PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1853.

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

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock on Saturday.

☞ Our office will be closed after ten o'clock to day, and no paper will be issued to-morrow.

THE OPERA.—La Sonnambula is the Opera for to-night; and, with the experience which the public have had of the abilities of the opera Company, the musical attractions of La Sonnambula will doubtless be sufficient to draw a crowd to the Athenæum this evening.

This charming lyric drama is wholly pastoral in its nature, and while it awakens none of the fierce and startling passions which characterize Norma, it is full of passages of the most tender beauty and thrilling sentiments. The plot is simple, the incident touching and affecting, and happily blended together into a pleasing domestic story. The scene is laid in a village in Switzerland. Count Rodolpho is lord of the manor. Elvino, a rich land owner, and the betrothed husband of Amina, a beautiful orphan brought up by Theresa, the Mistress of the Mill. Lisa is the village hostess, secretly in love with Elvino, and Alessio is her peasant lover.

The first act opens with a morning song of welcome to Amina on the day of her betrothal. Poor Lisa is made very unhappy by the joyful shouts of the peasantry and their songs of praise in honor of her rival; she breathes forth her own despair in a song of melancholy sweetness. Alessio in vain importunes her to be gay and join with him the merry villagers; she thinks only of her rival's triumph.

The third scene illustrates the pure and gentle character of Amina. Her speech to her village companions, to her foster mother, her songs, "O Love, for me thy power," and "While this heart its joy revealing," and her graceful thanks to Alessio for the interest he had taken in preparing the marriage feast, are beautiful in their sweetness and unaffected simplicity.—The betrothal occupies the fourth and fifth scenes. Elvino is late, but gives for his apology that he had been praying at his mother's grave, and imploring her blessing upon his union with Amina.

The notary prepares the contract, and while the witnesses are signing it Elvino presents the ring to his bride with the song, "Now take this ring."

Amina then sings "Ah, I cannot give expression," and the scene is closing with the invitation of Elvino to the villagers to join him at the marriage feast and dance on the morrow, when a noise of tramping horses is heard, and a handsome young stranger, travel-worn and weary, is introduced. He shows by his conversation that he is familiar with the village scenery, and is persuaded to stay all night at Lisa's inn. He pays some gallant compliments to Amina, which awaken Lisa's envy and Elvino's jealousy.

Before retiring for the night the stranger is informed that the town is haunted by a frightful apparition which makes its appearance on cloudy nights, enveloped in a white mantle and with disheveled hair, terrifying everything it approaches. He laughs at the idea, and assures them that he could soon discover and detect the ghost. But night is coming on, and with a tender good night to Amina, the traveler departs with Lisa. Elvino's jealousy can be suppressed no longer. He taunts the gentle Amina with being pleased with the attentions of the stranger, that his discourse delighted her, and that her eyes expressed the joy of her heart at his flattering compliments. The grieved bride with tender eloquence, tries to prove that to him alone "her eyes, her heart, her faith are pledged." It is long before he will be convinced

He is at length reconciled, and with a sweet duett the lovers part for the night.

The second act discovers the traveller in a room in Lisa's inn, and the pretty hostess coming forward to offer her respects, informing him that it has been discovered that he is Count Rodolpho. The gallant Count flatters Lisa with compliments, and is about to salute her, when a noise is heard at the window. Lisa flees for concealment to a closet, but drops her handkerchief in the way. Rodolpho picks it up and places it on a couch; then hurrying to the window, he sees a figure clothed in white, which, upon entering, he recognizes as Amina walking in her sleep. While he is gazing at her Lisa leaves the closet and departs with some expressions intimating that she thinks her rival is there from no innocent motives. Amina meanwhile dreams and talks of Elvino and of the marriage ceremony, to which the Count listens till a noise of people is heard without, when he escapes through the window by which Amina entered, leaving her still asleep. She becomes exhausted, and praying for Elvino's happiness, sinks on the couch. The villagers, who have come with a congratulatory address to the Lord of the Manor, discovers in his stead the sleeping lady. Lisa, the envious little coquette, has been in search of Elvino and Theresa, whom she now brings in, and pointing to Amina, triumphantly exclaims, "She there! believe you!"

Elvino denounces his bride, who awaking, endeavors in vain to propitiate her lover and prove her innocence. Theresa, the good foster-mother is the only one who will befriend her now. She takes the handkerchief Lisa had dropped, places it around Amina's neck, imploring the lover to listen to her defence, but he is inexorable. Amina finding her protestations of innocence scorned, rejected and disbelieved, falls into the arms of her mother, and the curtain drops.

In the third act, the villagers after consulting with the Count and reflecting on the past virtues of the orphan, dismiss all doubts of her purity, but Elvino still refuses to be convinced, and offers his hand to Lisa, who accepts it, in spite of the passionate entreaties of Alessio.

The chorus of villagers proclaims Lisa the bride, and give her their joyful congratulations, which she accepts as if they of right belonged to her. Elvino professes that his truant heart has returned to its first allegiance, and the pair set off to have the marriage rites performed. Count Rodolpho intercepts them, and astonished at the change of brides, assays again to prove Amina's innocence. Elvino is deaf to all that can be said in her defense. Theresa entering informs them that her poor foster-child has wept herself to sleep, and requests their silence. Seeing Lisa and Elvino together, she exclaims, "Where are you going thus?"

"To be married!" replies the triumphant Lisa.

Theresa. "Good heavens! And who is the bride? Is it Lisa?"

Elvino. "It is."

Lisa. "And I deserve it! I never was caught. Alone and wandering at night! Nor was I ever found out! In the chamber of a lord!"

This boasting is too much for the forbearance of the good Theresa. She produces the handkerchief which was found in the Count's room; the deceitful girl is filled with shame and confusion, Elvino drops her hand and declares that love, faith and honor have forsaken the world. Alessio's slighted love is avenged.

Rodolpho again asserts Amina's innocence, which the lover calls upon him to prove, when, behold! a window in the mill roof opens, and Amina herself, in her sleeping dress, with a lamp in her hand, walks forth upon the steep and dangerous roof! All look at her in terror.—Rodolpho holds Elvino and commands silence.

Near a wheel which is turning in the deep dark waters beneath her, the sleeping girl steps upon a tottering plank bridge, which bends beneath her weight. It shakes and wavers, but she crosses in safety, and, descending the slippery steps, advances into the midst of the assembled villagers.

All now are convinced of the truth of Rodolpho's story. Elvino restores the ring he had taken from her finger in the rage of his jealous passion, and the gentle Somnambulist, restored to consciousness, finds herself in her mother's arms with her lover kneeling at her feet. Her happiness at the unexpected reconciliation which follows, breaks forth in a song of passionate tenderness.

It must not be forgotten that the price of seats in the Upper Dress Circle has been reduced to 50 cents, which renders the Opera accessible to all classes.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—A large majority of the States of this Union will keep this day as sacred to the work of Praise and Thanksgiving.—All ordinary work will be suspended, churches will be opened for religious worship, and all who choose can make it a day of devout and religious worship and joyful praise. Very many, no doubt, will turn it into a day of folly, but this they do with the Sabbath, and every other day of rest from secular employments. It is gratifying to find a public recognition of the obligations of the people to Almighty God, and the privilege granted of a whole people uniting in a public acknowledgement of these obligations.—All true Christians should so cherish the day as to make its annual returns perpetual.

In New England the day is kept by an entire cessation from labor, by public worship in the forenoon, by a luxurious dinner, and the sending of food to the poor, and with cheerful amusements in the evening. A very good way of keeping the day.

INTERESTING MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of sound Biblical learning, will be held this evening, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Liberty street, for the purpose of securing the establishment of a Biblical or Theological Department in Meadville College. The meeting will be addressed by Bishop Simpson, Professor Kingsley and President Barker. The object of the contemplated new Department of that flourishing institution, we believe, is to afford an opportunity to pious young men who feel they have a vocation for the ministry, to secure a thorough Biblical and Theological training. The enterprise is of the utmost moment to the Methodist church, is called for by the wants of the church and the world, and we sincerely hope that the effort will be successful.

MORE INTERFERENCE.—The authorities at Washington are not content with the results of their interference in the political affairs of New York and Massachusetts, but are resolved to carry their dictatist and insolence into the Senate. The *Washington Union*, in referring to the rumored intention of the Senate to reject the nomination of Mr. Redfield, the successor of Judge Bronson in the N. Y. Collectorship, threatens the vengence of the Administration upon any Democratic Senator who shall dare to vote against Mr. Redfield's confirmation. It openly declares that any Democratic Senator who shall do so "will have reason for personal and political regret for ever after"! We believe this is the first effort ever made to coerce the Senate into registering the edicts of the Administration; and as all such efforts deserve prompt rebuke we shall rejoice to see the Senate manifest sufficient firmness to set the President's threats at defiance.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from the Baltimore papers that a committee of the Councils of that city has reported in favor of the endorsement, by the city, of $5,000,000 of the bonds of the B & O Railroad company.—The report covers the first page of the *Times*, which paper states that a warm feeling against the road was manifested in the Councils, in the debates on the question. Doubts are entertained as to the probability of the success of the proposition for the endorsement of the Company's bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia Ledger, speaking of the late negotiation of the bonds of this Company, says:

We understand that Mr. Thompson visited England for the purpose of negotiating only one million of the bonds of the company, and not five millions, as intimated by the *Post*. Of that one million, half a million was negotiated at par; since which, we understand, the Company has advanced the rate. The half million obtained was as much as the Company desired for the time to carry forward the work with full force.—The whole loan of the Company is but five millions, three millions of which were negotiated on favorable terms before Mr. Thompson went to Europe. Since Mr. T's return, a considerable amount has been negotiated, leaving at this time but $1,150,000 of the entire five millions yet to dispose of.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1853.

The Pacific Railroad—Cheap Postage—Improvement and Internal State Duties and Port Charges—Big. Marcolletta's Reception, and Borland's Speech.

The organization of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Pacific Railroad Company has been completed. Its President, Secretary and Directors are men of known ability, energy and experience in the management of such enterprises. They will devote to its prosecution their time and means.—The first assessment on the capital stock has been made, and is payable on the 24th of December. This installment, a small part of one per cent. on the amount subscribed, will be applied to the work of finishing the surveys, of which a considerable portion has been heretofore satisfactorily executed. It has been virtually settled that the general government has not the power to build and manage the road within the limits of the States. It must be done by the associated capital of individuals. This company sets out with the great advantage of prospective grants of lands, independent of the action of Congress, through more than a thousand miles of its route. This fact constitutes a basis of credit which must greatly facilitate its proceedings. Nothing can be more improbable than that any of the other schemes will receive the patronage of Congress. The conflicting local and sectional interests are too strong, and too radically hostile to admit of compromise. The North would not and ought not to consent to the squandering of the revenue of the general Government upon the line terminating at Vicksburgh or Natchez, and the history of the government shows that nothing could induce the South to consent to a more northern route. Nor do I think their consent could be reasonably asked. St. Louis has grown to be a great commercial centre. It would be a gross wrong to deprive that place of the advantages which its favorable position and the enlightened enterprise of its citizens have conferred upon it, by a lavish expenditure of public money on another point. These and other considerations are sufficient to indicate with almost positive certainty, that the scheme on which a practical beginning has been made will be for many years without actual competition. As to the allegation that it is a scheme of stock speculators, it bears its own refutation on its face. Speculators will find little opportunity to operate in the stocks of this company, as it is not likely soon to have an exchangable value over the amount paid in, as the installments fall due.

Mr. Post Master General Campbell will report decidedly against the encouragement or the extension of the cheap postage system. The present rates for letter and newspaper postage went into operation July 1st, 1851. The increase of receipts during the first year ending June 30th, 1852, were $1,431,696, or twenty-two and a half per cent. There were applicable to the service of that year, appropriations provided to meet probable deficiencies of revenue, $1,741,000, and the actual deficiency of means, including these appropriations, as compared with the year's expenditures was $291,000. The revenue of the service for that first year of cheap postage was therefore $2,032,000. It is said the statement for the year ending June 30th, 1853, is not more favorable, and that if the system is to be continued without material modification, there will be required for the present year, large additional appropriations. You know I have always been opposed to the projects of the extreme disciples of the Rowland Hill school, considering them wholly incapable to the circumstances and vast territorial extent of this Republic. Nevertheless, I doubt whether it would be either expedient or just to raise the comparatively low rates established. In fact, it could not be done. The greater part of the expenses of the post office department consists of charges incurred on account of newspapers, as may be seen from the following statement contained in the report of P. O. operations for 1852:

No. of letters carried by mail 1852,	95,790,524
" newspapers, "	118,284,038
Cash receipts from letter postage,	$4,226,000
" " " newspapers,	$789,000

The aggregate weight of newspapers carried in the mail was probably three times as great as that of the letters, the receipts were only about one-sixth as great. The letter postage, much more than pays the expenses incurred by that branch of the service; the newspapers are a heavy charge on the Department. Twenty millions, or over a sixth conveyed in the mail, are entirely free. I have no objections to this. I think the government had better bear the charge upon its treasury than restrict their circulation. For the present, the best course would seem to be to give the new system a trial of a couple of years longer.

It is said that the President will repudiate, on behalf of the Democracy and of his administration, the policy of internal improvements, and especially the practice of making appropriations for the western rivers and the lake harbors. As a substitute for it, his friends say he will advise the passage of a general law conferring on the States the power to levy tonnage and port duties. To what shifts is strict construction reduced! In order to maintain the maxims of the early fathers of Democracy, it is proposed to introduce into this country the absurd, vexations and oppressive taxes and restrictions upon internal trade and intercourse which harrass the people of central Europe. Thus, in travelling from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, or from Buffalo to Chicago, you would pass through a dozen separate local jurisdictions, each with its little standing army of inspectors and collectors. In the natural progression of such Democracy this would soon be followed by passports and the accompaniments of that seductive system. And all this to evade the necessity of the direct application of the abundant means of the General Government to an object not only within its legitimate sphere, but clearly beyond the jurisdiction of any other power known to the constitution.

The reception of Sig. Marcolletti, as Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragugua, restores the diplomatic relations with that State, temporarily suspended by his dismissal under the last administration. His walking papers were issued upon some disagreement on a point of etiquette. He was presented on Thursday, and made a speech of very moderate length. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Marcolletti for his magnanimity in forbearing to retaliate upon our Executive the prolixity and assurance of Borland, who is said to have inflicted upon the authorities of Nicaragua a speech of two hours. As they did not understand a word of it, Borland's eloquence did not cause an amount of disgust among his audience at all proportioned to the delight which it afforded to himself.

JUNIUS.

HOGS.—Nothing doing, and buyers are still depressing the market, and not offering over 4 and 4 1-4 cents net, for packing. The receipts continue large, including 2,650 by railroad yesterday.—*Lou. Courier.*

The Madison *Courier*, of Monday, says:

Nothing doing in hogs in this market, further than to make engagements to pay the market price on delivery. Contracts and advances have been made in this way upon several thousand during the last three days. The first hogs from the interior arrived per railroad at North Madison on yesterday. The different slaughtering and packing firms will commence active operations at the beginning of the first cold snap. A few thousand will be slaughtered to day at the Mammoth Cave, just by way of a start.

We have just received the first number of a new paper issued at Indianapolis, called *Chapman's Chanticleer.* The principal editor is J. P. CHAPMAN, who, from 1841 to 1850, was editor of the Indiana *State Sentinel*, a regular Locofoco paper, and the organ of that party in that State. In his salutatory, CHAPMAN says he has been quite too much hampered when compelled to be a partisan, but he is such no longer. The *Chanticleer* is to be "independent," but if we can understand it, we think it is started to take ground, as the mouthpiece of the thinking, intelligent men of the Hard Locofoco party, against the present administration. If we are correct, it is an important movement.—*Ohio State Journal.*

GEORGIA.—The Hon. CHARLES J. M'DONALD will probably be the new Senator in Congress from the State of Georgia. He received the nomination of the caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature on Wednesday evening, and the election was appointed to take place on Friday. Mr. M'Donald was a prominent leader of the Secessionists in 1850, and Vice President of Nashville Convention. His principal competitor for the nomination of Senator was Ex-Governor HERSCHEL COBB, a leading Unionist. The first vote in caucus was, for M'Donald 61, Cobb 31, Iverson 27; and Mr. M'Donald was nominated on the seventh ballot.

A movement was made in each House of the Legislature on Thursday, to pass resolutions condemning the administration for its interference in the politics of New York. The House refused to print the resolutions by a vote of 60 to 60. The Senate refused to lay the resolutions on the table by a vote of 48 to 45, and then ordered them to be printed, yeas 53, nays 42.—*Nat. Intel.*

We are informed, on the authority of the Buffalo Courier, that letters were received in that city, on Thursday last, from W. B. LASCOUCHEUX, now at Rome, on business connected with the difficulties of the St. Louis Church, in which it is stated that the prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the "vexed question" appears to be as remote as ever. We are informed also, that although Monseignor BEDINI is the Papal Nuncio to Brazil, he was besides empowered by the Pope to decide the question between the Trustees and the Bishop in the St. Louis Church controversy, and to settle it if possible. He however, *declined to hear any explanations which the Trustees wished to make touching the peculiar character of their church affairs, dismissing their case in the most summary manner, and with a decision adverse* to what they esteem to be but just.

Meanwhile the Nuncio himself is traveling all over the State, and seems to be made everywhere as he was made here—the special object of official attention.—*N. Y. Exp.*

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier says:

"Intelligent and well-informed gentlemen, being residents of Cuba, who arrived here in the steamship Isabel, from Havana, totally discredit the reports which have been so extensively disseminated in the United States, of a secret understanding between the British and Spanish Governments for the introduction into that Island of an unlimited number of Africans as apprentices, with a view to their becoming free, after a number of years.

"From the same source we are given to understand that the importation of Coolies from China is likely to prove an entire failure; and the parties who have contracted with the Cuban authorities to introduce them are likely, instead of realising a large fortune by the undertaking, as was expected, probably to be serious losers in the end. The contract is understood to have embraced an importation of six thousand—four thousand men and two thousand women. A number of the former had been embarked, but a large portion of them died upon the voyage.—Not one of the latter, however, it is asserted, has ever reached the Island."

THE ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.—The total vote in New Orleans is 18,272. The total vote for President one-year ago was 9,345. Within that year nearly 15,000 persons have died, and among them no small portion of voters; and yet the vote has increased 4,000. We wonder not that the Whig presses cry out fraud. The Whig vote has increased about 200 to 500; the Democratic vote about 3,500. The enormous fraud has surpendered its notoriety. New Orleans must in future wear the badge.—*Natchez Courier.*

Very true, neighbor, but you must remember that, though several thousand voters died of the fever, their "papers" were not buried with them. The Democrats take care of that. It is well, too, to bear in mind that the genius which presided over the Plaquemine vote in 1844 conducted the canvass on the Locofoco side in New Orleans on the 7th. Put this and that together.

Col. Hunt's majority for Congress in the second Congressional district will be probably very large, despite the large fraudulent vote cast in favor of his opponent in the second and fourth districts of New Orleans. As far as heard from the vote stands as follows: Hunt 1,676; Davis 1,381—Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne to be heard from. They will add from 700 to 1,000 votes to Col. Hunt's majority.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Lieut. Col. Beatson, of the Bengal army, who distinguished himself in Spain under *Sir De Lacy* Evans, and who has since acquired additional military experience and a large accession of professional reputation in his command of a brigade of the Nizam's army in India, is about to proceed to Turkey. We believe it is understood that Lieut. Col. Beatson is to be employed, with the sanction of the Sultan, in the drill of the Ottomanli regiments.

FORGERIES IN TROY, BY A MAYOR AND A POST MASTER.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says, that Foster Bosworth, Mayor and Postmaster of Troy, has been detected in numerous forgeries of a small amount, on Father Haverman, a Catholic clergyman, Alford W. Watkins, and James E. Prentice, grocer. The whole amount of forgeries would probably not exceed a thousand dollars. Bosworth has hitherto been considered one of the most reliable business men in the city, having been engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and having been more recently of the firm of Bosworth & Holmes. How to account for his obliquity, all are at a loss.

Special Cor. N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.

It is said that August Belmont, U. S. Charge to the Hague, designs returning home as soon as he can do so with a good grace. He will probably seek to accomplish something in his diplomatic capacity, and retire upon his first laurels. His last dispatches to the State Department relative to the case of Captain Gibson and the American schooner Flirt, are understood to have created considerable interest. Many of the statements heretofore published relative to this affair are erroneous. But there is little doubt that the Government of Holland is desirous of a yielding any public discussion of the case, lest it should lead to the enlightenment of our people relative to their long enjoyed monopolies of the Coffee, Spice, and Gold islands of the East. The Government of Java has been almost as exclusive as Japan; and if I mistake not, President Pierce is disposed to try a little "persuasion" on Mynheer, as well as upon the insular Emperor.

Mr. Belmont will probably receive instructions soon to the effect that the case of the Flirt, her captain and crew must be considered and discussed just as any similar case would be; and that it cannot be excepted from the same rule of publication, should public interests or private rights demand it.

That Holland shall be called upon to recognize our Consular agents more generally than is now the case in her home territories, and especially in her possessions in the East and West Indies, is the fixed determination of this Administration. The government of the Netherlands may also be called upon to show the validity of their title to immense islands and territories over which it is known they hold but a nominal sway; yet, by their assumption of sovereignty, jealously exclude therefrom the commerce of the United States and of the world.

There is no country inhabited by Europeans, of which generally we have so little knowledge, as the Malaysian Archipelago, which nevertheless presents to us commercial and other interests of equal importance, perhaps, with those of either China or Japan. The case of the Flirt seems to be an entering wedge for the opening of the Archipelago, if judiciously used. If Mr. Belmont succeeds in driving it home, he will have rendered important service to the country and the world.

Howell Cobb's defeat in the caucus at Milledgeville is the leading topic of conversation to-day. Cobb, with the aid of the Whigs, beat M'Donald for Governor, eighteen thousand votes. M'Donald wanted a judgeship in the gift of Cobb, which the latter declined bestowing. Now M'Donald beats Cobb badly, notwithstanding Cobb abandoned Union saving, and warmly supported Johnson for Governor. Secretary Davis is a warm friend of M'Donald. Some believe that Cobb will be Secretary of War in case Davis is returned to the Senate, but this is doubtful.

Disney is here again, and would not rudely refuse accepting the Speakership.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.—Our foreign papers contain an account at the ship Victoria, when within a few days passage of Port Philip, Australia, to which place she was bound, from London, April 11. She was freighted with passengers and a general cargo—among which, incredible as it may, seem, were *four hundred barrels of gunpowder!* On the 20th of June, at 10 o'clock at night, an alarm was given that the ship was on fire, at which time the passengers were ignorant of the magazine. Every nerve was strained to launch the boats, which was accomplished just as the flames had reached the cabin, and all the people crowded in and pulled for dear life.

They had scarcely reached half a mile from the burning ship before the 400 barrels of powder blew up with terrific force. The ship appeared to be lifted bodily out of the water, and then with the remaining portion of the cargo, shattered to atoms and hurled to an immense distance. The sea for miles was covered with her fragments.

Some fell into the boat, and nearly swamped it, and several of the crew were much burned by the blast of the explosion. The poor creatures were exposed in the boat, without provisions of any description, not even water, for 56 hours, when they were picked up and taken to Melbourne.

CONCORD, Nov. 21.—It is now quite certain that Hon. John S. Wells will be appointed United States Senator in place of Mr. Atherton, deceased.

WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee Free Dmocrat, of the 15th inst., has returns showing a majority for a prohibitory Liquor Law in the State of 250, which will doubtless be increased to 2,000 or more. No law has been passed by the Legislature, and the question only submitted to the people. The Waukesha Press claims the election of a Maine Law Assembly, but the Governor and Senate are supposed to be committed to free trade in liquor.

The Detroit *Tribune* estimates that a strip of country at least thirty miles in length has been burned over by the late fire in that vicinity, that twenty seven houses have been destroyed, and the crops and wood on at least one hundred farms have been destroyed.

BUTTER.—The Scheharie (N. Y.) Republican says the recent fall in the price of butter, together with present indications of a greater reduction, has somewhat frightened the dealers thereabouts who have been "holding on" for better prices—and consequently they are now rushing the butter to market in haste. Ten or fifteen tons of butter passed that office on Monday last, running toward Albany.

CHOLERA IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Cholera and diarrhœa still continue to carry off a few victims in the North of England and in Scotland; but the mortality in any place on a single day very rarely extends beyond two or three deaths. In Dundee there have been altogether twelve deaths, and in Edinburg, from the 15th to the 31st ult., there were 49 cases and 22 deaths. At Soham, in Cambridgshire, 12 deaths are reported—as having occurred since the 21st ult. In the metropolis the mortality still increases, there having been 96 deaths in the week ending on Saturday last.—*Liverpool Chronicle, Nov. 5.*

The Lebanon *Star* announces the union of several companies to form a company to construct the proposed road from Cincinnati, via Lebanon, Xenia, Delaware and Mansfield, to Cleveland.—This is to be called the "Short line road" between these two points. It is said that about $600,000 have been subscribed.

Yankee Sullivan has been held to bail in $1500 for his appearance for trial in one of the Massachusetts Courts, for his share in the late prize fight. It is needless to add that he will forfeit his bail rather than stand a trial, the issue of which would be to put on him a fine of $5000 and not less than five years' imprisonment.

CANAL COMMERCE OF CLEVELAND.—The Canal year closed on the 15th of November, and in our commercial column will be found a statement of the business of the year 1853. In the several articles of produce in the transportation of which Railroads have come in competition with the Canal, the receipts are considerably lighter than last year. Receipts of Flour are 71,000 bbls less than in 1852; of Wheat 1,102,857 bush; of Corn, 693,184 bush; and of Bacon, 645,638 lbs.

There is an increase in receipts of Pork, of 3331 bbls; of Butter 355,020 lbs; of Wool 160,632 lb; of Coal 1,038,425 bush; of Lumber 1,295,812 feet; in shipments of Flour, Beef, Lard, and other Iron, an increase of 18,714,685 lbs; and in Nails and Spikes, of 1,397,557 lbs.

In the aggregate, the Canal business of Cleveland in 1853 is considerably less than that of 1852, a result caused by the competition of Railroads and by the shipment to market of large quantities of Flour and Wheat via Railroad to Sandusky. The competition of the Cleveland, Wooster and Zanesville Railroad will restore this business to Cleveland, and Clevelanders should push on this work as fast as possible.

A statement of the Railroad Commerce of Cleveland would show a vast increase over the business of any previous year.—[*Herald.*

THE REPORTED DEFALCATION IN WALL ST.—There was quite an excitement in Wall st. yesterday, among the officials of the different banks, in consequence of the enormous defalcations which have just come to light.—*Herald.*

For the information of those who desire to know that it is just now the mission of *The Herald* to make a panic for the benefit of its "short" friends in the street, we notice the above to say that the excitement alluded to had no existence excepting in the imagination of the writer of the paragraph, and that the rumors of the defalcations in question, have been current any time in the last ten days and thoroughly exploded, excepting in one instance, where an act of indiscretion on the part of a bank officer, involving but a trifling loss to the Bank, caused his removal.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Washington Star states, that it is now understood at Washington that serious efforts are about being made by the lobby men to start a new party, whose real object will be to prevent the success of the Administration's plans to guard the Treasury of the United States from them. Some of the mall stealthy men, are its godfathers, so far, though the Silver Greys of N. York; and disappointed Democratic office seekers everywhere, are expected by its originators to join it as soon as its flag may be raised.

A gentleman, in whose word we have implicit confidence, informs us that Francis D. de Silva, who is now imprisoned in Havana for alleged participation in the proceedings of the Cuban Junta, in New York, last summer, is a naturalized citizen of the United States, he having himself seen his naturalization papers about four years ago, as well as a passport, calling him an American citizen, and signed, he thinks, by Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State. Here is a case that certainly requires government interference as much as that of Kossta, or even more so, since there is no doubt about Mr. de Silva's naturalization.—*Eve. Bul.*

The slaughtering houses in and near this city are all closed on account of the warm weather. The pens are crowded with hogs, ready to be slaughtered as soon as the weather will permit.—*Cin. Gaz.*

It is generally conceded that the newly elected Legislature of Mississippi can, and probably will, elect Gen. Jefferson Davis, now Secretary of War, to the United States Senate. He is, perhaps, the most positive and popular opponent of Gov. Foote to be found in Mississippi, and, upon that ground, and for that reason, will, no doubt, be strongly urged by his principal friends for the Senatorial post." It is said that Gen. Davis is decidedly anxious, himself, to be again sent to the Senate, feeling and foreseeing, as he unquestionably does, that a break-up in the Cabinet, which may endanger his present position.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes:—"One thing, I believe, is pretty well made certain, and that is, that as soon as Mr. Senator Toombs arrives here, Gen. Davis will call upon him, through some polite and chivalric friend, for an explanation of some passages in Mr. Toombs' recently published letter replying to a letter from Gen. Davis, previously published. But I again predict that there will be no fight in the matter—none at all!"

Within the last five days several interesting little companies of fugitives have landed at this depot on the invisible train of cars. Among them we have a man and his wife from New Orleans, several from Missouri, some from Kentucky, Virginia, and three from South Carolina.—In addition to the above, we have reports from the Amherisburg depot, where a still larger lot of this description of freight has been received during the past week, and the cry is "still they come." Self-emancipation is now the order of the day among the hereditary bondmen of the U. States. Since the above was written we have had nine more arrivals in Windsor from different States.—*Voice of the Fugitive*, C. W.

THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR IN VERMONT.—In all probability there will be no election of U. S. Senator by the present Vermont Legislature. Neither Whigs nor Democrats are disposed to make any concession in this office to the Free Soilers, and, still, neither can effect anything without the aid of the latter. The Free Soilers, though but a handful, in their turn will grant no favors, and consequently there is no concert of action.

INVESTMENT OF ROMAN CATHOLICS IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—We translate the following letter from the *Courier des Etats Unis.* M. Mondron's interrogatories seem exceedingly pungent and appropriate.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY OF NEW YORK.—When, two years ago, I had the misfortune to lose my only daughter, you refused to receive her body in your church, for the reason that she was about to be interred in the Greenwood cemetery. A dispute took place upon this subject, and you then declared "that you were obeying the disciplinary rules of the Church in refusing your ministrations at burials performed contrary to the canonical laws." The Consul General of France has died, regretted by all who knew him. His mortal remains have been received in *your church* with all the honors due to his rank, although you were aware that the coffin was to be conveyed to Greenwood.

Has the canon law been modified? or have the disciplinary rules which you thought immutable yesterday, been changed to-day?

The faithful are anxious to be informed, and await your reply.

A. J. MONDRON, 664, Vesay st.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1853.

MAYORALTY.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS will be a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. n22-dte

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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☞ MRS. S. E. CARGO, fashionable Dress Maker and Milliner, No. 16 Fourth street, second story. All work entrusted will be executed with neatness and dispatch. ap18

☞ Oakland Property for Sale.—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c., &c. There is a two story Frame House, together with convenient out buildings, in the case of access and pleasantness of location, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over 6 acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers, THOS. J. CAMPBELL.

Oct. 6, 1853; dtf No. 119 Water street.

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Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 62 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. fe10r

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☞ My stock consists of upwards of 2500 CASES, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES and BONNETS, manufactured for New Eng land manufactories, adapted expressly for *FALL and WINTER SALES* and will be sold at manufacturers prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 1y22

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CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skylights in Western Pennsylvania, we are enabled to take pictures, unless a perfect resemblance.

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JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite L. Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, in all weathers.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

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