Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 16.

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.

"SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS."

Such are the well known words of a man who was famous in his time and in his way; famous for his short speeches and his long pumps—Sam Patch, the Cataract man. He lost his life, to be sure, in attempting to illustrate the truth of his maxim; but that maxim still survives among us, and may serve to show others the way to wisdom though the author missed it.

The philosophy underlying this proverb of Sam's, we suppose to be that considering how many wonderful things have been done in times past, we may expect similar things to be done hereafter; in short that it is hardly safe to predictate of any proposed achievement that it is impossible. Wisdom-mongers in vain erect their theoretic barriers, the car of progress dashes through them as though cob-webs. Nor can this car be stopped by a syllogism, although logic is a stubborn thing; nor can all the diagrams, equations and differentials of a mathamatician arrest its flight. The earth has many secrets in her bosom which will yet be dug out; and men are every day spelling out some new lesson in the open page above our heads. In short, discovery and invention are but fairly begun; and there is no department of knowledge that may not hope to reap abundant fruits hereafter.

We have been led into this train of reflection by observing the singular state of chaos into which the medical profession has fallen in our day. It is no doubt incident to the nature of the profession that there should be great abuses by mere pretenders on the one hand and a rigid conservatism by the regular faculty on the other. Accordingly we find patent nostrums as plenty (and perhaps about as wholesome) as rotten eggs; while of all your Old Fogies the "regular physician" is the most incorrigible. Hence it is that real reformers—those who have made valuable improvements in their profession—have often been denounced and put down by the "Schools;" albeit these same schools have afterwards been foremost in garnishing their sepulcher. Operations have been dogmatically pronounced impossible which were subsequently performed; diseases incurable which have afterwards been cured—fortune is ever developing the more skillful hand, and more potent remedy.

Among the dogmas of the profession, for instance, one of the most peremptory has long been that consumption is incurable. But there is a man now in our midst—Dr. Fitch—(a regular physician well known to the country in the treatment of this insidious disease, by medicated inhalation and mechanical remedies) who is putting this dogma to flight. In the nature of things we see no improbability in the case. That there is in the arcana of nature a remedy for this great scourge, we think almost certain. Whether Dr. Fitch has got hold of it is a question of evidence which those who are interested would do well to look into. He has an abundance of testimonialsto exhibit, and there are persons now in our city who have tested his skill. It seems, we know not why, that physicians who devote themselves to a single department, are apt to lose cast among their brethren. The great principle of the division of labor ought, we think, lead to a different conclusion. No doubt a complete knowledge of Anatomy and Medicine are necessary to qualify a physician to touch professionally the tip of one's finger; but such attainments pre-supposed, we see not why subsequent devotion to a single department may not be expected to lead to pre-eminent skill.

THE SUN AND THE LIGHTNING.

The Sun is supposed to be the great source of that electric fluid which pervades not only the regions of the earth, but probably the whole of our solar system. The currents of the subtile and powerful agent as they flow from the Sun may be the force that drives the earth and other planets around the Sun, and around their own axes. The Sun is thus represented as the great galvanic battery of the solar system, supplying by its electric currents the motive power of the system, and the light and heat that illuminate and vivify the natural world. According to this theory electricity is the agent that warms into life and growth the whole vegetable and animal world, and may be closely allied to the principle of life itself.

Considered in this view the variety of the functions that this agent performs is truly wonderful. In one form or state it is seen leaping from cloud to cloud and bursting in bellowing thunder; in another it is the obedient servant of man, carrying thought and intelligence with unerring certainty and inconceivable speed, annihilating space and distance in its flight.

It is but a short time since anything of importance was known of this wonderful agent. It was but the dreaded element of the thunder storm that no human power could control, or convert to any available purpose. Dr. Franklin's investigations did much to enlarge the boundaries of science by showing that this element of nature like all others could be made to subserve the use of man. After him another American, Morse, reduced the discovery to practical use and now twenty thousand miles of wire vibrate through every part of the Union, telling the "moving accidents by flood and field" in and about the Crimea or the more peaceful doings of our sister States.

Important Decision—States Rights Vindicated.

As the telegraph reported some days ago, the Supreme Court of our State, now in session at Philadelphia, through Chief Justice Lewis and Justices Woodward and Knox, decided that in the following case the U. S. Circuit Court had no jurisdiction, and that the Sheriff was guilty of contempt of Court. The attachment is not granted because of the ignorance of the Sheriff. Last year, at Williamsbarre, the officers who attempted to arrest Bill Thomas, a fugitive slave, were arrested on an indictment for assault and intent to kill, found by the Court of Luzerne county, but Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, discharged them. They were re-arrested by order of the Supreme Court, and while in custody of the Sheriff were taken before the U. S. Circuit Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Grier, on hearing the testimony, ordered the Sheriff to discharge them. The Sheriff obeyed the mandate. The present action was for an attachment against the Sheriff for contempt of Court.

BRITAIN'S WOE.—A gentleman writing from London says that nearly the whole English aristocracy is in mourning for the loss of relatives sickened or shot, in the Crimea; and that the profusion of the "weeds of woe," give the promenades a most sombre appearance. The flower of the young British military aristocracy, it will be remembered, was massacred at the battle of Balaklava. The Light Cavalry, that suffered so terribly on that occasion, was composed almost exclusively of the "bloods."

There were twenty-five transports and war vessels, belonging to the allies, lost by a storm in the Black Sea; but this loss is not heavy when we remember that they have nearly six hundred vessels of all classes in thoe waters.

The Jennings Estate.

An intelligent Virginian, who went over to England to look into the affairs, titles, &c., of the Jennings estate, the heirs of which are said mainly to belong to this country, scattered throughout the States, wrote home to friends interested like himself, the letter dated October 24, that the will could not be found. Lord Beauchamp, who administered on the estate, said to be worth $40,000,000, had *lost* it. If it were found, he says, and *time* did not come as an actual *bar* to recovery, the heirs would have to spend a mint of money to dispose as Lord Howe, who has *Acton Place*, as next heir, and he says the Beauchamps have squandered the money. He then adds:

"A deeper fraud was never practised or planned than this claim. It has ruined many claimants, and will ruin many more. I would not touch it, for I was cautioned about it on my arrival, by friends, and I took their advice. Thousands of indigent knaves, who practice law in London, would starve but for the harvest they reap from the investigation of such claims; and they stimulate inquiry and excite false hopes by newspaper publications and letters—*huer cause*—with the full knowledge that never a dollar could by possibility be recovered. 'Tis a thing almost unknown to recover claims of this character. To guard from unnecessary expenditure of good money on this worthless claim, I have written the above; but to show you that I know something about this matter, I have procured extracts from a paper (which is still private property in the hands of the *Herald*) purchased at a cost to the claimant of £120, and it is the only accurate pedigree of the Jennings family." He hopes his friends will "never embark one sixpence in the Jennings humbug. A man died here in August, who came from America five years ago, to lose his all on a fruitless errand. I should dislike very much to see any of my countrymen *swindled*, especially my friends on the Hephaimoc."

This will also be sad news to the editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* and his friends, the Jennings of Sandusky, who, we believe, have counted on it as a sure thing. But all things work for the best. If Dr. Gray was to get his share of half a million, he might become indolent, and the Democratic party would then lose his services; while on the other hand, if forty millions were added to the floating capital of Cleveland's upper lake rival, it might lead to a sudden "expansion" of trade, that would eventually end in a "burst up."

The Railroad Convention at Cleveland.

We have heretofore mentioned the railroad convention held at Cleveland on the 28th of November, of representatives of the several lines between New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Representatives, it appears, were present from thirty-one different roads. We copy the following summary of the proceedings from the Cleveland papers:

Resolutions were passed that no runners should be employed or commission allowed for procuring passengers; that except at certain cities named, of which Cincinnati is one, no ticket offices shall be allowed, except at the depots; and, in the judgement of this convention, the general pass ought to be issued after the 1st of January next, by any company, except to the president, superintendent, principal ticket or passage and freight agents, and lost baggage masters of roads with which any such company may have ticket or freight agreements. The tickets to such agents and baggage masters to be issued upon the certificates of the superintendent of the road by which the said agents and baggage masters may be employed.

Lengthy resolutions were passed upon the subject of emigrant passengers. The sixth declares that the fare shall be as follows:

New York to Sandusky $14,65; Cleveland $13; Detroit $15; Chicago $22; Indianapolis $20; Cincinnati $18.50; Columbus $16; Shelby$14.75; Xenia $17.40; Bellefontaine $15.40; Dayton, via Xenia, $18; Dayton, via Galion and Bellefontaine, $18; Dayton, via Sandusky, $18; Toledo $16; Louisville, United States mail line, $20.50; Louisville, Ohio and Mississippi $21; Louisville and Indianapolis $21.

It was also resolved that the tariff of freight between New York and Boston, and Cincinnati, shall not be less than the following rates:—1st class, $1.75; 2d class, $1.20; 3d class, $1. From the same places to Chicago, $2, $1.50 and $1.20; to Indianapolis, $1.82, $1.20 and $1.06; to Louisville via Indianapolis, $1.82, $1.40 and $1.21; provided, that the prices from New York and Boston to Cleveland, and vice versa, on freight to and from Indianapolis, be the same as on freight to and from Cincinnati.

The following resolution is a good one:

That it be recommended to the several companies here represented to memorialize their respective Legislatures to provide suitable penal enactments for the punishment of railroad employees to whom are entrusted the enforcement of rules and regulations for the preservation of persons and property, and who by wilful neglect or disobedience of such rules and regulations, produce collisions or other accidents, by which life is taken or imperilled, or property destroyed.

News of the Day.

Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie has another book in press, which will shortly be published.

Mr. J. D. D. De Bow has resigned the office of Census Superintendent, he having concluded his report.

The receipts of the New York Central Railroad are estimated by the Board of Managers at $6,300,000 for the ensuing year. The *Evening Post* says they are over estimated.

In the executive session the nomination of the Hon. James B Bowlin, of Missouri, was confirmed as Minister Resident at the Government of New Grenada

The executors of Mr. Webster's estate have asked leave of the Plymouth (Mass.) probate court to sell so much of his real estate as shall raise the sum of $109,206 79, for the payment of all debts and incumbrance thereon.

Proceedings have been commenced against the N Y. *Express* for libel, in stating that C. F. Loser, the Austrian Consul at that port, who left for Europe recently, was a defaulter. The damages are laid at $50,000.

The "Pacific" brings intelligence of the death of John Gibson Lockhart, for many years editor of the Edinburgh *Review*, and a son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott. He was 62 years of age at the time of his death, which took place at Abbotsford, on the 25th of November.

No regular work being carried on in the county prison, at which Dr. Beale could be employed to advantage, he officiates as an assistant in the apothecary's department, and performs all the dental operations required by the prisoners. His health, it is said, is suffering from the close confinement to his cell.

INTERESTING TO LADIES, PARTICULARLY THE "STRONG-MINDED."—In the December number of the *Law Register* is a singular decision by his honor Judge Galbraith, of the 56th Judicial District, to the effect, that no indictment can be sustained against a woman as a common scold in Pennsylvania. The learned Judge reviews the case of Nancy James, reported in 12 S. & R., 220, and comes to the conclusion that the point was not decided whether the indictment would lie at all. This decision may be regarded as a step toward the recognition of woman's rights by judicial authority. It at least opens the way for freedom of speech to the fair sex. Under the law, as it was understood prior to this late decision, there was very little possibility of women entering into the arena of politics; for if one of them had the audacity to stump the State, she might have been made liable to an indictment for intemperate language. Now, however, no such obstacle will exist, and the "old girls" may be expected to take advantage of it.

Rare Chance!

Attention is invited to the rare chances offered by the "*Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association*," whose advertisement will be found in another column. This is no hap-hazard enterprise, but it is intended as a promoter of "art," in which the subscriber gets the worth of his money "at the start," and may draw some of the finest works of art in the country. Read the advertisement.

THE PACIFIC'S MAILS.

BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER!

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of November 7th, gives this description of that bloody field:

Yesterday I again went over the field. I can add little to my previous account of it. The fire-locks, nearly all Russian, lying about are innumerable. I cannot estimate their loss with any accuracy. The ground is thickly covered with dwarf oaks, and the dead and wounded are lying on hill and valley even down to the plain. It will be some time before they are all discovered. Many of the wounded were not then brought in, and the troops are so hard worked that some time will elapse before it can be done, and all the dead buried; and the dead horses are so numerous that it is no easy matter to get them even out of the camp. Many of the wounded were dying for want of assistance; they had not even had a drop of water, and their moaning was horrible. It could not be helped, for there was no one to go out to give it to them, and water is scarce, and has to be brought from a great distance. The Russians should (as any civilized nation would have done) have sent in a flag of truce and surgeons, and asked permission to attend to their wounded and bury their dead, but that would have been acknowledging their defeat.

There is no doubt that our force is too small for so great an undertaking as the capture of Sebastopol, to do it properly. 20,000 more men would have carried the place while the battle was going on, and finished the business; as it was, both our flanks were nearly turned, and it might have had the worst of it had it not been for the valor of officers and men of both English and French armies. As it is, it may yet be long before we succeed, but succeed we must. Droughts are coming out from England, but, instead of sending every available man, as they should do, they only send out driblets. For instance, one subaltern and 80 men to the 95th, once 1000 strong, and now having about six officers and 200 men. We really deserve to lose.

The Turks, since the battle, have been employed in throwing up works on our ridge, where heavy guns are to be mounted. It ought to have been done before, for it is the weak part of the position, and I expect the Russians will again attempt to force it, as it is said 18,000 more men are on their way from the north. The Russian guns were so much heavier than ours that they had it all their own way until we brought up our guns to a nearer range, and in some measure silenced them. The Turks are lazy workmen; to make them work properly, there should be one Englishman or Frenchman with a stick to every six of them.

To-day, the 7th, the remainder of the wounded Russians are being fast brought in, and the dead buried. The dead horses are being dragged to a distance from the camp, for there is neither hands nor time to bury them. The dead men are being piled up in arabas and drawn to the valleys, where great holes are being dug to receive them. The order of the camp has been somewhat changed. Some French battalions have been brought up to our right, and encamped near the Guards. Up to this time our troops have fought in their great coats, and it is said that during the action they were occasionally peppered by the French, who, in the confusion, took them for Russians, who also took them for irregular troops. To-day an order has been issued for them always to fight in red in daytime. This is as it should be. I have just been round the field again. The dead are being buried as fast as possible, but I fear it will be some days before they are all collected and buried. Large pits are being dug, and the bodies are laid in crosswise—head and feet alternatly. The Russians are buried separately, the English and French together. They lived together, fought and died together, and are buried together. Indeed, the soldiers have a repugnance even to place a dead Russian in the same cart with an Englishman or Frenchman. One field battery alone lost forty horses. It is fortunate the weather is not hot, or the number of dead horses and men would create a pestilence, and the ground is so hard and stony that it is only in certain places that graves can be dug.

The editor himself has the following in regard to the Crimea expedition and the battle of Inkermann:

It is certainly not without a sigh that we feel ourselves compelled to relinquish those bright, and, as we thought them, reasonable hopes of completing in a few weeks the conquest of the Russian stronghold. Yet even this disappointment is not without its consolation. We have *failed in our immediate enterprise*, but without the slightest loss—nay, with a considerable gain—of character and honor. If our army had been too weak to encounter the difficulties opposed to it it has only been because those difficulties were such as transcended human power and human prudence. On the field of battle, where courage and discipline can supply the defect of numbers, we have been able to make one man discharge the duty of three, but in the operations of a siege, which depend on labor and strength as much as on science, such a multiplication of our numbers has been found impossible. By its mountainlike difficulties of this kind we have been harassed, delayed, and worn out, till the Emperor of Russia actually believed that the time was come when our destruction could be accomplished, and sent his sons to flesh their maiden swords in the slaughter of the devoted English and French armies.

We owe the signal triumph of Inkermann to the paucity of our numbers and the enormous difficulties of our situation. These gave the enemy courage to attack us, and gave us an opportunity of proving, in a manner the most signal and decisive, our enormous physical and moral superiority. The effect of such a battle, fought under such circumstances, must be felt through the whole war, and even render the name of the English Guardsmen and the French Zouave terrible in the eyes of the Russian soldiery. If Sebastopol does fall at last, it will be with a heavier ruin and a more crushing effect than could have possibly attended the most successful enterprise. We have not snatched it from the Czar before his reinforcements arrived, but we have every hope of taking it from him after defeating and destroying all the force which his vast empire can bring to its relief. We must fight this battle somewhere, and where could we desire to fight it better than on ground of our own choosing, in the finest province of the Russian empire, and under the walls of the mighty fortress the possession of which will be the prize of the conqueror? Had Napoleon been able to take up, in 1812, a position which forced the Russians to seek him out and fight him with their whole force, how easy and certain would have been his conquest! It was because he had to fight an enemy who for ever was retreating before him that he was forced to waste his strength in unavailing pursuit, till a splendid victory afforded him no safety, and a conquered capital no place of rest. The Crimea is as good a battle-field as any other, and, as we have no reason to avoid a sharp and speedy decision of the quarrel, we shall be ready for a contest which, if more arduous, will also be more decisive than that on which we intended to embark.

Gen. Canrobert's Report of the Battle of Inkermann.

[From the Paris Moniteur.]

The Marshal Minister of War has just received from the General Commanding in Chief the army of the East the following report:

HEAD-QUARTERS—BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, NOVEMBER 7, 1854.

Monsieur le Marshal—I have the honor to confirm to you my telegraphic despatch, dated November 6, and thus worded:—"The Russian army, swelled by reinforcements coming from the Danube, and by the reserves collected in the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, yesterday attacked the right of the English position before the place. The English army sustained the combat with the most remarkable firmness. I caused it to be supported by the Division of General Bosquet, which fought with admirable vigor, and by the troops nearest at hand. The enemy, far more numerous than we, beat a retreat with enormous loss, estimated at 8000 to 9000 men.

This obstinate struggle lasted the whole day. On my left General Forey had to repel at the same time a sortie of the garrison. The troops, energetically conducted by him, drove the enemy back into the place, and inflicted on him a loss of a thousand men. This brilliant day, not purchased without loss by the allies, does the greatest honor to our arms.

The action, summarily expressed by the despatch given above, was one of the hottest and most violently contested. From the very first musket shots that were fired the deserters that came over to us revealed the true state of the Russian army with respect to its effective strength, and we were enabled to calculate the reinforcements it has successfully received since the battle of the Alma. There are,—1st, some contingents from the Asiatic coast, from Kertch and Kaffa; 2ndly, six battalions and some detachments of marines, from Nicolaieff; 3dly, four battalions of the Cossacks of the Black Sea; 4thly, a great part of the army of the Danube; 5thly, 6thly, 7thly, 8thly, 9thly, 10thly, 11thly, and 12thly, some divisions of infantry, forming the 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Dannenberg. These three divisions were transported by post-horses, with their artillery, from Odessa to Simpheropol in a few days. Finally arrived the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, whose presence could not fail to overexcite this army, which forms, with the garrison of Sebastopol, a total of at least 100,000.

It was in this condition that forty-five thousand men of this army surprised the point of the heights at Inkermann, which the English army had not been able to occupy with sufficient force. Only six thousand English took part in the action, the remainder being employed in the siege works; they valiantly sustained the shock until the moment when General Bosquet, arriving with part of his division, could lend them such aid as might insure success. One hardly knows which most to praise, the energetic firmness with which our allies braved for a long time the storm, or the intelligent vigor displayed by General Bosquet, when conducting a part of the brigades Bourbaki and d'Autemarre, in order to attack the enemy, who extended beyond them on their right.

The third regiment of Zouaves, under the *chefs de bataillon* Montaudon and Dubos, there justly earned its ancient and original the old reputation of the arm. The Anglerine Rifles (*tiarailleurs*,) Colonel de Wimpffen; a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry, Commander Vaisser; the 6th Regiment of the Line, Colonel de Canaas, vied with them in ardor. Three times they crossed bayonets with the enemy, who only yielded ground after the third charge, upon which he left it strewed with his dead and wounded. The Russian heavy artillery and field pieces were very superior in number, and had a commanding position. Two horse batteries, Commander de la Boussinière, and one battery of the Division of Infantry, Commander Barrol, the whole under the orders of Colonel Forgeot, sustained, concurrently with the English artillery, the struggle during the entire day.

The enemy decided on beating a retreat, leaving behind more than three thousand dead, a very large number of wounded, a few hundred prisoners, as well as several powder chests, in the hands of the allies. His losses in the gross aggregate cannot be put down at less than from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

While these events were taking place on the right, about five thousand men of the garrison made a vigorous sortie on the left of our attack by the line, under cover of a thick fog, and along the ravines that facilitate their approach. The troops on duty in the trenches, under the orders of General de la Motterouge, marched against the enemy, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing more than two hundred men on the site of these batteries.

Lieut General Forey, commanding the siege corps, arrived with rapid and skillful evolutions with the troops of the Fourth Division to the support of the guards in the trenches, and himself marched at the head of the 5th battalion of the Chasseurs a pied. The Russians, repulsed along the whole line, retired precipitately on the fortification, with considerable loss, when Gen. Lourmel, seeing them fly before him, and carried away by a chivalrous courage, flung himself headlong in their rear with his brigade, and fell wounded under the very walls of the fortification.

General Forey had much difficulty in extricating him from the very advanced position to which, yielding to the impulse of superabundant courage, he had led his brigade. The brigade of Aurelle, which had occupied an excellent position on the left, covered his retreat, which was effected not without a certain loss under the fire of the fortification. Colonel Niol, of the 20th Regiment of the Line, who lost his two sons at Sebastopol, had taken the command of the brigade, the energetic conduct of which was beyond all praise. The enemy in this sortie lost a thousand men killed, wounded, or made prisoners, and, in addition to this, received a very considerable moral and physical check.

The battle of Inkermann, and the contest maintained by the body of besiegers, has shed great glory on our forces, and has augmented the moral strength which the allied armies have always possessed. At the same time, we have suffered losses which must be regretted. The English army has lost 2,400 men killed or wounded, among which are to be reckoned seven Generals, three of whom are killed. The French army has suffered to the extent of 1,726 killed or wounded. We have bitterly to regret the loss of General de Lourmel, since dead from his wounds, whose brilliant qualities promised a grand career in the future. It is my painful duty also to acquaint you with the death of Col. in Camas, of the 6th Regiment of the Line, killed at the head of his troop, at the very instant in which they came in contact with the enemy.

Our vigor of the allied troops, subject as they were to the twofold struggle of a siege of unprecedented difficulty, and of battles which recall the greatest struggles of our military history, cannot be too highly praised.

I send you herewith the order of the day for the battle of the 5th

The General-in-Chief: CANROBERT.

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well dressed in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them made, and SUITED TO THE FIGURE OBTAINED at all this is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

N. B.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (jde 9) R. GRIBBIN.

DIED,

On Friday, December 15th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., THOMAS LIGGETT, aged 75 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Procession will move at 10½ o'clock.

Persons wishing to attend the funeral from the city, can be taken out in carriages by calling at the livery stable of Rody Patterson, at 9 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mayoralty.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Allow me to announce the name of JAMES C. CUMMINS, Esq., as an Independent Citizens' Candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh. A CITIZEN

dec16,1t

The Monongahela Cemetery

IS OPENED FOR THE SELECTION OF BURIAL LOTS, and the interment of the dead. The present entrance is by Glenfields street, from Pennsylvania Avenue, through the beautiful addition to Oakland laid out by A Wilkins, Esq. The grounds extend so as to overlook the Monongahela river, and the picturesque valles of the Bloody Run and Four Mile Runs, which they partially include. The general character of the surface is high, dry and rolling, so that every portion of it is delightful and well drained. The soil is admitted by the first grave, when opened, to be loam, sand and gravel. The whole lying on a sandy and slate rock, below the ordinary depth of excavation.

The public are invited to sustain this convenient and admirable cemetery for the remains of the departed. Lots will be sold as low as the expenses attending such grounds will allow, an adequate fund being pledged and irrevocably secured for their improvement, decoration, repair and perpetual preservation, so as to make them in all time suitable for the repose of the dead.

Application to be made to JOHN CHISLET, Jr., Superintendent, on the ground, or at the office of the Treasurer, No. 144 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

L. R. LIVINGSTON, President.
WILLIAM HOLMES,
JOSIAH KING,
GEORGE C. RIS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
Executive Committee.

dec16d3m

To Young Business Men.

A YOUNG MAN entering upon business life without a thorough knowledge of Writing and Book-Keeping, has about as much chance to succeed as a ship to reach port without a rudder, sails, or compass."

Prof. MILLER & BRO. continue to receive students in Penmanship, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, &c. They guarantee to prepare young men for any situation in business. The facilities for commercial instruction are equal to any institution of the kind in the western country.

Mr. JOHN BARRY, Professor of Writing, &c.

Every effort will be made to procure situations for graduates of this institution. No student shall get a diploma unless he is fully capable of entering on the duties of mercantile life.

Ladies classes meet daily from 11 A. M. till 12 M., and from 2 till 5 P. M.

Please call at the IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Lafayette Hall, Wood street. Permanently located. Open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. dec16

The House of Refuge,

FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AT PITTSBURGH, is now open for the reception of inmates regularly committed from counties composing the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Forms of commitment can be obtained of the Superintendent, at the House of Refuge, or of the Secretary, at the office of Palmer, Hanna & Co.

By order of the Board.

JAMES ANDERSON, President.

dec16 (Papers in the minutes counties favorable to the Institution please copy.)

Melodeons.

CARHART'S GENUINE MAKE.

H. KLEBER has just completed his stock of superior MELODEONS, from the factory of the ORIGINAL INVENTORS, CARHART & NEEDHAM, New York, comprising:

5 octave Melodeon, Piano style, round corners and carved gothic tablet, double set of reeds, 9 CHANGES, etc.
5 octave Melodeon, elegant scroll legs, DOUBLE SWELL.
4½ " " " "

All the above have *Carhart's* new improvement of the "DOUBLE SWELL," possessed by no other maker, and which makes them superior, in that respect, to any other.

H. KLEBER,

Sole agent for the *genuine* Melodeon made by CARHART, New York. dec16

Hats and Caps.

A NEW AND SPLENDID assortment of HATS and CAPS can be found at No. 91 Wood street, near Diamond alley. Those wishing to purchase cheap, wholesale or retail, would do well to call soon.

dec16 J. WILSON & SON.

EMBROIDERIES REDUCED.—A. A. MASON & CO. will, on Saturday, December 16th, reduce the price of their immense stock of Embroideries, comprising upwards of 50 cartons of Sleeves, Chemisettes, Collars, Laces, Trimmings, &c., just opened. dec16

REMNANTS OF SILKS.—A. A. MASON & CO. will offer, on Saturday, December 16th, a large lot of remnants of Silks, at almost one-half the usual price. dec16

CASHMERES.—10 pc. more of those all wool Cashmeres, figured, at 25 cents per yard.

dec25 A. A. MASON & CO., No. 25 Fifth street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 15.—The Senate is not in Session to-day, having adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Houston, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June, 1866. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Eddy introduced a bill making an appropriation for continuing the piers and constructing the breakwater at Michigan city, Indiana, and otherwise improving the harbor of said city. Referred to the committee of commerce.

The House went into committee on private bills. The first on the calendar was for extending the Colt patent.

Mr. Edgerton moved that it be passed by, as the select committee on that subject is not ready to report.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, thought they had better dispose of it now.

Mr. Edgerton's motion was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the children and heirs of Maj. Gen. Do Kalb was discussed and amended by appropriating $666,000 for that purpose This, together with four other private bills was subsequently passed.

Mr. Walbridge presented the memorial of Benjamin Price and others in favor of the Homestead bill.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

Extensive Fire in Philadelphia—Loss Half a Million Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—At half past eleven o'clock last night, a fire commenced in the fourth story of Edwards' Block, No. 181 Chestnut street, which spread slowly to other floors, and in a short time involved the entire block. The first floors were occupied by Safford & Cookman, and W. H. Carryl, as curtain stores. The loss is estimated at $80,000 each. The partition wall fell over on the adjoining buildings, spreading the fire to Henkel's Furniture Warerooms—and to the corner of Fifth, occupied by Edward L. Walker, agent of Chickering's Pianos, and by Blayman & Brothers as a Music Store. The fire extended along Fifth street, consuming Lacy & Phillips's Saddlery manufactory, Jefferson Wigwam, Pennington's Book Store, and the new store of E. C. & J. Biddle, at the corner, which was yet unoccupied. Jefferson Wigwam was an ancient relic of the Revolution, where Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. Included in the destruction is an extensive workshop in the rear of Edwards' Block, attached to Henkel's establishment; the stock of finished work in the warerooms is valued at $65,000, and is insured for $50,000. Among the sufferers in Edwards' Block are Bedford's Billiard Saloon and the Waverley Bowling Saloon, in the basement. Carryl was insured for $30,000.

The fire raged all night, and the fireman are still engaged at it. The City Buildings and State House were threatened with destruction, but saved through the exertions of the firemen.

A second fire broke out at 2 o'clock, in Water street, above Shippen, which raged furiously until the arrival of some fire companies to the scene from the other fire. Four emigrant and sailor boarding houses were destroyed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The fire was arrested after burning Jefferson Wigwam, Biddle's Store, and Pennington's Book Store, contrary to expectation.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—In the Supreme Court, the case of the State of Pennsylvania vs. the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, was argued on the several motions for a writ of sequestration against the corporation—for an attachment against its officers—for a writ of assistance to execute the decree of this Court, and for a taxation of costs, by Reverdy Johnson in opposition, and concluded by Edwin M. Stanton in support.

John Wolf has ceased to act as Bremen Consul at St. Louis. The Consul will be appointed for the present.

It is understood at Washington that Mr. Buchanan will not return from England until August.

The President has appointed Col. Steptoe, of the army, Governor of Utah.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Oregon dates are received, which state that a powerful tribe of Indians, the Snakes, have commenced a war upon the whites, by massacring a whole train of emigrants.

The British sloop Vestal and steam-frigate Termagant are at Greytown.

There is no change in the California market. In commercial matters little is expected until the commencement of the year.

The sales of Cotton for the week were at an advance of ¼. Sales this forenoon were 3000 bales; middling 9c.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 14.—Capt. Cummings was acquitted, at Helena, of the charge of murder. The examination of witnesses commenced in Cincinnati, after which the prosecution entered a *nolle prosequi*.

Cummins has been arrested on a charge of arson.

Chapin's trial has commenced.

The Temperance Convention nominated Geo. W. Williams, Whig, of Bourbon, for Governor, and James G. Hardy, of Barrow, Democrat, for Lieut. Governor.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—The Northern Light arrived with 300 passengers.

The revolution at Nicaragua is still active, with no material advantage to either party.

There is nothing important from California. The mining news is cheering, and diggers are anxiously awaiting rain.

Steamer Ajax Forfeited.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the opinion of Judge Ingersoll, of the U. S. District Court, in the cases of the steamships Washington and Alps. He declared the Alps forfeited, on the ground of smuggling. As the officers and owners are innocent, it is thought that the President will remit the penalty of forfeiture.

Wendell Phillips and the Burns Riot.

BOSTON, December 15.—Wendell Phillips was arraigned this morning, on an indictment for participating in the Burns riot.

Failure of a Wool Company.

PROVIDENCE, December 14.—Hill, Carpenter & Co., wool dealers, have fails. Their liabilities amount to half a million of dollars.

☞ **Liver Complaint.**—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with laxy; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street.

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—The most terrible of all bodily complaints are those which effect the integrity of the intellect, disposing it to monstrous fancies, alternatives of gloom and excitement, or, worse than all, profound, unvarying depression. Diseases of the nervous system and of the digestive organs create these sad conditions of the mind; but, happily, in DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR we have a preparation that remove both cause and effect, by rallying the dormant powers of the stomach, bracing the nerves to a healthful tension, and relieving at once the mental symptoms.

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. BLING, 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. R. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood st.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. dec16d3w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH

WOULD announce that in consequence of the accumulated demands upon his attention, he would find it impossible to leave Pittsburgh on the 15th instant, as proposed, without leading to the disappointment of many, he will still further prolong his stay till

Monday Evening, January 1st, 1855,

Thus affording those who apply in reasonable time an opportunity to avail themselves of his advice. He would add, however, that his engagements at Detroit will preclude the possibility of a farther extension of his stay, without entirely passing other appointments; and that those desiring to consult him will do well to lose as little time as possible, as he is usually so much crowded during the last weeks of his appointments that he cannot promise to see all who call upon him, unless they have made previous engagements.

ROOMS AT THE CITY HOTEL.

☞ OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. till 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sabbath excepted.)

He may thereafter be addressed as usual, No. 714 Broadway, New York.

DR. FITCH would add that he will not leave for Europe until the first of May.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1854—(dec14:1awtf

☞ A CARD.—DR. CALVIN M. FITCH, of New York, would announce to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania that he is at present delivering a course of LECTURES AT PITTSBURGH, where he will remain till December 18th, during which period he may be consulted daily, at his rooms at the City Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield streets, for

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

and all others connected with or predisposing to Consumption, in the treatment of which his ample experience and unrivalled opportun