# Daily Morning Post.

*OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.*

**PITTSBURGH:**

MONDAY MORNING:::::::::::::::::MARCH 5.


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

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## News of the Day.

George Law, it appears, after all the talk, is not a native of the United States.

It is stated that in some parts of Ohio cattle are dying for want of food.

The Legislature of Missouri on Friday last was to resume its ballotings for U. S. Senator. The last ballot was had on the 31st of January.

Hon. Henry Pierpont Edwards, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, died on the 27th of February.

The London *Times* has fired another terrible broadside into that effete and tottering institution, the Aristocracy of England. It is easy to see what the end will be: the plebians must win. The article will be found in another column.

Cradelbaugh's marble works, in Circleville, O., were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss $1000; no insurance. Maden's cooper shop, in the same place, was also burned down on Wednesday night. Both the work of incendiaries.

The livery stable of Nicholas Coleman, in Reading, Pa., with two other adjacent stables, were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock. Eight horses perished in the flames. There was no insurance. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fifteen policemen in Philadelphia resigned on Saturday rather than wear a peculiar style of hat prescribed by Mayor Conrad. Liberty now and forever! We are sorry we have not room to publish the names of these martyrs to personal independence.

At Reading, Pa., on Friday night two Germans (by the name of Biehtal and Haring) living in the same house, quarrelled while intoxicated, which ended in a fight. During the affray, Haring struck Bichtal over the head with an axe, inflicting so serious an injury that there is no hope of his recovery. Haring has been arrested.

A fire occurred at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, early on Saturday morning, destroying the entire business portion of the town. The destruction includes two dwellings, six dry goods stores, three groceries, two boot and shoe stores, one clothing establishment, one drug store, the Post Office and Odd Fellows' Hall. The loss exceeds $50,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

## IS MONEY SCARCE?

Every body is interested in this subject; and if we could do it full justice we might hope to do some good. So far as the west is concerned there is now much less paper money in circulation than there was eighteen months ago. The crash of the Indiana banks withdrew a large amount of their paper from circulation. The reduction of paper money in the west from that cause is estimated at eleven millions. It will probably be redeemed in the end at small loss to the holders, but several of those free banks will wind up and stop. Throughout most of the western States, since the panic in money matters, the banks have contracted their issues, and strengthened their specie basis as much as possible. Thus, in New Orleans, we find by the bank returns that the banks of that city had actually more specie in their vaults than they had paper in circulation. Those banks have reduced their circulation some three or four millions within the last few months. By the returns of the Kentucky banks it also appears that they have in the same time reduced their circulation about *five* millions. The banks of the other western and southwestern States have pursued a similar course. The consequence is that the amount of bank paper in the west is smaller now than heretofore; but all the western banks that stand firm have strengthened themselves for future operations, and are better prepared than ever to increase their issues when business assumes its wonted activity, and confidence is restored.

But while the amount of paper money in the west has thus been reduced, and a scarcity of money felt as a consequence, there can be no doubt that there is more gold and silver in the western States now than at any former period. In the year 1853, and during the first half of the year 1854, more money was paid in the west for grain and all kinds of provisions than ever before within the same time. The prices were higher, and there was more grain and food for sale. Never but once before did wheat in the western States bring so near two dollars per bushel, and other food proportionate prices; and then the farming products of the west were far less than in 1853. In 1854, too, nearly nine million dollars worth of public lands were sold by the government, and the specie carried west to pay for them. Large amounts of money borrowed in the east on western railroad bonds and other securities, have within the last few years been carried to the west to build railroads. From all these and other causes it is safe to affirm that there must be throughout the west a sufficient supply, and an unusual supply of gold and silver never before equalled. The contraction of the circulation of bank paper, and the hoarding of specie during the late time of alarm were sufficient to cause a temporary scarcity of money in the ordinary channels of business. But with the return of confidence, already partially restored, and the certainty of good crops next summer, of which there is now a good prospect, the hoarded money will come into the market, and the western banks extend their issues and discounts; and there will no longer be any complaint of a scarcity of money in the western States.

One thing is worthy of note. During the late financial troubles and panic the Pennsylvania banks have stood firm. They, too, have somewhat contracted their operations; but they have kept within the limits of safety. The Pittsburgh banks, it is believed, were never more sound; and they could probably discount far more liberally than at present with perfect safety, if necessary.

Money, it is true, bears a high price in all our cities. But with such an unlimited demand for money for railroad and other purposes all over the country, and particularly at the West, it must continue to command high rates of interest; and the injurious and absurd usury laws, which our sagacious and brave law-makers dare not repeal, must remain as heretofore, a dead letter, and a nuisance, driving money from the market, but not in the slightest degree regulating its use; and increasing the price of money by reducing the amount offered for loan in this State.

Such, then, are the western monetary prospects; and if we look east, the prospect is equally encouraging, it seems to us; and we look on the encouraging side of things, without misrepresenting the true state of facts.

The banks in New York are stronger in specie than ever. Good paper is freely discounted; and the trade in stocks, a pretty good index of the state of the money market, is active, and prices slowly advancing on "promising stocks." Thus, in the New York *Evening Post* of the first inst., we find the following paragraph under its commercial head, where reliable statements can generally be found:

"Money in this market is in great excess of supply, and good borrowers are to seek in the market. Proffered loans to large extent are in a great many instances refused. Money rates are 5 to 7 per cent. for call loans, and 6@7 for discount of prime paper. Second class names are negotiated at 7@9 per cent. Foreign exchange continues to grow easier."

The tenor of advices from New York have been of a similar tone for some time past. Stocks may fluctuate in price, but the general tendency is upward, not rapidly, but steadily. The Boston money market is in the same condition.

At the same time two other facts, heretofore frequently noticed, should be borne in mind. The imports of foreign goods into the country are of late greatly reduced. The falling off of imports into New York in January last, compared with the same month of the previous year, was nearly six million dollars worth, or more than one-half. This gives promise that the exports of specie, and the foreign indebtedness of the country, will soon be most satisfactorily reduced. This is just what all desired, and what was most needed to prevent the constant drain of money from the country to pay for extravagant luxuries, and for more foreign fabrics than were needed for consumption in this country. The other fact, equally important and encouraging, is that the receipts of gold from California still keep up to about their usual line, and the accounts from the mines are not unfavorable.

What reason is there, then, for continued alarm, or continued depression of business? When our channels of trade are opened with the coming spring, and with the prospects of the growing crops, reported good from all parts of the country, business *must* soon assume its wonted activity; and money enough to do it be found ready for use in the market. The crops, if not again cut off, must be very large this year. From all parts of the west we are told that unusually wide fields were sown in the fall, and will be sowed and planted in the spring. And there is little danger of over-production. The state of Europe, and the almost certainty of a protracted and most desolating war there, assures us of a sufficient market for all our surplus productions. Even the result of peace in a few weeks could not prevent a very large demand for our food next fall. We will venture once more to predict "a good time coming," and not far distant, for the commercial, agricultural and other material interests of this country.

KNOW NOTHING NOMINATIONS IS KENTUCKY.—The late Cayenne Convention which met in Louisville, it is understood, nominated Judge V. Loving, of Warren, for Governor, and J. O. Hardy, of Barren, for Lieutenant Governor—the former having heretofore acted with the Whig and the latter with the Democratic party. The *Courier* says these gentlemen are both men of ability, and will be elected in all probability, as, "the opposition they will encounter from either Whigs or Democrats will be but feeble, if, indeed, either of the old parties can make and unite upon a ticket."

AID TO GOV. POLLOCK.—John W. Riddell, Esq., a promising young member of the Pittsburgh Bar, has received the appointment of aid to his Excellency, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Among the Governor's peculiar friends and admirers here he could hardly have made a better selection, and we hope for the sake of the intended honor to Colonel Riddell that it will not become too frequent.

### The Bounty Land Bill.

This bill has now passed both branches of Congress, and if signed by the President will be of great interest to a large number of our citizens. It will probably take three million acres of land to meet the demands of all the old soldiers. We publish the bill below for the benefit of all concerned.

*Be it enacted*, &c., That each of the surviving commissioned and non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certifi ate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land: and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, the person so having been in service shall not record said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service.

*Provided, further*, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in the time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of the death of any person, who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making the application: *And provided further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of said service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, their assignees, or their heir at law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty land warrants.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojack against the confederated savages of the South.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act be applied to flotilla men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, fifteen.

The citizens of St. Louis, Sierra county (California) have established a public library with a capital of $6000.

## THE ST. LOUIS MAILS.

### Decline of Aristocratic Rule in England.

### THE POPULAR MOVE TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

[From the London Times, February 14.]

In the life of every man there are certain periods when, overcome by some bodily weakness, led aside by some strong passion, or engrossed by some favorite pursuit, he seems to lose his grasp over his destiny, to relax his efforts after the end at which he is straining, and to sink back into ease, indolence, and self-complacency. Much such a period has this country passed through since the establishment of free trade in 1846. Immersed in the pursuit of material wealth, proud of the extension which our noble principle gave to our commerce, and happy in the relief from pauperism and the increased facility of finding employment, we have been only too well content with things as they were, and too little disposed to inquire what they should be. The revolutions of 1848, and the crimes, miseries and absurdities to which they gave rise, had produced a re-action against liberal sympathies and opinions, and a tendency to submit without inquiry to whatever authorities might be placed over us. The election of 1852 was a struggle for a principle virtually condemned already, and practically obsolete, and the nation only sought to strengthen the hands of those in whose adhesion to free trade they felt entire confidence. From different circumstances it came to pass that at no period since the Reform bill had the aristocratic families obtained so firm a hold on office, place and patronage as in the commencement of the year 1854. They had conducted our business for many years without any extraordinary miscarriage or misfortune, and we were content to leave them the field of politics as their peculiar vocation and monopoly. But war has always been noted as an unsparing innovator—the destroyer of conventional respectabilities, and the overthrower of all manner of snug and comfortable cliques and coteries. The experience of the last few months has awakened the people of England from their dreams of wealth and prosperity—from their traditional self-gratulations over the naval and military exploits of the late war, and from the supposition that men invested with high rank and clothed with great office are possessed of faculties equal to the direction of our affairs whenever there is more than an ordinary strain on the vessel of the State. Our eyes are open, and we behold that we are naked. We ask for talent sufficient to conduct great affairs to successful conclusions, and instead of talent we are offered titles and pedigrees. We ask for merit, and we are offered in exchange high connexions, or, at best, seniority. The cold shade of aristocracy is over us all, and nothing can grow beneath it except the offsboots of the tree itself. Up to the middle of November this country believed itself to have armies, generals, statesmen, departments, all equal to their several duties, all of the very best the world could afford, and now, in the middle of February, in three short months, all is changed, or rather all is reversed. We have awoke from our dream of hope, prosperity and success, to disaster and misfortune. Our generals have turned out worse than useless, our ministers something more than incapable, every public department has been crushed into hopeless imbecility by the weight of unbending routine and worthless formalities, and on no one occasion that we are aware of has the right man been selected to fill the right place. Everything has been mismanaged to a degree which, if predicted, would have been deemed incredible; yet, so far as the public are aware, no single official has yet been recalled, and, after a week's interregnum, government has been reconstituted and strengthened only by the omission of three of its leading members, and the promotion of one who is at least as guilty as any of those omitted.

The people of England have remained quiet under all these things. They have felt—as how should they not feel?—the mortality which has brought mourning to every hearth. They have noted—as how should they not note? the incredible and inexplicable confusion and stupidity which have presided over every department, giving reality to absurdities, such as the most extravagant imagination could never have painted, and occasioning miseries such as the gloomiest prophet could never have foreboded. Why the people have been so long silent has been to most reflecting men a matter of wonder and astonishment. They feel most acutely, but they have remained hitherto passive spectators of the method in which their best hopes and dearest interests have been squandered and betrayed. Perhaps they have cherished a hope that at the meeting of Parliament all things would be well. Perhaps they have been content to read their sentiments faithfully reflected in the columns of the press. Whatever be the cause of their silence, the cause exists no longer, and we have to look for an expression of public opinion from one end of this country to the other, which will compel to our governing classes a most clear and intelligible warning that the patience of the nation is exhausted, and that the necessity of widening the area from which our Executive is to be taken is great and paramount. The enthusiastic meeting at the town of Derby has led the way, and the remaining towns of England will not be slow to follow. The cry is for practical statesmanship, for opening a free career to talent, for placing our resources in hands equal to the emergency. The Derby petitioners hold no exaggerated language—they declare their confidence in the justice of the war, they express their humiliation and regret at the disasters which have occurred, they pray for a searching inquiry into their causes, and suggest remedies adequate to the emergency which we have to meet. While ministers are debating how to fill up the most important offices with the most competent persons, and considering the claims of rank, of family, and of connexion—of everything except merit and capacity—"while the minds of "rising young statesmen" of the true breed are wearily soliciting their advancement from office to office, the people of England, who care for none of these things, are gravely taking the matter into their serious consideration, and coming to conclusions but little favorable to the stability of the present governing classes. We have been ready to allow place and patronage to be monopolized by a few great families. We have been content to live in our country, strangers to our own government, excluded from the working of our own institutions, but it was only on condition that our national pride should be respected, and our dignified position in the great family of nations inviolate. This our aristocracy have failed to secure to us, and therefore the people of England will, we hope, demand, in no spirit of wild and theoretical levelling, in no spirit of hatred or animosity to any portion of the community, but in the spirit of practical reform of an urgent and intolerable grievance, that the system which excludes plebian talent from high office shall henceforth be discontinued, and that in the army, at the desk and in the council those men shall be called to the public service who are best able to serve the public. We wish all success to this movement. It has been our painful lot to witness more nearly than others and to obtain more ample information as to the manner in which this war has been conducted and we do not hesitate to express the opinion that without an entire change of system, a substitution of youth and energy for age and decrepitude—unless some plan can be hit upon by which merit shall be the only criterion in the filling up of civil and military offices—without, in fact, a complete abandonment of the claims of wealth, of family, and of interest, in favor of that high or nobility which the hand of God has impressed on the forehead of every man of talent, it is vain for us to continue the present contest, and better to accept any conditions, however degrading and however humiliating, since no degradation and no humiliation suffered at the hands of an enemy can exceed those which our own servility and meanness have inflicted, and are about to inflict upon ourselves.

A general manufacturing bill in now before the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

Mrs. Barnes, a sister of the late Judge Levi Woodbury, died in Boston, on Tuesday.

Counterfeit $20 gold pieces are in circulation in Boston.

A new novel, by "Sam Slick," entitled "Nature and Human Nature," is about to appear.

The losses of the Boston Insurance Companies in 1854 were $2,696,080—equal to 65 per cent. on the aggregate capital.

The citizens of Staten Island have formed a new Ferry Company with $75,000 capital, to run to New York.

Henry J. Keener has been sentenced to be hung at Savannah, on the 29th of April, for the murder of James Reese.

A great illumination took place at Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday night, to commemorate the passage of the prohibitory liquor law.

Girls! don't accept the hand of anybody who tells you that he is going to marry and settle. Make him settle first, and marry him afterwards.

New clothes make some people very pious. For a whole month after a certain Miss obtained a new mantilla, she appeared in church three times a Sunday.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

### THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3.—*Senate.*—The bill appropriating $161,000 for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah river, passed.

During the discussion of the report of the committee of conference on the "disagreeing votes of both houses on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Faulkner alluded to claims for damages on California, during the Mexican war.

Mr. Benton understood him to say something detrimental to Mr. Fremont. Rising indignantly, and repelling with extreme warmth the assertion,—Did you say Mr. Fremont did it, sir? Did you say Fremont did it? (Cries of order.)

The Speaker rapped with his hammer, and informed the gentleman that he was out of order.

Mr. Benton.—I know I am, sir; but I want to vindicate truth and justice, sir. (Cries of order, and much confusion.)

Mr. Faulkner [elevating his voice.]—The gentleman is not more inclined to do this more than I am; there was no occasion for his excitement; I was not making the slightest allusion to Mr. Fremont on injury or destruction of property by him; I was speaking of a private claim, and alluded to the testimony of Commodore Stockton.

The report of the committee of conference was then rejected, and, on motion, the Senate was asked to appoint another committee of conference.

An amendment was agreed to appropriating $25,000 to Hiram Powers, for statuary to be executed.

At half past one o'clock the Civil and Diplomatic bill passed, with numerous amendments.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Mallory moved an amendment for constructing seven sloops of war. Negatived by a vote of 27 to 17.

The appropriation for the Memphis Navy Yard was rejected.

Mr. Seward proposed as an amendment the Ocean Mail Steamer bill just vetoed, as altered by striking out the clause repealing the former, to give Mr. Collins notice of discontinuance of extra allowance, and compelling him to build a new steamer. The amendment was agreed to unanimously.

*House.*—The House passed the Senate bill making appropriations for deepening the channel at St. Clair Flats and St. Mary's river, Mich.

The House refused to suspend the rules to take up the bill making appropriations for improvement of Harbors in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3.—Last evening the House refused to accede to the Senate's amendments to the Army bill, and appointed a committee of conference. The Senate receded from its amendment relative to the military academy; and then resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill. Various amendments were acted on in the House, but nothing of importance was done.

*Senate.*—To day the Appropriation bill is under consideration. There will be depletion of the Treasury to any amount and on every imaginable subject. There is so much noise on the floor that it is almost impossible to hear the details of amendments in the gallery. There is a prospect that the Senate will not adjourn until to-morrow at noon. There is any amount of fun in prospective, and it is possible that a general break down may take place, and an extra session of Congress be rendered necessary.

An amendment passed for the erection of a Custom House at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Seward asked as an especial favor at the close of his present term to reciprocate courtesies of Senators by the passage of his bill establishing certain ports of delivery in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. Passed.

### Veto of the Ocean Mail Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3.—The President has vetoed the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, owing to Collins amendment. There is great excitement in the House.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**To Farmers, Gardeners and Nurserymen.**

FIVE thousand bushels pure BONEDUST, fine ground; 1000 bushels pure BONEDUST, coarse ground; 500 bushels pure Ash-Ashes FERTILIZER.

A. & C. HOWELLER offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the above valuable Fertilizers, which they manufacture at their new extensive establishment, situate in East Liberty, near Pittsburgh, Pa. Bonedust, as a manure, has been used for many years in Europe with the greatest success; next to guano, it is superior to any other in use. For 1 or 2 from bushels pure Bonedust per acre will so enrich the land that the good effects will be perceptible from the first year to ten or fifteen years after, whereas the good effects of guano are exhausted in one year. Those who have used bonedust speak in the highest terms of the article manufactured from it. It is called for every variety of soil, and all crops are benefited by its use—yield from one to two hundred per cent. The patent American Fertilizer possesses essential properties necessary to stimulate the growth of plants and grain to perfection, and destroy insects. As a manure, for gardening, it cannot be excelled. Directions for use accompany every barrel. Orders may be addressed to A. HOWELER.

mh3:4t&w 140 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

**Proclamation.**

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of William B. M'Clure, President of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justice of the Peace, and William Stokes and Jacob Fetterman, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace, and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, in and for said district, and William Biggs and Gabriel Adams, Esqs., Associate Judges of the same county, in and for the county of Allegheny, dated the twenty third day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of March, at ten o'clock, A. M. Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Constables, and coroners of the county of Allegheny, that they be, then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices, in their behalf, appears to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be in the jail of said county of Allegheny, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, in Pittsburgh, this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and of the Commonwealth the eighty sixth. [mh5] WILLIAM MAGILL, Sheriff.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Mich'l Crawford, of the Fourth Ward, city of Allegheny, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petioner as in duty bound, will pray. MICHAEL CRAWFORD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Edward Whitehouse, F. Gilmore, Joseph Rocter, Samuel Hunter, Thomas Morey, James Campbell, Hugh Magee, John Kelly, F. Hormeck, Charles Grottman, John Cooper, Daniel Milligan.

[Journal copy and charge Post.] mh5d3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Isaac W. Bausman, of Baldwin township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner has provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. ISAAC W. BAUSMAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thomas Verner, M. Verner, J. N. McKinney, James McGarrigle, John McFadden G. H. Wallace, S. Cooley, James Brady, John Gowen, John Noble, S. Stuart, Geo. Brady. mh5d3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Henry Beltzhoover, of borough of South Pittsburgh in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the borough aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. HENRY BELTZHOOVER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

John D. Miller, Charles Gearing, R. A. Bausman, John S. Burke, William M. Greer, H. Moorhead, J. K. Jones, Jas. Blackmore, Jno. M. Scott, L. Brennsman, Jonathan Brauff, M. McVay mh5d3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of William F. M'Cormic, of Upper St. Clair township, county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. WILLIAM F. M'CORMIC.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

John Espy, Robert S. Williams, John Gilfillan, jr., A. B. Gilfillan, Nathaniel Fife, William Orr, Samuel Connor, Jas. Connor, John Fife, John Gilfillan, Henry Bockstoce, Adam Armon. mh5d3t

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE LINENS—A. A. MASON & CO. have just received a large assortment of the above, suitable for family use, hotels, steamboats, &c. &c.

PRINTS—100 pieces new style Calicoes, just received by mh5 A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth street.

GINGHAMS—Just received, a fine lot of Ginghams. mh5 A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth street.

CARGO MAKES COPIES OF PICTURES, PAINTINGS, Daguerreotypes, &c., on short notice. mh5 No. 76 FOURTH STREET.

THE INVALID—CARGO is prepared, on short notice, to take PICTURES at residences. He can be found (day or evening) at his residence and Gallery, mh5 No 76 FOURTH STREET.

$10:000 ALLEGHENY COUNTY BONDS; 60 shares Ohio and Pa. Railroad Stock; wanted by AUSTIN LOOMIS, Stock Broker, feb7 No. 92 Fourth street.

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.

☞ **The Great Restorative.**—*Fever and Ague cured by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.*—Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park county, Illinois, writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disordered liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased liver—which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States—are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS, Successors to J. Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood street. mh3:daw

☞ **Opinions of the Press.**—The following is from Gen. George P. Morris, in the Home Journal, of November 7, 1846.

All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science, so effective, electric, and astounding are its powers on the human body, that, though now it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of this great mass but is delighted beyond comparison, and candidly confess they, on no consideration, will ever again be without it.

The inventor, Mr. H. Dalley, has wisely kept the secret to himself. Counterfeits are busy about it, but without success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, and its peculiarities analyzis. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, halt, and scarred to perfection, and all from pain, is "a friend indeed."

We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, who is a real benefactor to mankind, God speed.

C. V. CLICKENER & 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. feb17:d&w1w

☞ **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. feb21:m

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well fitted in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them good, and suitable to the season. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consummation, both as regards fit and quality of goods. Persons wishing to experience all this, and be only moderately charged, can do so by calling at 240 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He would be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dec9) R. GRIBBLE.

☞ **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

JAMES S. LEDLIE.....JOSEPH J. CLARK.

**Ledlie & Clark,**

(Successors to Mulvany & Ledlie)

MANUFACTURERS of Cut, Moulded and Plain, Flint and Fancy Colored GLASSWARE, and dealers in all kinds of Window Glass, Flasks, Vials and Bottles. Warehouse corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh. mh3:d1y

**Hats and Caps.**

WE would call the attention of our friends, and the public generally, to our beautiful stock of SILK HATS, at $3,50 and $4.00, which cannot be surpassed for neatness and beauty of style. Also, our Celestial and Shanghai CAPS, which are the most splendid of the season. Fitch Caps at cost.

mh3 J. WILSON & SON, 91 Wood street.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of James Lynch, of the Fourth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, county aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his tavern, in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. JAMES LYNCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thomas Scott M. Connelly, G. S. Mills, James M'shane, H. Anderson, James Barrett, James D. Newer, John Scott mh5d3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Salvador Slocum, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. SALVADOR SLOCUM.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Coyle, Paul Seibert, Jacob Gerwig, James Croth, Gr. Gallinger, M. Leahy, Joseph Myers, F. E. Kennedy, J. W. Taylor, James M. Taylor, J. Frew, William Seibert. mh3d3t*

**Bounty Lands—Soldiers' Claims.**

THE undersigned has made arrangements with Thomas Jones, Attorney, Washington City, to procure WARRANTS, &c. for Soldiers, their Widows or Children, for BOUNTY LANDS, or any other claims on the Government.

SAMUEL JAMESCOCK, mh23tf] Residence, No. 9 Ross street, Pittsburgh.

LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS—A. A. MASON & CO. No. 25 Fifth street, have just received a complete assortment of the above Goods, comprising—

Linen Sheetings; Bleached and brown Table Cloths; Linen Sheetings; 10-4 bleached Cotton Sheetings; Bleached and brown Table Cloths; Cream and Diapers: Napkins and Towels; Bird-Eye Diaper, &c. &c.

BONNETS—Some new styles, just received. A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth street.

NINE ACRES OF CHOICE LAND FOR SALE—All well fenced; with a good Dwelling House of four rooms—portico in front. Aable, cellar, coal house and other outbuildings. Two grape arbors; also, apples, peaches, pears, quince, &c.—all healthy trees, and of good quality. Good water, and convenient. The above property is situated in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and about three miles from the city. A. GUTHERIE & SON, mh2 Real Estate Agents, 140 Third street.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, FOR MARCH—Price 15 cents. Peter Parley's Geography of Fashions, for March; Frank Leslie's Journal, for March; Graham's Magazine; Peterson's Magazine; Godey's Lady's Book; Gutmann's Magazine; Household Words; Ballou's Magazine—all for March.

Harper's Magazine and Chambers' Journal, for February; with all the new publications. H. MINER & CO., 32 Smithfield street.

**Democratic Printing Office for Sale.**

A LEADING and long-established DEMOCRATIC PAPER, located in one of the prettiest cities in Ohio, is for sale. There is connected with the Paper, a new, and by far the best, JOB OFFICE in the city, and does a large and rapidly increasing amount of Job Printing. The Office will be sold on fair terms. For further particulars, address (post paid) the

mh1:d3t&w3t* PITTSBURGH POST.

**Farm for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale a small FARM OF FIFTY ACRES—forty acres of which is cleared, and under a good state of cultivation. There is also a good Apple and Peach Orchard; two Dwelling Houses, with other out houses; a Barn, and a good Stable. The Farm is situated in Baldwin township, Allegheny county—six miles from this city—near the Brownsville road. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

mh1:d1w PETER WELSNER.

A RECIPE TO CURE SORE, ROUGH H