Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::NOVEMBER 15.

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 Rocks, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

A PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Two years ago Congress made provision for the survey and exploration of several routes for a railroad to the Pacific. The result of those surveys is now embodied in the form of a voluminous report, and is published. The report is of rather a discouraging character. On either of the several routes surveyed it is found that for several hundred miles a desert region must be crossed, destitute of timber and water, and with a soil so sterile that it can never repay cultivation. For all that distance, then, timber would have to be transported at vast expense to construct the road. Ties, which usually cost twenty-five cents apiece, would cost over this portion of the road, including the cost of transportation, probably three dollars apiece. This one item will give some idea of the expensive character of the work should its construction be undertaken. But the reports present another difficulty still more formidable. It is the scarcity of water throughout that desert region. On the surface of the ground very little water appears, and seldom is a spring or a rivulet found. Whether it could be found by sinking wells is not yet ascertained; but so little rain falls there that it is doubtful if a sufficient supply of water could be found for the supply of the locomotives in any way. Then the supply of fuel is another difficulty very discouraging. At any rate it is apparent from these reports that over a considerable portion of the distance the Pacific road would cost vastly more than any road yet built, in its first construction; and its use over the same distance would involve an expense that would make the charges for transportation very high. It becomes a question, whether sufficient capital can be found to build the road, and whether it could be a paying road if built. Such seems to be the sum and substance of the reports.

Five routes were explored, and the most southern route, through Texas to the southern portion of California, presents the fewest obstacles, and would involve by far the least expense. But by that route the road would probably cost eighty millions. The central or St. Louis route would probably cost twice that sum.

These reports are certainly unfavorable enough; but we doubt whether the American people will be induced to abandon a project so long regarded with universal favor, and so desirable in every respect. In the first place we doubt the accuracy of the reports in some respects. Emigrant trains have crossed these wide plains that are now called deserts for many years. They drive cattle in large numbers across them, and generally find grass and water to subsist them along the route. Large herds of buffalo range those plains from the Missouri line even to the Rocky Mountains, and they find subsistence. Those herds are almost innumerable, and there must be wide regions of grazing lands to keep them alive. Rivers, too, take their rise in the Rocky Mountains, and their waters flow into the Mississippi. Along the course of those streams there must be timber, water and arable land. We must confess that the utter barrenness and sterility of that wide "desert" is news to us. These surveyors have found obstacles to the construction of a road that few had dreamed of before. Fremont is a practical surveyor, and a practical man, and he has crossed those regions many a time. He has crossed by many different routes, and he has always favored the construction of a Pacific railroad, and always represented it as practicable, and likely to prove profitable. We are disposed to adopt Col. Benton's theory, that the buffaloes are the best surveyors. Their routes of travel are always by the easiest grades, and along water courses, springs and grazing lands, and their vast numbers prove that there must be wide and rich pasturing between the Kansas settlements and those of the Mormons of Utah.

The Pacific railroad project will not be given up. It promises benefits too vast and rich to be discouraged by obstacles that are probably not half as formidable as these reports represent them. There is scarcely a doubt that such a road will some day be completed and prove profitable.

MORE CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.—The New York daily papers of Tuesday contain the first day's proceedings of the trial of Sydney H. Stuart, City Judge, for bribery and corruption, in conniving at the escape of a notorious criminal named Wm. Donnelly, otherwise "Buffalo Bill." The District Attorney being a witness against Stuart, the prosecution is conducted by Hon. Francis B. Cutting. If one half the statements made by Mr. Cutting in his opening address are sustained by the testimony, the City Judge deserves a cell in Sing Sing for ten years. It appears from his speech that Stuart received $500 from the wife of Connelly to have an indictment of burglary against her husband *nolle prosequied*; and that the indictment was so dismissed. To the wife he gave as reason for accepting the money that it was necessary to pay the District Attorney and other officials something; to the District Attorney he urged its dismissal on the ground that it was a case of no importance, but only desirable to restore the man to society! Surely New York is a great place. Can any other city boast of having three Common Councilmen, four Aldermen, and the City Judge all under indictment for bribery and corruption? Hardly.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR took place in San Francisco on the 10th of October between Austin Smith and Henry B. Truett—the former having for his seconds Volney E. Howard and E. C. S. Kewon, and the latter Major Richard P. Hammond and Hamilton Bowie. The spectators numbered one hundred and fifty, and stood at a distance of one hundred yards—the seconds at twelve paces from the principals. "Truett is five feet nine inches high, well built, about thirty-five years of age, and was dressed in a black slouched hat and dress coat buttoned up. Smith is twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches in height, of good figure, and wore a navy cap and dress coat buttoned up. Smith stood with his face to the southward, and Truett looking northward, in the face of a lively breeze." After Smith had fired five times and Truett six, it was discovered the former had received a bullet through his thigh and the latter through the seat of his breeches! Neither was mortally wounded and both were satisfied.

LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY.—We have received from the publishers two numbers of the United States Magazine. It is well got up. Among other reading matter it contains an article giving a full description of Richard Norris & Son's extensive locomotive factory in Philadelphia. It is, we believe, the most extensive manufactory of that kind in this country, and turns out locomotives of the largest class that always give satisfaction. That establishment is doing a very large business already, and the demand for engines is constantly increasing.

SEE advertisement of Kendall's Shingle Machine, in another column.

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.

Meeting of Philadelphia Merchants and Business Men.

On Monday evening, pursuant to a call published in the daily papers, a meeting of merchants and citizens was held at Sansom Street Hall, for the purpose of raising a subscription of $250,000 to complete the Steubenville and Indiana Road.

On motion, John B. Myers, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Moran, of the *Times*, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangement, read the following as the officers:

PRESIDENT:—JOHN B. E. MYERS.

VICE PRESIDENTS:—W. C. Ludwig, Thompson Westcott, John B. Myers, J. M. Pomroy, Wm. F. Smith, E. T. Mott, Hugh Campbell, Wm. C. Kent, John Garrett, S. V. Merrick, Wm. R. Thompson, Morton McMichael, J. Edgar Thompson, Jasper Harding, George Howell, B. S Janney, O. S. Janney, B. H Orne, Wm. Rico, Israel Morris, John M. Maris, J. B. Lancaster, Thomas Beaver, R. W. D. Truitt, Wm. B. Johnston, David S. Brown, Mahlon Williamson, Col. John Bingham, O. H. P. Parker, G G. Presbury, Hon. J. R Tyson, Wm. J. Wainwright, Henry White.

SECRETARIES:—F. W. Grayson, H. G. Leisenring, Stephen A. Caldwell, George W. Gray, Jos. M. Thomas, Alex. Cummings, Wm. Moran, Jacob L. Gossler.

Judge Jewett, the President of the Road, was then introduced.

The Judge said, that before proceeding to submit his remarks on the road under consideration, in reference to the other enterprises, considered by some to be rivals of the S. and I. Road, he desired it to be distinctly understood that he had nothing to say of them, but would simply state indisputable facts, from which such deductions might be drawn as presented themselves to the minds of those present. He remarked, that this enterprise is peculiarly and particularly a Philadelphia one. That always in speaking of the distance, the peculiar characteristics of the road and its particular relation to Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, he took Pittsburgh in the route. He did not wish it to be apprehend that any one would forget that fact who will think for a moment on the relation Pittsburgh bears to the great Western trade, with a population of nearly 100,000 that there is now more wealth concentrated in that city, than any in the Union in proportion to its population, but the population in a great measure tends to increase and enhance the importance of direct connection with this city, and any thing that enhances the prosperity of the City of Pittsburgh, must have its effect on Philadelphia. Therefore, the true view that every business man in this city should take in this subject, is to look at Pittsburgh as it really is, the terminus of the Pennsylvania Road. There are to the North and South other enterprises, in themselves, of incalculable advantages to the interest and business of this city.

The projectors of this enterprise conceived that this was truly a Philadelphia work, having in it, and around it, peculiar characteristics that commend it specially to your attention at the very earliest outset, to continue and increase the relations that exist between that portion of our country and the city of Philadelphia. With that view the projectors of the S. & I road adopted with considerable difficulty, the guage adopted by the Pennsylvania Central Road.

That a gentleman living beyond the mountains, distinguished for his railroad sagacity, told the speaker of the difficulties that must be overcome in endeavoring to carry the Pennsylvania guage through the State of Ohio.

Here the speaker gave explanations by the map. By the route from Philadelphia to Columbus and Philadelphia to Cincinnati, according to the figures of other roads, Philadelphia is 56 miles nearer to those cities than any other road now constructed. The advantage of this distance, it would, in some instances, than in other matters, is of itself of sufficient importance to induce the citizens of Philadelphia, and the business men of Philadelphia, to take an interest so as to secure that relation we desire should exist between Philadelphia and the West. Philadelphia would not only have the advantage of distance (taking Pittsburgh in the route) but the further advantage of striking Columbus, at a point intersecting the trade of the South and North-west; at a point, from the very relation that one road bears to another, which must be immeasurably favorable.

The S. & I road connects at Columbus at the termini of the Little Miami and Central road, and enabling them to make a connection with the South and West, which is now under the control and influence of our sister State (New York.) The Ohio and Pennsylvania road is not under that influence and striking the Cleveland and Columbus road at Crestline, must have a great influence.

Another consideration that should present itself to the people of Philadelphia, is the simple fact of reaching this point where there is perfect equality with all antagonistic interests, is a sufficient inducement to the business men of this city, to the capital of this city, to do all that be asked for this enterprise. Not only obtain perfect equality, but he claimed that paramount advantage would be obtained, and secure the trade of the south east and south-west, which is now under the control of other roads. If the road leading through Columbus to Cleveland can get their passengers to go to Cleveland, having the road, it is their interest to do so, although she may proclaim that she will ticket fairly, still that paramount consideration, self-interest, will be carried out. So through this work the enterprise to which he called attention, Philadelphia would obtain time in distance, and equally as good a road before it goes under the control and influence of this road (Columbus and Cleveland) in direct antagonism to this city.

If these facts are undeniable, is not this work of sufficient importance to call forth from the citizens of Philadelphia material aid to put the S. and I. road in a complete state; a project gotten up as a Philadelphia measure, a project that has been pursued without turning to the right or to the left; a Philadelphia measure, which will give to her citizens their own road—a road of which you will have as much power and control as you now exercise over your own to Pittsburgh.

That one of the Directors of the Company ships annually to New York 100,000 and 120,000 barrels of flour. Last year when there were no crops, so to speak, he shipped 60,000. The S. and I. road passes directly by his mill. Such is the great facility for sending his flour to New York that he sends it there, though his feelings are identical with Philadelphians. In this market his flour would bring $1,000,000.

The speaker made a few more remarks on the relative importance of the S. and I. road, and closed by asking the assistance necessary to complete the work.

Mr. Moran then made a few pertinent remarks, and offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the city of Pittsburgh, as the western terminus of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is the proper focus of the railroad system which connects Pennsylvania and Philadelphia with the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and that the interest of the state and of this city is so extensive with every improvement which may be made tributary to the trade having its transit through Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That the maintenance of the Pennsylvania guage of 4 feet 8½ inches through all the railroads of Ohio, commanding either all its local business or that of the States beyond it, is of the first importance in order to give to Philadelphia its proper influence, and thus direct the current of travel as well as of freight, to and from this city.

Resolved, That the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, and the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, being the most direct continuation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a necessary link in all the chains of roads diverging from the heart of Ohio, have claims upon this community, which cannot be neglected at this time without endangering interests far beyond the measure of any outlay demanded for the immediate prosecution of the work: That it is, therefore, incumbent on the capitalists and business men of Philadelphia, to lend promptly the aid required by the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, under the assurance that while no risk will be thereby incurred, the resulting advantages will be of vital importance.

Jos. M. Thomas then offered a resolution empowering the President to appoint a Committee of forty to solicit subscriptions. Adopted. Adjourned.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE PANORAMA.—This exhibition draws crowded houses. Nothing that has been here for some time has had such good houses, or given more general satisfaction. Those who have not seen New York can get a good idea of that great city from this panorama; and those who have seen the city can attest to its correctness and fidelity to the original. All should see it.

ON BEAVER ISLAND, in Lake Michigan, are eight hundred Mormons, mostly women, who are made up of absconded wives, disappointed maidens and such like. Elder Strang, who presides over the flock, commenced life as a Philadelphia lawyer, and has a lawful wife in Wisconsin.

THE RHETORIC OF WAR.

From the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, for October, we extract the following notices, by D. J Duigan, surgeon, R. N., of some of the remarkable wounds inflicted in the recent bombardment of Sebastopol:

1. SHELL WOUNDS.—A seaman, knocked down by a fragment of mortar or shell, was picked up dead. The head was apparently swept from his shoulders, but there was no trace of hemorrhage. On disentangling his clothes, which were tightly jammed around the injured part, the head was found driven downward into the chest, carrying with it a greater portion of blue shirt and red comforter. A small tuft of hair alone was visible at the bottom of a deep cavity. It was a regular intoussusception.

An officer of engineers had just entered the battery, when a 13-inch mortar shell fell close by him, exploding as it struck the ground. One thigh was blown into the air; the other, with its bones shattered throughout, but retaining its continuity by means of its integuments, was thrown around the back of his neck, and hung pliantly over the opposite shoulder, just as the arm of child might lie in contact with its mother's neck. He lived but a few minutes.

A shell was fired at a group, principally composed of sappers and miners. One was killed, his face having been shot away. Another was carried up to the first parallel, badly wounded. On examination, it was found that half of the inferior maxilla of the dead man was driven into the roof of the second man's mouth.

Two artillerymen, stationed in the eight-gun battery in advance, in the right attack, were sitting or lying down, engaged in conversation, when a shell exploded as it approached their position. The head of one man was taken off, as if by an axe, above the neckcloth, the tie of which was undisturbed. The fore arm of the other man must have lain in juxtaposition with his thigh, for both limbs were lopped off with the same blow, in a line corresponding with Poupart's ligament. This man lived for about half an hour, urgently requesting all around him to keep sprinkling his face with water. The wounds in both limbs were jagged. The muscles of the thigh were drawn out in long bands. There was no hemorrhage.

2 WOUNDS FROM ROUND SHOT.—These wounds are readily recognized at the first glance, as there is but little variety in the appearance they present. Most of the men killed by shot had their heads knocked away, either completely or in part. However, some cases occurred where these large projectiles went through the body, and even through the upper part of the thigh, making orifices of entrance and exit.

A bombardier, at one of the mortar batteries, while in the act of laying the mortar, was struck over the ribs by a spent shot, which had lost only sufficient force to ricochet over the parapet and drop into the covered way. As soon as the man was struck, he uttered a loud scream, and, as he fell, made a convulsive death gasp, and seized the cap of the officer who was standing beside him. Death was instantaneous, although there was no mark nor breach of surface to show the site of the injury. Nothing could persuade his companions against the idea of his having been killed by a "wind contusion."

During the past winter, a shot ricochetted with great force over one of the parapets, carrying away the cap from a seaman's head. This man was a little stunned, but no further mischief ensued. When the cap was picked up it contained a handful of hair, which had been shaved from the scalp by the shot. This would have been a "poser" for the old wind contusionists

3 BULLET WOUNDS.—Our advanced trenches being in many places within forty yards of the enemy's rifle pits, wounds of great severity were inflicted on both sides, as the force of the bullets were undiminished by distance. The orifices of exit caused by the conical balls more resembled shell wounds, in some instances, than bullet apertures. In wounds about the head, especially, I have seen nearly the whole of the parietal bone carried away.

A soldier of the 33rd was struck by a ball, which made six openings. It passed through the right thigh, through the scrotum, and through the left thigh, where it escaped

The Russians used several kinds of bullets—one a solid conical ball, which belongs to the Riege rifle; another of a larger size and conical form, hollow at the base, with a small pillar or nipple standing in the cavity. It is surrounded by three lines. At the base to guide the ball in its flight, there are two other ones—modifications of this principle. The old round ball is still employed. In some cases, two of these round bullets have been found connected by a transverse wire, like a bar shot.

4 GRAPE SHOT WOUNDS have been severe and numerous. The following was an in cresting case:

A soldier of the 49th was struck on the temple by a grape shot, which destroyed the squamous portion of the temporal bone. The brain was flowing through the wound, the man breathing stertorously. The grape shot was supposed to be within the skull. It was subsequently found in his mouth, at the base of the tongue, pressing against the epiglottis.

Since the commencement of siege operations before Sebastopol, one medical officer has been killed, and two or three have been wounded. The first, Mr. O'Leary, assistant surgeon of the 68th regiment of light infantry, was actually cut in two by a cannon ball while in the act of assisting a wounded seaman. It is only to be wondered at that more casualties have not occurred among the medical officers, for during the heat of the fire they are constantly called from place to place, running along the batteries, through the line of fire, in quest of the wounded. During the second bombardment, this peripatetic system was very trying and fatiguing, for the soil was heavy and tenacious from the torrents of rain that had deluged the trenches, and instances occurred where officer's boots drew off while running along to assist the wounded.

Danish Dues Question.—Col. Walker.

[From the Correspondence of the Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

Our Government has determined not to become a party to the Congress of Nations called at Copenhagen, by Denmark, to consider the question of the Sound Dues.

The statement received by the last steamer, to the effect that Denmark does not propose a Congress of Nations, but merely a conference of Baltic States, is clearly erroneous,—for the circular received by the President from Denmark distinctly invited our participation in the proposed Congress. There is reason to believe now, however, that the affair will result in a mere Conference of Baltic States.

Steps have been taken by the authority, or under the sanction of the United States Government, designed to bring Col. Walker's career in Nicaragua to an end, and which it is believed will fully effect the purpose. We shall probably get news of this from Nicaragua within two or three weeks.

The Wife of a Catholic Priest Suing for a Dower.

We have already alluded to a curious case now before J. M. Van Cott, (Supreme Court, Brooklyn,) as Referee. The suit was brought by the widow of one Charles Smith, a Catholic priest, deceased in 1851, to recover her dower in certain lands conveyed by her husband, in the alienation of which she did not join with him. The lands in question consist of two lots in Jay street, Brooklyn, now valued at $10,000, of which in 1848 Charles Smith was seized, and which in the same year he conveyed in fee to Archbishop Hughes for the sum of $1,500.—They are opposite St. James' Church, of which Smith was the pastor, and the defendant Laughlin, who is the Roman Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, is now in possession of the property as tenant. The plaintiff claims to have been the wife of Charles Smith at the time of the conveyance of the property and for many years previous, and to have had two children by him, who are both living

Smith officiated as Catholic priest in Albany. Charles H. Smith, twenty-three years of age, was one of the witnesses. He had always heard of Charles Smith as his father; was put by him with the Shakers at New Lebanon when six years old; stayed there till 1848; had money of him; at his suggestion ran away in 1848, and was treated by him as his son after that.—Other witnesses testified to similar facts—that Mr. Smith had to them confessed that Julia Ann was his wife, and that he treated her as such, though not openly, for nearly a score of years. The defendant denied that the plaintiff was the wife of Smith, and set up that the property was purchased, held, and conveyed by him in a fiduciary capacity. Altogether, it is a very fair case for the gossips.—*N. Y. Times.*

New Mexico.

Our files of Santa Fe newspapers to the 29th September, state that the rains had been very heavy, causing some damage by the overflow of the streams. At the examinat on of the scholars at the convent, in Santa Fe, by the public functionaries, the literary exercises were creditable, and in useful handicraft the young ladies of New Mexico were not behind their sisters in the States. On the 18th ultimo, Governor Merriwether arrived from Abiquia, where he had been to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. Some five hundred of the Jicarrillas and Muhnache Indians attended the council, with whom treaties were formed. They state that they are tired of war, and wish to live in peace with the whites. Each tribe has a separate section of country allotted them for their future home.

The following is given as the total vote for a delegate to Congress:

For Gallegos, (Democrat)	6,914
For Otero, (Opposition)	6,815
Gallegos's majority	99

The *Gazette* states that the election will be contested.

To contest elections seems to be the fashion in New Mexico. No majority, however great, seems to be any obstacle to a contest there, though up to this date no one of the contestants has received mileage. The election of Weightman, who had 700 majority, was contested. The election of Gallegos to the last Congress, who had about the same majority, was also contested, and now the election of Mr. Gallegos is to be again contested. Like the result of pouring warm water on ice, the New Mexican contested elections seem to be all smoke and no fire.

Mr. Gallegos is a Democrat, and was elected by the Democratic party in New Mexico.

His election must be a dose to the Know Nothings as he is not only a Democrat, but also a foreigner by birth and a Catholic *priest!*

Miss Matilda Heron.

This admirable actress played "Camille" last night, to one of the fullest houses we have ever seen in the Pittsburgh Theatre. Every one was delighted, and as an evidence of this we may state she was called before the curtain twice—a most unusual thing. By reference to some correspondence in the local column it will be observed a few of her many admirers propose a complimentary benefit which will take place to-morrow evening. She will then repeat Camille—certainly one of the most perfect representations of the conflicting emotions in woman ever witnessed here. Let every one secure seats for Miss Heron's complimentary benefit to-day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post

Massachusetts American Convention.

WORCESTER, (Mass.) November 14.—The American State Council of Massachusetts assembled here yesterday. The question of electing delegates to the Bolters' American National Convention in Cincinnati, on the 10th of November, opened the subject of slavery, and several members opposed the sending of delegates. Gov. Gardner and Henry Buckley were, however, chosen delegates at large with one delegate from each Congressional District. A motion was adopted declaring vacant all seats in the Council held by persons who had gone in to fusion.

The resignation of John W. Foster as President of the State Council, was read and accepted by a unanimous vote. The resignation of Lieut. Gov. Brown was also accepted. Henry Bewsley was then unanimously elected President of the State Council, A. C. Carey, of Ipswich, Vice President, and Geo W. Messenger, of Boston, Treasurer. There were one hundred and thirty five delegates in attendance on the Convention.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) November 14.—The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire, met to-day, and organized by calling Henry Hobbard to preside James S. Wells was nominated for Governor, and a series of resolutions were adopted repudiating Know Nothingism, and also the Maine Law, favoring the principles of popular sovereignty, approving the policy of the National Administration in all its details, and recommending Gen. Pierce as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. Nearly every town in the State was represented, and the proceedings were marked with great unanimity.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Yesterday evening a returned Californian was robbed of $1000 at the Irving House. The thief entered his room by means of false keys. The same evening a gentleman had his pocket picked of $2400 near Washington market.

Several merchants were arrested to day, charged with conspiracy to defraud a number of wholesale dealers of large quantities of goods. They were held to bail to answer.

Know Nothing Rejoicing.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—The American party are having a grand torch-light procession to-night in honor of their victories in Maryland and elsewhere. There is a general illumination by the friends of the party, with bonfires and fireworks. The turn-out is very large and the streets are thronged.

Extension of the Telegraph Line.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The Illinois Central Telegraph Line was extended to Cairo on Saturday last, and that office is now ready for business for Cairo and all points on the line of the road from Chicago and Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio river.

Ship Sunk.

BOSTON, November 14.—The ship Samuel Badger, Salter, from Trapani for Boston, with salt, sprung a leak, and sunk near Fayal, recently. The crew were all saved and taken into Fayal. The first and second mates arrived here to-day in the ship James Guthrie.

Missouri Legislature.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The Legislature of Missouri refused on Monday last to go into an election for United States Senator, in place of Mr. Atchison. Two Democratic caucuses have been held, but the prospects of an election are doubtful.

Sailing of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The steamship Baltic sailed to-day at noon for Liverpool.

☞ **Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.**—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—*Gentlemen*—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare some time since. I purchased one dozen vials of Dr. C. Edy, and prescribed it in my practice; and I proved so effectual, in the *expulsion of worms*, that *no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity*. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and *the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.* PORTER & DYCUS.

☞ Purchasers will 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 respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
nov12dew No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth

Inhalation for Diseased Lungs.

The mode of inhalation, in cases of diseased lungs and throat, recommended by Dr. Curtis in his advertisement, strikes us as the true one. It is now generally admitted by our best physicians, that *local* difficulties can only be successfully treated by *local* applications. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammation and corrosions, and we see not why diseases of the throat and lungs may not be treated in the same manner; we believe they may. In this variable climate of ours, where lung and throat complaints have become so prevalent and rife, we earnestly recommend to the public, and *to the afflicted especially*, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis remedy.—[One who has tried it.] See advertisement in this paper.

Caution—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. sep8:3wdaw

☞ **Stockings and Hosiery for Winter.**—If you don't want your feet pinched with bad and short Stockings, you will take our advice and go to C. DALY'S, corner of Market alley and Fifth street, and buy some of those elegant Fine Stockings, that make your feet feel nice and comfortable. DALY also makes and sells every variety of Hosiery that you can mention, at wholesale and retail.

Remember the place, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. oct4

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—No hair is too red, none too frowzy, gray or rusty, to be made beautifully black or brown instantly, without the least injury to hair or skin. WARRANTED. Made and sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. novSdaw

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. jan30

☞ **Call at No. 164 Wood Street**, and examine our stock of SOFT HATS and WINTER CAPS. Just received, a large lot of Shanghai, Celestial, and other styles of Caps, which we will sell low for cash.

MORGAN & CO., 164 Wood street.
oct16

Miss Heron's Benefit.

MISS MATILDA HERON will take her Benefit on Friday Evening, when she will repeat the celebrated character of CAMILLE.

Tickets to be had at the Office, and at the Theatre on the day of performance.

Boarding.

A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with BOARD, in a private family, in the vicinity of the Market House. Inquire at this office. nov14

Boarding Wanted.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wishes to find Boarding for himself and wife in a private family, or where there are two or three boarders. All communications should be addressed to "A. B.," through the Post Office. nov10:1w

WM. B. HAYS & CO.,

DEALERS IN BACON,

HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS

LARD, LARD OIL,
DRIED BEEF,
SUGAR-CURED and CANVASSED HAMS.

A large stock always on hand at

No. 297 Liberty street,

jy6 PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

PEARL STEAM MILL,

ALLEGHENY.

☞ FLOUR DELIVERED TO FAMILIES in either of the two Cities.

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 92 Wood street.
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