Daily Morning Post.

HENRY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 17.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

☞ Col. McCaslin, the able Senator from the counties of Fayette and Greene, is at present in the city, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

THE RECENT SLANDER ON PITTSBURGH.

In the *Gazette* of this city, yesterday, was made by the editor one of the most virulent and envenomed attacks on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company ever made against a great, useful, and praiseworthy enterprise—an enterprise not only of great national importance, but one of vital necessity to this community. The larger part of the article was taken up with either self-complacent self-eulogium, or with sweeping and denunciatory falsehood; either of which would serve to gratify the peculiar propensities of the editor. In the article referred to, however, he has, towards its conclusion, gone even farther than this, and has transferred the spider-like venom of his falsehood into piles of figures, in order to give something like the color of calculation to his monstrous slanders.

We quote from this fabricated pile of figures, as follows:

"From a report made by the engineer of the company, in the early part of 1852, the cost of the work, exclusive of the bridge over the Monongahela, and the one over the Ohio, and exclusive of depot grounds and depot buildings, and motive power and cars of all descriptions, was estimated at.....$1,296,229

Since then the prices of iron and labor have both advanced so much, that we add, at the lowest calculation..... 200,000
For depot grounds and building... 100,000
For machinery and cars..... 100,000
For two bridges..... 500,000

Total.....$2,196,229

Here we have a sum of two millions two hundred thousand dollars, without counting interest."

Now, let us specify some few of the falsehoods in this enumeration.

The first item of $1,296,229 he says is *exclusive* of the bridge over the Monongahela and one over the Ohio rivers—whereas, that sum *includes* the cost of the bridge over the Monongahela river. This one falsehood, therefore, is equal, we suppose, from an after estimate made by him, to.....$200,000

Pretty well, for a first false item.

Lie second—item second.—Increased cost of iron and labor since the estimate, and which is to be added thereto, says the Gazette, is $200,000. Whereas, the Gazette *knows*, that the grading, masonry and bridging of the whole line from Pittsburgh to the Virginia line, was let to contractors *for $100,000 less than the estimate, and that, at this price, the work has been steadily progressing for the past year, and is now half done.*

The increased cost of iron since estimate, over that of the estimate is $60,000. Take this from the Gazette's item of $200,000, and there is left $140,000—now add to this the $100,000 which he should have deducted, and you will have

Lie second, equivalent to two hundred and forty thousand dollars.....240,000

Pretty well for a second false item.

Third and fourth lies together.—For Depot Grounds and buildings..... $100,000
For machinery and cars..... 100,000

$200,000

For these two items the estimate of the Engineers is.....$185,000

Provision has been made, by the company as we have been informed, by purchases, on terms, amounting almost to gifts for depots, &c., which will reduce this estimate; but even, on this liberal estimate we find lie third and fourth equal to $75,000. Pretty well for a third and fourth false item!

Lie fifth and last, in this vast pyramid of numerical falsehood:—

For two bridges.....$500,000

One of these bridges, (the Monongahela,) as we have already shown, is included in the general estimate of $1,296,229, and is spoken of in treating of lie first.

The Bridge over the Ohio is estimated to cost, in the Report of Engineer, $300,000. One-third of this cost, viz: 100,000, to be borne by the Pittsburgh Company, and the other two-thirds, $200,000, by the Steubenville Company; and it is known that an agreement has been made between the two Companies to that effect. *Lie fifth and last*, therefore, is equivalent exactly, in the Gazette's figurative column, to.....$400,000

Pretty well for the fifth and climax false item of this self-complacent pharisee of the Gazette.

Now, how stands the case? The estimates of the Engineers stand in reality thus:—

Whole estimate, including whole cost of complete Road, excluding only Ohio river Bridge.....$1,296,229
Deduct price to be paid to contractors for grading and bridging, &c.—less than the estimate.....$100,000

$1,196,229
Add cars, machinery, depots, &c.... $125,000
One-third Bridge at Steubenville, according to contract..... $100,000

Total for Road completely equipped...$1,311,229

But add even to this the sum of $60,000, for iron, above the estimate, supposing it to be purchased at the present high rate of $75 per ton, and we have the sum of.....$1,371,229

Thus this whole road is built and furnished, complete for running, with all its depots and et cetera, for less than.....$14,000,000

This agrees with all the engineer's and company's reports of the road, as may be seen by reference to them.

The last report of the engineer of the road, made January 10, 1853, says, in reference to this subject:

"The length of your road from the west end of the bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite the foot of Smithfield street, in Pittsburgh, to the lower crossing point at Steubenville, is 41¼ miles, and was estimated to cost *(including the bridge over the Monongahela, at Pittsburgh,)* $1,296,229. This sum does not include the cost of the bridge over the Ohio river at Steubenville, which, it is believed, should be provided for by an equitable distribution of the stock required to be subscribed towards its construction between your Company, the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, and other parties to be benefitted, which arrangement will not require your Company to contribute more than $100,000 towards that object.

"Since the date of the report upon the location of your road in March last, the Engineer Corps have been constantly engaged in revising and improving the line, and preparing the work for contractors; the staking out, and the measurements being now nearly completed, and the final calculations of the work accurately made, I am enabled confidently to state that the estimate of its cost heretofore presented, will be ample to complete it in the most substantial manner, and also to cover any rise in the price of the iron required for the track, which may be fairly anticipated."

The report of the President of this road, made at the same time, (now before us) states that the city of Pittsburgh, and our citizens together have subscribed to the road nearly $600,000.—In a word, have given to this great work nearly half enough to complete it!

Yet we find a Pittsburgh editor, with these reports before him, in possession of every fact necessary for the truth, coining from his brain, under the influence of an impulse of a most malignant nature, the sum of $800,000 to be added to the cost of the road. Such a falsehood strikes at the very vitals of this community. We know of no instance of a slander so malignant, so devilish, so unprovoked, in the history of our city—a slander having for its object an injury so wide-spread, so ruinous to the best interests of our community.

Every paragraph in his long tirade is equally tinged with falsehood; but we have had time to do no more than to notice his items in the pile, or numerical pyramid of falsehood.

The editor of the Gazette has been, from the first, malignantly, insanely opposed to the making of this road. With a violence and venom peculiar to a little and feebly-organized nature, he opposed the organization of the Company. He has opposed it at every step of its progress. He has united with its enemies abroad and at home, and wherever they gave it one blow he was ready to give it two.

Our citizens and our city have already invested in it $600,000. It is half built, and now, when no human hand can stay its completion, he would, were it in his power, forever prevent its making, and would eink the capital already invested in it by our people, and deprive them through all time of its blessings.

THE COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

Defence of the Commissioners.—No attempt has been made to answer our remarks upon the annual account of the County expenditures. We presume that the locofoco organ of our whig Commissioners finds their course indefensible, and wisely keeps silence. The only attempt at reply so far ventured is a silly story retailed by the *Post*, and echoed by the *Journal*, to the effect that Sheriff Magill threatened the Commissioners with an attack from this paper if the publication of the County Accounts were withheld from us. We paid no attention to this petty fabrication when it first appeared, supposing that the Commissioners would undertake a more substantial defence of their course; but as we find them relying on this alone, we devote a little space to give it a quietus.—*Gazette of yesterday.*

What a false and dastardly statement is given in the above extract of the charges made by the *Post*, exposing the baldfaced falsehoods uttered by the editor of the *Gazette* against the Commissioners. He says that it was all "to the effect that Sheriff Magill threatened the Commissioners with an attack from this paper (the *Gazette*) if the publication of the County Accounts were withheld from us." (the *Gazette*.) This, the editor of the *Gazette* knows, was not the charge, although it came in very opportunely to illustrate the malignant feeling which aided him in working out his malice against the Commissioners.

In our article, which he calls "a silly story," we had the following notice of his misrepresentations, and even with all his brazen impudence, which is unbounded, he has not dared to deny it:

"The most malicious effort in his article is the attempt to hold the Commissioners responsible for the substance and the manner of getting up the Report. If the *Gazette* has published the Accounts ever since the County was organized, the editor is certainly aware that they are prepared by the Auditors, and that the Commissioners have no more to do with the arrangement of the form in which they are printed than he has.

To show the inconsistency of this man's malice we make two short quotations. He says:

"The Accounts, as published in the *Post*, the locofoco organ of our whig Commissioners, occupy nearly four columns; but they can be condensed into a much smaller space."

In a paragraph further on he says:

"Our readers will notice the 'Expenditures' are lumped, and crowded together without a word of explanation. There are several items we would like to see explained."

The Auditors are the proper persons to explain this matter to him; but if they do not consent to do so, will he turn to the columns of his own paper for 1852, and he will find the same portion of the Accounts in precisely the same kind of a "lump." Why did he not assail the Auditors for making the Report into such a little lump in 1852? The reason is plain: he published the advertisement then, and that was the only "lump" his heart hankered after. If he could have abused the Commissioners into giving him the same form this year, the public would not have to wade through columns of his malignant falsehoods.

He says again:—

"'Engineer to Jail $440 00.' *Which* Engineer? The one who now performs these duties is not paid by the Commissioners, at all; and the one who *is* paid, does not perform the duties."

This, we are informed, is a palpable falsehood. The man who performs the duties is the man who receives the $440 00 reported by the Auditors.

From the above the public will see that he has uttered gross falsehoods against the Commissioners; but, notwithstanding he is convinced of the injustice he attempted to do his neighbors, his peculiar notions of right and wrong will not permit him to tell the truth. Instead of meeting the serious charges we have made as to his perversion of facts, he rolls over on his dear friend, Sheriff Magill, his Court House informer, and says that that gentleman never threatened the Commissioners.

After denying that the Sheriff threatened the Commissioners, he gives the following explanation:

"The matter casually came up in a private conversation between Mr. King, one of the Commissioners, and the Sheriff, in which Mr. King stated that the publication of the County Accounts would be withheld from us on account of our course last winter in defending the Sheriff against the Commissioners, and Mr. Magill remarked, in reply, that such a course on the part of the Commissioners would be vindictive, and would lay them open to attacks from the press."

Now, here is the threat *admitted*, softened down by the *Gazette*, but no loss an admission of the charge. What papers did Mr. Magill suppose would attack the Commissioners, if the *Gazette* did not get the printing of the Auditor's Report? He cannot mention one, except his own organ. The only editor in the city who would request him to say so is the editor of the *Gazette*, and that editor has fully justified the truth of Mr. Magill's remark to the Commissioners—that they would be attacked by the press if the *Gazette* did not get the printing. It did not get it, and, as Mr. M. predicted, the Commissioners were attacked in a most virulent manner by the editor of the *Gazette*.

In his first article he charged the Commissioners with having spread out the accounts to an unusual length, and in almost the next paragraph he said that they had the Expenditures lumped and crowded together without a word of explanation. We referred him to his own paper of 1852, where the same portion of the County Accounts were published in precisely the same kind of a "lump," "without a word of explanation;" and yet his astute perception of the way the thing should be done did not impel him to abuse the Commissioners then, because they did not accompany it with a "word of explanation." Some may wonder why he was so oblivious to the faults of the county officers in 1852, and so extremely sharp sighted in 1853, that he is able to look a long ways beyond the truth. We can make his motives clear to every reader. In 1852, he published the Accounts in precisely the same form in which they have been made out by the Auditors this year. He got a "lump" for doing that service, and of course he had no objection to make to the Commissioners; he thought them all marvellous proper men so long as they would feed him from the County Treasury; but when they failed in one instance within the last *sixty-seven* years to give the publication of the Accounts to the "bellicose *Gazette*," he denounces them in language which indicates the natural malignity of his selfish heart.

We have wasted more time in noticing the unmanly course of the editor in this matter, and exposing his falsehoods, than his ravings are worth; but inasmuch as he has the impudence to say that the threat made by Mr. Magill was the only thing we charged upon him, we have put ourselves to some trouble to show up his falsehoods.

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

Our city Bankers and Brokers report a continued easiness in the money market. All good paper is readily discounted. The Stock market remains firm, but there have been but few transactions during the week. The figures in our table will indicate the prices. Currency is rather scarce at present, and is at a discount of ¾ per cent. Eastern Exchange is still selling at par. Silver is in great demand. Old half dollars command a premium of 2 per cent. Old and new quarters are reckoned at par.

The money market in the Eastern cities is quite easy at present. At New York, on Tuesday, money was in moderate demand, with an abundant supply at 5, 6, and up to 7 per cent, but these rates include commission and brokerage, not an in tight times, exclusively.

The N. Y. Commercial says: The banks are in condition to cash all the desirable offerings, and there is a free supply outside. The rates for foreign bills, while firmly held, do not advance, and though the exports of specie are considerable, they are by no means alarming, in view of the regularly increasing receipts from California. The stock of specie in the sub-treasury is on the increase.

The Philadelphia North American, of Saturday, says: Money matters have been gradually working easier during the week, and first class short paper now passes readily at 7@8 per cent. For second class the rates are 9@10½. At these rates the supply of capital is fully equal to the demand.

The same paper, of Wednesday, has the following:

There was a fair degree of activity in Stocks to-day, and prices generally were firm. Of the speculative Stocks Navigation preferred was the most active; the sales of the day, summing up 2200 shares, at 34¼@34⅞—closing at the latter figure. Long Island was quiet but firm at 16¼. Morris Canal was rather weak, and under sales of 1050 shares receded ¼. Reading was very firm, and closed at 46—an advance of ⅜.—In Chester Valley Railroad there was a moderate movement at 15½. In loans there was a moderate business, the aggregate sales summing up about $26,000 at steady prices. The general market closed steady at quotations.

The Cincinnati Price Current, of Wednesday, speaks as follows of the money and stock markets of that city:

The Money Market has remained comparatively quiet during the week. Capital is in ample supply, and no difficulty is experienced in negotiating acceptable paper. The out-door rates continue to range from 9 to 12 per cent. The Banks are doing a moderate business at legal rates. Exchange on the East has settled down to ¼(⅜) premium. The demand during the week has been only moderate, and the market closed dull. In New Orleans sight or time drafts there is little or nothing doing, and prices are merely nominal.

In Stocks there has been only a moderate business transacted, but prices are steady. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is now held at 115; Little Miami, ex-divided, may be quoted at 120. In New York on Friday, Ohio Life and Trust Company sold at 108; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 114½; Missouri 6's 108½; Erie Railroad 87⅞. Messrs. Wieslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, are offering $500,000 of the Little Miami Railroad Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, secured by mortgage on the road for $1,500,000. The proceeds of the Bonds will be used for building a double track, which the large increase of business has rendered necessary.

The balance in the sub-treasury at New York, has increased to.....$7,546,341 50
Payments last week..... 893,310 18
Receipts..... 1,010,874 68

The exports of specie last week were $297,122
Making in June..... 1,644,146
And since the 1st January..... 7,934,846
Same time 1852..... 10,518,262

The exports of specie from New York last week, were:

Steamer Merlin, Bermuda, specie		8,122 00
Steamer Atlantic, Liverpool, specie and bars,		270,000 00
" do. do. American gold		20,000 00
Total, June 4 to June 11		297,122 00
Previously reported		5,737,234 45
Total for 1853		$7,034,356 45

The City of Manchester, from Philadelphia, took out $20,000 in specie.

We have another arrival of gold at New York on Monday morning from California, of $1,500,000 in freight, or inclusive of what the passengers bring, $2,600,000, making the whole semi-monthly arrival here on freight, and nearly $3,000,000 on freight and by hand.

The imports of general merchandise, as well as dry goods continue large, and very much in advance of last year:

Imports for the week,	1852.	1853.
Dry Goods.....	$434,002	$1,498,822
General Merchandise...	1,456,620	2,590,552
Total	$1,850,721	$4,089,374
Previous week.....	2,072,307	2,960,554
Total for 2 weeks	$3,963,028	$7,049,428

Included in the receipt of general merchandise for the week, are $587,681 in iron, of which $402,685 are in railroad bars, $175,880 in tin, $88,953 in sugar, and $85,680 in coffee. The Exports have also been very large; the total from this to foreign ports, exclusive of specie is $1,403,685, against $636,670 for the same week of last year; this makes the total for the two weeks, $2,683,107, against $86,000,807 for the corresponding period of last year.

As the Legislature of Massachusetts have closed their session, and as the subject of banking and bank capital has occupied no small share of their attention, it may be interesting to a class of our readers at least, to learn the result of their labors on this subject. The amount of bank capital prayed for was about $18,000,000, and the amount granted was $10,460,000. This amount has been distributed over the commonwealth as follows:—

Banking Capital in Massachusetts.

In Boston—new banks.....	$2,700,000	
Increase of capital of old banks.....	4,550,000—	$7,250,000
In Middlesex county—new banks.....	500,000	
Increase to old banks.....	150,000—	650,000
In Essex county—new banks.....	100,000	
Increase to old banks.....	250,000—	350,000
In Norfolk county—new banks.....	200,000	
Increase to old banks.....	100,000—	300,000
In Bristol county—new banks.....	400,000	
Increase to old banks.....	250,000—	650,000
In Hampden county—new banks.....	150,000	
Increase to old banks.....	100,000—	250,000
In Berkshire county—new banks.....	150,000	
Increase to old banks.....	100,000—	250,000
In Worcester county—increase to old banks...		625,000
In Plymouth county—increase to old banks...		185,000
In Barnstable county—increase to old banks...		60,000
In Hampshire county—increase to old banks...		150,000
In Franklin county—increase to old banks...		50,000
Total.....		$10,460,000

An act was also passed to restrain the issue and circulation of fractional bills.

The condition of the State Bank of Indiana, as shown by the official report of the 20th April, 1853, is impreguable. This will appear by the subjoined statement as reported to that date:

STATE BANK OF INDIANA—MEANS.

Bills discounted.....	$1,201,211 32	
Bills of exchange.....	4,120,799 07	
		5,322,011 20
Suspended debts, other real estate, &c.....		427,187 38
Due from banks.....		1,336,691 04
Notes of other banks.....	501,963 00	
Specie.....	893,071 10	
		1,105,034 10
Total.....		$8,282,922 90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....		$3,160,107 44
Surplus fund.....		707,655 72
Dividends undrawn.....	7,929 85	
Profit since last dividend.....	243,976 65	
		251,906 50
Due to other banks, &c.....		226,842 24
Due depositors.....		810,712 00
Circulation.....		3,625,255 00
Total.....		$8,182,303 00

The following branches of the State Bank of Indiana have made semi-annual dividends of five per cent., viz:—Lawrenceburg, Madison, Indianapolis, Richmond, New Albany, Terre Haute, Evansville, Lafayette, Michigan City, Fort Wayne, Vincennes. The branch at Bedford four per cent., and at South Bend three per cent. Extra dividends have also been made of five per cent. on the Madison, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Lafayette and Fort Wayne branches; three per cent. on Michigan city, and one per cent. on New Albany.

The following statement will show the condition of the New Orleans Banks, in the leading items, on the 28th of May, to which date the monthly statement has been made up:

LIABILITIES.

Circulation.....	$7,933,533 05
Deposits.....	11,164,818 79
Due to Banks.....	1,276,270 31
Other cash liabilities.....	851,236 30
Total liabilities.....	$21,214,809 25

CASH ASSETS.

Specie.....	$7,478,488 84
Loans on deposit.....	11,977,886 65
Foreign and domestic exchange..	5,630,633 32
Other cash assets.....	1,924,000 00
Total.....	$27,010,478 81

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle warns the public against receiving the notes of the Bank of Atlanta, the charter of which has been sold by the parties in Georgia, to whom it was granted to Geo. Smith & Co., of Chicago, Ill., who are using it for illegitimate purposes. The Chronicle says: As yet none of the bills of this Bank have made their appearance in Georgia, whilst they are attempted to be introduced in circulation in distant States.

The Alta California states that the San Francisco city bonds now in the hands of bondholders is about $1,500,000, of which $200,000 are held in California, and the remainder in New York, and the Atlantic States and Europe. They draw ten per cent. interest, by coupons, payable at such places as the fund commissioners may elect, and are at present redeemed in San Francisco. Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. had offered to redeem them at New York, or any other Atlantic city, for two years, provided the interest was paid to them as fast as it was collected in San Francisco. This offer was declined by the commissioners, but it is intimated that it would have been accepted had the tender been for the whole twenty years which the bonds have to run.

MORE FIRST-RATE SWINDLES.

We learn from the Chicago papers that a concern called the "Ohio and Marietta Insurance Company, and the Mechanics' Mutual Health Association," has exploded, and its projectors vamosed with about a hundred thousand dollars which they had gathered from their dupes. The names of the persons who have absconded with the stealings are J. H. Buchanan and W. W. Scott, and we suppose they will turn up somewhere else, and, under aliases, attempt to play the old game over again.

The people cannot keep too vigilant an eye upon the respectably dressed swindlers. They are found in every city, town and village, and are always willing to give you an insurance in any office you may desire, at the lowest rate. It is all the same to them; for if you sustain a loss, it will be no loss to them; and when they have filled their pockets from the credulity of those who confide in them, they can remove their "office" to some other field of operation, and go on as usual.

NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE.

The Endowment Scheme of Washington College is succeeding. Rev. Dr. Scott, President of the College has been cordially received since he commenced his tour, and the subscriptions already amount to $30,000—a sum much beyond the expectation of any of the friends of the College.

Should the same success be met with, during the summer, and that it will, we feel confident, the Endowment Scheme will be fully matured by the next session of the College.

Horse Thieves appear to be very plenty in Westmoreland county. Mr. Beck, of North Huntingdon, township, Capt. Hugh Irwin, of Newtonsburg, and Mr. Baldridge, of Unity township, had each a horse stolen during the past week. The county appears to be infested by a well organized gang of horse thieves. With this single exception, criminal matters appear to be very dull in Westmoreland. The jail of the county has not at the present time, nor has it had for the last three weeks, a single inmate.

The increase in the business on the Columbia Railroad this year has been very large. The number of cars going eastward from Columbia during the month of May was 5,710, against 4,565 last year, and the total freight for the month 39,089,200 lbs, against 30,485,700: being an increase of 1,142 in the number of cars, and 9,602,500 lbs. in freight, or about 25 per cent.

Meadville is an enterprising village. Water Works and Gas Works are talked of, and the papers urge their erection, in strong terms.

Between $8000 and $9000 have been subscribed at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for establishing a Female Institute there. The required amount is $10,000.

They are bringing water in six inch iron pipes from the mountain run near Pottsgrove's Mill to Altoona, to supply the yards of the Railroad company's works there. The distance is about a couple of miles.

A young man named Josiah Maugher, about 20 years of age, son of Mr. Henry Maugher, of Douglass township, Berks county, was drowned in the Schuylkill Canal, near Port Union, Union tp., on Wednesday week.

Henry A. Sellers, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Altoona, and entered upon the duties of his office on Friday last. Mr. S. is a sound radical Democrat from old Montgomery, and will without a doubt make a good officer.—The Hollidaysburg *Sentinel*, also announces the following:—John Stiffler to be Postmaster at Claysburg, vice J. Longanecker, removed.—Benj. F. Gibboney to be Postmaster at Martinsburg, vice Jacob McIntyre, removed.

Wm. N. Whitney has been appointed Postmaster in Ridgway, in place of John Cobb, removed.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says that the formal opening of Franklin and Marshall College, took place, at Fulton Hall, on Tuesday evening last. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Alexander L. Hays, of Lancaster City, Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin, of Mercersburg; and Bishop Potter, of Philadelphia. We were not present, not having been favored with a ticket of admission.

An American Eagle measuring about three feet across the wings, was captured about two weeks ago, by a colored man, in the lower part of Lancaster County.

There was a parade and encampment at Salem, Westmoreland county, last week. The volunteers in attendance composed the second regiment of Westmoreland volunteers. The regiment went into camp on Wednesday. On Thursday they were inspected and reviewed, and made quite a credible display. The weather was exceedingly warm and quite a large number of spectators were congregated from different parts of the county. The parade was honored with the presence of several hundred of the softer sex, who particularly attracted the attention of the Greensburg editors, as they announce themselves.

Information is wanted of Thos. M'Grinity, who left his home in September, 1852. He is aged about thirteen years, fair hair, and has a slight speck on the ball of the left eye. Any person knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor on his widowed mother by addressing Mrs. Mary M'Ginity, Blairsville, Indiana County, Pa.

The British Fleet and the Dardanelles.

The cautious manner in which the Earl of Clarendon and Lord John Russell recently replied to interrogatories addressed to them by the Earl of Hardwicke and Mr. D'Israeli, indicates that the Turkish question had, at the last dates, assumed a very serious aspect. The Earl of Hardwicke asked whether any orders had been given to Admiral Dundas to advance the British fleet to the Dardanelles. The Earl of Clarendon, one of the Ministers, in reply, "declined to give any explanations on a matter in which they were imperfectly informed;" while Lord John Russell, in answer to a similar question, put by Mr. D'Israeli, emphatically said:

"In the present state of relations between Russia and Turkey, I feel that anything which may be said here will be considered as of the utmost importance, and I must, therefore, decline answering the question which the right honorable member has put. I must leave him to give notice of any motion on this subject which he may think proper to bring forward, and I shall then be prepared fully to defend the course I have now taken."—[Cheers.]

"From all this we may infer, that orders have been given to the British fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles in a particular emergency.

Items of News and Miscellany.

Miss Olive Rose is in trouble already in Lincoln, co., Maine. She was elected Register of *Deeds*, and the Woman's Rights party are now out in a card saying: "We just *dare* you—we do—we *dare* you, Miss Olive Rose, to register any but the men's *deeds!* Our 'deeds' are our own, and *we'll* take care of 'em!" Well, there never was a *Rose* without a thorn!

A writer for the newspapers from "away down in Old Virginny, says that since the ministers have been preaching to the slaves about the immortality of dancing, nearly the whole of them—so great is their conviction—have "laid down the fiddle and the bow"—and taken to "gambling."

The Hessian fly is laying waste whole fields of wheat in all the Illinois counties around Quincy. The farmers are greatly alarmed.

Mr. E. Joy Morris, U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Naples, it is said, has negotiated with the Government of the Two Sicilies, a convention removing all quarantine obstructions to our commerce, so that all the ports of the United States are now in free intercourse with that kingdom.

The Georgia and Florida Railroad Company have received advices by the Pacific from their president, Mr. Senator Foote, that he has successfully negotiated the bonds of the company at par for railroad iron; which has already been shipped, and is on the way to Georgia.

There are now at the U. S. Navy-Yard, Charlestown, Mass, 775 cannons, of various kinds, costing about $240,000. At the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, 2,200 barrels cannon powder, and 400 barrels priming powder, costing $39,000.

Mrs. Marion Bunch and Miss Brown had an affray lately, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, which resulted in the death of the latter. A sister of Miss Brown also received several dangerous wounds.

Mr. Seymour, the missing California editor, it is said, left Boston for home by the overland route, which accounts for his absence.

Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, says that however much people may laugh at him for avowing it, he is a living monument of the truth of mesmerism, having suffered severely for many years from rheumatism. When the doctors had done their best or worst, as the case might be, he was advised to have recourse to mesmerism, as a last resource. In the course of one week he was perfectly cured, and has never since experienced any severe return of the complaint.

A writer "home" from Melborne, Australia, says the morality of the gold land is of as respectable quality as that of England, and that a Sunday in Melborne, is as orderly as those of the quiet towns of Scotland. We were afraid it was different.

A new mode of advertising, we perceive, has been adopted in the London papers. The advertisement is reduced to a few lines and put in the middle of a white space three or four times as large as itself. It is thus made quite conspicuous.

We learn from the Tuscumbia *Enquirer*, that on Friday the 20th ult., an unfortunate difficulty took place at Courtland, Ala., between J. Bynum and Alex. Well. On Thursday they had a dispute, and perhaps came to blows, and on the next morning they met, when a word or two passed, and each drew his pistol and fired, so near the same time, that the reports could not be distinguished apart. The contents of each antagonist's pistol entered the forehead, and both of them died the same day.

The papers at the South, West, and East are cautioning the public against the notes of the Atlanta Bank of Georgia, issued by George Smith & Co., of Chicago, Ill. It is said that Smith & Co., are industriously engaged in supplanting the currency of sound, specie paying banks, with this currency, which has no other security than the implied agreement of Messrs. Smith & Co. to redeem the circulation.

The Ulster Company on Lake Superior has just shipped to New York 4000 pigs of lead, worth $2,000, and will hereafter ship weekly from 400 to 600 pigs. The expenses of the mine are said to be less than $2,000 a month.

A number of counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of North America, Seymour, Conn., was passed in Brooklyn last week.

There is a woman in Manchester, N. H., who is the mother of 17 children—9 boys and 8 girls, the youngest now about two weeks old. Fifteen of her children are now living.

A Methodist Episcopal church, to seat 1,000 persons, is about to be erected on the corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, Philadelphia.

For the Morning Post.

The course pursued by the *Gazette* in reference to every improvement calculated to benefit the city of Pittsburgh exclusively, is such as to indicate with certainity that its owners' interests and property, perhaps, centre elsewhere. Look at that paper of the 18th. In the same column are to be found two articles. One, a caution to the Grand Jury not to subscribe to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad; and the other urging the same jury to subscribe to the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. Why this difference? Is not the matter too apparent? The one road terminates in the city, and is essentially a Pittsburgh work. The other ends at the depot of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad in Allegheny, where it is likely to end until Pittsburgh asserts that the terms of the subscription to that work must be complied with, namely "that said Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad shall terminate in the city of Pittsburgh," as set forth in the bonds given to the County in payment of the subscription. The old *Gazette* is sustained among us as a Pittsburgh paper, when in truth its columns are open at all times to promote the interests exclusively of Allegheny, and only advocate Pittsburgh as secondary. Can there not be found fifteen gentlemen of this city who will either buy out this old *Gazette* and use its columns and its influence for other improvements than those only that centre *elsewhere*, or establish a paper and give their patronage to it that will act with us at least on an equality.

STATE RIGHTS.

☞ The Gold Discoveries in Arkansas, on the Ouachita river, have created considerable of a stir in that region, but it is doubtful if there is sufficient of the precious dust to be had to pay expenses. The Ouachita Herald, of the 30th ult., says:

"New discoveries are constantly being made. Gold in small quantities has been found in the valleys, on the hill tops and indeed almost every where where search has been made. Scarcely a rock can be found that does not contain some sign of gold. Some of the quartz rock has been found, which it is said will compare favorably with the California quartz. We saw a very fine specimen a few days ago, of what is called the honey-comb quartz, which is always considered the best indication of rich diggins."

Large Batch of Counterfeit Bank Notes.—On the premises of Wm Cregar, of Montgomery county, Pa., who was arrested on Saturday on the charge of counterfeiting, there were found nearly $12,000 in bank notes, and a copper plate for altering Bank of North American notes, of the State of Indiana, to the Bank of North America, of the State of Connecticut. Among the notes found were about $5,000 in the City Trust and Banking Company of the State of New York, of the denomination of $10's, $50's and $100's. The $10's and $50's appear to be good notes, altered by means of acids, and filled up for larger amounts. There were also $6,000 on the Harrisburg Bank, and the Trenton Banking Company.

Col. John W. Forney.

This gentleman, we are glad to learn from Washington, will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives at the opening of the next Congress, and will encounter but little, if any opposition—reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The Col. richly deserves the honor—no man in the country having done more with his pen to sustain and advance Democratic principles. He is now, and for some time past has been, a regular contributor to the columns of the Washington Union.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHAS. E. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER;
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., Negotiated,
PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.
☞ Office—75 Fourth street, between Market and Wood, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Jan18:1y

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF
Wood and Sixth Streets,
☞ Where they offer to their old customers, and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail the largest—most select and complete stock of CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE to be found in the West. decly

Pearl Steam Mill;
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY CITY,
(NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.)

☞ FINE, SUPERFINE, EXTRA FAMILY, and ESSIA (of selected White Wheat) FLOUR, for sale BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS, always on hand.
☞ We will deliver Flour to families, in either of the two cities. Orders placed in our boxes, at BRAUN & REITER'S, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets; or, LOGAN, WILSON & CO.'S, 62 Wood street, will be attended to.
mylt BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

PHILADELPHIA CURTAIN WAREHOUSE,
172 Chestnut st., opposite the State House.
H. W. SAFFORD,
☞ KEEPS constantly on hand the most extensive and varied assortment of Curtains and Curtain Materials to be found in the city, comprising in part of the following CURTAIN GOODS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS—all styles of—

French Lace Curtains,	Window Shades, all prices,
Muslin "	Buff Hollands, all widths,
French Brocatelles, all widths,	Gilt Cornices, every style and price,
French Plushes,	Gilt Curtain Pins,
" Satin Reines,	" Bands,
" Lampas,	Cords and Tassels,
" Satins,	Gimps, all prices,
" Damask Linens,	Loops,
" Cashmerette,	Fringes,
Plain Turkey Red,	Picture Tassels and Cords,
India Satin Damask,	Shade Tassels and Braids,
" Lining Silks,	Hooks, Rings, Brackets, &c.
Furniture Gimps,	

A full assortment of the above goods constantly for sale wholesale or retail. [mar15-y—ef m.n.

CASH MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pennsylvania. CAPITAL $100,000. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*
President—Hon. AUGUSTUS O. HEISTER.
Secretary—THOMAS H. WILLSON, Esq.
DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. O. Heister,	Samuel W. Hays,
William Robinson, Jr.,	Thomas Gillespie,
William F. Johnston,	John R. Cox,
Harvey Bollman,	Jacob Peters,
John Walker, Jr.,	William Colder, Jr.,
Jacob S. Halderman,	Aaron Sornberger.

RUSSELL & OAKES, Agents, Office, in Lafayette Buildings, (entrance on Wood street.) je8

☞ ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh. J. K. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT PINNEY, Secretary. Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Office: in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 126 Water street.
DIRECTORS.

J. K. Moorhead,	W. J. Anderson,
R. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
W. W. Dodge,	Charles Kent,
C. H. Paulson,	William Collingwood,
A. P. Anshutz,	Joseph Kaye,
	William Wilkinson. jan8

☞ CITIZENS' Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh.—H. D. KING, President; SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.
Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.
Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.
ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.
DIRECTORS.

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, jr.,
William Bagaley,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, jr.,	John D. Howth,
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazleton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryson,	William B. Hays.

Isaac M. Pennock. decly

☞ Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company, of PITTSBURG