Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....MAY 25.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

ANOTHER FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

The America is in, with Liverpool dates to the 13th—three days later. Cotton has further declined, Breadstuffs slightly advanced, and Provisions without change. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of interest ½ per cent.

AN ENGLISH THREAT.

The London *Morning Post*, in speaking of the demands of our government upon Spain, uses the following very significant language:

"The progress of this affair must be closely watched. *The balance of power in the west must be preserved as well as in the east. We must be prepared, in case of need, to resist democratic ambition in the new world, as we are pledged to oppose military violence in the old.*"

England sets herself up as the regulator of the whole world. Her jealousy of the rapid growth of this country manifests itself continually. Supposing the above insolent threat to be the sentiment of the English government, and the Monroe doctrine the sentiment of ours, one would suppose a war must speedily ensue. But the history of the past shows that such threats are mere bluster, intended to frighten us, if possible. The same threatening language was employed both by England and France before the annexation of Texas. Yet Texas was annexed, and Johnny Bull and Johnny Crapeau submitted. New Mexico and California were also annexed, much against their will. But they ventured upon no active resistance.

Where that "balance of power in the West" is, it is difficult to perceive. All the other states on this continent, the British possessions included, certainly form no balancing power to this republic. The single state of Texas possesses now more strength and resources for war than all Mexico. In the island of Cuba there are now twenty-six thousand soldiers; all needed to suppress revolutions, and keep the people in subjection. An invading force of ten thousand men could take the island. The states of Central America have no strength or resources for war; and are, besides, on friendly terms with our government, some of them even seeking annexation to this country. The South American states are all feeble, but friendly, and manifest no jealousy of the growing power of this republic.

Where then is the "balance of power" to be preserved? It must either be the Indian King of Mosquito, or his sable majesty, Faustin I., Emperor of all the Hayties.

The talk of a balance power on this continent, under English protection and regulation, means merely that English jealousy counsels interference to check the growth of this country. But English fear and prudence counsels delay and caution. Meantime with each year, nearly half a million is added to our population by immigration; and every year our commerce, our shipping, and our wealth, as a nation, is increased. The government has ample means to put afloat a navy that would forever prevent a hostile fleet from reaching our shores. This country possesses more resources for defensive war at this day than any other nation on the globe. English statesmen are well aware of these facts, and are too wise and prudent to employ armed interference with our national affairs. The great power of Russia will give full employment for all their military and naval strength for a quarter of a century to come. The present war is not likely soon to terminate. Or if so, it would soon be renewed; for the Russians will never give Europe repose until Constantinople is theirs. The impotent threats of Lord Clarendon and the London *Post* will be little heeded by our government. The demands against Spain should be promptly and sternly enforced.

BENTON ON NEBRASKA.

Col. Benton, in his speech on Friday last, on the famous Kansas and Nebraska Bill, makes the following remarks:

"I believe in the futility of this bill—its absolute futility to the slaveholding States—and that not a single slave will ever be held in Kansas or Nebraska under it, (even admitting it to be passed.) Though adapted to slave labor in two of its great staples, (hemp and tobacco,) it do not believe that slaves will ever be held there. The popular vote will expel them. Kansas is contiguous to middle and southern Missouri, where slave labor is profitable, and slaves held in great number—a single owner within two hours' ride of the line holding one hundred more than the five hundred of Randolph, of Roanoke, and five thousand in his county slaves; but the holder of slaves will have but one vote, and will be beat at the polls by the many who have none."

Now the opinion of Col. Benton on the subject will be received by the opponents, as well as friends of the bill, as of value. And such is his opinion, clearly and forcibly expressed. Slavery can never exist in Kansas and Nebraska. No southern man of common sense will take slaves there, with the certainty before him of losing them in a very few years, by an act of emancipation. If Mr. Benton's opinion is correct, all the hubbub, and hue and cry that has been raised by Whig and Abolition papers, and political clergymen, is upon a mere abstraction; a question of no practical importance so far as slavery is concerned. The bill is based on the democratic principle of popular sovereignty; the right of the people of every State to regulate their own local affairs. No true Democrat can repudiate that principle. The bill does more. It will exclude from the halls of the national legislature that perpetual agitation on the subject of slavery, of which the people of this country are heartily tired.

There will probably be some further discussion on the bill in the Senate. The Clayton Amendment was stricken out in the House. An effort will probably be made to restore it in the Senate. But we predict that the Senate will concur in the action of the House, and that the President will sign the bill.

Two more free territories are thus organized, that in a very short time will contain a sufficient population to entitle them to admission as states of the Union. And as free states they will come, as free as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, as large and fruitful, and in no long time as populous and wealthy.

ALL GONE WRONG.

The Free Soil State Convention, that met in this city yesterday, refused to sell themselves to the Whigs. The assistant editor of the *Gazette*, Mr. Errett, was a member of the Convention, and advocated the nomination of Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate; but it was no go. The Free Soilers refused to be sold, so they nominated a Mr. Potts. Who the mischief Potts is, we don't know? It is not a matter of much consequence to anybody but himself. But the scheme of the *Gazette* has failed, and Judge Pollock must rely on the Whigs alone for support. We would now join with the *Journal* in recommending that Mr. Pollock decline the race. It would not be surprising if Potts should beat him, if he insists on running after his friends have advised him to retire.

AN AMERICAN AUTOCRAT.—The richest man in Virginia, and perhaps in the Union, is Samuel Hairston, of Pittsylvania. He owns upwards of sixteen hundred slaves, and has also the prospective right to more than one thousand more, now owned by his mother-in-law. He has also three brothers, who own respectively six hundred, seven hundred and one thousand. His annual increase of negroes is a fortune of itself.

Steamboat Racing---What we may Expect.

We have noticed in our columns, within the past fortnight, a series of contests which have taken place between the steamers running from Cincinnati and Louisville to points down the Ohio river. The great rivalry seems to be to determine whether Pittsburgh or Cincinnati packets are the swiftest. On one occasion it is conceded, we believe, that a Pittsburgh packet came off victorious in a contest with the crack Cincinnati boat, the "Jacob Strader." On a more recent one, however, according to a Cincinnati paper, the "Strader" gained *half a minute* in the first fifty-mile heat; and in the last sixty miles *upwards of a mile*. We do not notice these contests for the purpose of heralding the victorious boats; but rather to condemn a practice that endangers the lives of every one on board. It is notorious that a great number—if not a majority—of the disasters on our western rivers, arise out of this iniquitous habit of racing.

To show how little the safety of passengers is consulted in the excitement of a race, it is only necessary to make a trip with one of these racing captains. All kinds of combustibles are used to get up the unusual amount of steam required. Rosin, pitch, oil, and bacon, are thrown into the furnace without stint, and the captain encourages all hands to do their utmost by every possible incitement. If any timid passenger objects to the course, he receives no satisfaction whatever, and is frequently grossly insulted. The evil has become a serious one, and it demands a remedy. It can be brought about in a great measure, if the press in future refuse to make any mention of these "victories," and by recommending the traveling public to avoid—as a great danger—taking passage on any boat of a racing reputation. If it is not stopped we may soon expect to hear of a blow up on the "Strader," or "Alvin Adams," that will fully parallel the disaster to the "Helen McGregor."

The Martha Washington Criminals.

It will be remembered that Kissane, Cummings and others, who were indicted for burning the steamboat "Martha Washington," by which sixteen human beings perished, for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money, were acquitted in Ohio, by their lawyer shrewdly taking advantage of some legal quibble. They were afterwards arrested and taken to Helena, Arkansas, to stand trial there for the same offence, as it is believed the boat was really destroyed within the territory of that State. A dispatch from that place says the preliminary examination is over, and that it has resulted in the holding to bail of all the parties except Capt. Cummings, who was discharged. Cole and Kissane were held in $5000 each; the latter giving bail was released from custody. The others were held to bail in the sum of $8000 each. At last accounts they were still in prison although efforts were being made for the required security, and it was supposed that Cole, if not the others, would be able to effect his release.

Kissane, the chief criminal, has heretofore moved among "our best society," in Cincinnati, is very wealthy, but he has spent the major portion of his fortune to defeat the ends of justice. Since his last arrest, it is said a rich legacy has been left him by some wealthy relative in Europe. He will now doubtless leave the country, as he before made numerous efforts to obtain his liberty by bribing the jailor, &c.

☞ The *Herald* announces that its price will shortly be raised to three cents. Bennett proposes to spend $50,000 per year additional on his paper, and as a first move, he is going on, personally, to organize a corps of correspondents, particularly with reference to the war in the East. The *Times*, in noticing the changes introduced, says the only improvement proposed is that Bennett promises to *leave* the country. This insinuates that the editor of "the Satanic" is leaving his country for his country's good." If this is true, Bennett is indeed a patriot; for, if we mistake not, he abandoned Scotland with the same noble end in view!

TOO FAST.—The New York *Times*, in anticipation of a falling off in the *Herald*'s circulation, upon its raising the price to three cents, on Tuesday worked off 10,000 extra copies. Bennett got wind of the affair, and refused to make the proposed raise, in consequence of which the "extras" were a dead loss. He advises his two cent cotemporaries to

BAYARD TAYLOR is to

on the Arabs and Japan.

Westchester, Chester co

wishes it to be understood

the post-traveler, the precept of

"a prophet hath no honor in his own

is directly reversed.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Thomas Ritchie, Jr., one of the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*, died in that city on Sunday last. Mrs. Mowatt was engaged to be married to a Richmond editor of that name, and it is very probable this is the gentleman.

IT was Mr. Joseph Wright who was killed, while walking with his wife, on the railroad track, on Tuesday last, near Penningtonville.

MISS DAVENPORT is drawing crowded houses at Chicago.

FOR the three days ending on Saturday, 20,716 immigrants arrived at the port of New York.

THE corner-stone of the Philadelphia Institute was laid on Monday afternoon by Bishop Potter.

A WOMAN of "highly respectable connections," has been arrested in Philadelphia, for shoplifting.

JUDGE BEECHER has been committed to prison at New Orleans for ten days, for refusing to obey a process of the District Court.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON, has declined the chair in the new Irish University proffered to him by the Rev. Dr. Newman.

AT the dedication of a new Catholic Church in New York the other day, an admission of $1 was charged. Notwithstanding this, the building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

A young man named Carr, of Philadelphia, was so badly injured by the kick of a horse the other day, that he died in 15 hours. He was shoeing him at the time.

ANOTHER Know Nothing victory was obtained in Boston on Monday. Abel Monroe, the Know Nothing candidate, was elected Alderman to fill a vacancy, by 1,200 majority.

FROM a report of the Pennsylvania Hospital, we learn there have been admitted into it within the last twelve years 7,291 natives of the United States; 7,978 of Ireland, and 2,605 of all other countries.

ON Saturday, at noon, a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired at the Cunard docks, Jersey city, in honor of the birth-day of Queen Victoria. The British mail steamship Europa, lying at the dock, was dressed with flags in honor of the anniversary.

THE Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has issued a pastoral letter prescribing public prayers for the purpose of drawing down the blessings of Heaven on the allied armies of France and England. He sums up the objects of the Czar in an able manner, and alludes in terms of severity to the indignities to which Catholics have been subjected in Russia.

HON. Moulton C. Rogers, for many years Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been tendered by Gov. Bigler, the appointment of Associate Law Judge of the Lancaster District, an office created and authorized to be filled by an act of the last legislature. Judge Rogers has, we believe, not yet signified his acceptance.

THE Bedford (Pa.,) *Gazette* contains a letter from Rev. John A. Collins, a prominent clergyman of the Baltimore Annual (M. E.) Conference, in regard to the protest of the 3,000 New England clergymen against the Nebraska bill. He earnestly deprecates the idea of such clerical interference in legislation, and argues the whole question at length in a very forcible manner.

Mr. Soule and the Black Warrior Difficulty.

Our readers will remember the announcement made by the steamer arriving some days ago, that Mr. Soule had made such preposterous and insolent demands as compelled the Spanish government to reply in a manner that would leave him no alternative but demand his passports. It now appears almost the entire story was concocted by the London *Times'* Madrid correspondent. Will our cotemporaries who published the English version of the story, as an evidence of the "imbecility of the administration," in appointing Mr. Soule, have the manliness to give the contradiction? It is from the Paris correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune*:

PARIS, May 3, 1854.—A series of ridiculously untrue articles have lately appeared in the London *Times*, written by its Madrid correspondent, in explanation of the proceeding of Mr. Soule on the Black Warrior affair. The facts of the case are as follows, and are derived from a source which places their authenticity beyond question:

On the arrival of the special messenger, Mr. Winslow, with instructions, Mr. Soule prepared and sent to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Calderon de la Barca, a very calm, clear and firm demand, containing two propositions: first, indemnity; secondly, guarantee for the future, by the appointment of a diplomatic agent at Havana, with powers to meet these cases. This was delivered to M. Calderon, with a request for a *prompt* response, but not specifying the time which was allowed to make the response.

At the end of 24 hours, Mr. Soule, receiving no reply, another note was sent, in substance the same as the first, and adding that if at the end of 24 hours a response was not received, he should take it for granted that the Spanish Government approved the action of the Cuban authorities, and he should act accordingly. This was delivered by the Secretary, Mr. Perry, to M. Calderon, in person. When M. Calderon had finished reading the note, Mr. Perry coolly drew out his watch and said:

"Your Excellency will please observe that it is now 12 o'clock; at 12 o'clock to-morrow precisely, I shall be here for a reply."

"Holy Virgin! young man, what do you mean?" exclaimed the Minister; "holy week and a Sunday evening; it is impossible!" (It was holy week in Madrid—a season devoted to meditation and cards.)

Mr. Perry left. Before the termination of the twenty-four hours, Mr. Soule received a response from M. Calderon, stating that it was out of the power of the government to act in the matter, inasmuch as they had received no official intelligence from Cuba to guide them in their negotiations, and adding that the manner of Mr. Soule clearly indicated that the Government of the United States was much more anxious for a difficulty than for a settlement. To this Mr. Soule responded, again reiterating his first demands and adding—rather impertinently, it must be admitted—that he was satisfied that full information had been received from Cuba, and that in accordance with the designs of the United States, they sought only a prompt settlement of the difficulty, in order to preserve the peaceful relations which existed between the two countries; that the continued insults which the Cuban authorities had offered the United States had so exasperated the people that a prompt settlement would be found the surest guarantee of continued peaceful relations.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Queen sent for Mr. Soule, who, it may as well be here repeated, is in favor at the palace, while, on the contrary, Calderon is hated by her Majesty, who indulges in a very strong dislike, into which brandy and cigars enter very largely, and who is not very choice in her language, wished to know of Mr. Soule what the row meant between him and Mr. Calderon. On Mr. S. stating the case, she stamped her foot violently on the floor, and said that "Calderon was a d—d fool; that she wished Soule would manage the affair so as to get her rid of him, and she advised him *to press him hard!*" It is generally thought in diplomatic circles in Paris, that, between Mr. Soule and the Queen, Calderon will be brought to a conclusion—of some kind.

Senator Everett's Letter of Resignation.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 18, 1854.

SIR: I regret to have to inform you, that I am under the necessity of resigning my seat in the Senate of the United States. When I consented to be a candidate for that place, the improved state of my health led me to hope that I should in that respect be fully equal to its duties—a hope afterwards confirmed by the experience of a laborious winter in the Department of State. I was, however, in the course of the last autumn, much indisposed, and during the session of Congress, my health has been greatly impaired. It is now such as to make it impossible for me, either with respect to daily attendance on the Senate, or the adequate preparation for important subjects of discussion—not to mention the burden of business correspondence, which is very heavy—to discharge my official duties in a proper manner.

This must, of necessity, be still more the case with the advance of the warm season, and the increasing length of the daily sessions, and I could not persevere in the effort without incurring the risk of the most serious consequences. For this reason, after anxious deliberation, and obedience to the decisive opinion of my long-trieed and eminent family physician, Dr. have felt it my duty to resign my seat in the Senate to take place on the first of from the public service in session. I have devoted leave to express ation for dence

To his Excellency, Go

Icebergs in the Atlantic.

GEN. WEBB, of the *Courier and Enq* turned from England in the Atlantic.

Previous to leaving Liverpool, Capt. West informed me that he had seen ice in its outward passage a little north of 41°; and in consequence he intended to take the extreme northern passage, in the hope of thereby avoiding the field ice altogether, and running through the iceberge, previous to their being scattered by the currents, &c., on their reaching the Banks. He argued that he would then meet icebergs only, and be able to run through them in less than a day, while, if he kept further to the south, he would meet both with icebergs and field ice, and be far more exposed to injury and danger.

The result proved the accuracy of his calculations. On Tuesday evening he took his station on deck, on the look out for ice, and fell in with the first iceberg early on Wednesday morning. During the whole of Wednesday, we continued to pass mountain after mountain of ice; and when I inform you that Capt. West and the oldest seaman on board, declared that they never saw so many or such large icebergs, you will be able to form some idea of their magnificence. The weather was exceedingly cold, but clear; and with a brilliant moon at night, we were in no danger, and quite at liberty to enjoy one of the rarest and most magnificent sights that can be imagined.

On Thursday morning, having got entirely rid of the icebergs, our Captain left the deck—having been on duty during the whole of Wednesday and Wednesday nights, and all of Wednesday. I mention this fact as evidence of the attention to his ship for which he is so remarkable; while the accuracy of his judgment in regard to the time we should meet the ice, its character and extent, excited my admiration and respect.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE IN TEXAS.—On

the 2d instant, the Government train of Major Chapman in charge of a number of men, was attacked five miles from Fort Ewell, by twenty mounted and well-armed Indians, who killed and scalped Mr. McIntosh, the wagon master, and five others. Several others are missing, and were probably taken prisoners. All the mules and horses—about 100—connected with the train were taken and the wagons completely destroyed with their contents, valued in all at some twenty or thirty thousand dollars. The train consisted of 14 wagons and the same number of teamsters, without arms and only five of the men, all wounded, had returned to Fort Ewell. The commanding officer, a lieutenant, although sick in bed at the time, on hearing the report, ordered out five different parties of riflemen—one of twenty men under command of an officer, and four parties of ten each under command of a sergeant with each of the latter also went one of the return teamsters as guides. As the Indians had only about two hours start, it is probable they will stand a pretty hard chance of getting away. The citizens on the borders were in a state of great alarm and are demanding of the General Government and the State to send a strong force to their aid. The San Antonio Texan recommends the settlers to abandon the frontiers and come to that town for protection. At last accounts, there were only ten or fifteen soldiers and two officers left at Fort Ewell.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The vino disease has re-appeared at Maderia.

The *Assemblee Nationale* has reappeared, after being under the cloud of Napoleon's displeasure for a couple of months.

MR. Cotterell of Birmingham, England, offered Mr. Hobbs fifty guineas to pick a "patent climax detector lock" in twenty-four hours. The attempt has been made, and the ingenious Hobbs acknowledges a defeat.

Mademoiselle Rachel is at Pau, in France, engaged in the pious duty of attending upon the sick bed of a sister. It is positively averred that the great tragic actress has received magnificent proposals from the United States, and will yield to the temptation.

Proudhon is recreating his imagination in the composition of a comedy in the style of Aristophanes. It is to be called *Les Deotans de la Statue*, and is said to spare neither friend, nor foe. Proudhon having tried the power of philosophy in vain, is bent upon testing the effect of banter and satire.

The Louth (Ireland) *Advertiser* states, that Admiral Hamelin, commander-in-chief of the Russian expeditionary fleet engaged in the eastern war, is an Irishman by birth, and a native of the county Louth. His immediate relatives reside in the neighborhood of Shannon Rock, near Dundalk.

In round numbers, it appears that the conveyance alone of every British soldier to the seat of war costs about £100, or rather, to state it more accurately, says the London *Times*, "we have to pay an average of £100 passage money for every soldier we keep up on the roll of the expeditionary force, including the passage of horses and stores."

The *Literary Gazette*, commenting upon the list of births, deaths and marriages, which appears in the *Times*, observes, that the custom of advertising the marriage of private persons in the newspapers only dates from about a century back. When first practiced it caused much merriment among the wits of the coffe-houses and clubs.

Archbishop Whately, in a late lecture, deduced the following derivations: *Sparrowgrass* from *Asparagus*; *Cowcumber* from *Cucumis*; *Biscuit* from Biscuits; "please the pigs," from "please the pix," or sacred box in which the host was kept; country dance, from *contredanse*. Quelques choses—Rickshaws; Hoc est corpus—Hocus pocus.

A couple of years after her marriage, the present Empress of Russia paid a visit to her father at Berlin. Nicholas, two days after her departure, took post, traveling *incog.*, and arrived at the palace at Berlin one hour before his consort, who was not a little surprised by finding her husband. It is the only time, it is said, that he indulged in a hearty laugh.

At the Literary Fund Festival in London, Lord Mahon, the historian, presided. His speech was especially complimentary to the United States. In the course of it he happened to allude to the joint proprietorship of America and Great Britain in the great names of Shakspeare and Milton, what he said was in good taste and effective. The American notabilities, Irving, Bancroft and others, came in for a share of complimentary notice.

Lord Malmesbury said in the House of Peers, "posterity, in his opinion was even more interested than those now living in the issue of the present struggle, and believing, as he did, that the whole empire of Europe would belong and must belong to the Russian prince who was enabled to obtain possession of Constantinople, and hold it, he could not but believe that it was necessary for England to spend both blood and treasure, even to the last soldier and the last shilling, in its defence."

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in a lecture, lately, in England, gave the following history of his literary habits: "Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and so much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, "When do you get the time to write all your books? How on earth do you contrive to do so much work?" I shall perhaps surprise you by the answer I make. The answer is this: "I contrive to do so much, by never doing too much at a time." A man, to get through work well, must not overwork himself—or, if he do too much to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come, and he will be obliged to do little to-morrow. Now, since I begun really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had left college and was actually in the world, I may, perhaps, say, I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men out of my time. I have travelled much—I have mixed much in politics and in the various business of life, and, in addition to all this, I have published somewhere above sixty volumes, a-me upon subjects requiring much special research. And what time do you think, on a general rule, I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a day; and, when Parliament is sitting, not always that. But then, during those hours I have given my whole attention to what I was about.

Heine, the France-German residing at Paris, will soon have ready a French edition of his poems, translated from the German by himself. He announces the fact in a letter to Duman, from which this is an extract: "Some weeks ago you expressed in your Journal an intention of coming to see me soon. It was a happy thought. But I forewarn you, that if you defer your visit much longer you will not likely to find me at my present apartment, 50 Rue d'Amsterdam, and that I shall have moved to another residence, which is quiet unknown to me; so that I shall not be able to leave my address with the concierge in case such early friends as you come to ask for me. I have no great idea of my future abode. I only know that you go in though a dark, ill-planned passage, and this entry may be spacious me in advance; so my wife cries when I go out of moving. I have been bed-ridden now years. In the hight of my disease, were most acute, my wife It was the only thing my sufferings. Ac- and during What an

The *Indep* following Russian of Odessa. Acc tact with which rep slans into victories, we were now the bombarment of Odessa represented as a brilliant affair for the arms of Russia. The letin is in the form of a report from Gen. Ostensacken. It is as follows:

"On the 21st ultimo the anglo-French squadron cast anchor at a distance of three wersts from Odessa; they were in number—six three-deckers, thirteen two-deckers, and nine steamers. About four o'clock it is the afternoon Admiral Dundas and Hamelin sent a flag of truce demanding that the French and English vessels in the quarantine port should be given up. This summons was not attended to. Yesterday, the 22d, at half-past 6 in the morning, nine of the enemy's steamers, one of 54guns, and all the others of 34, after forming out of the reach of the battery No. 1, situate on the right side of the roadstead, attacked the batteries Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, throwing from time to time shells into the town itself, and finished by concentrating their fire on battery No. 6, situated at the extremity of the *Part de Pratiqui*.

"Our batteries were armed with 48 pounders. The enemy profited by the large calibre of his guns to keep at a distance, which did not permit the batteries 3 and 5 to take an active part in the combat, although exposed to the enemy's fire. Battery No. 6, under the command of Cornet Schoguleff, of the Artillery, kept up a steady fire from his four guns; but, one of them having been dismounted, only two of his other guns could be brought to bear on the enemy, but with these two guns he kept up for six hours a constant fire on the enemy's steamers, and in the end against a screw line of battle ship of 84 guns, which had joined them. Even this force could not silence the battery, and the officer in command of the battery did not leave it until the ships stationed in the port behind him had taken fire. In consequence of the fire of this battery, three of the enemy's ships were, towards the end of the combat, obliged to be taken in tow by the others.

"A report of this brilliant feat of arms was immediately addressed to the Commandant in Chief, who, making use of the power vested in him, conferred a military decoration on those who had specially distinguished themselves. Thanks to the slight draught of water, the enemies' ships were able to throw congreve rockets, and set fire to the vessels in the port, and to some houses in the suburbs. They even attempted a landing, but a shower of grape from four pieces of light artillery, covered by six companies of infantry, caused the enterprise to fail. Shots were fired at the boats, and they must have suffered considerable loss. We had some killed and wounded, and two gun-carriages destroyed. During the action some vessels of the line quitted their line of battle, and approached the country house of Gen. Luders, against which they directed their fire, but received by the fire of our batteries 1, 2 and 3, they confined themselves to some discharges, and resumed their old position. This manœuvre was repeated several times. At seven o'clock the firing ceased, and the assailing vessels joined the rest of the squadron. Our artillery acted in a brilliant manner, and our batteries, with the exception of No. 6, have suffered but little. We have had four killed, and sixty-four wounded."

☞ **Prof. Horse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial**—As a protector against contagious and infectious diseases, there is nothing like bracing up the nerves, muscular and digestive systems. If these are in perfect order, the human frame is a tower of strength almost impregnable to disease. The Cholera is now in process of importation to our shores, and it is of the utmost importance that the system should be put into a condition best calculated to resist its attacks. Every emigrant vessel from Europe has its passengers decimated by the malady, and the reason why it is so fatal is, that most of the unfortunate tenants of the steerage have been weakened by poverty and privation, and their relaxed nerves, and fibres, and tissues, can offer no resistance to the miasma of the pestilence. The very best preparative for the approaching Cholera—for we are sure to have it in the spring or summer—is a course of MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. It will bring every organ, every nerve, every muscle, into a condition of perfect vigor, while its powerful antiseptic properties will neutralize every unhealthy tendency in the fluids of the body, and purify and equalize the circulation of the blood. To those who suffer from nervous trembligngs, hysteria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general prostration, lowness of spirits, or any disease or infirmity consequent upon the disordered action or torpidity of any organ upon the regularity of which general health depends, this preparation is recommended as a novel—a foreign and safe specific—free from every mineral ingredient, and eminently conservative in its nature. Ladies will find it "a present help" in all the disorders to which their sex is subject.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in phial bottles.: Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. MING, Proprietor,
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DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street. do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. my19-3mdw

☞ **Myers' Extract of Rock Rose.**—NEW HAVEN, January 1st, 1852.—My son Charles has been afflicted with inflammation of the hip joint. At the age of five he was first attacked, inflammation increased until the hip was very badly diseased, and the joint seriously affected his leg, drawn up so that it was impossible to straighten it; a professor of surgery gave it as his decided opinion that the leg would never heal, and that the young man would never walk again. The disease increased so rapidly that for two and a half years he only walked with a crutch, and the effort to exercise the limb was attended with great pain, so that he could not sleep. I watched him so attentively that for five months I did not have one full night's rest. He had been treated by distinguished medical practitioners by leeching, blistering, &c., he had also been before the Medical Clinique of Yale College. The remedies they recommended were most faithfully tried but without avail. This was his disease and dreadful condition eighteen months: Since when he commenced taking Myers' Rock Rose. One bottle was but partly taken when he was much better, continuing until three bottles had been taken, when a cure was entirely completed, now he is in excellent health. This is the testimony of and can be corroborated by addressing

MRS. CATHARINE MCGILL, 91 Wallace st., New Haven, Ct.
Or can be fully substantiated by hundreds of witnesses, or by addressing a line to Rev. W. W. Belden, New Haven, Ct.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 corner Wood street and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar. my11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Wilson M'Candless** has removed his Office to No. 150 FOURTH Street, near Grant. [my17-2w

State Mutual Fire & Marine Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Branch Office cor. Fourth and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh.
Capital, 350,000 Dollars.

DIRECTORS:
John P. Rutherford, Dauphin co; P. C. Sedgwick, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, Philadelphia; A. Wilkins, Banker, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; John B. Rutherford, Dauphin co; Samuel Hemlett, Harrisburg; S. T. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Klotz, Carbon co.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. A. CARRIER, Agt. A. J. GILLETT, Secretary.

The above company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandise in city or country, at lower rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years. ja18

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office of Pittsburgh Agency cor. Fourth and Smithfield sts.
Capital, 300,000 Dollars.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. H. Stevin, J. P. Steiner,
H. A. Shackelford, Paul Thurlow,
E. M. Davis, J. R. Flanigen,
Chas. S. Mitchell, Samuel Jones,
B. B. Comegys, Thomas Craven,
Wm. H. Sowers, F. D. Sherman,
A. Hart, Philip F. Snyder,
Wm. P. Hacker, Alex. Heron, Jr.,
Norman Sheppard.

JOEL JONES, President.
Will insure Cotton or Woolen Factories, Buildings, Stores, Merchandise and property generally, on most favorable terms. [ja18] A. J. GARRIGUES, Agent.

Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia.
Capital $2,000,000.
HOME OFFICE, WINCHESTER, VA.

DIRECTORS:
Jos. S. Carson, John Kerr,
Lloyd Logan, James H. Burgess,
James P. Riley, N. W. Richardson,
H. H. Mosgrove.

JOS. S. CARSON, President. C. S. FUNK, Secretary.

The attention of the community is especially invited to this Company, as an institution based upon an ample capital, and conducted on the strictest principles of equity and economy. Policies issued on Boats, Cargoes, and property generally, by A. A. CARRIER, Agent.
Office cor. Fourth and Smithfield sts.

☞ **Strange Developement.**—Scientific men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward: persons fail, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn that science and long research combined, have brought before the public the greatest wonder of the age, in the article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from falling off. See circular to be had of the Agents giving full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—
Fleming Bros., R. Welsh & Bro.,
R. E. Sellers, G. H. Keyser,
Joel Mohler, Benj. Page, Jr.,
J. H. Lamb,
Allegheny city.—L. A. Beckham, Pressly & Means, J. P. Fleming.
Birmingham.—A. Patterson. John G. Smith. 1apr8

☞ **Indigestion and Liver Complaint CURED BY KIDD'S PETROLEUM.**—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Hickson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. J. M. KIDD—*Dear Sir:* Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are afflicted with indigestion and an inaction of the organs of myself and wife, before taking Rock Oil. We took several bottles—a year and a half ago, and we still feel its effects so we have decided to order again. Dogdic bottle, before Please forward the dye- stuffs, containing about one acre, property of Mrs. E. Bentley, and adjoining lands of Mr. Bentley, now in the occupancy of Mr. Hoffman, and will be offered for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, on Saturday, June 3d, 1854, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known at sale by

my24 FRANCISCUS' Agency Office.

Pantaloons.—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the Garment, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season.

S. GRIBBLE,
Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
240 Liberty st., head of Wood.

☞ **No Wonder He was Thankful.**—Read and judge for yourselves.

ROCHESTER, October 19, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying, that they *are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases*, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased of one of your agents three boxes, and before I had finished the third box, was completely cured. I verily believe, but for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physician's fees.

This testimony I give with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street.

MARRIED,

In Allegheny City, on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kearney, Mr. PETER FARLEY to Miss ROSE ANN M'GONNIGLE.

DIED,

On Tuesday, 23d inst., EMMA FRANCIS, infant daughter of A. C. and Louisa Bell, aged 10 weeks.

On Monday evening, at 4 o'clock, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Stephen and Matilda H. Barrett, aged 19 years and 9 months.

At New Albany, Indiana, on Wednesday evening, 17th instant, SAMUEL S., eldest son of Thomas and Charlotte Riddle, aged 24 years and 6 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET.
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES HOON, President.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Inland and Canal Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks on the Lakes and seaboard Loss and Damage by fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation. Policies insured at the lowest rates consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS:
James S. Hoon, James D. M'Gill,
Samuel M'Cracken, Alexander Bradley,
William Phillips, John Fullerton,
Alan Scott, Robert Galway,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., Alexander Reynolds,
John M'Alpin, Armstrong County,
Wm. P. Johnston, Hewitt Lee,
James Marshall, Kittanning,
George S. Selden, Hiram Stowe,
Wm. S. Haven, Beaver.
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EUROPEAN AGENCY, PASSENGER & REMITTANCE OFFICE.—James Blakely has arrangements made with Eastern Houses, which enables him to issue Drafts, payable at sight, for any amount, in London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, and Frankfort on the Main; also, at all the Provincial Banks and Branches in Germany, France, Great Britain, and Ireland. Drafts over one hundred pounds at $4,95 to £1. Office, corner of Seventh and Smithfield sts. my25

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