Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:.....MARCH 8.

☞ **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.

☞ We invite attention to "Examiner's" communication on the sale of the Main Line of Public Works. The second Bill—or the one substituted for the bill to which we referred to before—is, if anything, the most iniquitous of the two. It is the one "Examiner" dissects today. We hope our representatives will aid in consigning it to the tomb of the Capulets.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.—The official proceedings of this Conference of American diplomats is published. They are signed by Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, and go for Cuba strong. We will try and make room for it to-morrow.

News of the Day.

The statement of the New Orleans banks for the week ending February 26th, shows an increase over the previous week of $504,011 in specie, $227,965 in circulation, and $18,211 in deposits, and a decrease of $438,405 in loans.

The weekly census of the Philadelphia Almshouse shows a total population of 2557, being an increase of 456 over the corresponding period of last year. Of the white adults during the month of February, 416 were Americans, and 1715 were foreigners.

Further troubles have occurred at San Juan, Central America. The natives have got up an excitement against the people from the United States, and some murderous efforts and threats against them have been made. The protection of the U. S. Consular residence was sought by several fugitives.

Geo. H. Boker, Esq., of Philadelphia, author of "Calaynos," "The Betrothal," &c., has been suffering for some time past with a painful affliction of the eyes, which has completely prevented him from engaging in anything like systematic literary labor. He is now in the hands of a surgeon, who has forbidden him either to read or write for a twelvemonth to come.

One of Adams & Co.'s Express messengers was aboard the James Robb, recently sunk in Red River, with $700,000, consigned to different houses in New Orleans, and when the Robb was going down, there was great fear that it would be lost. It was taken to New Orleans on the 24th ult. by the steamer J. C. Fremont, as well as the Robb's passengers. The Robb will prove a total loss, no hopes being entertained of ever raising her again.

What Congress Has Not Done.

We lay before our readers to-day a complete list of the public Acts and Resolutions of the Thirty-third Congress—now defunct, happily or unhappily as the case may be. The good or evil performed is presented to every one in another column, so that each can judge for himself; but it is the iniquities the Thirty-third Congress refused to commit which we wish to refer to here.

First of all, Congress refused to extend the Colt patent. For this refusal we are inclined to award a high meed of praise, when the corrupt means to bring about an extension of that monopoly is taken into account. Colt has already enjoyed the exclusive right for fourteen years to manufacture his revolving pistol, and even now is in the possession of a colossal fortune according to common report. He has establishments and machinery in operation which will give him a great start of all competitors for years, so that in justice another seven years' monopoly was not demanded.

Second, it refused to reduce the tariff, and in particular to abolish the duty on railroad iron.

Third, after the President had vetoed the bill extending the Collins monopoly four years, there were found a sufficient number of righteous men to prevent its being passed over his veto by the required two-thirds vote. To be sure there is little to praise in this, but we feel like giving the devil his due even if the debt owing is very small.

On the other hand there are many sins of commission; such more however than are usually perpetrated by our national law makers. But to these we may refer again.

GEORGE LAW'S BID.

As will be seen by a letter on our first page, George Law, the Great Contractor, has, at the solicitation of sundry members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, put in his *bid* for the Presidency. What could induce our Harrisburg Solons to undertake to manufacture a President, when they proved themselves unequal to the selection of a U. S. Senator, passeth our understanding. George, however, is very wealthy, and it is possible (although we would not pretend to say it *was* so for the world) that the same object is in view which was apparent to those members who thought Dr. David Jayne, the patent pill man, would make a very excellent successor to Senator Cooper.

George's experience in putting in proposals for locks, dams, railroad sections, &c., has rendered him very expert in the matter, and we consequently find his bids are of such a nature as likely to be accepted by the parties addressed. But there is one that will cause the rejection of the whole, if it is not withdrawn. However paradoxical it may appear, we think on the subject of a tariff the Great Contractor bids too *low!* Pennsylvania Know Nothings profess great love for high protective duties—hence this revenue tariff proposal will meet with little favor

When Mr. George Law is elected President of the United States, we will let our readers know. Also, when he has disposed of "those muskets."

VACATION OF THE CANAL.—This subject has been pretty thoroughly discussed by the press, and with one exception, in favor of putting down a little to take up a large amount. The *Chronicle* of yesterday, in speaking of the matter, says: "As the city of Pittsburgh may be said to be the real owner of the Steubenville Road, and is a large stockholder in the Connellsville, *her* interest is direct and immense. No public work of any sort, made or contemplated, is so important to the prosperity of Pittsburgh, as this ready, immediate and easy means of uniting all her railroads at one point, without cost either to her or the people. The man who may effect this will be a great public benefactor, who should ever be held in grateful remembrance."

ANOTHER ALLY.—King Bomba, the "Butcher of Naples," has joined the Western powers against the Czar of Russia. A few more such alliances and the Allies will lose entirely what little sympathy they now have among nations possessing liberal institutions. King Bomba, the "butcher," fighting for national independence and religious freedom, when he hangs or shoots any person in his kingdom suspected of entertaining any sentiments bordering on such liberality!

[For the Daily Morning Post.]

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

Editors of the Morning Post:

GENTLEMEN—In a former communication on this subject, I endeavored to point out what I conceived to be a manifest injustice to the taxpayers of the commonwealth, in the provisions of a bill for the sale of the Main Line, which had then been reported to the House of Representatives by the chairman of the committee having it in charge. Since then, I observe that Mr. Ball, the same chairman, has, with the consent of the House, substituted an entire new bill, containing some eighteen sections, which I am informed had previously been revised by, and met the approbation of, the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Philadelphia, and which is understood to offer a bargain which they will be willing to accept. This latter bill contains much that is not essential, and that will be a mere dead letter on the statute book—if the assumption that the Pennsylvania Railroad company is to become the purchaser under it, is correct, and of that fact there is but little room for doubt.

The main features of the bill are the minimum price at which the works are to be sold, the terms of payment, and the privileges conferred on the purchaser. In regard to, first, That the minimum price shall be $7,000,000: and that if the works sell for $7,500,000, or less, 20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in ninety days after sale, and the balance in ten equal annual instalments. If for over the latter sum, and up to nine millions dollars, the purchaser shall take and hold the works without any payment, except five per cent. per annum on the amount of purchase money due, for periods varying, according to the price, from five to twenty years; and at the end of either of the periods named, the payments are to commence and continue for ten years, in equal annual instalments. All the payments, as well interest as principal, are to be payable in five per cent. State stocks, at par. The privileges conferred are, the right to take the Main Line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with all its machinery, engines, tools, and appendages, hold and enjoy the same, as fully as the commonwealth now does, with perpetual corporate existence, and freedom from taxation for the same, until the whole purchase money is paid. In addition to which, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the purchaser, (which it is evidently intended they should,) they are to be released from *State Tax on Tonnage*, and the possibility of the State ever resuming their works, as is now provided for in their charter. The privilege is also given to construct a road from West Philadelphia to the Delaware front, and from Harrisburg to Columbia, or to purchase out the Harrisburg and Lancaster road, with sundry other important details, which it is unnecessary to notice here.

We have sought in vain, among the provisions of the bill, for something compelling the company purchasing to keep the canal in navigable order, and in good repair, until paid for; as also for something to protect the trade of the Susquehanna, and North and West Branch Divisions, from exactions of the school system of toll than they now pay. No such provision is there! And should this bill become a law, the purchasers may abandon such portion of the canal as suits them, or, let the whole become a dry ditch, and rely alone for revenue on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, which is not subject to injury by any act derive from such disposal of the balance of the works, as best suits them. That it would be for the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad to abandon the whole of the western, and at least the upper portion of the Juniata divisions, as soon as they should get possession of the main line, cannot for a moment be doubted; and who in this community, or in the Legislature, doubts that they will, if left unrestrained by law, pursue their interest? To see that it will be their interest to do so we need only to look at the results of the abandonment of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad for the last year, as given in the Canal Commissioners' report, viz: Net receipts, over expenses, $480,763; to which, if we add the amount of tonnage tax paid, $141,935, we have a clear profit of $672,698, which is five per cent. per annum will pay interest on $11,258,960.

It may be said that these tolls were partly derived from through freight over the canal and portage; but, inasmuch as the shipments east, at maximum rates, generally preponderate, and no credit is given at the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad for carrying them, it may be doubted whether the portion of net receipts properly belonging to that road is not even greater than shown in the report. Besides, with a portion of the canal rendered unusigable, the entire transportation will fall upon the company's road and afford them a still larger profit. The receipts over expenses, on the eastern division of the canal, with the heavy coal business now upon it, and the unrestricted right to tax in toll to the full extent it will bear, when the canal trade and business line is once secured, will yield to the corporation owning it an annual net revenue of not less than $200,000 more; or, an interest at five per cent. on $4,000,000 more of State debts. This, together with other advantages and profits to be derived by the purchaser from a state of the abandoned portions of the work, materials, &c., will swell their actual value to more than double the highest price contemplated to be received for them by the bill under consideration. And in the event of an abandonment of portions of the canal on which our citizens have made such improvements for business, which are dependent upon its cheap transportation for success, and their consequent ruin; no one acquainted with the pertinacity with which private claims, with any shadow of equity, (or even without it,) have heretofore been successfully prosecuted to the Legislature, can for a moment doubt that the interminable batch of such claims which will be hatched up by such a movement, will far exceed in amount the sum to be realized from the sale. Whether they shall be allowed or not, will of course depend upon the liberality of future Legislatures; and who can say what will be the result?

Now, I should be glad to see *all* the State works disposed of at *fair rates* to independent companies, that shall be so restricted and guarded in their charters as require the as yet to be forever kept open for public use and convenience; and prevent the main line from ever being monopolized by, or falling into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to be by them abandoned in any part, or made tributary to swell the profits of this corporation, at the expense of the local carrying trade of the State; which I am fully persuaded will be the inevitable result if the present bill should become a law.

I am aware that to attempt to raise a warning voice, or defend the rights and interests of the tax payers of the Commonwealth against the insidious encroachments of an overshadowing and grasping corporation, is for a single individual a troublesome task. But as a tax payer, I, in common with every citizen in the State, have a deep interest in resisting the efforts now making to increase our burthens—and if those who are better qualified and have more leisure, will only discharge their duty by speaking out their sentiments as plainly and fearlessly as I have endeavored to do, it will not be necessary for me to recur to this subject again.

EXAMINER.

GOOD FOR MR. SHUCK.—The California legislature, at its present session, invited a Mormon elder to participate in the devotional exercises at the morning openings. Rev. J. L. Shuck, the Baptist minister at Sacramento, wrote the following rebuke to the legislature. He says—"I am not precluded from accepting the invitation you have extended, from the fact of the assembly having, by a large vote, acknowledged the Christianity of that daring imposture of systematized licentiousness called Mormonism; and with it or its 'elders' I can have no religious affinity, sympathy, fraternity, or intercourse. I claim for myself, individually, no superiority in righteousness over other men; but as a Christian minister I do claim for Christianity a superiority over every other religious system; and as to Mormonism itself, I regard it as a dishonor to the one living and true God, a libel upon Christianity, a disgrace to the philosophy of human progress, and a bold insult to the intelligence of the nineteenth century."

Recovery for an Infringement of the Chaffee Patent.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—The case of H. H. Day & Co. *vs.* Isaac Hartshorn, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court since the 23d January, was decided this morning, a verdict having been given for Day of $4000, being damages for the use of the Chaffee patent for three months time, as covered in plaintiffs' declaration. The main questions raised were the validity of the Chaffee patent, and the title of plaintiffs to that patent. The verdict is general for plaintiffs on all the questions submitted to the jury.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-third Congress.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act for the better protection of life and property from vessels shipwrecked on the coasts of the United States. Approved December 14, 1854.

An act to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for salt springs therein. Approved December 15, 1854.

An act to provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in the territory of Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization. Approved December 19, 1854.

An act allowing the further time of two years to those holding entries in the Virginia military district in Ohio, which were made prior to the 1st of January, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented. Approved December 19, 1854.

An act to authorize the issue of patents to lands in any State or territory in certain cases. Approved December 22, 1854.

An act to suppress the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia. Approved December 27, 1854.

An act vesting the title of the United States to certain lands in the city of Cincinnati. Approved December 29, 1854.

An act to provide for the contingent expenses of the territory of Nebraska. Approved December 30, 1854.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to establish an auxiliary watch for the protection of public and private property in the city of Washington." Approved January 5, 1855.

An act for the liquidation of the penitentiary indebtedness. Approved January 3, 1855.

An act giving the assent of Congress to the cession by the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York, of the District of Boston Four Corners. Approved January 3, 1855.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the provisions of the act of Congress of 3d March, 1851, and the second section of its supplement of 18th January, 1853, so as to enable the Board of Land Commissioners in California to close their adjudication of private titles in that State, and for other purposes. Approved January 10, 1855.

An act making appropriations for the construction of certain military roads in the territories of Nebraska and Washington. Approved February 6, 1855.

An act to divide the State of Ohio into two judicial districts, and to provide for holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States therein. Approved February 10, 1855.

An act changing the appropriation for the erection of a building in the city of Milwaukie, for a custom house, post office, and the United States Courts. Approved February 10, 1855.

An act to secure the rights of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof. Approved February 10, 1855.

An act to divide the State of Illinois into two judicial districts. Approved February 13, 1855.

An act to refund to the officers of the customs and others, of the district of Penobscot and Passamaquoddy, certain moneys. Approved February 13, 1855.

An act to amend "an act making appropriations for the improvement of several harbors and rivers," approved August 30, 1852. Approved February 13, 1855.

An act to continue temporarily the offices of Register and Receiver at Vincennes, Indiana. Approved February 13, 1855.

An act authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act to regulate the salaries of District Judges of the United States. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act for the erection of a military post at or near Pembina river, in the territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act for the construction of a military road in Oregon Territory. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the United States for the district of Maryland, and for a post office at Baltimore city, Maryland. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act to establish an additional land district in the territory of Oregon. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act making appropriations for improving certain military roads in the territory of Minnesota. Approved February 17, 1855.

An act making an appropriation for a territorial road in the territory of Nebraska. Approved February 19, 1855.

An act to provide for holding the additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri, and for holding special terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the northern district of Ohio. Approved February 21, 1855.

An act to establish the office of Surveyor-General of Oregon, and to provide for school section of lands in that territory. Approved February 21, 1855.

An act concerning the apprehension and delivery of deserters from foreign vessels resting in the ports of the United States. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to establish a fifth additional land district in the state of Wisconsin. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to provide for holding the United States courts in the Southern district of Florida, in cases of the absence or disability of either of the Judges of these districts. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States. Approved February 24, 1855.

An act to provide for the payment of such revenues due the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act to regulate the efficiency of the navy. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act making appropriations for military defences at Proctor's Island, in Louisiana. Approved February 28, 1855.

An act confirming the canal selections to the state of Ohio. Approved March 1, 1855.

An act extending in certain cases the provisions of the act entitled "an act to extend to complete rights to certain settlers upon public lands." Approved March 3, 1855. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to amend an act to establish a land district in the state of Florida, to be called the district of Tampa. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to settle certain accounts between the United States and the state of Alabama. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to establish a Circuit Court in and for the state of California. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to establish the collection districts of Cape Fergusson, and for other purposes, in the territory of Oregon, and to fix the salaries of the collectors of the customs therein. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to provide a mint at San Francisco, in California. Approved March 3, 1855.

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An act authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional revenue cutters. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to provide a more efficient discipline in the navy. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails between ports of call upon the isthmus during the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, 1855, and 30th of June, 1856. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to amend the act approved 20th August, 1852, entitled "An act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at St. Peter's river, in the territory of Minnesota," and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act changing the times of holding the United States courts in Michigan. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act authorizing the corporate authorities of Georgetown to impose additional taxes, and for other purposes. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act to amend "an act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th of June, 1854, and approved August 5, 1854. Approved March 2, 1855.

An act in addition to certain acts granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act to change the boundaries of the land districts in the state of Iowa, and for other purposes.

An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act to provide accommodations for the United States courts in the city of Jackson, Mississippi.

An act allowing the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia Military Districts in Ohio, which were made prior to the 1st January, 1852, to have the same surveyed and patented.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act to amend an act, approved the 4th of August, 1854, entitled "an act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators."

An act for carrying into effect the convention upon the subject of claims against the United States and Great Britain, of February, 1853.

An act extending the provisions of the act of August 4th, 1854, entitled "an act to grant the right of way to all railroads and plank roads and macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States to the public lands in the territories."

An act to establish in the State of Mississippi; Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee; and Hickman, in the State of Kentucky, ports of delivery.

An act to appropriate money to remove the obstructions in the Savannah river, below the city of Savannah, in the state of Georgia.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for repairs of barracks and quarters for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands.

An act to reorganize the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30 of June, 1856.

An act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the territory of Kansas.

An act to provide for the erection of public buildings in the territory of Nebraska.

An act to organize an institution for the insane of the army and navy, and of the District of Columbia, in said District.

An act to improve the laws of the District of Columbia, and to codify the same.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June.

An act making appropriations for the service of the post-office department during the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

An act for the construction of certain military roads in the territory of Kansas.

An act further to amend the act entitled "an act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes."

PRIVATE SOLUTIONS.

Resolution to modify or change the original of the Custom House at New Orleans; approved December, 1854.

Resolution for the appointment of regents in the Smithsonian Institution; approved December 27, 1854.

Resolution providing for the engraving, lithographing and publishing of drawings, maps, charts, or other papers for Congress; approved January 19, 1855.

Resolution relative to the construction of the laws for the allowance of additional compensation to the clerks in the Census Bureau; approved February 3, 1855.

Resolution respecting the Arctic Expedition, commanded by Parent Assistant Surgeon E. K. Kane; approved February 3, 1855.

Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant general by brevet, for eminent services; approved February 15, 1855.

Resolution accepting the sword of General Andrew Jackson, and returning the thanks of Congress to the family of the late general Robert Armstrong; approved February 28, 1855.

Resolution in relation to the New Orleans Custom House; approved March 2, 1855.

Resolution explanatory of an act passed August 4th, 1854.

Resolution making appropriation for the purchase of territorial libraries.

Resolution making appropriation for the payment of those entitled to the benefit of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed March 3d, 1855, voting extra compensation to pages, folders and others.

Resolution explanatory of the act giving compensation to Judges Woodbridge and Chipman.

☞ **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 curse, which will astound you.

☞ See advertisement. feb26:m

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH,

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

The Loring Case.

BOSTON, March 6.—The legislative committee in Loring's case continued in session six hours to day. Theodore Parker advocated his removal on the ground of violation of the moral law, and violation of the law of the State. R. H. Dana, Jr., made an argument of four hours, in which he contended that the power of removal by address was intended only for extreme cases, and was exercised in but one instance during seventy-five years, and that for incompetency. If exercised in this case by one party, another party of different character might make this a precedent to remove for no good reason. This removal would impair the integrity of the judiciary, and be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. Wendell Phillips closed the hearing of the petitioners.

Naval.

NORFOLK, March 7.—The naval constructor, Hart, has examined the Jameson and reports her seaworthy. Her officers disagree and a survey will be ordered by the Department. The Bainbridge was towed up to the navy yard. The storm was terrific; she lost three guns and her anchors; her bulwarks were carried away, and she was otherwise injured. Her officers say she is a fine sea vessel.

Maine Elections.

BANGOR, ME., March 6.—The town elections throughout the State, as far as heard from, have resulted in favor of the Know Nothings. At Bath they have elected their Mayor, Freeman H. Morse, and the entire City Council.

New York Election.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—Griswold, Democrat and Know Nothing, is elected Mayor by 200 majority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Wholesale Grocers, Liquor Dealers, and Manufacturers.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now importing a superior quality of OIL OF ORGANS, of which 36 of an ounce with 60 gallons pure Spirit will produce a fine Cognac Brandy. His ESSENCES OF ROCHELLE and OTARD'S BRANDY, of JAMAICA and ST. CROIX RUM, ARAC, CITRON and PEACH BRANDY, HOLLAND SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, and SCOTCH WHISKY, are acknowledged by the New York merchants to be the standard after them. Directions for use will invariably be given by

DR. LEWIS FEUTCHWANGER,
141 Maiden Lane, New York.

N. B.—Photographic and Daguerreotype Chemicals, Metals and Patent Medicines, Bromine, Iodine, Cyanide, Potassium, Oxide Silver, Distilled Mercury, Nitrate Strontes, Thorn's Ext. Copaiva, Fumigating Pastiles, Plating, Bismuth, Sebiol, Sanguaraia, Colocynth, Gentine Root, Virginia Blue, Indigo, Oils, Juniper, Canary, Pemento, Bitter Almonds. mh8:3tod

Effectual Remedy for Worms.

THE LESSONS of experience are the most reliable, and if not too costly are sought after by the practical. The following is the voluntary testimony of a worthy and well known physician, relative to his experience of the efficacy of R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, during a practice of twenty-five years.

GRANADA, Miss., May 23, 1853.

Mssrs. R. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

GENTLEMEN:—I am one of those individuals backward in giving certificates but in the present instance consider it a duty to humanity. I have in large and extensive practice of medicine for twenty-five years, and have never met with any remedy so effectual for worms as your Vermifuge. In adults, even in case of fever, I have administered it carry off calomel taken the previous night, and from 500 Million evacuations and worms to follow. I sure no other Vermifuge in my practice, and do so no better.

Respectfully,
W. M. HANKINS, M. D.

Prepared and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 56 First and Wood streets mh8:3w

For Rent,

A FARM CONTAINING 50 ACRES OF LAND, under a high state of cultivation, with a large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, recently built and of modern style; good Barn, Stabling, &c., situated on the south bank of the Monongahela river, 6 miles above Pittsburgh, in one of the most beautiful and pleasant localities anywhere to be found. Possession given on or before the 1st of April next. Inquire of H. GRIFFITH,
mh8:3t 153 Wood street.

Notice to Kansas Emigrants.

THE PITTSBURGH & KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL AID SOCIETY will meet here positively on FRIDAY MORNING. All members are requested to be on board the steamer TROPIC at that time. Any person willing to go with the Company can now see Capt. J. FRENCH on board. mh8:3t

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 Sophia Beck, Third Ward, Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth,—That your petitioner intends to provide herself with a suitable and commodious house of entertainment for travelers and others, at her dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant her a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

SOPHIA BECK.

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.

George W. Murphy, B. Burns, W. J. Anderson, Adam Wilson, J. J. Wilson, F. Meinhardt, John Ryan, Jr., John M. Irwin, Peter McKosker, Thomas Simmons, Benjamin Mintz. mh 3t

HARDWARE
FOR
Saddlers and Carriage Makers.

R. T. LEECH, JR.,
No. 127 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH,
Also, Cloths, Damasks, Laces, Moss, Bunt Stuff, Springs, &c., &c.

Monongahela Bridge.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1855.

THE President and Managers of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., on the Capital Stock, for six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the TOLL HOUSE, on and after the 12th instant.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

MURPHY'S
NEW EAGLE HAT MANUFACTORY,
NO. 182 WOOD STREET, one door
from the corner of Liberty, is now open.
The proprietor is himself a practical
Hatter, having had fifteen years experience
at the business, ten years as a practical workman; having
worked in the principal establishments in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and the New England States; feels
confident that his practical experience as a Hatter,
he can furnish not only as good but a better and cheaper
article than anything heretofore offered to the Pittsburgh
public—*all of his own manufacture.* decl6tf

To Farmers, Gardeners and Nurserymen.

FIVE thousand bushels pure BONEDUST, fine ground;
1000 " " pure BONEDUST, coarse ground;
1000 barrels patent American FERTILIZER.

A. & G. HONFELER offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the above valuable Fertilizers, which they manufacture at their new, extensive establishment, situated 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. Ten or fifteen bushels pure Bonedust per acre will so nourish the land that its good effects will be realized 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 benefits derived from it. It is suited to every variety of soil, and all crops are benefitted by it—vines and trees more particularly. The patent American Fertilizer possesses essential properties once carry to stimulate the growth of plants and green vegetables, and destroys insects. As a manure, for gardening, it cannot be excelled. Directions furnished. Orders must be addressed to A. HOEVELER,
mh6:3w:m 449 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' DEPOSIT BANK,
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1855.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4 per cent., on the Capital Stock, paid in out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th instant.

mh6:td] Signed: S. D. JONES, Cashier.

NEW BOOKS—Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern, fourth supply;
Women by John G. Saxe, fifth edition, enlarged and improved;
Minnesota and its Resources, by John W. Bond;
Alone, by Marion Harland;
Wolfert's Roost, by Washington Irving;
The Prairie Bird, by Hon. Augustus Murray;
Pride and Prejudice, by Miss Austen;
Heirers of Bellefont, by Emerson Bennett;
The Know Nothing Almanac. Received and for sale by
W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
No. 45 Fifth street.

P. S.—The subscribers have removed their cheap Periodical Office and Book Store from 76 Fourth street to the above place. mh6

IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORK—Every one afflicted with certain diseases would consult his own interest by obtaining Dr RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE. The nature, symptoms, progress and consequences of every Neverval Disease, mainly and distinctly described; including diseases resembling venereal—to be found in no other. On Masturbation, much new and invaluable information is given, with the only true treatment and cure. Stricture, its perfect and radical cure. Also, all the remedies, the proper doses, mode of preparing, &c., are faithfully given, so as to be practically useful to every one, in every place, and it is the only truly Political Medical Work published for general use. Fourteenth edition, 342 pp., with plates. Price one dollar. Sold by S. L. CUTHBERT,
mh6 140 Third street.

BOUNTY LANDS—For the soldiers, Chaplains, Teamsters and Flotilla men, who have served the United States in any of her wars, their heirs and widows, are entitled to Bounty Land, by a late law. Any such who may wish to obtain their rights, by furnishing their claim, can have them promptly attended to. Information given gratis. THOMAS WOODS,
mh6 Bounty Land and Pension Agent, 75 Fourth st.

FINE FRENCH CHINTZES—Some fine styles of new French Chintzes, just received by
A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth street.
mh6

EMBROIDERIES—A. A. MASON & CO., 25 Fifth street, have just received a large assortment of Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, &c., just received by
HAGAN & AHL, 91 Market street.
mh6

AUSTRIAN EMBROIDERIES—A full assortment of Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, &c., just received by
HAGAN & AHL, 91 Market street.
mh6

☞ **The Great Restorative Power and Absolute Cure by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.**—Mr. Jonathan Houghtam, 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 preeminent 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.

☞ **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 analysis. We confidently commend all parents to seek its acquaintance, for surely such a friend, who laughs at death and suffering, restores the blind, lame, half, 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. 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. feb17dlw2w

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well fitted in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them cood, and suitable to the season. GRIBBLE'S establishment 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 the *greatest forte*. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dec9) B. 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

☞ **Horticultural Notice.**—The Pittsburgh HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their regular *Monthly Meeting* on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the office of James Wardrop, Fifth street. A. M. STEVENSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH INDEPENDENT COLLEGE,
ATHENÆUM BUILDINGS, LIBERTY ST., NEAR WOOD.

JOHN BARRY, having leased and fitted up a large and commodious room in the above building in a most elegant manner, intends opening a school where young Ladies and Gentlemen can acquire a practical and thorough knowledge of BOOK-KEEPING in all its forms and accounts. MATHEMATICS, in all its various phases, from the least difficult to the most difficult, is taught and explained in the most clear, simple, correct and proper manner. mh6:3t

A TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT will be under the charge of as good and experienced a Penman as is in the country. All persons wishing to acquire a good hand will be taught at short hours. No humbug specimens among at the door to entrap the innocent and swindle the unsuspecting.

A LADY will be present to take charge of a department for a lady, who is expert in Mathematics and a finished Geographer.

COURSE OF COMMERCIAL LAW.—I am about making an arrangement with one of the best and most able lecturers on Commercial Law in the city