PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1851.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

NEW RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.—The *Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company* has just issued a new time table, which is of sufficient interest to our readers to require a notice. There are now two trains running, an Express and an Accommodation train. The *Express* train leaves the Federal street station at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Rochester at 9; at Brighton at 9 15; at Darlington at 9 45, and at Enon Valley station, 44 miles from Pittsburgh, at 10 05, stopping at no other places. It passes the accommodation train at Sewickly, at 8 27. Returning, the Express train leaves Enon at 3 o'clock, P. M., stopping at the same places, and arrives in Pittsburgh at 5 o'clock, P. M. The *Accommodation* morning train leaves Brighton at 7 30, A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 9—leaves Pittsburgh at 10, and arrives in Brighton at 11 30. The afternoon train leaves Brighton at 1 30 P. M., and arrives at Pittsbhrgh at 3; leaves Pittsburgh at 4, and arrives at Brighton at 5 30—the up Express train passing at Sewickly.

An accommodation train also leaves Enon Valley at 10 30, A. M. and arrives at Brighton by the time the morning accommodation train from Pittsburgh gets in; and leaves Brighton for Enon Valley at half past eleven, and arrives at Enon at half past twelve.

This arrangement gives three trains a day between Pittsburgh and Brighton, and two a day to Enon Valley. The passengers who arrive at Enon in the night, are brought up by the accommodation train, which leaves there at 10 30 A. M., and arrive here at 3 P. M.; and passengers who arrive there during the day, come up in the Express train which leaves Enon at 3 P. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 5. The whole arrangement is admirable for the accommodation of the travelling public. Stages run, in connection with the cars, between Enon Valley and New Castle, Warren, Salem, *etc.*

The *Cleveland and Pittsburgh* road is now run as follows: A boat leaves Pittsburgh at 10 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Wellsville about 2 P. M., where the passengers take stages for Hanover, and arrive at 7, and remain all night; and leave that place in the cars at 9 55, A. M. and arrive in Cleveland at half past 4 P. M.—This train passes Alliance at 11 55. This takes nearly two days from Pittsburgh to Cleveland. When the Ohio and Pennsylvania road is finished to Alliance it will be able to connect with that road, and thus save a day. Coming this way, the train leaves Cleveland at 9 A. M., and arrives at Alliance at half past 1, and at Hanover at 3 40, P. M., and at Wellsville at 9 P. M. and in Pittsburgh next morning.

The *Cleveland and Columbus* road has also changed its time. There are two daily trains and passengers leaving Cleveland by the morning train, at 8½ o'clock, dine at Shelby, arrive at Columbus at 4 P. M., and at Cincinnati at 10 30 P. M. Leaving Cleveland by the night train, at 6 o'clock, they will arrive at Columbus at 4 next morning, and at Cincinnati at 11 A. M.

☞ The first train from Cincinnati will leave at 7.15 A. M., arriving at Cleveland at 8 30 P. M., and the afternoon leaving Cincinnati at 2 30 P. M., will arrive at Cleveland next morning at 8 o'clock, 20 minutes.

KOSSUTH AND REPUBLICANISM.—Some hasty and ugenerous sentiments have been expressed in regard to the great Hungarian, because he spoks with due delicacy and propriety of the institutions of Great Britian, during his sojourn as the guest of England. It has been inferred by some, from his speeches there, that he was not a republican in sentiment, but favored a constitutional monarchy. The inference is erroneous, as will be seen by the following extracts. In his speech to the workingmen of London, he declares that they had labored to transform, "in a peaceful legislative manner, the mouarchoaristocratical constitution of Hungary into a monarcho-democratical constitution," but the faithlessness of the Harpsburgs, and the oppressions of his unhappy country have to use his own strong language, "so entirely plucked out of the heart of the nation every faith, belief and attachment to the monarchy, that there is no power on earth to knit the broken tie again; and, therefore, Hungary wills and wishes to be a free and independent republic; but a republic founded on the rule of the law, securing social order, security to the person and property, and the moral development as well as the material welfare of the people *in a word, a republic like that of the United States, founded on institutions inherited from England itself.*"

In his reply to the French deputation Kossuth is equally explicit as to his republican sentiments and purposes. He said.

"My address to the city of Marseilles has made known that in my heart I should not make France responsible for the inhospitality of Louis Bonaparte. I have also affirmed in that address; that I wish for my country the government of a republic. I am convinced that there is nothing possible henceforth in Europe but the republic based on universal suffrage, with the principle of the solidarity of peoples and the independence of nations. I ought to add that I do not think the opinions, which are now discussed in France can be applied elsewhere, for the present. As for me, I do not wish to occupy myself with those ideas which divide France. I ought only to occupy myself with that which is of a nature to ensure the independance of Hungary. If I have not manifested in England that thought which I expressed at Marseilles, it is because I do not wish to interfere in the affairs of a country which gives me hospitality, and whose assistance I desire for the future of Hungary, for which, I repeat, I wish the republic based upon universal suffrage. You speak of tomptation which will be offered to detach me from the cause of democracy, and of homages which will be rendered me. It is right to tell you that I have seen none of these homages, and that, if temptations were tried to seperate me from the cause of the people, the attempts, of which I have seen no sign would fail with me."

THE HANDMAID TO THE PIANO FORTE, by P. B. Templeton.—Previous notices of this work in our columns have led our readers to look for it with no little interest. It is a beautiful little book, and as for as we are capable of judging possesses all the merits which have been claimed for it. Of course every possessor of a piano will purchase one, as, if it will save one visit of a tuner, it will save its cost. It is published by Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, and is for sale by Henry Kleber and J. H. Mellor, of this city.

THE CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.—We publish this morning the particulars of the terrible loss of life among the children of one of the schools in New York, a brief notice of which we gave by telegraph last week. Some of the papers strongly censure the directors for having but a single, available entrance to the building, and that an insecureone. This sad affair ought to admonish all who have charge of city school buildings to take every precaution against similar disasters. It will be recollected that a similar calamity happened a year or two ago at a school in Philadelphia, by the breaking of the railing of a stairway—the children having become alarmed by a cry of fire.

MR. WEBSTER.—In regard to the rumored intended resignation of Hon. Dan'l. Webster, the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

Mr. Webster has undoubtedly intended for some months to retire from office, and his resignation, at this time, may be peremptory. When any other State besides Massachusetts shall nominate Mr. Webster, and a nomination is expected both in Vermont and New York, Mr. Webster will certainly resign.

REJOICINGS AT LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Journal of the 17th, thus notices the news of a rise in the river at Pittsburgh:

The news was received from Pittsburgh on Saturday night of a rise in the river and spread like wild fire through the city, causing mutual congratulations from all classes of our citizens. We do not know when news has excited more interest. It is owing mainly to the great want of fuel. The low-water seasons has been of extraordinary long duration, and has effected all branches of trade. Our merchants have their warehouses filled with goods ready for shipment, and while there is a whole fleet of boats lying idle and numbers of steamboatmen eagerly waiting employment.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The *Buffalo Commercial*, a paper supposed to know the mind of the President, says:

Mr. Fillmore is not, and will not, be a candidate. He is in the hands of the Whig party.—If the National Convention shall determine that his nomination will insure success to the Whig party, he will feel bound to acquiesce.

This is the right ground for Mr. Fillmore to stand upon, and it is not dissimilar, we presume, from that occupied by Mr. Webster, Gen. Scott or any other Whig whose name has been used in connection with the Presidency. All of these distinguished Whigs hold their claims at the disposition of the National Convention, and the decision of that body, unless new and unaccepted, and disorganizing issues are introduced, will be cordially and harmoniously acquiesced in by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and we believe also by those of the whole Union. To insure harmony, however, all sectional issues should strictly be avoided. The platform must be purely *National*, and local opinions and prejudices must be left to expend themselves in their own way, and to the arbitrament of the special and direct representatives of the people in Congress. This is the natural, reasonable and safe mode of proceeding. It is folly to expect that a National party can exist on any other grounds.—We agree to come together on certain great and national principles, which are well known and established, and have been long understood and acquiesced in, and to leave points of disagreement which arise out of sectional peculiarities, to that excellent safety-valve for the expression of extreme opinions, the House of Representatives.

SHIP CANAL AT THE SAUT.—We are glad to note that a determined movement for the accomplishment of this very important work has been started in the right quarter. The Detroit Free Press says:

"A survey or reconoisance is now in progress at Saut Ste. Marie, of the proposed Ship Canal, by Wm. Wiley, Esq., of the Central Railroad, who left here for that purpose some days since. Mr. Wiley's experience as a practical engineer will doubtless be of essential service in the matter, and his report is expected to be incorporated into a memorial to be laid before Congress at its approaching session, in behalf of this much needed improvement."

We learn by the Detroit Tribune that a public meeting was held at the Saut on the 8th inst., to take measures in reference to this Canal.—Judge Ashmun of the Saut presided, Messrs. Sherman and Coburn of Ontonagon, acted as Secretaries; and Messrs. Ashmun, Knox, of Philadelphia, Thatcher, of Boston; Messrs. Whittlesey, Cash and Hanna of Ontonagon, Mr. Farew, of Jackson, Judge Pratt, of Marshall, and Mr. Sinclair, of Cleveland, were the Committee on resolutions. Judge Pratt and Ashmun, and Messrs. Thatcher, Corbon, of Indianapolis, Stevens, of Ontonagon, Brooks, of Eagle Harbor, and Sherman, being called upon, addressed the meeting. A petition and memorial were got up for presentation to Congress.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Kendrick, lately of Philadelphia, has been invested with the Pallium, at Pontifical Mass, in the Baltimore Cathedral. The Telegraph says of the Pallium:

"It is simply a little garment placed upon the neck of the Bishop, and extending over the back and breast. It is made of white wool, with crosses inserted of black wool both before and natural color. To procure the wool for this purpose, lambs of these colors are constantly kept at Rome, from which the staple is obtained.—The pallium is always buried with its possessor."

Rev. Chas. Beecher, one of the six clerical sons of the celebrated Dr. Beecher, was installed pastor of a new Congregational Church—the first of the order—in Newark, last week. Another brother was recently settled over a Congregational Church in Flushing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1851.

We learn that the Spanish difficulty is settled. Some trivial concessions, in form and etiquette, are made to Spain, and she generously consents to remove from us the weight of her consuming displeasure and vengeance. It is *very* kind of her, and a great relief to us. The preliminaries only, however, can yet be considered settled. The minister of her most Catholic majesty has written to his mistress for instructions how to act in this new turn of the business, and if she decides the apology to be sufficient, she will direct her representative here to nod to the President and Mr. Webster, when he meets them on the side-walk, as familiarly as ever.

The President will remove Young, the Governor of Utah, as soon as his successor can be agreed upon. All, however, will be useless, unless the most decisive measures are taken to reduce the saints to obedience to the lawful authority of the United States, and to keep them in it. Their priests, elders, and other spiritual great guns must be deprived of that temporal sway which they exercise in whatever district their flocks establish themselves—and this can only be done by a gentle application of force.

Gen. Cass has advised his friends, as reported, to make a stand for him in selecting the officers of the House, and there is therefore a prospect that Mr. Disney, of Ohio, will make a vigorous contest with Mr. Boyd, for the place of Speaker. This will oblige Mr. Boyd to make profert in open court of his allegiance to Cass or Butler. The word is now—

"Under what king, Bezonian? Speak, or die!"

The caucus will be held on Friday evening of next week, and so far as now appears will be governed by that harmony which results from the despotism of triumph on one side, and the timid submission of the vanquished on the other. "The South" will rule there with rampant rudeness. The lean Cassius-shaped northern Free-Soilers, or even moderate Compromisers, will be shown the door, if they open their ugly mouths. There are from fifteen to twenty of the latter class, who will counsel union on a liberal forgetfulness of past issues, and perhaps ask for a clerk or two. But strong southern resolutions will be forced through at the very beginning, and whoever is nominated will be forced to swear by them as the Alpha and Omega of his faith. As I have said before, Boyd and Forney will be the men.

There is a precious story afloat that the President has announced his intention to give Kossuth a grand diplomatic banquet, to which the whole foreign *corps* will be invited. Kossuth will be treated with all suitable honor, but nothing will be done to wound the feelings of the representatives of other governments, or to compromise the dignity of our own. By the way, the speech of Hon. R. J. Walker, at the Southampton dinner, to Kossuth, has excited great remark here, as it has there, and has certainly not contributed to increase his reputation for prudence or good sense. There was something indecorous, to say the least, in throwing down the glove of republican propagandism to all Europe, and in bidding for a British alliance with America against the rest of the world. Great Britian and the United States have had two wars within the memory of men still living, and five years have barely elapsed since they were on the brink of another. She is not exactly the country with which we are likely to exchange the vows of eternal brotherhood, nor will she make us her companion in adventure, when she arms cap-a-pie, and goes forth a knight errant to redress the wrongs of nations—in distress. The time for such chivalrous crusades may return, but it is not yet; and for ourselves, we have not quite exhausted our mission of equal digging, railroad making, steam ship building, cotton spinning, mining, planting, and farming, to be looking out for resources against idleness. The speech of Kossuth, at the London celebration, is certainly one of the finest oratorical efforts I ever read.

Mr. Benton is gone West with his family. The old Senator's only remaining daughter, who mixes the punch at his New Years' receptions, the fair Young Sue, is about to give herself away to a tall son of York—so says that gossipping old lady, Rumor, who has sharper eyes, and a more voluble tongue than a dozen village crones. The same authority affirms that Gen. Scott's youngest and only remaining daughter is about to enter upon a like relation with another fortunate son of the same State. These events are expected to occur in time to make Christmas at the Capital even more merry than is wont.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The mails, of the 4th of November, from Liverpool, is more encouraging than any mail for some time, and will give renewed activity to the cotton market, and probably enhance the price of the staple. The Liverpool market has been pretty well cleared off, and it is acknowledged that unless we have a large crop prices must materially advance abroad. It is by no means certain that we are to have an excessive yield this year; consequently much inclination will be shown to speculate here, as the feeling has been general of late that our markets has touched the lowest point.

One and a quarter millions of gold went by the Canada yesterday, and another large remittance will be made on Saturday, making the loss for the week full two and a quarter millions, which, however, has been replaced from California thrice over within the time. From a passenger, well informed, I learn that at least five millions of dollars worth of gold dust left San Francisco on the 15th ult., and that more would have come could the *dust* have been obtained.—The operation of the U. S. assay office now tends to check exports of dust, from the fact that the process of making fifty dollar ingots makes dust scarce, and produces a kind of currency that cannot be shipped hither and drawn against by bankers, profitably. It is the opinion of well informed Californians, that eight millions per month is a fair estimate of the future monthly receipts, a sum that will keep us out of trouble, should our English drain reach four millions per month.

In relation to the iron market abroad it continues languid, "but prices are steady. Large shipments of rails are being made to the United States, and freights have advanced in consequence about 10s 7½ ton to the Atlantic ports.—It is probable that considerable shipments of Pig Iron, will also be made to the United States, the most recent accounts being favorable There seems no immediate probability of variation in prices in this market. Present quotations in Liverpool: Merchant bar, £6; nail rods, £6 10s; Hoops, £6 10s; Sheets, £7 10s; No 1, Scotch pigs, £2 7s." Of course this is all straight, but what causes this sudden rush of rails toward us. It has been brought about by the famous Mississippian, who has spent enough to sell Indiana bonds at *sixty cents per cent.* As the iron market of Pittsburgh seems to be dead to do just now, perhaps it would be well for them to celebrate how soon the importation of five millions of dollars worth of iron will set them at work again. Locofoco tariffs are charming things, they absolutely relieve large classes of labor, and turn them out to grass or starve just as they please.

The money market remain much as before On call the supply is good at moderate rates, but long, paper sells slowly and at moderate rates, as people prefer to have their funds at control while the tendency of the market is doubtful A movement was caused in Erie by the same official announcement, that a cash subsidy will be made of four per cent. in money. It has been ascertained that the earnings of this road will pay a dividend of near six per cent. to the stockholders, and take care of the interest besides—The next six months will show receipts large enough to pay 12 per cent per annum So abundant are its resources, that parties stand ready to build the double track at fresh rates taking the stock at par for payment

Real estate has commenced to attract notice, and prices are freely paid equal to the top of the market last year. A few houses of large size in remote parts of the town still lack tenants, but any thing under seven hundred dollars finds a tenant at once.

Our Catholic citizens are pleased at the honor shown to Bishop Hughes on the shape of a Cardinal's hat. His devotion to his church none can doubt, nor his ability either With all his learning and all his capacity for doing good, he lacks a determination to maintain the policy of his church, and so long as he lacks, Protestants may count on the opposition of one of the most able churchmen that Rome controls. A large meeting was recently held here for the purpose of procuring funds to endow a Catholic College in Ireland. The question was brought before the meeting with much ability and force, and the result will be large donations. The Churchs is both rich and zealous, and does not take hold of such matters in a way to lead outsiders to think they are only half in earnest

A cheap passage meeting was held at the Exchange on Tuesday, and resolutions passed in favor of cheap and uniform postage on printed matter—say one cent per ounce, with the privilege of fifty per cent reduction to all publishers who pay in advance. The present law is the most stupid budget of blunders, and no one but a city post office clerk knows what papers do pay. Any change will be a reform

WHEN MAY KOSSUTH BE EXPECTED.—The New York Post of Thursday afternoon says

We are indebted to Livingston, Wells & Co., for an extract of a letter from a Southampton correspondent, dated November 7th, in which it is said that Kossuth may not leave England in the Washington, but that if he does not he will come over in the Humboldt. Rumors of Austrian spies and hired assassins taking passage in the Washington, have reached Southampton, and have occasioned so much concern, that many of his friends there, think it would be exposing both himself and the steamer to too great a risk, if they allowed him to take passage in her. The writer of the letter is one whose authority leaves no question of the circulation of the unpleasant rumors of which he speaks, but we attach very little importance to them, for a very obvious reason. If hired assassins were in pursuit of Kossuth, they would prefer their purpose before the sailing, or not until his arrival in this country; they certainly would not shut themselves within the narrow walls of a ship at sea, from whence there was no escape, to perpetrate a crime, from the consequence of which the whole civilized world is not wide enough to furnish them a *refuge*.

The Washington may now be expected daily, and we have no doubt she will bring the illustrious refugee, if not, it is probable that the apprehensions to which we have referred have had more weight with his friends than with us.

Intended Departure of Kossuth.—The following communication has been received by the American Consul at Southampton:

30 EATON PLACE, Oct. 30, 1851

My Dear Sir—I have seen the telegraphic despatch addressed by you yesterday to Lord Dudley Stuart. I write to say that I will certainly proceed to New York on board the Washington, if you can make arrangements for that ship to sail from Southampton on the 14th of November next, in the afternoon.

I am, my dear sir, yours truly, L. KOSSUTH

J. F. CROSBY, Esq.

A London letter of the 7th inst in the New York Commercial, says:

Previous to Kossuth's arrival at Southampton, the Austrian Minister in London quitted his residence on a visit to Paris, and of course he will not return until the Washington has taken her departure. The mortification and rage at Vienna must be beyond all bounds, since while Kossuth has been inflicting heavier blows upon the Austrian despotism than if he had been at the head of armies, the state of affairs at the imperial capital has been one of increasing discouragement and confusion from the rapid increase of financial embarrassment.

Among other devices apparently of the Austrian Cabinet to neutralize throughout Germany the effect of the proceedings now taking place in London, an announcement was circulated that a despatch had been received from Lord Palmerston "apologizing for the Kossuth mania," and stating that the English Government had nothing to do with it, and would endeavor to cause it to terminate as soon as possible. The moment this was published in London, it received an authorised and unequivocal contradiction.

Although as a general rule the London aristocracy have paid no direct civilities to Kossuth, instances of acts of graceful courtesy have not been altogether wanting. The surrender by Mr. Massingberd of his entire house and establishment, during the whole period of his visit, is one instance; and an offer of professional services on the part of Sir James Clark, the Queen's physician, is another. Among the attentions on the part of the Americans, it is mentioned that Mr. Folsom, your Minister at the Hague, being now in London, has paid his respects to him.

Governor Floyd, of Virginia, has issued his proclamation announcing the acceptance by the People of the new constitution of that State, and directing a general election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, attorney General, and members of the Legislature to be held on the 8th of December next. It appears that the majority on adopting the new constitution is 57,029, in the small vote 77,495. In 1848 the whole Presidential vote was upwards of 92,000. Sixteen counties are not heard from, viz. Amherst, Bedford, Caroline, Charles City, Gilmer, Greene, Hancock, King George, Lewis, Mason, Pleasants, Powhattan, Tazewell, Wetzel, and Wyoming. Only five counties are reported as having given a majority against the Constitution, viz. Amelia, Nottaway, Prince George, Southampton, and Warwick.

In the district Court of Philadelahia, on Wednesday, a verdict was rendered against the President, Directors, and Company of the United States Bank in favor of the State of Pennsyvania, for $100,000, and $8,500 damages. It was an action upon a bond for $100,000, given by the Bank to the Commonwealth as a bonus for its charter.

From the New York Tribune, of November 21st.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Forty-five Children Killed—A Hundred Wounded The Dreadful Scene—Names of the Dead and Wounded—Painful Particulars—Meeting of School Officers and Teachers—Various accounts of the Catastrophe.

Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon the city was agitated by the report of a most dreadful catastrophe at Ward School No. 26, in Greenwich avenue, near Jefferson Market. At first, by a singular reversion of the usual form of rumor, not half the truth was told; it was reported down town that the stairs of the schoolhouse had given way and that a dozen children were killed. This was enough to start the residents of that section of the city who were away from home, and all sorts of vehicles were at once summoned to convey them to the scene of the disaster.

Before we go further, let us briefly state the nature and extent of the disaster.

One of our reporters writes it as follows:

The causes of this fearful catastrophe we give as truthfully as could be ascertained on the spot, amid the great excitement and dense crowd that for hours pervaded the IXth Ward Police Station, where most of the mangled and dead were taken to be recognised by their heart-broken parents. The building where the catastrophe happened is four stories high, the basement, which is on a level with the street, is paved with flag-stones, and is the play-room of the scholars. The Primary Department occupied the second floor; the third floor was used by the more advanced scholars, and the front served as a lecture room and was used at the examinations of the school.

It appears that about 2 o'clock one of the teachers, a Miss Harrison, was taken with a fainting fit, and a cry for water was instantly made by some of the children who were standing near her. This cry was mistaken for that of fire, and the whole room was instantly alive with the cry of "fire! fire!" The children rose en masse and rushed for the door The alarm was given to the other rooms on the same floor, and communicated to those of the Principal of the school and his assistants who occupied the third floor, and it was generally believed by all that the building was on fire and accordingly all rushed for the doors of their respective rooms. Mr. McNully immediately placed himself in front of the door of his room, and forbade any of his scholars to leave, and we hear that one of the other teachers did the same. The children of the other departments rushed out of the doors of their respective rooms, and down the stairs, which were built in a spiral form, and commencing on the ground floor was carried up to the fourth story The bannister of this stairs gave way about thirty feet above the ground and precipitated hundreds of the children to the flagging of the first floor, killing and maiming a large number. The news of the dreadful occurrence spread like the wind through the neighborhood, and hundreds of parents and friends rushed to the schoolhouse to hear the tidings of the safety or loss of their little ones. Nothing more was done in a very short time, that it was with great difficulty that the Police, headed by Capt. Lovett and his assistants, Capt. Taft and Seabring, could remove the wounded and dying and dead from the building. Many of these were recognized by their parents and friends and taken to their homes the names of which we could not ascertain, but we append the names of those who were removed to the Ninth Ward Public Station, and thence to the residences of their afflicted parents.

We will here state more fully the case of the first alarm Miss Abby Harrison, Principal of the Female Department, has been slightly indisposed for a few days, but considered herself quite able to attend to her arduous duties. At 2 o'clock, while she was hearing the recitations of a large class, she was attacked with a momentary paralysis of the tongue; she tried to speak, but only made an unintelligable noise; in her effort to speak her face was drawn into disagreeable contortions, and her pupils became frightened, thinking that she was fainting, called for water, and immediately afterward of fire, and the consequent rush for the doors. Miss Harrison remained all the while comparatively helpless, and could no nothing to check the alarm.

The alarm spread. The fire bells tolled. The Police of the Ninth Ward, only a hundred yards distant rushed to the spot, the firemen were in there a moment but it was a very different thing from fire that called for their services When they first arrived, the children were still throwing themselves down the stairway, a hundred lay in a promiscuous heap in the hall, and the very doorway was barricaded with a pile of dead and wounded.

Help was sent for, the police and firemen rushed up the stairs and forced the frightened children back, stationed a guard, and then returned to save the wounded and dying.

At this time the news began to spread, and parents and friends came in breathless haste to the place and the heart-rending scene which followed baffles description. As each lifeless or wounded body was borni to the Station-house, it would be followed by a dense crowd of persons, all striving to assure themselves that it was not their relative, and some distracted mother recognized the bleeding form of her beloved child, her shriks of agony were enough to move the stoutest heart to tearful pity.

But we need not dwell upon these painful scenes. They continued up to a late hour of the night; until the fate of all had been ascertained.

The result of this awful catastrophe, as nearly as we can ascertain, is as follows.

The number of children killed is forty-four or forty two

The number positively known to be wounded is more than sixty, of whom we give the names of the greatest portion.

We omit the names

C P N A R R.—THE PAINESVILLE CELEBRATION.—On yesterday, the 20th, true to the time named months since for opening the road, the first regular train ran over the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad The city authorities, and many citizens of Cleveland, were on the train as the guests of the authorities of Painesville, where the train arrival was welcomed by a discharge of artillery, and they were escorted to the Court House. Hon Wm. L. Perkins delivered an able and common sense address, in which he drew a vivid picture of society as it was before the age of iron ways dawned upon the Union—*Cleveland Herald.*

Destructive Fire at Clarksburgh, Va.—The warehouse of C. Lewis, Dent's Hotel, with all the buildings between the latter and the Court House including Bartlett's Hotel and the store of Mr. Fowes, at Clarksburg, Va., were consumed by fire on the 12th instant. The Free Virginian says, the houses of one entire square, with the addition of Mr. Bartlett's house, were destroyed, The most of the sufferers succeeded in saving the greater part of their personal goods. There was no insurance on any of the property, except on Mr. Bartlett's. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

POSTAGE STAMP.—Over $600,000 worth of postage stamps have been issued from the department since July

☞ Farmers! ponder well over the thousand accidents that daily befall horses and cattle, which often render them useless for life; when, if you would make it a point to keep always on hand H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, you could have the animal cured in a few days, and thus not only save time, but you would avoid the risk of losing the creature altogether. [See advertisement.]

☞ DYSPEPSIA CURED BY THE USE OF DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—No disease, with perhaps the single exception of consumption, is so much dreaded in the United States as dyspepsia. Originating in a diseased state of the liver, it is often confounded with consumption itself by the unhappy sufferer, who pines away until death releases him from pain, yet a remedy is within the reach of all, which will relieve all cases of the kind, and work a speedy and effectual cure. Dr Oliver Morgan, a distinguished physician of Virginia, with a very extensive practice, has used these pills in all cases of dyspepsia, and in all cases with complete success. Certificates in abundance are in the hands of the proprietors of this invaluable medicine, H. Kidd & Co., Wood street, corner Fourth, Pittsburgh The following, however, from Ohio, will speak volumes to those suffering under any of those diseases which arise from a diseased liver.

RICHMOND, Jefferson county, O.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—This is to certify that my wife has been afflicted for several years with the following complaint, at periods, more or less: Pain in the right side, about the edge of the ribs, extending to the right shoulder; pain in the back part of the head and above the eye, accompanied by weakness, loss of appetite, & a nervous constantly confined to her bed. Since August she has used three boxes of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, and I have now to state that by the use of these pills she has been benefited in no ordinary degree. Under the providence of God she now enjoys good health, and is able to attend to the domestic concerns of my family. JAS. STEWART.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood street.

nov22:dawtf

Potroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE BY TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm. Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts here set forth. S. M. KIER.

I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that 'my eyes would never get well.' At this time I could just distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I resided at No. 132 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Reyner & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co, corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. McSwarts, Allegheny; also by the proprietor,

S. M. KIER,

sel2:dw: T Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large and well selected stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. nov18

Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL $300,000. R. MILLER, Jr., President. F. M. Gordon, Secretary.

Will insure against all kinds of risks, Fire and Marine. All losses will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

A home institution—managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined for promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS—Robert Miller, jr., J. W. Butler, Wm. Larkin, C. Hussey, Thos. Scott, Alex. Nimick, Geo. Black, Geo. W. Jackson, James M'Auley, George Darsie, Nathaniel Holmes, James Lippincott, and W. H. Smith.

Office, No. 92 Water street, (warehouse of Spang & Co.) Pittsburgh. jun24:ly

DIED.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock, JAMES DALZELL, Sr., in the 91st year of his age

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day at 2 o'clock, from his late residence near East Liberty

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1851.

FOR TRAVEL

BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH

LEAVING Pittsburgh daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the STEAM BOAT FOREST CITY, Capt. A. MERRICK, *TO WELLSVILLE.*

From thence by stage (20 miles) to HANOVER, lodging at Hanover over night, and arriving in CLEVELAND next afternoon at 4 o'clock, in time to take the Express Cars off to go East or West by the steam boats on the Lakes during the continuance of navigation.

Time to Cleveland 30 hours.
Fare $1.00.

By the first of January, 1852, the Cars will be running to Wellsville, by which time passengers will go from Pittsburgh to Cleveland in 8 hours.

For Tickets apply to G. M. HARTON, Agent, nov22:tf Mansfield's House, Pittsburgh.

To Let.

THE commodious Warehouse, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, Wood street, running through to Third street, now occupied by Sample, Hassell & Co. Possession given on the 1st of April, or sooner if required. WM M SEMPLE.

nov22:tf

FLAX—3 tons for sale by WICK & MCCANDLESS nov25

BLACKWOOD, for November Art Journal, for November Jane Eyre, the Hard Way, a new work by Dumas, Jerrold—price 12½ cents. Received at HOBMES' Literary Depot, 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office nov22

First Rate Farm and Coal Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, on the third Pool of the Monongahela Navigation, in Elizabeth township. This Farm is one of the best in Allegheny county, and contains 200 acres, 80 of which are Coal and Limestone, with always twenty feet boiling into boats. Any person wishing to see the land in first quality river bottom. The Farm will be sold entire or subdivided to suit purchasers. The Coal will be sold with or separately from the farm. The Limestone will be sold known, and any person wishing to buy it will be taken to examine for himself. Full information will be given to terms and terms of payment can be procured from the subscriber on the premises, or from J. J. Barr, Pittsburgh.

nov22 tfsw w*nov8 WM. McCLURE.

Novel and Rare Entertainment

THE Great Eastern VENTRILOQUIST, coming for the first time *PROFESSOR HARRINGTON,*

From Boston, well known as the best and most popular and astonishing Ventriloquist in the United States, and the principal office and Lecturer in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for the last two years, will give a few Evenings in this city, commencing on Monday, Nov. 17th, 1851, for the benefit of Mr. Harrington, who will be Pittsburgh on a visit for his health. Tickets 25 cents, Children half price. Doors open at 7, to commence at half past 7 o'clock. Tickets will be for sale at the Drug Stores of Saturday afternoon at MASON HALL, in which the exhibition will occur, in the evening, and at the Hall on the evenings. In which he vastly surprised

He will also exhibit a great variety of Magical Experiments, many of which have never before been exhibited in this part of the country. Particulars with the Tickets in small bills.

Tickets of Admission to Reserved Seats, 50 cents, to be obtained at the Drug stores, Ward's Hotel, and at the Hall.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at half past 7 o'clock. nov22

FRENCH MERINOS—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received from New York a large assortment of choice colors, various shades, of French Merinos, which they offer at very low prices to parties in the wholesale trade of the various colors. JAMES MURPHY, Wholesale and Retail, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

BLACK CLOAKING VELVET—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received a fresh supply of this staple. nov22

FEATHERS—21 sacks prime Kentucky feathers just received per steamer Irene, and for sale by JAMES A. ALLISON & CO. nov21

FEATHERS & BEESWAX

Blue sacks Feathers, Fresh Beeswax
Ticking Feathers, Fresh Beeswax
Landing and for sale by PEARTS & MCCLURG
nov24 Water and Ft. sts.

SUNDRIES.

2 bbls Crushed Sugar
6 barrels Loaf Sugar
2 bbls Crushed Sugar
2 bbls Powdered Sugar
10 boxes New M. R. Raisins
1 bbl. Rice
50 boxes Cream Cheese
1 barrel Cranberries
1 barrel Stew and 1 kg Wrap Taper

Just receiving and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO. nov22

FLOUR—30 bbls. Superfine;
10 " Extra, just received and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

OATS—1600 bu. on consignment and for sale by T. WOODS & SON, 61 Water street.

DAMAGED GOODS!—A. A. MASON & CO. will open on Monday morning, November 24th, the entire stock of Dry Goods, slightly damaged by water, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Muslins, Checks, &c. &c. which will be sold at nearly one half the usual price nov22

CORNELIAN RINGS—A large assortment of various sizes just received and for sale by H. RICHARDSON, 81 Market st nov22

CHEESE—100 boxes W. R., for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov24

POT ASH—8 bbls. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov24

ROSIN—100 bbls. No. 1, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov21

TALLOW—5 bbls. Beef; 18 " and Flue Mutton for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov24

FLOUR—100 bbls. Springer's Extra; Middlings Superfine, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov24

GLASS—100 boxes assorted, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov24

SUGAR—10 hhds. N O. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH nov24

ARTIST'S CANVAS—250 yds. prepared, assorted, for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS nov22

MADDER—1800 lbs. fine Umbro, for sale by J. KIDD & CO. 60 Wood st

SNUFF—800 lbs. Garret's Scot h, for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

ARSENIC—1000 lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st

SAL AMMONIAC—1250 lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st

IRISH MOSS—3 bbls. Fresh and White, J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against receiving the following notes the payment being stopped, as they were stolen from the office of the subscribers, on the night of the 14th inst. A note payable to John Grier, or order, for $100, dated Pittsburgh, November 7th, 1851, for $100, signed by John Grier and William M. Grier, to order of same, at 60 days, dated October 23d, 1851, for $100, signed by John Grier. The notes are endorsed by us

HUSSEY & HAYS.