Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....FEBRUARY 19.

☞ **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 authorized 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.

ERRATUM.—Yesterday in the fourth paragraph of the editorial on the Sale of the Main Line, there was an error. Instead of reading, "for it the Treasury be deprived of the $350,000, as stated above," read $582,000 and it will be correct.

News of the Day.

President Pierce has signed the Lieutenant General Bill.

Cuba is again in a great state of excitement, caused by a plot to assassinate Capt. General Concha and the supposition that filibusters are hovering about the coast. They are afraid Col. Kinney's Central American expedition is intended for the Queen of the Antilles.

Wm. Kissane, notorious for being connected with the Chemical Bank (of New York) forgery, and the burning of the "Martha Washington," was arrested on Thursday, at Williamsville, Erie county, New York. On his person was found $6,500. His arrest was on account of the above mentioned forgery, and had nothing to do with the "Martha Washington" case, as he has already been tried three times for being connected with that villainy. Surely the way of the transgresser is hard!

The Amateur Dramatic Festival, on Friday night, for the benefit of the poor of Cincinnati, was a palpable hit, the proceeds amounting to $6,000. Charles Anderson, Esq., sustained the character of Hamlet; Judge Flinn, first Drummer in "Bombastus Furioso;" Mr. C. M. Barras, as Sir Edward Mortimer, in the "Iron Chest;" Judge Walker gave readings from "Mazeppa;" and Col. Charles Taylor, of Covington, recited a part of "Manfred." The National is said to have presented an array of beauty and fashion never before witnessed.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Jones, of Tenn., submitted a preamble setting forth that the Constitution confers upon Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but is silent upon the subject of emigration, and a resolution declaring that the power to regulate emigration never having been delegated by the people to Congress, the government of these States affected by the influx of foreigners possessed the sole power to make laws regulating their admission or exclusion.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.

Mr. M'Clean, from the Judiciary Committee, of our Legislature, reported a bill which has been considered in the House, extending the jurisdiction of the Courts in cases of divorce. The bill contemplates all cases of personal abuse on the part of either the wife or husband, or such conduct as to render the condition of the parties intolerable and life burdensome. The bill also makes no distinction between persons domiciled in another State where the causes occurred, and those who, at the time of such occurrences, are residents of this State. The applicant for the divorce must, at the time of the application, be a citizen of this Commonwealth, and shall have resided therein for the term of one year.

Too much caution cannot be exercised in any tinkering with the laws relating to marriage. That relation is held sacred by all communities where christianity is the acknowledged standard of man's moral obligation; and any legislation, therefore, calculated to loosen its ties should meet with unqualified rebuke. The evil effects of looseness in granting divorces may be observed by an examination of the records of many counties in the West, particularly in Michigan and Ohio, where the Courts have jurisdiction to a far greater extent than in Pennsylvania.

In some of these counties scarcely a year passes in which there are not from fifty to one hundred applications for divorce. Thoughtless persons enter into the marriage state without sufficient reflection of its solemn obligations, and many of the baser sort take advantage of it, knowing that for almost any cause, know matter how trivial, it can be annulled.

Penalties for Usury.

The following summary of the laws of the several States, in relation to the legal interest on money, taken from the Bankers' Magazine for January, 1855, may be considered as reliable. It differs materially from statements heretofore published:

States.	*Legal rate of interest, per cent*	*Penalty for violation of Usury Law.*
Maine	6	Excess not recoverable.
New Hampshire	6	Forfeit three times the interest.
Vermont	6	Excess may be recovered back.
Massachusetts	6	Forfeit three times the whole interest.
Rhode Island	6	Excess may be recovered by payers.
Connecticut	6	Forfeiture of all the interest.
New York	7	Forfeiture of contract.
New Jersey	6	Forfeiture of contract.
Pennsylvania	6	Forfeiture of contract.
Delaware	6	Forfeiture of contract.
Maryland	6	Excess recoverable by payer.
Virginia	6	Contracts void.
North Carolina	6	Contracts void.
South Carolina	7	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Georgia	7	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Alabama	8	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Arkansas	6	Contracts void.
Florida	6	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Illinois	6	Defendant recovers his costs.
Indiana	6	Fine of five times the whole interest.
Iowa	6	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Kentucky	6	Contract for interest void.
Louisiana	5	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Michigan	7	No penalty.
Mississippi	6	Forfeiture excess of interest.
Missouri	6	Forfeiture excess of interest.
Ohio	6	Forfeiture excess of interest.
Tennessee	6	Liable to indictment for misdemeanor.
Texas	8	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Wisconsin	7	Special contracts—12.
California	10	No penalty.

There are various States that permit a higher rate of interest on special contracts, viz: Vermont—seven per cent. may be charged upon railroad bonds. In New Jersey—seven per cent. may be charged in Jersey City and in the township of Hoboken. In Maryland—the penalty is a matter of some doubt, in consequence of a late decision of Judge Taney, which does not, however, meet the assent of the Bar of Baltimore. In Arkansas—ten per cent. may be charged on special contracts. In Illinois—the banks may charge seven per cent., and ten per cent. may be charged between individuals, on special contracts. In Louisiana—eight per cent. may be charged. In Michigan—contracts in writing are legal to charge ten per cent. The same in Mississippi and in Ohio. In Texas—twelve per cent. may be charged on special contracts.

New Publications.

STRINGER BURLINGTON. By Helen Dhu. New York; Stringer and Townsend. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. T. C. Morgan.

This book has elicited a good deal of comment from the press within the last month, and in no place have we seen it recommended as a work likely to do much good. It is of the "Maria Monk" order, and is a fair specimen of the frothy literature that has its rise during political excitement. Messrs. Stringer and Townsend issue a good deal of trash, but we think Helen Dhu's work will fairly bear off the palm.

☞ A proposition was made to Mayor Wood, of New York, a few days since, to get rid of the Belgian paupers and convicts now confined in the Tombs, by ["sending them out West." The Mayor's answer is worthy of all praise. He says if the Belgians are unfit to live in New York, they are quite as unfit to be turned loose in the West. This Wood seems to be of the manner of men most needed in the world.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

A resolution from the Senate was introduced into the House, requiring the raising of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the question whether any undue or improper influence have been used or adopted to procure the election of a candidate for United States Senator.

The question being on the adoption of this resolution,

Mr. Frailey said he was not opposed to the object of this resolution, but he believed it had been offered to be made the protext on which to urge the postponement of the election of a United States Senator on this day. Who could not understand that this was the object, when the gentleman from Lawrence, (Mr. M'Combs) and the gentleman from Philadelphia county (Mr. Wright) were found acting in concert? He did not believe that anything could be found to sustain the charge or insinuation contained in this resolution; and did believe that, notwithstanding this fire brand, there is a sufficiency of strength in this body to crush the object aimed at.

Mr. M'Combs was glad that the apparent opposition in the adoption of this resolution had come from the quarter it has. Were rumors not afloat in every bar room, hotel and public place, and every newspaper in the State, affecting evidently the honor and integrity of members of this Legislature, there might be some grounds for charging a design in the introduction of the resolution, inconsistent with virtue and propriety. But every one knows that such rumors are afloat, and hence the necessity for such an investigation for the protection of the innocent and the punishment of the guilty. It is said that a letter is in existence, which sets forth that nine hundred dollars had been paid to certain parties to secure the nomination of a particular candidate. These and other circumstances were objects of ordinary conversation. Let us, then, have an investigation. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Carlisle would not vote for the resolution. He had heard much relative to bribery and corruption, in connection with the bill on this subject; and was ready to hear any reliable statements which could be adduced. Last winter he had been requested to support a bill in which money was said to have been used; but he had promptly declined to support it, and had given his reasons to the borer who had asked him. That party he believes to have been from Lawrence county, although no means were then taken to punish him.

Mr. Cummings (city) would not object to the passage of the resolution at the proper time. Its introduction to-day was too transparent not to be seen through—too bald to mislead. He would vote for an early day for its consideration; but rose now to the point of order, that this was Tuesday, private bill day, with which nothing could interfere.

The Speaker decided the House had already settled that question, by agreeing to consider the resolution.

Mr. Cummings then moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed for the present.

Mr. M'Combs hoped the resolution would not be postponed, and that its object would be accomplished. If bribery existed, it should not be permitted to succeed in its damnable purpose.

Mr. Smith (city) suggested that if bribery had been attempted, we now have the opportunity of getting testimony of its subject. When the question of Senator was settled and the people left Harrisburg, it would be difficult to obtain the evidence, except at great expense and delay. He hoped the resolution would be at once adopted.

Mr. Chamberlin was in favor of the immediate adoption of the resolution. It could not interfere with the sworn duty of the members of the Legislature to meet to-day in joint convention. He believed no objection had been made to the adoption of the resolution in the Senate; and hoped none would be made here. For one, he stood ready to aid in exposing any guilty man, and would consent to screen no one. The names referred to had gone out upon the winds—had entered the public prints—had been adverted to in a discussion on another question—and if true or false, could not fail injuriously to affect the honor of the Commonwealth, if this were uncontradicted or unexplained. He made no specific charge of the use of undue influences in the matter of a nomination for a United States Senator, or on any other matter; but he did not wish it believed abroad that a Senator, if any was elected, had gained his position by means of bribery.

Mr. Cummings (city) had announced distinctly before when on the floor, that he would vote for the resolution; and he the member from Bucks (Mr. Chamberlin) had assured the House that it was not the intention that the resolution should operate upon the election to-day, he withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. Frailey said, this was Tuesday, a few hours before the time fixed for the election of a United States Senator. The rumor now referred to had prevailed before the caucuses were held; and he believed if the curtain had not dropped on Friday night last, and certain big guns had not then been spiked, this inquiry would not have to be heard of. It was supposed, in certain quarters, that the members were mere men of straw, to be blown about by the wind. This was an essential error. It was said that a deposit had been made in a bank, but it had not been made by their friends. Gen Cameron's friends were strongly urged to accompany the deposit, and he hoped they would do it. They stand as pure as any, and purer than the friends of the man who had made the deposit. They fear not the investigation. Let it come.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it was well known he had opposed the supplement to the bribery bill, and he now wished to raise his voice against all efforts so insulting and degrading to the character of this Legislature as the present. He protested against fighting wind-mills, Don Quixote like, and asked the gentleman from Lawrence (Mr. M'Combs) for data upon which to base the investigation; and for all the particulars of the $900 transaction, the name of the man or men implicated, with the proper dates! Rumors of this sort were rife before the nominations were made. We have asked for the name, but have received no response; and now, at the eleventh hour, it was proposed to interfere with the duties presented by law, and we have brought before this House this bugbear—this phantom of some deluded brain. He hoped the resolution would be voted down as insulting to the House, and to the constituents who made the House. If the honor of the members could not sustain itself at home, where well known, it could receive little aid from this movement. He hoped, in conclusion, the resolution would be kicked out—sent back to the Senate hissing with the scorn of the House.

Mr. M'Combs said the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. Kirkpatrick) had grown vehemently eloquent concerning the character of the House. He first denied the means of investigating the charges, and then complained that no facts had been elicited! The friends of this resolution place it before the House, and ask its adoption, that the data may be obtained. They want to know whether these rumors are idle or not, and demand an investigation as the best means of proving the integrity of members if they have been misrepresented.

Mr. Simpson regretted the opposition which was shown to this resolution. Some days since he heard at home, from a comparatively responsible source, reports affecting certain of the Philadelphia and Allegheny members; and he pledged himself, if the resolution was adopted, to give the names of persons who can expose the whole story.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said, after the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. Simpson,) he withdrew all opposition.

And the resolution was then adopted, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Barry, Bergstresser, Boal, Bowman, Bush, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Clover, Craig, Crawford, Cresswell, Cummings, (Philadelphia) Cummins, (Somerset) Dunning, Donaldson, Downing, Daugherty, Edinger, Eyster, Fearen, Fletcher, Foster, Foust, Frailey, Free, Franklin, Fry, Gross, Guy, Greinner, Haines, Harrison, Hart, Hodgerstresser, Holcomb, Hubbs, King, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Laporte, Lathrop, Lens, Linderman, Lott, Lowe, M'Calmont, M'Clean, M'Combs, M'Conkey, M'Connell, M'Cullough, Maddock, Maxwell, Magill, Mengle, Morris, Morrison, Muse, North, Orr, Palmer, Page, Pennypacker, Powell, Rose, Rittenhouse, Ross, Rutter, Sallade, Sheren, Simpson, Smith, (Allegheny) Smith, (Blair) Smith, (city) Steele, Stehley, Stewart, Stockdale, Sturdevant, Thorne, Thompson, Waterhouse, Weddell, Wickersham, Witmer, Wood, Wright, Yorkes, Ziegler, and Strong, *Speaker*—97.

Nay—Mr. Christ—1.

TWO CROPS IN A SEASON.—Mr. DeLeon, of South Carolina, United States Consul in Egypt, has addressed a letter to Dr. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C., covering a proposal of an Italian named Lattis, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Egypt, to reveal to the people of the United States a discovery he has made by which two crops of rice can be grown in a single season and with a great saving in the expense of irrigation. The method is very simple, and he thinks it may apply with equal advantage to other grains besides rice.

BY THE ASIA'S MAILS.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Russian Sortie of January 12th.

(From the London Morning Post's Correspondence.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 16.

The sortie upon the Green-hill battery, which I had just time to announce in my last letter, proved a more serious affair than was at first anticipated. The enemy succeeded so far as to drive the sentries back, and take one sergeant and 14 men prisoners. One officer and about a score of men were wounded in the affray. The trench was occupied by portions of the 68th, the 21st and the Rifles. The sentries of the 68th were in the rifle pits. The enemy came up, stealthily surrounded them, and opened a volley on the flank and front, which alarmed them to such an extent that they took to their heels. The enemy was, therefore, left in possession of the ground. After retiring some distance, the 68th returned to the charge, but again abandoned the ground, leaving their wounded.

On calling the roll, one sergeant and fourteen men were found missing. One poor fellow, whom the Russians had bayoneted, was subsequently discovered in the trench, completely stripped and lying naked, his wounds exposed to the bitter wind and piercing frost. The Russians, on making the charge, came on with the cry of "Rakl, rakl!" and appeared half drunk. The 68th regiment were asleep, with the exception of the sentries, (who, it is feared, were not far otherwise.) The men are so harrassed with duty in the trenches, that as soon as they take their posts they curl themselves up in their blankets, and down they go to sleep. The weather, though bitter cold, does not prevent but rather encourages their drowsiness. The intense labor our troops are subjected to has led to the French general issuing an order that 1,600 of our allies should be drafted in order to give the British some relief.

The daily duty for the 24 hours requires about 7,000 men, so that you may judge what work the men have to perform. On the 12th inst., 29 deaths were reported in camp. The weekly amount of sick sent to Scutari is about 1,000. The men, after they reach Scutari, are retained there until they are properly recovered, and not sent back half cured. This may account for there being so many sick at Scutari. About 6,000 men are there, who, if here, would be compelled to take their turn of duty. The French general has stopped all reinforcements coming up for the present farther than the Bosphorus. The object of the commanders is, to keep their men as strong as their present circumstances will admit for the ensuing spring. They have enough to maintain their present position until favorable weather for operations sets in.

The Green-hill Battery is reported to be in a very inefficient state, and steps had been taken before the last affair to repair it. This battery was guarded until some few days back by 1,000 men by day, and 1,200 men by night. It was then reduced by 750 by day, and 900 by night, on account of the weakness of the Third and Fourth Divisions.

The 63d Regiment cannot furnish 60 men under arms, so reduced are they by sickness. They have been ordered to move down to Balaklava, and the 18th Regiment, at present stationed there, is to replace them on the heights. The 63d will do fatigue duties at Balaklava.

The City of London steamer, from Constantinople, has arrived with 270 bullocks and 870 sheep—quite a treat for the men. The Nubia has returned from Eupatoria empty. The Indiana steamer will proceed to Varna, to convey Turkish soldiers to Eupatoria.

Out of 900 men of the Fourth Division, paraded for the morning trenches the other day, about 60 were found unable to march, their feet being swollen with cold.

Messrs. Smith and Glyn, two gentlemen of the Crimean Army Fund, are here, struggling to bring their object about. I am afraid they will meet with many difficulties. Their stores have not yet arrived.

Further War Items.

Advices from the Crimea, via Marseilles, state that the condition of the troops was improving.

The Turkish Ambassador received yesterday special powers to attend the Conference on behalf of his sovereign. Like powers were expected for the Western Ambassadors, but had not arrived.

It is said that it is uncertain whether any more Turks would be sent to the Crimea.

We learn from a despatch from Frankfort that Austria adheres to the Bavarian proposition for holding the Federal Army in a state of preparation for war, to which Prussia has already given its adhesion. Another despatch adds that Austria withdrew her demand for the mobilization after the Military Commission had negatived it; and the Diet then adopted the suggestion of Prussia, that the Federal States should make preparation to hold their contingents in readiness to march at a fortnight's notice.

A letter from Warsaw, quoted by the Cologne Gazette, says that the loss sustained by the Russian active army (that is, 'the Grand Army,' under Prince Paskiewitsch) during the year 1854, has amounted to 111,182 men, of which 20,204 were killed, 56,304 wounded, 6,420 deserters and absent, while 10,156 have died of divers diseases.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, February 2d, states that the Turkish Minister there has received powers to treat for peace.

We learn from Bucharest and Kiew, that the Russians continue their military movements incessantly. Large masses of troops are concentrating at Bug, from which a passage of the Danube is apprehended. Consequently, Sadik Pasha has marched to that point with a strong force. The Russians are also sending considerable reinforcements to the Crimea.

It is stated, in a despatch from Berlin, that Austria agrees to the proposal of Bavaria, as to the placing of the Federal Army on a war footing, to which Prussia has already adhered.

The French army for Austria, it is now said, is to be limited to 80,000 men. General Schramm is spoken of as likely to command under the Emperor, if it is still rumored, will take the field. General Boquet is also spoken of.

SPAIN.

The Allies vs the United States.

The Correspondes Bureau informs us that the Western Powers have entered into confidential negotiations with Spain for the accession of an auxiliary force of 25,000 men to the Crimea. The "consideration" for this service is stated to be the assistance of England and France to protect Spain in the possession of Cuba against any freebooting attack on the part of the citizens of the United States.

Appointments by the Governor.

Harbor Master at Philadelphia—George R. Graham, Philadelphia.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, late city of Philadelphia—Abraham Myers, Philadelphia.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, late county of Philadelphia—Samuel D. Abbott, Philadelphia.

Bark Inspector, Philadelphia—Wm. D. Baker, Philadelphia.

Lazaretto Physician—Dr. Henry Pleasants, Philadelphia.

Port Physician—Dr. Howard Taylor, Chester county.

Quarantine Master—Jacob Pepper, Delaware county.

Health Officer—J. W. T. M'Allister, Philadelphia.

Master Warden—Joseph E. Hearned, Philadelphia.

Keeper of Powder Magazine—Andrew M'Clain, Philadelphia.

Flour Inspector—Stephen Miller, Dauphin county.

Whisky Inspector—John W. Cowell, Bucks county.

Whisky Inspector—John H. Seltzer, Berks county.

Grain Measurer—Thomas E. Pollock, Philadelphia.

Butter and Lard Inspector—George Metzgar, Philadelphia.

Lumber Inspector—John J. Austin, Northumberland county.

Salted Beef and Pork Inspector—William A. Ott, Philadelphia.

Marble Measurer—Isaac B. Garrigues, Philadelphia.

THE WHIG PARTY.—The New York *Express* thinks it rather ominous of the fate of the Whig party, that in the old Whig States, which were the homes of Clay and Webster, it has been virtually abandoned, the Whig delegation in Congress from Massachusetts, having deserted the protective system, and in Kentucky a refusal having been made to call a Whig State Convention.

[From Correspondence of Philadelphia Ledger.]

The Catholic Bishop of Pittsburgh, following example of the Bishop of Philadelphia, has entered his protest against the passage of Mr. Price's bill relating to the holding of church property and transmission of the titles thereof, to the Bishopsin perpetuity. The reasons urged by the Pittsburgh Bishop are much more forcible than those offered by his Philadelphia brother, but will fail to convince the Legislature, that their manner of holding church property is either just or republican.

GREAT ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.—We learn from the New York papers that it was discovered on Thursday afternoon, on opening the boxes of gold received at the Bank of America on account of Page, Bacon & Co., that a quantity of iron scraps had been substituted for a portion of the gold, which evidently had been abstracted. The loss is stated at about $45,000, and will have to be made good by the carriers, who, in this instance, are the Nicaragua Transit Company. The policy of insurance only covers losses by fire, or flood, or accidental damage, not losses from carelessness.

A JOKE NEVER DIES.—The story about Morgan turning up, which has been extensively republished by our contemporaries, went the rounds of the press some years ago, and is now again started by some enterprising individual, of course.

☞ **What our Neighbors say of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.**

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, must acknowledge that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public, and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects.

MRS. HILL, East Troy.
MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please to 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.,
60 Wood street.

feb19:law

☞ **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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Meeting of the Central Board of Education.**—The undersigned, members elect to the Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburgh, give notice that a meeting of the members of said Board will be held at the FOURTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, February 20th.

As the object of the meeting is to organize the Central Board of Education, it is desirable that each Ward Board should be represented.

R. B. MCGWIN, Fourth Ward,
WM. VARNUM, Ninth Ward,
R. MILLER, Second Ward,
SAMUEL K. SCOTT, Third Ward,
JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Sixth Ward,
WM. H. CAMPBELL, Eighth Ward,
WM. M'CANDLESS, Fifth Ward.

feb19:2t

Gardener Wanted.

A SINGLE MAN, who understand Gardening and attending market. Apply to J. J. GILLESPIE,
feb19:1w 76 Wood street.

For Sale,

THAT FINE MANSION on Penn street, the former residence of Gen Larimer.

FOR SALE—Eight-ninths of the steamer THOS. SHIRVER, an excellent boat, and in good condition.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The BANKING OFFICES of Gen. Larimer, on Fourth street.

For particulars enquire of Gen. Wm. Larimer Jr., or of the undersigned. THOMAS MELLON,
feb19:6t Trustee.

Notice.

THE CREDITORS OF GEN. LARIMER are requested to present their claims for adjustment, and those indebted to pay up without delay.

Office of the Trustee on Wylie street, near the Court House, Pittsburgh.

feb18:eod6t THOMAS MELLON.

It is True!

THAT PICTURES of superior excellence may be obtained at CARGO'S New Daguerreian Gallery, No. 70 Fourth street, at prices varying from One to Twenty Dollars. All work warranted to please. Children taken in a few seconds. Call and examine specimens of the various styles. Rooms open day and evening. feb19

Dr. David Hunt, Dentist,

May again be found at his office, on FOURTH STREET, nearly opposite Patterson's Livery Stable.
feb18:3w

CORN MEAL—75 bbls fresh ground just arrived and for sale by JAS. M'LAUGHLIN,
feb19 No. 10 Smithfield street.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—10 sacks for sale by JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.
feb19

BEANS—100 bus to arrive by Railroad and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb19

DIVIDEND NOTE, of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bought at the office of AUSTIN LOOMIS, 92 Fourth street.
feb19

GRAVE PRUNERS—50 pairs of the German Pruners, the best pruning instrument in use, for sale by JAMES WARDROP.
feb19

BIRD CAGES—100 improved patterns, various sizes, at reduced prices, for sale by JAMES WARDROP.
feb19

BIRD BASKETS—200 Nest Baskets, for sale by JAMES WARDROP.
feb19

BIRD SEEDS—fresh Canary, Hemp, Rape, &c., by JAMES WARDROP.
feb19

BROOMS—50 dozen this day received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb19

BUTTER—10 bbls prime roll received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb19

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—A. A. MASON & Co. will open on Monday, February 19th, another large lot of red, yellow and white all wool Flannels, which will be sold at about one-half the usual prices.

DELAINES.—A. A. MASON & CO. will open, on Monday, February 19th, 4 more cases of new 1852 A. M. Delaines, at 6, 10 and 12½ cents, usually sold for 18¾ and 25 cents. feb19

SHAWLS.—A few more of those splendid Empire State Long Shawls at $3, usually sold for $5, may still be had at A. A. MASON & CO'S.
feb19 25 Fifth street.

DR. BRUNETT'S UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—This remedy is far superior to any that has ever yet been offered to the public. Operating upon all the organs of the body, and upon the skin at large, it re-establishes, when disordered, that relative action which is necessary to be performed by the different organs of the system in a state of health, and which are sleep disturbed, and the skin