Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::::::DECEMBER 1.

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.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND THURSDAY.

MESSRS. GILLMORE AND MONTGOMERY:—*Gentlemen:* I am a modest man, (I hope I may say) at least a man of moderate pretensions; and yet, some how or other, but certainly by no fault of mine, I have acquired among my acquaintances, the reputation of knowing everything, and being able to solve all kinds of difficulties. Thus, a few evenings ago, I dropped suddenly into a circle of friends, who were evidently engaged in the discussion of some knotty question, when several voices exclaimed together: "Ah! here comes Mr. X; he can tell us all about it. The question was then stated for my consideration, thus: Why is it that Thanksgiving day is always made to come on Thursday? It has been so in former years, and this year, while the Governors of some of the States appointed the twenty-third of November, others appointed the thirtieth, but the day of the week in all cases is Thursday.

This was the question, and it raised a point I had never thought of before. After making sundry desperate mental efforts to conjure up some plausible reason, and save my reputation, I was obliged at last flatly to own my ignorance. To complete my discomfiture, another member of the company now aimed a similar shot at me: Can you tell us, sir, why men are always hanged on Friday? It was so in the case of Webster, at Boston, Jewell, in this city, Johnson, recently at Harrisburg, Langfitt and Spring, at Philadelphia, and, in short, it has always so. These coincidences could not have happened by chance; but what is the reason for selecting that day before any other?

I was here complimented again and being greatly mortified, seized the first occasion to take French leave of the company. I went down town, but what narrow alleys I traversed; what dark staircases I ascended; and what bizarre ceremonies I passed through I shall not here relate. Suffice it to say that when I returned to rest that night I had to dream that my pillow was pressed by the head of a Know Nothing.

Now, you gentlemen of the press are also popularly supposed like myself, (or rather as I used to be) to know every thing. I have therefore concluded to submit the above to you for solution. My chief object however I confess in all frankness, (you will perhaps calls it malice) is, to ascertain whether your reputation will suffer as much as great a bombug as my own. And yet as a lover of knowledge—which I profess to be—I should like much to hear a satisfactory answer; but the motive I am afraid is not so strong as the other, since as the old adage tells us, "misery loves company. Yours Most Ignorantly, X.

REMARKS.

Our friend X has placed us in a dilemma similar to his own; for whilst our good nature would induce us to relieve his feelings by coming down to stand on his platform, when we think of our reputation, we feel that we cannot afford it. And, besides, for a lover of knowledge, (as he professes to be,) we think he lacks heroism of spirit. The genuine student will not shrink from a little mortification, where knowledge is to be gained. If our explanation, therefore, shall make him a "wiser, though a sadder man," we trust on reflection we shall receive his thanks, rather than his envy. Let us, however, lay aside this spirit of levity.

The custom of an annual Thanksgiving day arose, we believe, among the Puritans of New England. As they were a Christian people, and about to establish a Christian festival, we may suppose they took the history of Christianity for a precedent. If our correspondent will read over the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, he will see why they considered Thursday the appropriate day for this purpose. The time of the Jewish passover depended on the state of the moon, and as astronomy was then but little cultivated, it could not always be fixed with accuracy. Hence it is a disputed question whether our Saviour ate the passover the year of the crucifixion or not. It is certain, however, that on the Thursday evening before, they ate that memorable supper at which the Sacrament of the Eucharist was instituted. Although the time of the passover in that year is involved in philological, chronological and astronomical difficulties, the time of this Supper can be easily fixed in several ways: 1st. The reason given why the bones of those who were crucified should be broken and the bodies taken down, was that the next day was the Sabbath—that is, our Saturday. The crucifixion, therefore, occurred on Friday, and the time of His Supper being the evening before, was Thursday, according to our reckoning, but the Jewish Friday, since their day began at sundown, instead of midnight. But as to the other query:

Why are men always hanged on Friday? We shall give such speculations on this point as occur to us, and our correspondent must take them for what they are worth. We suppose, then, that the immediate cause of the custom is the well known fact that Friday has long been reckoned, by popular superstition, an unlucky day. We will venture to say that there are hundreds of people now in this city who would not commence any important undertaking—not even start upon a journey, or change their residence, for instance—on Friday, if they could help it. And so it is throughout Christendom. A day thus secured in the public mind, might naturally be considered the proper day for the execution of criminals. But why is Friday thus frowned upon? Beyond all question, because on that day the great Redeemer of the World was crucified. The tokens of divine displeasure which attended that event—the darkened heavens, the quaking earth, the torn vail of the Temple, the rent rocks and the opening graves—would seem to have impressed a terror on that day, which has spread far as Christianity itself, and continued to the present hour.

But if we are right in this, it follows that men are hanged on Friday because our Saviour was crucified on that day—a conclusion, we think, from which most minds will instantly shrink. Perhaps those who appoint executions on that day look only to the secondary cause—the fact that it is counted an unlucky day—without ever considering the real propriety of the custom. Our present impression is, it would be more revevent in a Christian magistrate to select any other day in the week as hangman's day.

☞ We admire the wit of the *Journal* editor, but are sorry we cannot commend his honesty. When he says the *Journal* has published news so long in advance of the *Post* "that we cannot name the day with certainty," the very absurdity of the statement would be a sufficient answer to every person who had reached years of discretion. As he has produced a single instance to support the assumption, (in regard to cheapening the price of coal in Louisville,) we will show that even in this solitary case he is mistaken. The paragraph that appeared in the *Post* was suggested by seeing the proceedings of a Coal meeting, which appeared in the Louisville papers three days before our publication. Hence the *Journal* lies under a mistake when it claims having published an article "on that subject" previously. However, we have no disposition to rob the editor of any credit due him for discovering stale items, but he would have made a better argument had he produced six, instead of an imaginary one. We found half a-dozen in a single issue of *The Daily Commercial Journal*; he fancies he has found one.

In conclusion, we assure our neighbor it was neither envy or an unkind spirit that induced us to call his attention to the *old* news published daily in the *Journal*, but from a sincere desire for his own improvement. Need we say, then, how grieved and disappointed we were to find by yesterday's issue of that valuable paper that our good intentions were thwarted; for "Item the Seventh" appeared in the *Post* of Tuesday, and "Item the Eighth" on Wednesday.

The Eastern War.

[From Napoleon's conversations with Baron O'Meara.]

In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. France, England and Prussia united cannot prevent it.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of M. F. Eaton, who is agent for the sale of Patent-Rights and new inventions. He is authorized to sell a number of articles lately patented. He devotes his time to that business, and those having such articles or rights for sale could not do better than to secure his services.

News of the Day.

John M. Clayton, the Cincinnati *Gazette* declares, was not in that city during the meeting of Know Nothings.

An important decision, relating to Common Carriers, and what constitutes the delivery of goods, will be found in another column.

Judge Durkee, of York, Pa., died in that borough, on Friday last, after a protracted illness.

Our government publishes the official information received that the Allies intend to keep up the strictest blockade of all Russian ports.

A magnificent private residence is being built in the city of New York by Dr. S. Townsend, of Sarsaparilla memory. It is to be 56 by 90 feet, and will cost $200,000.

The telegraph yesterday stated that Rev. Theodore Parker had been arrested and held to bail in $1,500, but did not state the offence charged. It was for inciting to riot, and aiding in the attempt to rescue Anthony Burns.

Capt. Luce, of the steamship Arctic, it is said, intends to go to sea no more. He will engage in mercantile business. Mr. Collins, it is also said, has refused to give employment to any person that was on board the steamer at the time of the wreck.

The body of Wm. Whitley was found last Sunday evening, at the house of Wm. H. Howe, on Neil's farm, a mile or two north-west of Columbus, Ohio. Both of these men were of intemperate habits. Howe has been arrested for his murder.

A number of members of the New York Bar are taking vigorous steps to have the Arctic's disaster undergo a legal investigation. The *Times* says Mr Collins, and the owners and managers of the line, are throwing obstacles in the way; and that Mr. Dorian, the noble third officer, who stood by the ship to the last, has been discharged for giving to truthful an account of the calamity.

Mr. Aaron Dunbar, a respectable citizen of Marlborough, Stark County, Ohio, aged about forty-five years, committed suicide, by taking a dose of strychnine, at the Blind Asylum in Columbus, on Tuesday night. He was engaged to be married to a lady in that city, and he arrived there on Saturday last, with the view of consummating the engagement.

In the Queen's County Court, New York, on Monday, the case of Samuel Drury vs. George Wilkes and others, for trespass committed in 1849, was tried. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $40,000 damages, to which extra costs amounting to over $2000 are to be added. The defendants, it will be remembered, entered the plaintiff's house at Astoria, in his absence, ransacked it and carried off many valuables, a large portion of which, it is alleged, have never been returned.

MARRIAGE BY CONSULS UNAUTHORISED.—Attorney General Cushing gave a decision some days since, pronouncing marriages solemnized by U. S. Consuls illegal. He says, however, that "in those Mohammedan or Pagan countries, in which, though a local law yet exists, yet Americans are not subject to it, the personal statute accompanies them, and the contract of marriage, like any other contract, may be certified and authenticated by a Consul of the United States."

LA PIERRE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—This house, located at the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, is a model hotel, not only in architectural beauty, but also in the splendid and complete manner in which it is furnished. It is, too, one of the best kept hotels in the country, being entirely free from the noise and confusion so generally attendant upon large establishments, and it is hence a desideratum for persons visiting the Quaker City, but who wish to live out of the eternal din of a great city.

SPIRIT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.—The London correspondent of the New York Times writes that pending the Soule difficulty the Americans residing in Paris, numbering from 1800 to 2000, declared that they would leave France with Mr. Mason, if he should be compelled to do so on being denied the asked for apology.

[From the Canton (O.) Democrat.]

Surgical Operation.

We witnessed a surgical operation last Friday, by Dr. H. M. McAbee, of this city, which reflects credit on the Doctor's skill. He was assisted by Drs. Wallace and Estep, and Dr. Hardman, dental surgeon. The subject was a little girl of eight years of age, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin, of this vicinity. The technical term of the trouble was, caries of the alveolar process, and the operation consisted in the removal of all that portion of the lower jaw extending from the second tooth on the left side of the middle line in front, to a point behind the last tooth on the right side, leaving a margin of bone along the under side of the jaw about half an inch deep. The operation was protracted, in consequence of her effort to avoid making any incisions upon the face, which was successful, as the cutting was all done within the mouth. The disease was of about four months standing. The patient was a fine subject for chloroform, and to all humane appearances noted none during the operation, being kept under the influence of it all the time.

We learn that the little patient is doing well.

INDUSTRIOUS HABITS OF OUR GREATEST AUTHORS.—It would go very far to destroy the absurd and pernicious association of genius and idleness, by a historical demonstration that the greatest poets, orators, statesmen and historians—men of the most brilliant and imposing talents—have actually labored as hard as the makers of doctrines, and the arrangers of indexes; and that the most obvious reason why they have been superior to other men, is, that they have taken more pains than other men. Gibbon was in his study every morning, winter and summer, at 6 o'clock; Burke was the most industrious and indefatigable of human beings; Leibnitz was never out of his library; Pascal killed himself by study; Cicero narrowly escaped death by the same cause; Milton was at his books with as much regularity as a merchant or attorney—he had mastered all the knowledge of his time; so had Homer. Raffaelle lived but 39 years, and in that short space of time, he had acquired his art so far beyond what it had before reached, that he appears to stand alone as a model to his successors. There are instances to the contrary, but, generally speaking, the lives of all truly great men have been lives of intense and incessant labor.—*Sidney Smith's Lectures.*

☞ The following from a late Cincinnati paper is a warning to all boys in the habit of carrying or in any manner using fire-arms.

On Saturday afternoon, a German boy aged about 17, the only son of John Rentz, a baker, in Newport, Ky., was killed by the discharge of a double-barreled pistol, which he was loading. Both barrels were discharged, the contents entering the abdomen at the lower edge of the stomach, tearing that organ into shreds. He was in a room of the Bakery alone, and did not live a minute after the report was heard. Dr. Foster, the Coroner, held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental shooting by himself."

WABASH INSTRUCTIONS.—An individual was brought before the Police Court this morning, charged with assault and battery. He frankly admitted that he had struck his antagonist, but said in extenuation that the man had called him a liar, "and" continued he, "may it please the Court, I was born in Livingston, in the State of New York; there, when a man says 'you're a liar' you call him a liar back and there's the end of it; but, your Honor, I have lived for fifteen years on the Wabash, and there, when a man calls you a liar, you knock him down at once—*I only obeyed my Wabash instructions.*" Fined $1 and costs.—*Cin. Com.*

A NEW ISSUE IN THE MRS. ROBINSON CASE.—The Albany *Transcript* is advised that this murderess, now incarcerated in the Troy jail, on Wednesday night presented *some person* with a *baby*. Mrs. R. has been confined in jail over a year!

"KEEP DARK."—The Albany *Atlas* states that a Know Nothing lodge of colored persons was organized in Elmira, New York, last week, being the eight of that complexion in the State. They take "umbrage," it seems, at the privileges of foreigners.

Dull Children.

The following, the last paragraph of which our readers will find to contain some excellent advice, is going the rounds of our exchanges without credit:

No fact can be plainer than this, it is impossible to judge correctly of the genius or intellectual ability of the future man by the indications of childhood. Some of the most eminent men of all ages were remarkable only for dullness in their youth. Sir Isaac Newton, in his boyhood, was inattentive to his study, and ranged very low in school until the age of twelve. When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin schoolmaster, attempted to educate Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he pronounced the boy an "incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakspeare, Gibbon, Davy and Dryden do not appear to have exhibited in childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left school for the university, the words "Indifferent in behavior and of doubtful hope," were entered against his name; and after he entered the university he narrowly escaped being turned back. On one of his first visits to the laboratory, when nineteen years old, he was taunted with the inquiry whether he "understood the difference between a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter Scott had the credit of being the "thickest skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the teacher that many bright rays of future glory shone through that same thick skull. Milton and Swift were jointly celebrated for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Newton is reported to say, that, "he thanked God to take away from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as the least promising. Clavius, the great mathematician of his age, was so stupid in his boyhood, that his teacher could make nothing of him, till they tried him in geometry. Carreci, a celebrated painter, was so inapt in his youth that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition to the grinding of colors.

"One of the most popular authoresses of the present day," says an English writer, "could not read when she was seven. Her mother was rather uncomfortable about it, but said as everybody did learn with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen, the apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work; and before thirty, had published thirty volumes." Dr. Scott, the commentator, could not compose a theme when twelve years old; and even at a later age Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible effort, failed to commit to memory a poem of a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, one who afterwards became a chief justice in this country, was during a whole winter, unable to commit to memory the little poem found in one of our school books.

Labor and patience are the wonder-workers of man—the wand by whose magic touch he changes dross 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 alter 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.

[From the Railroad Advocate.]

Manufacture of Railroad Iron.

Since 1848, and in the periods of greatest importation, the following new rail mills have been started in this country:

Annual Capacity—Tons.	
Lackawanna Mills, at Scranton, Pa.	16,000
Cambria Mills, Johnstown, Pa.	16,000
Consolo Mills, Newcastle, Pa.	12,000
Besides new mills at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Ohio; Richmond, Va.; and other places. During the same time the Massachusetts Iron Works, of Boston, and the Troy Mills, long idle, have re-commenced rolling. Besides, also, nearly all of the following works have been enlarged: Phœnixville, Montour, Safe Harbor, Trenton, Mt. Savage and others. The following is about the present number and capacity of American rail mills:	
Annual Capacity—Tons.	
Montour, Danville, Pa.	18,000
Rough and Ready, Danville, Pa.	4,000
Phœnix Iron Works, Phœnixville, Pa.	24,000
Safe Harbor Works, Safe Harbor, Pa.	16,000
Lackawanna Mill, Scranton, Pa.	16,000
Trenton Mill, Trenton, N. J.	15,000
Massachusetts Mill, Boston	15,000
Mt. Savage Mill, Mt. Savage, Md.	12,000
Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, Pa.	16,000
Consolo Mill, Newcastle, Pa.	12,000
New Mill, at Pittsburgh	10,000
Great Western Mill, Brady's Bend, Pa.	12,000
Pottsville Iron Works	3,000
Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va.	10,000
Washington Mill, Wheeling, Va.	6,000
Crescent Works, Wheeling, Va.	6,000
New Mill, Portsmouth, Ohio	9,000
Troy Mill, Troy, N. Y.	15,000
Total	216,000

Such is the productive capacity of this interest. It is an interest which now employs over 20,000 men, supporting over 100,000 persons, and involving a permanent investment of $12,000,000.

CARLYLE.—Friend Ayer:—In this age of quacks, charlatans, and mere windy, gaseous pretenders to heal, who blow at every street corner, and in the face and ears of all men, their loud, blaring Jericho trumpets, and other noisy bolsterous wind instruments of marvelously twisted brass, in such a wonderfully sham-ridden epoch as this, I say, it is comforting, nay even cheering to the earnest well-wisher of his race to know there has arrived in this world a genuine Physician. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from Worms, and, after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of 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.

nov16daw

☞ 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 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 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 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 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 exhilirant. The trembling, tottering, 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 tortures of hysteria, or any of the debilitating complaints or disabilities which belong to her sexuality, 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. King, Proprietor,

192 Broadway, New York.

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

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEE, No. Allegheny City.

nov26daw

☞ Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drug; it is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement. oct31:1m

☞ To all Whom it may Concern.—If you want a splendid fitting Suit you can get it at 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 sells furnish Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises, &c., at prices to suit all sorts of customers. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood.

R. GRIBBLE.

[From the Chicago Press, Nov. 26.]

Common Carriers—What Constitutes a Delivery of Goods.

We this morning publish an opinion recently delivered from the Supreme Court of Illinois, by Judge Caton, in an appealed case of Clark and Gilbert, vs. J. H. Crawford *et al.*, which, commercially considered, is one of the highest importance. The questions involved are discussed by the learned Justice in a most lucid and comprehensive manner, and the conclusions adduced place the relative duties and responsibilities of Common Carriers and Consignees in a very clear and intelligible light. This decision is especially important, not only to carriers and consignees, but to the commercial world generally, inasmuch as it holds to a different construction from that which is acknowledged, in foreign commerce, or upon the the high seas, and which we believe has to a very great extent been tacitly suffered upon our western Lakes and Rivers.

The Plaintiffs in this case claim pay for part of a lot of iron delivered to the defendents as common carriers to transport from Pittsburgh, via Cleveland and the Lake, to Chicago, Ill. It appeared in evidence that the consignees at Chicago did not receive the Iron, but that it was taken away from the wharf by other parties and lost to the plaintiff.

The defendants admit receiving the Iron, and prove that they brought the same safely to the port of Chicago, and put it all with other goods on the dock, at their usual place of unloading, and that Dole, Ramsey, & Co., the consignees, were notified and came and took part of the goods away.

The plaintiffs admit the above facts, but claim judgment on the ground that putting the Iron on the dock was no delivery—but that it was the further duty of defendants to prove that the proper person took all the Iron away, or that in default of their neglect to do so, the carrier should have deposited it in a warehouse. The case was tried in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the Court entertained the same opinions in regard to the duty of Common Carriers as the plaintiffs, and so instructed the jury, and a judgment was rendered against the' defendants for the value of the Iron.

Exceptions were taken to the instructions, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court held at Ottawa in June, 1854, before the Hon. Samuel H. Trent, Chief Justice, and John D. Caton and Walter B. Scates, Associate Justices. It was there held that the ruling of the Court below was correct and the judgment affirmed.

Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-sixth of a grain each, administered for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of the poison—was relieved by twenty grains of camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Suddock, in a lecture to the London *Lancet*, claims to have made the discovery.

A SUMMER RAMBLE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

The first August moon has come,
A slumberous silence fills the sky,
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

And mark, yon soft clouds that rest
Above our vale, a moveless throng;
The cattle on the mountain's breast
Enjoy the grateful shade of long.

Oh how unlike these merry hours
In early June when earth laughs out,
When fresh winds make love to flowers,
And woodlands sing, and waters shout.

When in the grass sweet voices talk,
And strains of thrilling music fall
From every moss cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the listening and wraps the ground,
The blessings of supreme repose.

Away! I will not be to-day
The only slave of toil and care,
Away from man and duty, and shut away
I'll be as idle as the air.

Beneath the open sky abroad,
Among the plants and breathing things,
The living, peaceful works of God,
I'll share the calm the season brings.

Come thou, in whose soft eyes I see,
The gentle meanings of thy heart,
One day amid the woods with me
Apart from men and all their care apart.

And where, upon the meadow's breast,
The shadow of the thicket lies,
The blue wild flowers their gathered
Shall glow yet deeper near thine eyes.

Come, and when 'mid the calm profound,
I turn those gentle eyes to seek,
They, like the lovely landscape round,
Of innocence and peace shall speak.

Rest there, beneath the nodding shade,
And on the silent valleys gaze,
Winding and widening, till they fade
In yon setting of summer haze.

The village crows their summit rear
Still as its spire, and yonder fleck
At rest in those calm fields appear
As chiselled from the lifeless rock.

One tranquil mount the scene overlooks—
There the blue wildflower, by the brook's margin
While a near hum from bees and brooks
Comes faintly like the breath of sleep.

Well may the gazer deem that when,
Worn with the struggle and the strife,
And heart-sick at the wrongs of men,
The good forsake the scene of life.

Like this deep quiet that awhile,
Lingers the lovely landscape over,
Shall be the peace of those who dwell
Welcome him to a happier shore.

☞ Medical Testimony cannot be Controverted.—One of the most remarkable cures on record is narrated loud, blaring Jericho trumpets, and other noisy bolsterous wind instruments of marvelously twisted brass, in such a wonderfully sham-ridden epoch as this, I say, it is comforting, nay even cheering to the earnest well-wisher of his race to know there has arrived in this world a genuine Physician. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from Worms, and, after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of 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.

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nov16daw

1853.	CONTRA, CR.	
May 23—By cash p'd Dunlavy on acct.		$5,000 00
1854.		
May 23— " " "	4,625 56	
" " of Dunlavy for crop of farm	500 00	$10,125 56
" " Paterson per contract		22,253 00
" " Bills for furnishing		2,330 00
" " J. W. Kerr, Architect		180 00
" " Maintaining and clothing Paupers		1,156 56
" " R. Woods, Esq., counsel fees		40 00
" " Maffit, Old & Co., for lead pipe		412 50
" " Sundry miscellaneous exp's		903 50
" " Com'rs fees and expenses		2,297 22
Balance due Dunlavy on Farm		7,924 44
		$45,623 41

The tax of three mills assessed on the county in 1853, raised the next sum of $34,360 99, and presuming that the three mill tax levied for the year 1854 will raise a like sum of $34,360 99, making in all $68,721 98, will leave a balance in favor of the county of $20,096 57—after paying balance on farm.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHRISTIAN SNIVELY,
JOHN GILFILLIN, JR.,
Committee to audit Poor House account.

dec1:wlt

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Libel of Mitchell vs. Steamboat James Guthrie. In Admiralty.

To all persons interested: Take notice, that by virtue of an attachment issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, dated the 29th day of November, A. D. 1854, and to me directed, I attached the Steamboat "Active," now lying at the wharf of the city of Pittsburgh, in a plea civil *et maritime*, wherein John McGahey is libellant, and the owners and Master of the said Steamboat "James Guthrie" are respondents, and that the Court have appointed the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT as the time of hearing of said attachment.

WESLEY FROST, Marshal.

dec1

A Bargain!

THE subscriber, intending to retire from business, offers his stock of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c., for sale at a liberal discount. Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment, and those having claims against him to present them for settlement. JOSEPH MAJOR,

November 30th, 1854—(dec1:3t*) No. 4 Market st.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of a Book Store and Periodical Office, in a good location, and now doing a fair business, for sale on easy terms. This is a rare chance for a young man of small capital. Apply to-day of

S. CUTHBERT & SON,
No. 140 Third street.

OLD REDSTONE, or Historical Sketches of Western Pennsylvanian; its Early Ministers, its Perilous Times, and its First Records: by Joseph Smith, D. D.: price $1,75. For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON,

dec1 65 Market street, near Fourth.

GREAT WORK ON INFIDELITY—PRIZE ESSAY.—Its Aspects, Causes and Agencies; cheap ed. from the fortieth ("40") London edition, by Pearson; 50 cents. For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON,

dec1 65 Market street, near Fourth.

PARISH PSALMODY—For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON,

dec1 65 Market street, near Fourth.

SCHOOL BOOKS—For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON.

dec1

CUMMINGS' WORKS—For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON.

dec1

WILLISON'S CATECHISM—Only 25 cents; for sale by JOHN S. DAVISON.

dec1

FIFTEEN CENTS—Harper's Magazine, for December price 15 cents. For sale by R. MINKS & CO.,

dec1 No. 53 Smithfield street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CARD.—[illegible] of FIFTH, of New York, would announce to the citizens of Pennsylvania that he is at present detained [illegible] LECTURES AT PITTSBURGH, where he will remain [illegible] December 15th, during which period he may be [illegible] daily, at his rooms at the City Hotel, corner of [illegible] and Smithfield streets, 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. [nov14:3t

☞ 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.

THOMAS J. ROWER, President.

nov10

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES S. HOON, President.

CHARLES A. COTTON, Secretary.

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

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

Fire Insurance Policies issued on Buildings, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation. Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

James S. Hoon,	Wm. S. Haven,
Samuel M'Clurkan,	James D. M'Gill,
William Phillips,	Alexander Bradley,
John Scott,	John Bissell,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	Robert Galway,
John M'Alpin,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County.
Wm. F. Johnston,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning.
James Marshall,	Hiram Stows, Beaver.
George S. Selden,	
my29:y	

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Chartered 1819—Capital Stock $300,000.

THOS. K. BRACE, President.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—

Samuel Tudor,	Thomas K. Brace,
Ward Woodbridge,	Ebenezer Flower,
Joseph Church,	M. A. Hollinshead,
Frederick Tyler,	Roland Mather,
Robert Bunce,	Kelvin G. Kelly,
Miles A. Tuttle,	Samuel S. Ward,
John L. Boswell,	Henry Z. Praeg,
Gustavus F. Davis,	Austin Dunham,
	Junius S. Morgan.

☞ Policies on Fire and Inland Risks issued on favorable terms, by GEORGE A. ARNOLD, Agt.

dec12:1 No. 74 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

☞ CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.—H. D. KING, President; SAM. UEL I. MARSHILL, 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,	Wm. Larimer, jr.,
William Bagaley,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Stoghams,
Robert Dunlap, jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.

John Shipton.

dec23

☞ ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.—J. K. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Office: No. 99 Water street.

DIRECTORS:

J. K. Moorhead,	W. J. Anderson,
R. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
C. H. Paulson,	William Collingwood,
R. H. Roberts,	John M. Irwin,
Joseph Kay,	Wm. Wilkinson,
David Campbell.	

ja12

A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 236 feet by 300 feet, and bounded by four streets, will be sold on reasonable terms. It is near Bakewell & Co.'s new glass works, 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,
Fourth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

jy26

☞ Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—Drs. L. SCHECK, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. REED, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny city, are the attending Physicians to the above Institution, 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. jal0:2

☞ C. YAGER, 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. se8:y

☞ A. O. U. W.—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets first and third Friday of each month. (mar25:1y

☞ Notice.—THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHUCHLEITER'S, in the Diamond.

By order.

GEO. W. SEESE, *Secretary.*

☞ ATTENTION!! R. I. G.—You are hereby notified to fall in with your Armory, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company. F. KANE,

mar29:6md Secretary pro tem.

DIED,

In peace, at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Lealy, Tampa, Fla., November 12th, 1854, Miss ANNA J. DONNELLY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a