The Daily Post.

MONDAY MORNING.....NOV. 14.

THE NATIONAL NECESSITY.

The condition of affairs has at length arisen, which we predicted, through the columns of THE POST would arise in the politics of the country. The present aspect of political affairs gives convincing proof that a crisis has come which demands the intervention of some man of great and undoubted patriotism to step into the breach which exists in the Democratic party, and by his influence unite all upon the the admitted conservative doctrines of the party.

When we, several months ago, spoke of James Buchanan as the man for this crisis—as the best man in our opinion to defeat "the plots and counterplots" of scheming and selfish politicians, the friends of Mr. Buchanan gave us no credit for sincerity. We were accused of ulterior designs in naming him as a suitable candidate before the Charleston Convention, under whose banner every man who claimed the name of Democrat could safely rally. We claimed that Mr. Buchanan, by his position as President of the United States, was above and seperate from the clashing factions which would distract the country. We spoke of his opportunity to know the phases of the party and his peculiar fitness to concentrate the political energies of the country and unite and harmonize those elements which, if permitted to remain discordant would result in the defeat of the party and consequent disaster to the country. We pointed out Mr. Buchanan as a master hand who could control and direct in the channel of patriotism the unsettled tendencies of the people. In a word we claimed that James Buchanan was the man for the existing political exigencies of the country. In view of these exigencies, we said:

"But there is a common ground, embracing no new dogma or doctrines, and a great and good man whose record is before the country for the last half century, upon which, and with whom, the National Democracy can gloriously triumph over their opponents. Let James Buchanan be fixed upon by the Charleston Convention and place him upon the platform where he has ever stood. "The Union and the Constitution—one and inseperable," and the National Democracy will have a platform and a candidate which have met all the exigencies of the past and will meet all the exigencies of the future. Let the Convention re-nominate our present Chief Magistrate, and re-affirm and readopt the Cincinnati platform, upon the doctrines of which, with him as our leader, we achieved so glorious a victory in 1856, and in 1860 the opponents of the National Democracy will suffer a defeat as disastrous to them as the battle of Solferino to the Austrians. Under such a banner, and with such a leader, the Democracy of the country will come up like an allied army—no corps of which would be required to yield submission to another—all contending for a common cause, and all equally sharing in the inevitable victory which such a cause must insure."

At the time this was written we received no thanks, neither from the head of the Administration nor its friends. Our motives were impugned, and, with one voice the Democratic press of the country coldly stated that Mr. Buchanan had fully determined not again to be a candidate before the people for further honors. He himself in his letter to Judge M'Candless, called out by our article, said, after "regretting" its publication, "my determination, not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re-election, is final and conclusive. My best judgment, and my strong inclination unite in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my pre-determined purpose, is calculated to impair my influence in carrying important measures, and to afford a pretext for saying that these have been dictated by a desire to be re-nominated."

Thus was our suggestion made in all honesty of purpose for the good of the Democratic party, most effectually laid on the shelf. The President took the position that no exigency could occur in the political future of this nation, when, as a good patriotic public man, he could be called by the force of circumstances or impending national exigencies to render the country services which he was inclined to surrender into other hands. If danger threatened; his determination was "final and conclusive," to leave the battle to other leaders than himself. It was not for us nor for any Democrat to cast doubts upon the sincerity of Mr. Buchanan's declarations that he sought no farther honors at the hands of the people. His firmness of purpose was too well known—his consistency of character too great—to permit a doubt of a declaration so simple and so positive.

But the political complications of the country went on and the schemes of politicians, instead of avoiding the threatened danger have only rendered it more imminent. The results of the recent elections have shown that the Democratic party has become demoralized almost to disruption. It is now declared that as the lines are drawn upon the slavery question, that it is morally certain that no Southern man, as the Democratic candidate for the succession, can entertain the slightest hope of an election by the people. The North then must furnish the Democratic candidate in order to give the "odor of nationality" to the party. Who then is this man to be? Mr. Buchanan having positively gone out of the field, we have taken the ground that Mr. Douglas and his platform of doctrines upon popular sovereignty is our only hope of success. The course which has been pursued against him on account of his Anti-Lecompton opinions, has so weakened the Democracy in the North that half a million of Democratic voters refused to exercise the right of suffrage. The time has at length arrived when those who supposed that they were using their endeavors to defeat the chances of a Presidential aspirant, have discovered that they have been at work demoralizing the Democratic party. They see that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and now they open their eyes and ask, "Where is our available Northern Democrat for 1860 to be found?" And what is the answer? It is this: "There is no other than James Buchanan." Ah ha. The man whom we pointed out as the man for the crisis—the great statesman who shut our mouth, and those of his party, by announcing his "final and conclusive" determination to refuse a re-nomination, is now the only hope of the National Democracy of the country. Gladly would we see the Democratic party united upon this wise and patriotic statesman. Gladly would we see his letter to Judge McCandless expunged from the records of the past. But the time has gone by for such a consummation. Mr. Buchanan has taken his position, and must abide thereby.

The New York *Herald*, a semi-official organ of the Administration, now takes precisely the same ground which we took four months ago. It says that Mr. Buchanan is the "only available" Northern Democrat for 1860, and argues thus: It says:

"He can secure all the Southern States and the two or three Northern States necessary to an election on the Democratic side. The late Northern elections have gone by default. Their results indicate that upwards of half a million of votes are missing. But let the issue in 1860 be between the conservative national policy and principles of Mr. Buchanan on the one hand, and the revolutionary policy and doctrines of Seward on the other; and these missing votes will be found on the side of the Union and the Constitution.

"We presume that the Democratic members of the new Congress will seize an early opportunity to compare notes touching the man and the platform of the party for the succession. Let them, in doing so, rally upon the administration and measures of Mr. Buchanan, North and South, and give them a cordial support, and before the meeting of the Charleston Convention the delegates thereto will be sufficiently enlightened to understand their true course. The Southern Democratic members of Congress have the game in their hands. They may anticipate and control, or entirely supersede the Charleston Convention; but if they fail to do either, the reckless spoilsmen and vagabonds of the Convention, in their senseless wranglings over "the nigger," will be very apt to divide the party into two or three sectional camps.

In a word, as the general policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration is the only basis upon which the nationality of the democratic party can be maintained, so the course of the democrats of the new Congress upon this subject will go very far to determine the Presidential issue. A general democratic adhesion to the administration will indicate the national reunion of the party; but the repetition of the factious doings of the last Congress will only serve to precipitate the dissolution of the party before they enter the field for the Presidential battle."

It strikes us that the "general democratic adhesion" must be to the great doctrines of the party, if we hope for success. Mr. Buchanan is not the Democratic party, neither is Mr. Douglas nor any other one man. If the party firmly resolve as one man to adhere to the general doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, and to avoid all new issues coming either from the North or from the South, it will be strong enough to defeat all the cohorts of Abolitionism. The time has not yet arrived when the Democratic organization of these United States is compelled to acknowledge that its existence is dependent upon any one man.

We thought Mr. Buchanan the man for the crisis, but he, by his own voluntary act, avoided the responsibility; now we have an abiding faith that with Douglas, the Constitution and the Cincinnati platform, the National Democracy can put Sewardism, and all other fanatical and factional doctrines, utterly to rout in 1860.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The tables of the statistics of railway trafic for the month of October, show that, with few exceptions, all the railroads have had an increased trafic, that increase is most considerable in Illinois, where the two great lines running Westward from Chicago, show an increase of forty and forty-one per cent., and the Illinois Central, running southward, an increase of thirty-one per cent. It must be expected that after lake navigation ceases, the increase on these lines will fall off until corn begins to come forward freely: then as the Illinois corn crop is very large, the increase will probably keep up to the standard of October. East of Chicago the increase is not so great but still a healthy and most prosperous business. These lines, it is expected, will do better in November, when the lake trade falls off and the winter business will commence on the great central route through Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The smallest increase is in the New York and Erie. The smallness of the increase East of Chicago is owing to the low fares charged on the trunk lines. Almost all the increase over last year is in freight. Most of the Western roads are taking even less money for passengers than they were this time last year. This is the natural consequence of a short crop. Before farmers can travel they must send their produce to market, and get money in exchange for it. At this time last year it was not generally supposed that the crop of 1858 was short, and the farmers traveled about as usual. Now they have no means to spend in traveling. By and by, when the returns of the crop sales are made, we shall note an increase in passengers as well as freight traffic. There is no doubt that the railroad business this winter will be greater than in 1858.

STATE OF EUROPE.

By the last foreign arrival it appears that war has been virtually declared between Spain and Morocco, and great excitement existed in all the European capitals, owing to the fact that Napoleon had announced that he would aid Spain both with men and money, as he did Piedmont. England felt uneasy with respect to the ultimate effect of the complications on the independence of Gibralter. A large British naval force was collected near the fortress. France had also a respectable squadron at hand. The Spanish Consul-General had left Tangier and arrived at Algeizras. The army of Spain felt confident of victory.

Garabaldi had issued a stirring proclamation to the Italian people, recommending a national union for national purposes. Great numbers of Englishmen were subscribing to his gun fund, and a counter revolution in Italy was imminent.

An alarming agitation prevailed all over Turkey, increased by the execution of some of the chiefs in the late conspiracy against the life of the Sultan. Kuprisli Pasha, educated in France, had been named Grand Vizier.

The Anglo-French alliance remained in a critical position, but the governments seemed to have perfected an understanding as to the necessity of sending an adequate force to China.

The Zurich Conference had assembled, and it is stated positively that the projected European Congress will take place.

CALIFORNIA.

The advices from San Francisco are to the 20th ult., six days later than the accounts brought by the overland mail. The only event of importance that has occurred was the arrival of Lieut. General Scott on the 17th ult., his enthusiastic reception by the citizens of San Francisco, and his departure on the 18th for the island of San Juan. He was expected to be absent about three weeks. The latest accounts from San Juan represent matters there as unchanged. The troops were in quiet possession, and actively engaged in strengthening the defences.

Napoleon and Italy.

Recent telegraphic despatches inform us that France demands the restoration of the Duke of Modena. This is doubtful, considering the antecedents of the Prince. "The living representative of the Royal Stuarts of Great Britain, condenses in his own character the worst qualities of his worst ancestors. He has never rooted either himself or the House of Este in the Italian feeling. His Duchy was one vast and dingy jail. He looked upon Metternich himself as a Liberal, and, driven from Modena in 1848 by the people, he came back beneath the banners of Radetzky, to wield justice by courts-martial and power by the headman's axe. For the house of Bonaparte, for France and for Napoleon III., this little image of English James II. entertained and expressed the profoundest contempt. He used to assure his courtiers that nobody in Europe but the Duke of Modena understood the art of government," and that the French Emperor was an odious snob.

These flattering views of Francis V. have been published in full in Paris. For their sake that we are asked to believe that France demands the restoration to his throne of this accomplished author? In one aspect the return of Francis V. might possibly be welcomed by his people. When he fled from Modena, at the sound of the French trumpets, this skillful 'ruler of men' packed up and carried with him all the best pictures in the national galleries, and all the wealth of the national museums. These treasurers the Modenese would no doubt be content to receive again at his hands.

The deposits in the Treasury last week were $819,000. The reduction from the amount on hand in the previous week was nearly $165,000. The amount of the draft is $4,741,000.

TOM ROCKET, THE ENGLISH HIGHWAYMAN.

[From the London "Once a Week."]

[CONCLUDED.]

It was not quite fair of my father, I must own, but he determined to set a trap for Tom Rocket, baited with five hundred guineas, at the bridge. He posted up to London, saw Bradshaw, a famous Bow street runner, and arranged that he and his men should come down and help to catch Tom; but just at the last moment Bradshaw was detained upon some important government trial, and so another runner Fraser, a no less celebrated officer, took his place.

It was settled that the runners should come by different roads, and all meet at a way side inn, about five miles from the bridge at eight o'clock P. M., on the day my father's pocket book was to be returned. An hour afterwards they were to join him on the road three miles further on. Their object, you see, in taking this roundabout course was to baffle Tom's spies and accomplices, and to get securely hid about the appointed spot long before the appointed time.

My father was a little late at the place of meeting; but when he arrived there he could see no one about, except a loutish looking countryman, in a smock frock, who was swinging on a gate hard by.

"Good night, maister," said the yokel.

"Good night to you," replied my father.

"Can ye tell me who this yer letter for?" said the yokel producing a folded paper.

My father saw in a moment that it was his own letter to Bradshaw.

"Where did you get that?" he said quickly.

"Ah!" replied the yokel, replacing it in his pocket, "that wd be tellins. Bo yer expecting anybody?"

"What's that to you?" said my father.

"Oh, nought," said the yokel, "only a gentlemen from London—

"Ha?" cried my father, "what gentleman?"

"Will the name beginning with F. suit you?" asked the yokel.

"Fraser?" The word fell involuntrrily from my father's lips.

"That's the name," replied the yokel, jumping down from his seat, and changing his tone and manner in a moment. "I'm Fraser, sir, and you're Mr. Sandiger, as has been robbed of a pocket book containing valuable papers, and we're going to catch Rocket; as has got it; that's our game, sir. All right sir; and now to business."

"But where are your men?" my father inquired, when Frafer had explained the reason for his disguise.

"All right again, sir; they will join us.—We have not much time to lose, so please lead the way."

So my father led the way, followed by Fraser, and by the time they came in sight of the bridge they had been joined by four London officers, in different disguises and from different directions. One appeared as a tramp, one as a peddlar, another as a gentleman's servant leading a horse, and the fourth as a soldier. No one could have guessed that they had met before, much less that they were engaged in a preconcerted scheme. My father gave Fraser great credit for the dexterous way in which he had collected his forces.

The bridge upon which the money was to be placed, consisted of two arches across the river, and was joined on either side by a long sort of causeway, built upon piles over meadows, that in the winter were generally covered with water. It so happend that the very next morning after the robbery heavy rain set in, and soon the floods were out so that there was no way of getting on the bridge but by going along the causeway which extended a distance of a hundred yards, sloping down gradually to the road on each side of the river. This causeway was built of wood. At some places the timbers were covered with earth and stones, but at others the roadway had worn out, so that any one looking up from underneath could see what was passing overhead. Mr. Fraser's sharp eye took in the position in a moment. He got two hurdles out of a field close by, and with some rope that he had brought for another purpose, fastened them to the piles so that they hung like shelves between the roadway and the flood. One at each end of the bridge, and about twenty yards from it. This was his plan: two of his men were to be hidden on each hurdle, whilst he and my father, in a boat that was concealed beneath the main arch of the bridge, unseen themselves, could watch the heap of stones where the money was to be placed, and the stolen pocket-book left in exchange for it. As soon as Tom Rocket or any of his friends removed the bag in which the gold was packed, Fraser was to whistle and his men were to jump from their hiding places, and secure whoever it might be. If he leaped over the causeway and took to the water, there was the boat in which to follow and capture him.

All Fraser was very particular to practice his allies in springing quickly from their place of concealment and impressing upon them and and my father the necessity of acting together, keeping careful watch and strict silence. "And now, sir," said he to my father, as a distant clock chimed a quarter to twelve, "it is time to go to our places and to bait the trap so please hand me the bag that I may mark it and some of the coins, so as to be able to identify them at the trial." He had made up his mind, you see, to nail master Tom this time.

My father gave him the bag, saw him write upon it, and make some scratches on about a dozen of the guineas, and then my father let himself down into the boat, in which he was immediately joined by the runner.

"It's all right," said Fraser, in a low tone.

"Do you think he will come," whispered my father.

"Certainly," replied Fraser, "but hush! we must not talk, sir, time's up."

For three mortal hours did my father sit in that boat, and the runners lay stretched out on the broad of their backs upon those hurdles watching for Tom Rocket to come for his money; and for three mortal hours not a soul approached the bridge, not a sound but the wash of the swolen river was heard. By the time the clock struck three, my father who had been nodding for the last twenty minutes, fell fast asleep as he sat covered up in his cloak, for it was a bitter cold night; but was very speedily aroused by hearing Fraser cry out that they were adrift.

Adrift they were, sure enough. The rope that held them had been chafed against the sharp corner of a pile (so Mr. Fraser explained) till it broke, and away went the boat, whirling round in the eddies of the river, fit to make any one giddy. So strong was the stream that they were carried a mile and a half down it before they could get ashore. My father was for returning directly to the bridge, and so was Fraser, but somehow or other, they lost each other in the dark; and when my father arrived there, having run nearly all the way, he found, to his great surprise, that the officers had left. He rushed to the heap of stones and there the first thing that caught his eye, was the pocket-book—the money was gone,

Lord, how he did swear.

Determining to have it out with the runners for deserting their posts, he hurried on to the inn where they had met and were to pass the night. He knocked at the door. No answer. He knocked again, louder.—He was not in the very best of tempers, as you may guess; so he gave the door a big kick. In it flew; and a sight met his view that nearly took his breath. Tied into five chairs, hand and foot, trussed up like so many Christmas turkeys, with five gags in their five mouths, and five pairs of eyes looking at him owlishly, sat the real Mr. Fraser and his four Bow street runners.—Tom Rocket had managed the work at the bridge himself. How he managed to get scent of the plot and seize the officers, all together, just at the nick of time, my father never could find out, and no one knows to this day.

Upon examining his pocket-book, my father found all his documents and paper on which was written the plot.

"By destroying these papers I could have ruined you. In doing so I should have injured your client, whom I respect. For his sake I have kept my word, though you have played me false.

TOM ROCKET.

Here Mr. Josh paused, and smoked for some time in silence.

"And what became of Tom?" asked one of the company.

"Well," said Mr. Josh, "after having been tried three times, and getting off upon some law quibble, on each occasion, he—who had robbed the worth of thousands of pounds and escaped—was executed at Nottingham for stealing an old bridle!"

THE NEWS.

The first hogshead of tobacco this season was sold at Richmond for $8,00 per hundred

J. H. Lewis has been appointed Marshal of Wisconsin, vice M. J. Thomas, deceased.

Charles Sumner was to sail from Liverpool on last Saturday. Mr. Sumner, it is said, has quite recovered his health.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that Judge Kemp, who was elected judge of the Orphan's Court at the late election in that city, has decided not to claim the position. This declination is believed to proceed from dissatisfaction with the manner in which the election was conducted, he having been the candidate of the American party. Mr. William A. Wisong, elected to the House of Delegates on the American ticket, has also published a "card," in which he says he will not claim his seat as a member of that body, but will leave it for them to judge of his right to do so. What must have been the scenes enacted at the so-called election, when the men returned as chosen, refuse to serve?

MR. WARD'S JOURNY TO PEKIN has succeeded in its object, and he has returned to Shanghae with the ratified treaty. The success of his mission must now show how unjust were his suspicions of Chinese integrity in this matter, and how unwise the force policy is in dealings with this singular people.

LIABILITY OF CITIES.—In the Litchfield, [Conn.] Court, a few days since, Carroll Manchester gained a verdict of $1500 against the City of Hartford, for injuries received by him from stumbling against a loose paving stone on the side walk. The civil courts in the Eastern cities seem to have a great regard for personal safety, and do not allow any of the corporations to endanger it by neglect of duty. Here, in Pittsburgh, we allow every man to take care of himself, and if he is injured through anybody's carelessness, he must pocket the loss. Nothing else than this principle would allow the very common nuisance along our sidewalks of the gas and water boxes raised several inches above the level of the pavement, to the great risk of people walking at night. The accidents from this cause are very frequent, and severe bodily injury, maiming the person for life, has occured from it. We have no doubt that whoever places or leaves these dangerous projections on the side walks is clearly liable for the injury they cause. If the fault is in the city, the Litchfield remedy might be tried with advantage. If it is with private owners of property, they should be taught better, by experiencing how expensive the bad practice may prove.

The Lock-jaw Can be Cured

An experiment which has just taken place in one of the Paris hospitals appears to establish conclusively that lock-jaw can be cured by means of the curare poison. A young man 24 years of age, having had one of his toes carried off by a musket shot, considerable injury having at the same time been inflicted on the adjoining ones by the projectile, was siezed with lock-jaw four days after the accident. Dr. Chassaignac, (who applies this account of the case) was called in, when the patient was already far gone. A portion, consisting of 120 grammes of tea, with 10 centigrammes of curare, was administered in the dose of one tablespoonfull per hour; at the same time the wound, which was much jagged, and emitting a fetid pus, was moistened with a solution of 20 centigrammes (3 grains) of curaro in 200 grammes of distilled water. Bottles of warm water were put into the patient's bed. The first spoonful of the potion produced some effect at the end of an hour, and as the treatment went on so did the state of the patient improve. The solution of curare used for the local application was gradually strengthened to 30, and at length to 40 centigrammes of the poison; its proportion in the potion was also increased to 15, and then to 25 centigrammes. At the end of six hours the patient was out of danger.

The Health of Louis Napoleon.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says that Louis Napoleon, it is rumored, has recently had another most violent attack of that nervous disarrangement which has been so frequently spoken of, and which it is feared, will, sooner or later, make him a confirmed maniac.

Het Hollandsch Bitter.

We have received another certificate out of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated June 19, 1858.

Peter Ruiga, a Hollander, desires us to publish in the *Nieuwsbeide*, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of Indigestion, Fever and Debility, with which he suffered all the spring. Peter Dunes is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen.

J. QUINTUS.

Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.

Read Carefully.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at one dollar per bottle. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition. See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Sole Proprietors, No 27 Wood, between First and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated on the Monongahela river, nine miles from Pittsburgh, consisting of six acres of bottom land, with stone and frame mill, 105 by 50 feet, three stories, with engine and boiler house attached, having a superior engine of 75 horse power, (Boston make,) and two fine boilers; one mulay and one sash saw, shafting, belting, &c., all complete, with other wood working machinery, which will be sold with the mill, or separately; making one of the most complete establishments in the country. The above is all new, having been in operation only about eight months. The establishment is well adapted for any kind of mechanical or manufacturing business. Apply to or address

J. ELLIS & CO.
no14:2w-$4.50 Braddock's Field, Penn'a.

W. W. WILSON'S AUCTION SALE of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

And a general stock of other Goods, continued this afternoon and evening, at

GREAT SACRIFICES.

no14:1t No. 112 Wood Street.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST Lithographic Establishment in the City.

WM. SCHUCHMAN,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER
NOS. 17 AND 19 FIFTH STREET,
BREWER'S BUILDING,
no14 PITTSBURGH, PA

Wall's Picture Gallery.

WM. C. WALL has taken the third floor of Jones' New Building, adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, Fourth street, for an AMBROTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, and having fitted up the room in a style unsurpassed, invites his friends and the public to visit his establishment.

His reception Room, he has no hesitation in saying, has not its superior anywhere, for size, beauty of furniture and appointments generally; and his Operating room, being on the same floor, are entered immediately through it.

In his Operating rooms, the most improved combined side and sky lights give a facility for taking a finished Picture, in the least possible time, that he thinks cannot fail to make his establishment the resort of all persons of taste.

Mr. Wall's experience as an artist, is a sure guarantee to his patrons that none but good Pictures will be permitted to leave his premises.

The public, and the ladies especially, are invited to view his rooms, and examine specimens. no14:1w

SUPERIOR PARCHMENT, PAPER, Legal Envelopes, an excellent article.
no14 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

KNIGHT'S Improved Safety Legal Envelopes, gummed, combining security, secrecy, and durability.
no14 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

WHATMAN'S Superior, Cap, Demy, Medium Royal, Imperial and Columbier Drawing Papers, for sale by
no14 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

PARCHMENT.—A superior article for sale by
no14 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

HERRING.—50 barrels for sale by
no14 H. H. COLLINS.

New Advertisements.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Prof. GEO. F. BARKER, recently of Yale and Harvard Colleges, will deliver a course of Popular Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, at the Hall of the University, at the corner of Diamond and Ross streets, at 7½ o'clk, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, commencing on THURSDAY, 17th instant.

The course will be comprised in Twelve Lectures, illustrating by brilliant and interesting experiments, and elucidated by the new and extensive philosophical apparatus belonging to the institution.

Tickets for the course can be obtained from the following persons; also at the University, and at the Bookstores, Jewelers' and Druggists' Stores, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

John Harper,	John Bakewell,
Dr. W. F. Irwin,	George W. Weyman,
James P. Tanner,	James Park, Jr.,
William Bakewell,	D. L. Eaton,
W. S. Haven,	O. O. Phillips,
George W. Jackson,	Nicholas Wade.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Single Tickets for Course of 12 Lectures.....$2 00
Tickets for Gentleman and Lady.....3 00
Family Tickets, admitting 5 persons, (not transferable).....5 00

Tickets for single lectures can also be had at the door on lecture nights. Price 25 cents each. Children under 14 years of age, half price. no14

1859 WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1859

On and After Monday, November 14th.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS.

THE THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station every morning, (except Sundays) at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all regular stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

THE THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at regular stations, making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore, and arriving in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 6:50 A. M.

THE FAST LINE leaves the Station daily, (except Sunday,) at 2:50 A. M., stopping only at Greensburg, Latrobe, Johnstown, Wilmore, Gallitzin, Altoona, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with the train direct for Baltimore, and arriving in Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS:

THE JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves daily (except Sunday) at 3:55 P. M., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Turtle Creek Bridge leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 11:20 A. M.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Turtle Creek leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:05 P. M.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Turtle Creek leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:—Express, 1:40 P. M; Mail, 1:15 A. M; Fast Line, 1:45 A. M; Johnstown Accommodation, 11:00 A. M; First Turtle Creek Accommodation, 6:50 A. M; Second Accommodation, 1:10 P. M; Third Accommodation, 6:10 P. M.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Mail Train East, Express Train West, and the Johnstown Accommodation Train East and West.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE TRAINS, stopping at all stations on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, leave daily, (Sunday excepted) as follows:—Mail Train, 7:00 A. M; Express Train, 3:00 P. M. Returning trains from Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road arrive at Pittsburgh 8:50 A. M. and 6:10 P. M.

The traveling public will find it greatly to their interest in going East or West, to travel by the Pennsylvania Railroad, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed on any other route. The road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust; we can promise safety, speed and comfort to all who may favor this road with their patronage.

FARE:

To New York.....	$13 00	To Baltimore.....	$9 50
Philadelphia.....	10 00	Lancaster.....	8 55
Harrisburg, $7 45.			

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in car, will be charged ONE HALF CENT PER MILE in addition to the Station rates, except from stations where the Company have an Agent.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—The Excelsior Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each passenger and baggage.

For tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent,
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station,
On Liberty and Grant streets.

THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,

Completed from Pittsburgh to Chicago

WOODRUFF'S SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED TO ALL THE NIGHT TRAINS.

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF ARS!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1859, Trains will leave the Station, corner of Liberty and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, as follows:—

Leave Pittsburgh.	Crestline.	Fort Wayne.
Express..... 8:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	4:40 P. M.
Express..... 1:45 P. M.	10:40 P. M.	4:27 A. M.

ARRIVE AT CHICAGO—Express, 10:45 P. M.; Express, 10:45 A. M.

RETURNING.

ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH—Express Mail, 3:00 P. M.; Express, 3:10 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS from Federal street, Allegheny, for New Brighton, 9:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

From		
New Brighton.....	6:35 A. M.	1:10 P. M.

Through trains connect as follows:—

At Alliance, with trains on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

At Orrville, Ohio, to and from Millersburg, Akron, Cuyahoga Falls, etc.

At Mansfield, Ohio, for Mount Vernon, Shelby, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, etc.

At Crestline, for Delaware, Springfield, Columbus, Cincinnati, Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, etc.

At Forest, for Springfield, Sandusky, Dayton, Cincinnati, etc.

At Lima, for Sidney, Dayton, Cincinnati, etc., etc.

At Fort Wayne, for Peru, Lafayette, Ind., St. Louis, and intermediate points in Central Indiana and Illinois.

At Plymouth for Laporte.

At Chicago, with trains for all points in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

For further information and through tickets apply

J. STEWART, Ticket Agent,
Passenger Station, Pittsburgh
H. C. STEVENSON, Ticket Agent,
Passenger Station, Allegheny

Through Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office of the Company on the line of the road, to all parts of the United States.

J. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh.

no14

LOOK OUT FOR STORAGE.—Stored with the subscriber, by Steamer Kate West, the following, marked—G. G. SEATON, Pittsburgh, 11 packages Moving Goods. Also, 6 packages Rope and Blocks, marked—J. LOWRY, Jr., Pittsburgh. The owners will please call and get them away.

JAMES A. FETZER,
corner Market and First streets.
no14

GREEN APPLES.—150 barrels Green Apples, full barrels and choice fruit, just received and for sale by
JAS. A. FETZER,
no14 corner Market and First streets

CHRISTY'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
COR. ANDERSON ST. AND CENTRE ALLEY,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE supply of DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISH, DYE STUFFS, and a select assortment of

PERFUMERIES.

Also, a general assortment of PATENT MEDICINES.

S. S. CHRISTY, M. D.

N. B.—Prescriptions carefully compounded. [no12:1y

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE his RESTAURANT, situated in Diamond alley, between Wood and Market streets, so well known as "OUR HOUSE,"

With good will, fixtures, &c. Terms easy. For further particulars apply at the premises.

no12:2t:1,00 WILLIAM BENNETT.

LATEST STYLE WINTER CLOTHING at

FLEMING'S,

LATEST STYLES WINTER HATS.

AT FLEMING'S.

LATEST STYLES WINTER CAPS.

AT FLEMING'S.

LATEST GREATEST BARGAINS, at

FLEMING'S,
no12 corner of Wood and Sixth streets.

WM. M. FABER & CO.,
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS,
IRON FOUNDERS,
General Machinists and Boiler Makers,

Near the Penn'a R. R. Passenger Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF Steam Engines, ranging from three to one hundred and fifty horse power, and suited for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Blast Furnaces, Factories, etc., etc.

Give particular attention to the construction of Engines and Machinery for grist mills, and for uprights, mulay and circular saw mills.

Have also on hand, finished and ready for shipment at short notice, Engines and Boilers of every description.

Also, furnish Boilers and Sheet Iron separately, and Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pullies in every variety, and continue the manufacture of Woolen Machinery and Machine Cards.

Our prices are low, our machinery manufactured of the best quality of materials, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction.

Orders from all parts of the country solicited, and promptly filled. no11:1daw

MR. JOHN KELK

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he is prepared to give lessons on the Violin, Guitar, Flute and Cornet. For terms, &c., address

no2:2m JOHN KELK, Pittsburgh Theatre.

THE NOVELTY.—THE NEW REVOLVER weighs but SEVEN OUNCES, and is a most accurate and beautiful weapon. Remember they are but half the size of Colt's, and are quite as effective. They are equalled by few and excelled by none, and are cheaper than any Revolver in the market.

BOWN & TETLEY,
no12 136 Wood street.

PURE GLYCERINE.—An excellent article for chafed skin and chapped hands—a fresh supply just received by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
no8 corner of Diamond and Market street.

New Advertisements.

DEDICATION OF PASSIONIST CHURCH,

BIRMINGHAM,

On Sunday, November 13th, 1859.

no8:1w Tickets of Admission, 50 cents.

JOS. W. SPENCER, 80 MARKET ST.
JOS. W. SPENCER, 80 MARKET ST.
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NEW GOODS!
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Rich Wool Delaines 40 cts., Worth 75c.
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Rich Wool Delaines 40 cts., Worth 75c.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS.
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Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods establishment, in great variety at low prices.

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No. 80 Market Street.
no10

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE
WELL-KNOWN STORE OF
W. & D. HUGUS,
Corner Fifth and Market Sts.,

A Large Asortment of

REVERSIBLE SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND DUSTERS.

ALSO,

FIGURED AND STRIPED WOOL DeLAINES,
WORTH ONE DOLLAR,
Selling at Fifty Cents.
no9

A CARD.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

IT is well known that first class Dentistry has been beyond the reach of the mass of people on account of its costliness, and the majority, rather than take up with the inferior workmanship of "cheap Dentists," have adopted the wiser course and done without any, for if a set of teeth be imperfect in workmanship and inexact in fit, it is worse than useless and dear at any price.

THE CORALITE AND PORCELAIN TEETH have inaugurated a new era in the science of dentistry—being the very best Artificial Teeth now in use, they can be afforded at prices that place them within the reach of all.

Being the first to introduce these new styles of work to this community, I accordingly fixed such prices as I deemed would remunerate the best artistic and mechanical skill. Since then, however, the unprecedented favor with which the work has been received, has compelled other Dentists to adopt it, some of whom wish to retain the old gold plate prices, which I consider would be exorbitant; for, though the new styles are really more valuable than the best gold work, they are made of less expensive material. The increased amount of work done also compensates for the reduction in price.

On the other hand, a few Dental Quacks of this city, who possess neither mechanical skill or common honesty, advertise the work at prices slightly less than my own, notwithstanding they have neither the ability nor the right (it being patented) to manufacture it. The object of this trickery is merely to obtain an opportunity to disparage the Coralite and Porcelain and recommend some of their own worthless work.

I have felt bound, in justice to myself and the public, to make known these facts.

The qualities of the PORCELAIN AND CORALITE PLATE TEETH, which establish their great superiority over the best gold or other metallic plate are—entire freedom from all metallic taste, smell or taste, being incorrodible and impervious to the juices of the mouth; perfect adaptation of fit, impossible in metallic work, which, with much greater strength and lightness enables them to be worn with more ease, comfort and utility. They are also far more durable, less liable to accident and more easily repaired.

The public are invited to call and examine these new styles of work at

No. 191 Penn Street,
no7:1mdaw N. STEBBINS, M. D., Dentist.

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