Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::::FEBRUARY 14

☞ Reading Matter will be found on each Page of this Paper.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly *Post*, and are authorised to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, which has been under argument at Springfield, Ill., in the case of Greene, found guilty of the murder of his wife in Chicago, has been denied by the Supreme Court of the State.

Our Paris Correspondent.

This morning we give the first part of a very ably written letter from our correspondent 'Kittanning.' It is well worthy of perusal, as it shows the views of a man of education, and one who is fitted to judge, of the present state of Europe. He is earnest in his opposition to the offer made in Congress some time ago, for the United States to mediate between the belligerent powers of Europe. As the whole matter has probably been abandoned by Congress it may be argued our correspondent's letter is unnecessary. However, we give it more to show what an intelligent American democrat, who is upon the spot, thinks of the proposition, than from any fear of our government entering into "entangling foreign alliances." We will give the rest of it to-morrow.

Kossuth's Letter.

On our first page will be found a letter from the Great Magyar on the Peace Question. He undertakes to show his non-resistant friends that war is justified under certain circumstances by the Scriptures, and that a very common quotation from Holy Writ, to prove the opposite, is a mistranslation. Whether he is right or wrong let every one read and judge for himself. For our own part we think it is simply ridiculous to ask the oppressed and down trodden republicans of Europe to adopt non-resistant principles so long as a Francis Joseph, a Louis Napoleon, or a Nicholas is governed by

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The January number of this the best of English Quarterlies, which, by the way, commences a new volume, is received from Leonard Scott & Co., New York, through their agents in this city, Miner & Co. and Gildenfenney & Co. It contains eight sterling articles, one of which, No. 4, from its style sounds very like Thomas Carlyle. The Westminster, although its orthodoxy in religious matters is questioned, has undoubtedly more talent among its contributors than any one of the others. We could give no better advice to a friend than to invest a ten dollar bill in Blackwood's Magazine and the four Reviews (North British, Westminster, Edinburgh and London Quarterly.)

THE U. S. SENATOR QUESTION.—Our telegraphic column will show the result arrived at yesterday. From present appearances, we are inclined to believe that Simon, after "wiggle-waggling, will "point down." But perhaps not. There is no telling what a day may bring forth in these horribly Know Nothing times.

WE ARE authorized to state that work will be commenced on the Steubenville Railroad during this week. We expected all this and more from the energies of President Craft, and our predictions will be early redeemed. He makes no flourish of promises. The first we hear from him is performance.

[Correspondence of Daily Morning Post.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 12, 1855.

Editors Pittsburgh Post:—

Both Houses are now in full blast grinding out laws for the people to obey if they ever hear of their existence; or violate when it can be done with safety, or to get repealed perhaps at the very next session. The volume of the laws of this session is likly to be a large one. *Too much legislation* is an evil that will have to be endured a while longer. Every new member that comes to Harrisburg wants to do something for the people, or for bunkum: so he tries his hand other at tinkering an old law that might as well be let alone, or in manufacturing a new one that few people want or know anything about, until they find it has got them into "a scrape." Some of the new laws of each year are good, and some old ones are properly repealed or amended. But a few well considered and comprehensive *public* laws, at each session, and not more than one-fourth part as much special and local legislation, is the reform needed. But it can't be expected yet. Nearly every member comes here "with an axe to grind," and it must be done. The present Legislature, however, is a very clever body of men, and they have under consideration some improvements in our statute laws.

This afternoon, Mr. Kirkpatrick, as chairman of the committee on vice and immorality, reported a prohibitory liquor bill. I did not see it, but understand that it is one of the stringent kind: and the opinion is gaining ground here that it will pass this winter.

The Whigs hold a caucus to-night to determine their course in regard to the Senator question. It is not expected that their room will be crowded, as *seven* is about the limit of their strength. The Democrats also hold a caucus to-night in the famous "East Committee Room." They will nominate a candidate for the Senate. The Hon. Geo. W. Woodward is mentioned in connection with that honor; and his friends have some hopes that by the combination of the Democrats, Whigs and bolting K. N.'s, he may possibly be elected; or at least that the election may be postponed until new combinations can be formed. But we predict that if Cameron is not elected to-morrow he will be sufficiently powerful to defeat at present an election. Our own delegation will all vote for him. ANTERIOR.

AT A MEETING of the Firemen's Association, held on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this Association beg to warn their fellow citizens of the danger from fire by which they are now surrounded, and to announce the starling fact that many of the companies composing this Association have but 2 or 3 sections of hose fit for use. That in case of fire but little of our apparatus could be used. That for 18 months the Councils have utterly disregarded our just demands for a proper supply. That during the past year this body earnestly recommended to Councils the purchase of a steam fire engine, and this recommendation was also disregarded, and the city is now left virtually without a fire department. Past experience with all its disastrous recollections seems to be of no value, and the lives and property of our fellow citizens is thus left a prey to this dangerous element.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Board of Underwriters the purchase of a steam fire engine, for the protection of their own interest.

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Post.]

LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, January 22, 1855.

Editors of the Pittsburgh Morning Post:

All Europe has been taken by surprise at the proposition made in the American Congress for the mediation of our government in the European quarrel, and this news is a signal for deep sorrow and misgivings to all Americans, on this side of the water particularly.

Can it possible be that Congress will pass such a resolution? God grant that it never may. No act on the part of the Republic has ever been proposed which carried with it half such momentous and fearful considerations as this. Fervently do I hope that the united Press of the country—the great means upon which, more than aught else, depends the perpetuity and safety of the nation—will raise its voice in tones that cannot be misunderstood, against this unnecessary and visionary project. This deed will carry in itself the seeds of future troubles—it attacks with mercenary stealth the sacred principles enumerated in the warning words of our great Sage—"Keep clear of all entangling alliances with foreign governments"—It will compromise our noble independence of position; corrupt the fountain of our prosperity; taint our boasted system of political morals; blast, destroy and crush as with the sirocco breath, our hopes, our aims and our destinies. God protect us, now and forever, against this or any measure to bring us into entanglements with European Despots!

What has given rise to this mistaken policy on the part of some of our people at home? No man, I am sure, can be prepared to see our country plunged into the miserable vortex now threatening Europe, if he will calmly and carefully examine the origin of this quarrel, and survey the inevitable consequences that must result to us in the event of our interference—mediation you may call it—but *mediation in such matters always ends in interference.* No man can be so short-sighted as to honestly suppose that our mediation could effect any real good to the contending parties or to ourselves. There can be but two parties in our country who could advocate this policy, unshaken by alarm. We have always amongst us in the United States, some restless politicians, who float on the surface of the political sea, and, at the end of their short careers, present in their histories the fact of having belonged to every political clique, section and party ever known, and who, as speculators, are always zealous in giving birth to projects, wild, visionary and dangerous. These people never look beyond their own individual glorification, and though they may in heart be patriotic, it cannot be denied, they are impudent. The precedents in history for such characters are to be found in the man who fiddled whilst Rome was burning, and in the creature who fired the Ephesian Dome.

Another class is that whose members measure the value of human rights; the sacredness of principle and the interests of the world, by the current value of stocks and exchanges, and the market prices of the goods they may happen to have in their warehouses. It matters not to them whether a great Government shall involve itself in difficulties which will ultimately destroy it, or not, if the existing state of things induce scarcity of money or lowness of prices for a season and what they propose will temporarily check these evils.

Now, outside of these feeble parties in our country, can there be any one insane enough to wish our government to mediate between the contending powers of Europe in their present struggles, when that mediation would entail on us deplorable complications? What, I would ask them, have we to do with it, and what have we to gain by interference?

Should the famous resolution be adopted, it would be the first duty, as it would doubtless be the wish, of the President to designate a deputation of the most eminent men we have for the contemplated object; and it can be supposed how naturally he would incline to the selection of some of our diplomatists now in Europe as certainly the best informed and qualified for the task, from all the circumstances of their position. Amongst our diplomatic corps there are some of the best Statesmen that America has ever produced—one who actively contributed to the glorious brilliancy of the most splendid administration of latter times—the administration of Mr. Polk—which will rank with those of Jefferson and Jackson; and if this proposed resolution were first submitted to them, in the wisdom of their experience and soundness of their sagacity, they would unquestionably say, "never adopt it." Were the duty of mediation to be offered to them, it would be found, I am sure, that they would decline to act in that capacity.

But imagine the resolution as adopted, and three of the first statesmen of America as the representatives of the mediating power, addressing themselves to the combatants, how would they be received? To correctly anticipate this, it is necessary to survey our standing at this moment, in relation to the contending powers; and our people at home have no right to consider themselves as better qualified to judge this question than those who are with and among the people and the governments alluded to.

No school-boy in the United States need be told, that despite all the honeyed phrases exchanged between American diplomats and English lords, in after dinner speeches, and the fine sayings about blood relationship and cotton goods,—that England in this seventy ninth year of our independence, hates us as badly as ever she did—would hate us infinitely worse if she possibly could—and knows no people, nor nation, nor government in the universal world that she would so soon see blotted out of existence as the United States. Distort it; disguise it; christianise it; galvanise it; or step it in fine mincing steps as an Italian dancer in garlic, if you choose, and there it stands, and will forever stand, as it has always stood, a stubborn, *undeniable* fact. She may now, in her desperation before Sebastopol; with her leviathan debt multiplying itself; with her starving millions threatening mutiny; with her army well nigh cut off; with her appeals to Switzerland, Spain, Sweden (and so far in all quarters) for soldiers, refused. She may in this deplorable strait, to be relieved for the moment, rejoice in the acceptance of American mediation. She may do this, even while, as now, her presses are indulging in comments insulting to us, and which, though not expressed, are eagerly relished by her blouted lords.

But what will this mediation fasten upon the future of America? Let us become by chance or destiny involved in a contest with a European power, or one of our Southern neighbors, and England will offer—yea, upon the strength of precedents, *claim* the privilege of mediation between us and our enemies. Should we refuse her mediatorial offices, can any one meet with difficulties in anticipating how readily England could find in this connection, a pretext and a ground for violent interference. God protect the United States when England is the mediator between her and another nation. "Steer clear of all entangling alliances," some one said when all can name, and mournfully does this sage advice come up now, when a mediation is spoken of which must be the first entanglement of our Government with foreign powers.

Next, of France; how stand we there? It is true that with the French people—though, impulsive and mistaken, and blind as they be in works—Republicanism is an idol; the Diety of their political visions, (which, though bound hand and foot as they are, and have been, and perhaps will be yet for an age, to a juggernaut of intolerant prescription,) their worship as reverently as a household God. It is true they love the American nation; that they glory in the success of the Great Republic; that they do not desire, and would not have any difficulties with them; but would march under the lead of a Lafayette to the support of such a people and such a cause as did their fathers before them; but it must be borne in mind that the French people and the French government are two different things, having no relation to each other but that of tyrant and vassal. The ruler of France at this day—though he sought and enjoyed the shelter of the American flag, and the hospitalities of our people when he was a beggarly outcast, and whilst British nobility was deriding, and spitting upon, and kicking him as a luckless dog—has no love for the United States as a government, nor fondness for her people. He to-day cordially shares the hate of England towards us, as he mutually shares her fears of the influence of our example. Why is this, will you ask? "Set a beggar on horseback"—finish the proverb yourself, and see if you can liken His Majesty to the character. When a hunted rebel, chased by Bourbons and Orleanists into the mountain fastnesses of republican Switzerland where only he could find protection,—though himself an aristocrat of the blackest dye at heart—he preached Democracy against his royal persecutors. By the favor of an honest, confiding people he, professing republicanism, reached the Presidency; by the favor of a band of demagogues as unprincipled as himself, afterwards the throne. None but the black and damning instances in the world's history will furnish you examples of the degree of villainous hostility with which he now regards Democracy, but search and you will find a few, none perhaps, so infamous and revolting. But more than this, he is now the tool of British diplomacy, and to please England well he must hate republican America. It is to England he looks for aid to keep him on the throne when that evil hour comes, which the veriest fool who ever wore a crown was not too blind to foresee. It was for this the "Holy Alliance" was formed. Besides his hatred of the United States Government, because of its republicanism, he, like a good ally of England, cordially hates her people. In this he even exceeds Bull himself—for with Crapeau it is personal. Witness the conduct of his officials, who, by his orders, forbid an American Minister to cross his territories, and endeavored to prevent an American man of-war, the "San Jacinto," from going into one of his ports, because the object of her visit was to transport that minister to the Court to which he was accredited. Would an Emperor descend to the risk of such deliberate acts of national insult as these, from the serious consequences of which nothing saved him but a cowardly retirement, if his hostility were not phrenzical, deep rooted and implacable.

How will the friendly, though misplaced, proffers of mediation be received by this imperial despot? Perchance the phantoms of a French revolution, consequent upon the now certain defeat of the allies at Sebastopol, may induce the Napoleonic dynasty to accept the intervention of a foreign power to save them from certain destruction. But here, too, as in England, the press—the subsidized press in this case—advance to the work of insult. The *Pays* of this city says—"When the United States becomes a party to the Western alliance, then can they have a voice in the settlement of these international questions, and be received as a mediator, and not before." Passing the illogical blunder the *Pays* makes in talking about a principal party in a quarrel being mediator, its words unbosom the real sentiments with which this offer of mediation would be received by Napoleon and his subalterns.

Now, how stands the third party? Of Turkey, the fourth, it is unnecessary longer to speak. Turkey is a mere cypher in this affair, more so by the divine will of the royal heads of her allies than Nicholas ever desired she should be. She is a doomed power, no longer of consequence enough to demand even a passing notice as a nation. Paganism and its allies! The follower of the Black Book; the heathen murderer of christian women, and his allies England and France, the presuming protectors of civilization and christianity. What a picture. Ismaelism, Catholicism and Protestantism in one embrace. But her doom is sealed. She has chosen to die by the hand of her protectors sooner than give a willing grace to Greek christians. Let her then to her doom.

But of the third party, Russia. About the reputed despotism of Russian aristocracy there is much misconception among our people. Though the antipode in fact and theory of the blessed government of our republic, that power is a more liberal one than some others of Europe, which boast loudly of freedom. Unlike England—who hourly vaunts her liberalism while she revels in actual despotism; who preaches of freedom to while she practises intolerable tyranny. Russia is only a despotism to her nobles and capitalists. In no country, save the United States, has the poor man so many privileges as in Russia. All the local officers of the Government, including the judicial and financial, from the judges and sheriffs, down to the tax gatherers, are elected by the votes of the people unembarrassed by property qualifications. The manufacturing, mechanical, and indeed all industrial classes in Russia, enjoy tenfold more social and political privileges than are accorded to them in any other European nation. Were England half as liberal *in fact*, and did her toiling millions enjoy half the freedom, she would write herself down a paradise, equalled only by the third Heaven itself.

Russia has never in her history aspired to interfere with the progress of the United States in any way whatever. On the contrary, in each and every instance, she has manifested a sincere interest in our progress—a generous joy in our success—and a profound respect for the Government and its institutions. This day the respect we command at the hands of all other European powers, springs more from fear than from love; with Russia, it is unselfish and manly respect. There is a singular identity of position between Russia and the United States. They are the growing, progressive nations of the earth, and the same instincts which prompt the European dynasties to hate the one, make them despise the other. Russia is a rising power; in this she sympathizes with us; there is no halting in her movements. Mark how readily she met us when we proposed to her a treaty to establish the "rights of neutrals." We achieved no such triumph in negotiating with the other boastingly civilized powers England grudgingly stood upon the question at half way; France no better; and the other puny and insignificant and beggared kingdoms of Europe—even the Castilian itself—invited us to attend to our own business, and not make fools of ourselves. Not language so direct as this, but equally as explicit. How, now, do you suppose, will Russia receive our proffered mediation? Politely and magnanimously beyond all peradventure; but she will say to her powerful neighbor across the seas—"We took up arms against the bloody Saracen to defend our brethren in the enjoyment of Christian privileges; we are now fighting the *allies of the Pagans* to defend our homes and firesides, and our national honor; they have invaded our territories, and from it we mean to drive them; we have sworn to fight and to conquer—and conquer we will, as we have thus far shown our ability. Much as we respect you of the United States, and cheerfully as we extend you the hand of fellowship, we are not aware of your ability to settle this dispute, except upon our own terms, already well known to the allies; and, therefore, as *your real friend*, we advise you to attend to the interests of your own noble country, and leave us to settle this difficulty by force of arms."

[CONCLUSION TOMORROW.]

☞ **Prof. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—The public, often deceived, has exercised commendable caution in testing the merits of this preparation, before giving it their patronage and confidence. But its wonderful and unparalleled effect in nervous diseases, and its powerful and controlling influence over all strong, active of the secretive organs, have crept away all doubt from the minds of the community, and given it a currency and a celebrity not only among the sick and suffering, but among the faculty themselves, never before attained by any advertised medicine. When Dr. Morse witnessed, in the wilds of Arabia, the restorative and life prolonging tendency of the plant of which this Elixir is an extract he knew full well that a medicine prepared from it must in due time vanquish all prejudice and opposition, and become the leading remedy for a large class of complaints, both acute and chronic. His expectations are realized. A correspondence, embracing nearly six thousand letters, attests its almost miraculous cures of nervousness, dyspepsia, sickness of the stomach, debility, hysteria, torpor of the liver, palpitation of the heart, mental depression, barrenness, physical incompetency, headache, hypochondriasis, pains in the back, intermittent fever, female disorders, languor, dullness of sight, and that wi *ineffia* which belongs to all the types of indigestion.

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. RING, Proprietor, 192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
R. E. SELLERS & CO., No. 57 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. feb10-daw

☞ **For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases,** Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury, no medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat Diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish mixture.

The case of Mr. T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the Agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

*** See advertisement. feb9:1m

☞ **Important to Persons afflicted with Hernia, or Rupture of the Bowels, and the danger of Strangulation by neglecting it.**

The right course for any one to pursue who may be afflicted with Rupture, is to procure a good Truss well adapted to the ruptured parts, in order to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. This is often neglected, and the bowel becomes strangulated, leaving the patient not only in a suffering but dangerous condition. I have always on hand, and daily adapt, the most improved Trusses; among which is MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, which will really produce a radical cure in a short time. Of course there are cases when no Truss will cure, but in a vast majority of reducable Hernia, or Rupture, this Truss will cure. I have every variety of Trusses, from 50 cents to $30; also a large assortment of CHILDREN'S TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for varicose broken or enlarged veins; PILE PROPS, for the relief and cure of Piles; SHOULDER BRACES, for men women and children; SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, and every variety of mechanical appliance used in the cure of disease. Call and examine them at my Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley; sign of the Golden Mortar. [feb12-daw] DR. GEO. H. KEYSER.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers,** for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. Jan30

☞ **Election.**—An Election for Officers for "the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be holden in the office of the Company, at the north end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M.

feb8:3m JOHN HARPER, Treasurer.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

Buckalew Nominated by Democratic Caucus!

WILLIAMS BY THE WHIGS!

THIRTY-NINE K. N. BOLTERS.

NO SENATOR ELECTED!

ADJOURNED FOR TWO WEEKS.

The great event that was to settle the hash of so many politicians, was to have come off today, "weather permitting." The time appointed for the meeting of the two Houses in Convention was precisely 12 M.

We have received the following despatches giving the results of the several caucuses. The American caucus, it will be remembered, met on Friday night and nominated Gen. Simon Cameron, after a large number of members had bolted:

This morning 28 of the bolters signed a paper protesting against the election of Gen. Cameron, and pledged themselves to vote against him from first to last.

WHIG CAUCUS:

HARRISBURG, February 12—11 P. M.

Editors Morning Post:

Thomas Williams, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was nominated this evening, by the Whig Caucus, for U. S. Senator. G. & F.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

HARRISBURG, February 13—8 A. M.

Editors Morning Post:

Hon. Charles A. Buckalew, Senator from Columbia county, was nominated for U. S. Senator, by the Democratic Caucus, last night; there were 29 votes cast. In the Whig Caucus there were 8 votes. In the "Bolters" 39. L. & F.

HARRISBURG, February 13—1 P. M.

The Senate met the members of the lower House in the Hall of the House of Representatives. 130 members were present; necessary to a choice 66. After the Speaker had taken his chair they proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Cameron	58
Buckalew	28
Williams	8
Wilmot	8
Scattering	28

A motion to adjourn was lost by a vote of 61 yeas to 69 nays.

SECOND BALLOT.

Cameron	59
Buckalew	27
Williams	8
Scattering	36

The Convention then adjourned for two weeks, by a vote of 67 yeas to 64 nays. It is thought here that this result will kill Cameron's chances.

From the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12th —The Prometheus arrived with California dates to the 24th ult.

The Northern Light left on the 6th for New York, with 200 passengers and $600,000 treasure.

The news is unimportant.

There was no choice for Senator; there had been twenty-two ballots.

Oregon dates to January 13th are received.

The Ulantio Indians had attacked and murdered five whites near Orleans, and troops have gone in pursuit of them. A general war is expected, as the Indians are numerous and well armed.

The markets are dull and depressed.

From the South.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—The Orizaba arrived with Vera Cruz dates to the 8th, and Mexico to the 5th.

A provisional government has been established at Acapulco, with Alvarez at its head, until the arrival of Caballas.

It is confidently reported that Santa Anna has been shot by the rebels.

Gen Lovon will relieve Woll as commander at Matamoras.

The revolutionists in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have declared in favor of Alvarez.

A new revolution is talked of in Yucatan.

The Kinney expedition is favorably expected.

The Ohio Judgeship.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 13.—There is considerable disaffection among the Ohio Democrats now here, at the nomination of Mr. Wilson as Judge of the new District in Ohio; they desire Kinney, of their Supreme Court. Great influence will be exerted by them on the Senators against the confirmation, and it looks likely to be successful.

Adjournment of Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The Legislature of Illinois will adjourn on the 15th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW BOOK—Just received and for sale by H. MINER & CO.
Wolfert's Roost, and other Papers, now first collected: by Washington Irving.
The Initials: a Story of Modern Life.
Tom Crosbie and his Friends: by S. Lover.
The Sea Witch, or the African Quadroon.
The Westminster Review, for January.
Living Age, No. 509. Just received and for sale at the cheap Book Store of W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO., feb14 Fifth st., opposite the Post Office.
NOTE.—The subscribers have removed their Book Store from 76 Fourth street to the above place.

CITY HALL.

REMEMBER THE POOR!

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION would announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the old original

SABLE ORPHEANS,

Consisting of four native vocalists, have kindly volunteered to give a Concert for the benefit of the SEVENTH STREET SOUP HOUSE, at the CITY HALL, on

Thursday Evening, February 15th.

Mr. J. BLYTHE BOOTH, the renowned Contortionist, and Professor CLARK, the American Fire King, have also volunteered.

For particulars see programme.

The Sable Orpheans would respectfully announce that they will give their second and last performance on FRIDAY EVENING.

Tickets of admission 25 cents—to be had at the Book and Music Stores, Hotels, and at the door.

Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. feb13

WM. WILSON, Alderman,

OFFICE NO. 447 PENN STREET, between the Canal and O'Hara street, Fifth Ward. All business appertaining to the office of an Alderman or Justice of the Peace will be promptly attended to. Bonds, Mortgages, and other documents, drawn with neatness and despatch. [feb13:tf

Notice.

THE Agency of JOHN OAKES, for the CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, was revoked on the third day of January, 1855. The Company will not be responsible for any business done by him since that date.
W. F. FAHNESTOCK has been appointed Agent for said Company, at Pittsburgh. Office at No. 247 Liberty street.
THOMAS H. WILSON, Secretary.
Harrisburg, February 24, 1855.

Notice.

THE Agency of JOHN OAKES, for the KEYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, has been this day revoked. The Company will not be responsible for any business done by him hereafter.
W. F. FAHNESTOCK has been appointed agent for said Company, at Pittsburgh. Office at No. 247 Liberty street.
A. O. HIESTER, Secretary.
Harrisburg, February 24, 1855—[feb13:1w

INITIALS!—The Initials; a Story of Modern Life. One of the best books ever written. For sale by H. MINER & CO.,
feb13 No. 32 Smithfield street.

BUCKETS—4 setts White Cedar Buckets, brass bound; 15 dozen Eastern Brooms; for sale by F. R. DRAVO, No. 1 Diamond.

DRIED BEEF, HAMS AND SHOULDERS, tierce sale by
feb13 F. R. DRAVO.

SUNDRIES—2 boxes Fresh Farina;
2 do. Orvis's Corn Starch;
12 dozen Fresh Sardines, Pickles, &c;
30 do Ketchup and Pepper Sauce;
5 hhds Lovering's Syrup;
20 hhds do Sugars; received at the Family Grocery Store of
feb13 F. R. DRAVO, No. 1 Diamond.

TEAS—24 chests Young Hyson and Bla ck Teas, of the finest qualities.
feb13 F. R. DRAVO, No. 1 Diamond.

IT HAS BEEN USED WITH GREAT SUCCESS.—The Herpetic Soap, the real genuine article, can only be obtained of the subscriber, at No. 140 Third street. It cures all chaps, chafes, &c; heals sore rough hands, and renders them soft, smooth and white; removes tan, sallowness and redness of the skin. The demand for this valuable Soap daily increases, but a constant supply can always be found at No. 140 Third street. Price 12½ cent a cake.
feb13 S. L. CUTHBERT, Third street, near Smithfield.

☞ **Blows, Kicks, Corns, Tender Feet, &c.**—All know on being struck hard on the eye, or on the face, it will swell and turn black; whoever prefer the closed eye or black mark, rub it instantly in DALLET'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and neither swelling, blackness or pain will occur. Change plasters daily on corns, for some time, and they will disappear, and make the most painful corn and tender foot easy on application; all can thus be cured unfailingly.

FROG AND OTHER BELONS, WHITLOWS, AND RUNROUNDS.

When commencing and only tender can be stopped, and all the agony saved, with being enclosed for a few days in DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, even after they have rotted the bone, the finger can be saved and all further agony—change the plaster three times a day.

C. V. GLICKENER & CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

For sale by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States. feb10-daw2w

☞ **To the Ladies!—**

No greater happiness can mortals find,
Than saving trouble to all womankind.
Read and reflect, ye daughters fair of Eve,
Dry up your tears, no longer need you grieve.

Dr. CHESESMAN'S PILLS FOR FEMALES. Twenty-five years of unparalleled success have proved the virtue of these celebrated Pills in New York. Can be safely used in all painful irregularities, obstructions, &c. Full and explicit directions with each box. Call and get a circular gratis.

These Pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely Vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Directions accompany each box. Price $1 per box. Jan8

Machine Poetry.

AIR—*Ben Bolt.*

Oh, don't you remember ALF. KEEVIT, friend Joe;
Alf. Keevit, the Hatter up town?
Who smiles with delight when you give him a call,
And who did up your order "so brown."

In the neat Hat Store on Wood street, Joe,
Near the new stone Church so fine,
He has filled up his shelves with Hats black and gray,
And "Freedom's Flag" is his sign.

Under the trees' cool shade, Old Joe,
That spread their branches for all,
Together we stood in the noon day time
And gazed on his Bumpin "so tall."

Many hatters have tried in vain, Old Joe;
But their efforts can never compare;
For the customers flock round his store to gaze
On his various styles so rare.

There's a change in the times I know, Friend Joe;
They have changed from the old to the new;
And I feel in the depths of my pocket the truth,
That prices down town have changed too.

Ten years have passed—more, old Joe,
Since Alf Keevit's name was first hailed;
And his store is deemed a blessing, in truth,
For in "fits" he has never yet failed.

☞ **Locust Grove Seminary at Lawrenceville.**—A new term of this School begins on WEDNESDAY, February 14th. Early attendance is requested. Application may be made to the Rev. WM. H. CLARKE.
W. B. SMITH.....W. W. MAIR.....J. B. HUNTER.

Smith, Mair & Hunter,
(Late Smith & Sinclair,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS in all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactures, 122 Second and 151 First street, Pittsburgh, feb9

NEW. MOLASSES—100 bbls prime tor sale by
feb9 SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER.

ROSIN SOAP—100 box superior for sale by
feb9 SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER.

STAR CANDLES—40 box for sale by
feb9 SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER.

SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP—50 bbls, Belches's, for sale by
feb9 SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES—30 bbls prime for sale by
feb9 SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER.

BUCKETS AND TUBS—
40 dozen Buckets;
10 do Tubs; for sale by
feb9 SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER.

WINDOW GLASS—
150 boxes 8x10;
75 do 10x12;
40 do 10x15;
10 do 12x16;
30 do 10x14; best country brands, for sale cheap by [feb9] SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER.

Copartnership.

GEO. R. WHITE having associated with him in the Family Retail Dry Goods business his brother, JAMES WHITE, and his confidential clerk, Mr. JOHN P. LOY, the business hereafter will be conducted under the name of GEO. R. WHITE & CO.

As it is the intention of the new firm to serve the public well, customers may rely on getting a good article, and at a price satisfactory.

Part of their stock they intend to import, and to purchase from first hands, so that everything in their line will be at the lowest cost. To enable them to do so, it will be necessary for those persons indebted to Geo. R. White to pay promptly.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1855—[feb9:1m

REMOVED! REMOVED!!—The subscribers have removed their Cheap Book, Magazine, Periodical and Newspaper Store, from 70 Fourth street to 45 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre, where we will be happy to see all our friends and customers, and the public generally, don't forget the place. No. 45 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.
feb9 W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.

FOR RENT—The Brick Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms and hall, being No. 67 Hand street, between Liberty and Penn streets. Rent $140, including water tax.
feb8 R. H. LONG & CO.,
58 Smithfield street.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES?—If you do, and your beards grow naturally, all you have to do is to use my Unguent which will, in six weeks, force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. This I know it will do, for before I began to sell it I tried it well and thoroughly, both on myself and friends, and so recommend it with confidence, as do a no 2000 gentlemen who have used it. So says the proprietor, R. G. Graham, of New York.

The above article is for sale, price $1 per bottle, by
feb7 S. L. CUTHBERT, 140 Third st.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD—The subscribers are now receiving, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of Bright and Drab Pipe of all sizes; also, Sheet Lead, from 2½ to 6 lbs to the square foot.
J. W. BUTLER & CO.,
97 Front street.

Notice.

SUCH OF OUR DEPOSITORS as have not yet had their accounts adjusted, are requested to bring in their books and certificates. A. WILKINS & CO.,
feb5 71 Fourth street.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. YOUNG, STEVENSON & LOVE, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. Stevenson having disposed of his entire interest to C. H. Love. The business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of YOUNG, LOVE & BRO., (Mr. Love having associated his brother, F. M. Love, with him in business) All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately; and any having claims will present them for settlement. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, by Young, Love & Bro.
YOUNG, STEVENSON & LOVE.
February 1st, 1855.

☞ In retiring from the late firm, I cheerfully recommend my successors to my former patrons, feeling confident that no pains will be spared to supply them on the most liberal terms.

Not being engaged in business I will remain at the old stand, where I will be happy to wait upon any of my customers who may favor me with a call.
feb7-2w WM. STEVENSON

NOTICE.

DALY'S STOCKING MANUFACTORY,
No. 20 Fifth street, first corner above Market street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHERE WILL be found the largest and best assorted stock of HOSIERY ever offered for sale in this city. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment and examine for themselves; it is all I need to insure their custom.
N. B.—Remember the CHEAP STOCKING CORNER.
feb12 O. D.

TABLE CLOTHS.—A. A. MASON & CO. will open another invoice of those Japanned Table Covers, at 50 and 62½ cts, usual price $1 and $1.25. Also, 150 more of those Square Woolen Shawls, at 50 cents. feb7

EPISCOPAL ALMANACS.—The Church Almanac, for 1855, published by the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society. For sale by JOHN S. DAVISON,
feb2 65 Market street, near Fourth.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.—A. A. MASON & CO. will discount the whole of their extensive stock of Blankets, consisting of all the different makes and sizes, at a reduction of nearly one-half the usual prices. Jan29

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SMITH & SINCLAIR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Wm. H. Smith, who will continue at the old stand, where the books and papers may be found. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in closing up its business.
WM. H. SMITH,
February 1, 1855. WM. M. SINCLAIR.

WM. H. SMITH.....WM. W. MAIR.....JOS. R. HUNTER

Smith, Mair & Hunter,
(Late Smith & Sinclair,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 122 Second and 151 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership under the above style, and will succeed Smith & Sinclair in the Grocery business, in the house recently occupied by the late firm. They respectfully ask from the customers of the former house a continuance of their favors; and they can offer to buyers generally as favorable terms and as good articles as can be found elsewhere.
WM. H. SMITH,
WM. W. MAIR,
JOS. R. HUNTER.

IN RETIRING from the firm of Smith & Sinclair, I would most cheerfully recommend the house of Smith, Mair & Hunter, successors of the late firm, to my friends and customers. [feb1] WM. M. SINCLAIR.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF
A. A. MASON & CO.
AND STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN P