24

☞ I. O. O. F.—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 35—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MONONGAHELA ENCAMPMENT, No. 31—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

☞ Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SO CIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meet on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOLLEYER'S, in the Diamond. By order,

jel9 GEO. W. SEESE, Secretary.

☞ ATTENTION! S. I. G.—You are hereby notified to attend at your Armory, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company. P. KANE,

mar25:6md Secretary pro tem.

DIED.

On the 28th inst., FRANK LOOMIS, son of C. O. and Abbie F. Loomis, in the fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO LETS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ Lecture.—A Lecture will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, 30th inst., in the Second Christian Association, by the Rev. WALTER H. LOWRIE. The friends of the Association, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Seats free. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL H. LOWRIE,
NICHOLAS E. WADE,
JOHN H. CLANEY,
JOHN F. MARTHENS,
Lecture Committee.

nov29:2t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

FREIGHT TARIFF,

Commencing December 1st, 1854.

FIRST CLASS—Brooms, Cedar and Wooden Ware, Feathers, Furniture, recoiled hand, Furs, Pianos, Poultry Wines, in baskets or boxes: 90 cents ⅌ 100 lbs.

Second Class—Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Deer Skins, Clover and Timothy seed, Glassware, Hardware, Rags, Wool and Sheep Pelts, Eggs and Leather: 75 cents ⅌ 100 lbs.

Third Class—Bacon and Pork (loose,) Butter, in firkins, kegs or bbls., Hemp, Hides, Soap, Window Glass, and Cotton, uncompressed: 60 cents ⅌ 100 lbs.

Fourth Class—Alcohol, Bacon (in sacks or boxes,) Barley and Malt, Beef and Pork, Candles, Cheese, Grain, Lard and Oil, Whisky, Cotton (compressed,) Leaf Tobacco, 55 cents ⅌ 100 lbs. Wool, $1 ⅌ bbl.

GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS,

nov29 Freight Agent.

NEW LIST.—Just received by Adams & Co.'s Express, from New York, a large lot of A. G. Bagley & Co's celebrated Gold Pens, acknowledged by all to be the best Pens made in this country. Among the lot are various new styles of Gold and Silver Cases. All who want a good and cheap Pen, and besides warranted, call soon at

SAML. B. LAUFFER'S,

nov29 87 Wood street.

WILKINSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One and a quarter acres, with a comfortable Dwelling House, fruit tree nursery and cellar; a Frame Shop; good Well and Pump; a large Stable, &c. This property has a front of 99 feet on the turnpike by 264 in a street, also 264 feet on another street, and would divide well for building lots.

Price, $900. Terms, $400 in hand, the remainder at one and two years.

S. CUTHBERT & SON,

nov22 140 Third street.

W. S. Haven.

THE OLD PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, (late Johnston & Stockton,) and Blank Book and Stationery Warehouse, is prepared to execute every style of Legal, Commercial, Canal and Steamboat Job Printing and Book Binding, and furnish every article in the Blank Book, Paper and Stationery line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Blank Book and Stationery Warehouse and Bookbindery, corner of Market and Second sts. Printing Office corner of Second sts. [nov16

W. S. HAVEN.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, Dealers in Produce, Forwarding and Receiving Agents, Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa. [jy29:y

W. McCullough & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, corner of Penn and Irwin sts., Pittsburgh. [jel:1y

Land for Sale.

1800 ACRES OF LAND IN FOREST COUNTY, near the Clarion river. This land is heavily timbered, has an excellent soil, and is said to contain an abundance of iron ore, and a thick vein of bituminous coal. The Venango railroad, which will undoubtedly be built, will run very near to it, if not directly across it. The Millstream creek runs through it.

ALSO, 500 acres in Elk county, well timbered and watered, and lying near the route of the Sunbury and Erie railroad.

No better investment could be made than in these lands. The completion of the Sunbury and Erie, the Allegheny Valley, and the Venango railroads through that region will render the coal, lumber, iron ore and soil, of great value. Enquire of

C. B. M. SMITH,

Attorney at Law,

nov29 No. 147 Fourth street.

Law Books.

I AM authorized to sell low some valuable Law Books. 10 vols. Pa. Reports, by Barr;

Bouvier's Institutes;

Greenleaf's Evidence;

Wharton's Digest, last ed.;

And other Reports, Elementary Works, &c.

GEO. F. GILLMORE,

sep23 at the office of Morning Post.

Lot for Sale.

A GOOD BUILDING LOT, 24 feet front on Carson street by 100 feet in depth, in Birmingham, will be sold cheap. Enquire of

GEO. F. GILLMORE,

jy13 at office of the Morning Post.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A BUILDING LOT IN ALLEGHENY CITY, 36 feet by 100. A good bargain can be had by applying soon at the office of the MORNING POST. jy18:2t

LEAD—298 pigs Galena Lead received this day, for sale by

nov16 J. A. HUTCHISON & CO.

NEW COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A few hints from a good teacher is often worth years of study.

WRITING, BOOK KEEPING, &c., AT LAFAYETTE HALL, Wood street.

Professors MILLAR & BROTHER beg leave most respectfully to return their sincere acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended towards them during their brief sojourn in this city.

As Mr. Millar has arrived here they only intend rema