Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:::::::::::::::::MARCH 20

☞ **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.

☞ **The Democratic Committee of Correspondence** for Allegheny County are requested to meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

R. B. GUTHRIE, Ch'n.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

John Cunningham,	D. R. Williams,
Wm. Wilson,	A. Holstein,
L. B. Patterson,	Thos. J. Keenan,
Thos. B. Hamilton,	J. Herdman,
Henry Ingram,	James A. Irwin,
Barnet Ford,	G. F. Gillmore,
Wm. M. Porter.	John M. Irwin,
Thos. Farley,	Alex. Black,
Edmund Snowden,	John Mellon,
Dr. A. H. Gross,	Chas. Barnett,
F. H. Collier,	Francis Felix, mh19
Jacob M'Collister.	

THE NEWS.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week were 194; in New York 515.

We have received English papers by the Canada's mails, but they contain nothing new that has not before been published.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday, says that not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the report of the Czar's death is entertained by the President, cabinet, or foreign officials.

New Hampshire has gone to the ——. Besides electing Metcalf by nearly 2000 over all, the opposition have elected ten Senators, the Democrats one. There was no choice in district six. The House stands 221 opposition to 79 democrats.

The Secretary of the Navy has purchased for $50,000, the steam propeller City of Boston, for the purpose of despatching her on the expedition in search of Commander Kane. She will be despatched as soon she can be refitted, probably about the first of June.

The celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland is to be celebrated this year with unusual spirit in Baltimore. Delegations are to be present from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. The address will be delivered by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler.

Judge Edmonds publishes a letter acknowledging that he has been humbugged by Mr. Ewer, the Californian who wrote an article for a magazine, giving what he pretended was a revelation from a spirit in the other world, but which spirit had no existence except in the brain of Mr. Ewer. The editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph* also took the bait; and the judge even went so far as to write to the author of the article that he had had several communications from the same spirit! Mr. Ewer published this letter, which the judge condemns as a breach of confidence. It is proper here to say that several "circles" in New York have published cards declaring they repudiated the California spirit from the first, notwithstanding it was endorsed by a judge and an editor.

WHO IS EMPEROR?

Some of the eastern papers express strong doubts as to the truth of the report that the Czar is dead. The fact is no better authenticated than was the announcement last fall that Sebastopol was taken. It is said that Lord Palmerston announced the fact in Parliament, which it is supposed would not have been done had there been any doubt on the subject. But it will be recollected that the French Emperor made a similar announcement to his army last fall that Sebastopol was taken. It may prove a mistake; but the next steamer will clear up all doubts on the subject.

It is argued that various reasons of State would induce the royal family to conceal the death of the Emperor for a few days, at least, until his successor has taken possession of the throne, and made arrangements to prevent any public disturbances. But according to the report received it would appear that his death was made known all over Europe on the same day that he died. It is stated too that at London the funds rose, and a large speculation would be realized out of the report whether true or false. For such a purpose such false reports are often manufactured. We must, therefore, consider the report doubtful, until the next steamer's news confirm or contradict it.

There seems to be much doubt and difference of opinion as to his successor. Some affirm that his second son, Constantine, is the heir to the throne. But he is not the oldest son. Alexander was the oldest, and was born in 1818. At that time the Czar Nicholas had small prospect of ever being Emperor. His brother Alexander was on the throne, and another brother, Constantine, was older than he, and entitled to the succession. But Constantine was a brute, if not a lunatic, and the Emperor prevailed on him to make a formal deed of relinquishment of his right to the succession, and consequently on the death of Alexander, Nicholas became Emperor in 1825. It is urged, then, that Alexander, the son of Nicholas, having been born while his father was neither the Emperor nor the heir apparent, will not be entitled to succeed him. This, however, is not the usual rule of hereditary descent.

It is a matter of no trifling importance to the world to learn whether Alexander or Constantine becomes Emperor. Their characters are widely different; and the condition and fate of Europe for years may be involved in the issue. Alexander is inclined to peace, is of mild and amiable disposition, and would doubtless soon obtain peace for his empire. He is said to be a man of good capacity, but more inclined to literary pursuits than to the cares of State, and the perils of war. On the other hand, Constantine is of the war party,—bold, resolute, talented, accomplished; a man of action and a man of war; and very popular with the army, the navy and the people. He has undoubtedly more capacity than Alexander, and, with him on the throne, that mighty empire will maintain the conflict unflinchingly, and submit to no humiliation. It is even argued by some that, should Alexander claim his right, an effort may be made to place Constantine on the throne by force. Such things have not been uncommon in the history of the Russian monarchy. Paul, the father of Nicholas, was murdered to make way for his son Alexander. Numerous other assassinations have many times changed the order of succession. Peter the Great destroyed the life of his own son that the crown might descend to another. Catherine II. procured the murder of her husband, and became herself Empress, and was long equally distinguished for her ability as a ruler, and her immorality as a woman. But the Russian people are now more civilized, and the family of Nicholas are distinguished for good moral character, education and accomplishments. It is not likely that the crimes of ruder ages will be re-enacted at St. Petersburgh now; or that a civil war will be added to the present tremendous conflict with foreign nations.

Of the new Emperor, Alexander II., if he is Emperor, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"The new Czar was born on the 26th of April 1818, and accordingly is nearly thirty-seven. If not of extraordinary abilities, he possesses fair capacity and intellect. If not gifted with the iron will of his father, and if marked by a certain mildness of temper, he has exhibited more than once considerable energy. He has a poetical and chivalrous turn of mind, and is Russian to the core. Years ago he urged the use of the Russian language at Court, instead of French. As Grand Duke, he was always kindly to any pure, genuine Russian development in literature and policy.

"Could it be admitted that the war, at the start, had not the approval of the new Emperor, he will feel it necessary to prosecute it vigorously, unless a peace, acceptable to Russia, can be obtained. In honor of the memory of his father, whom he loved devotedly, and to whom he looked with great deference, he will so act. He was always treated by the deceased Czar with the utmost fondness—always as the most confidential friend, and as his successor. For about eighteen years the Grand Duke has been habitually present at Cabinet meetings, giving his opinion and sharing with his father the thorny and heavy burdens of absolute power. It was the sin of the late Emperor to sit his son to sway the imperial sceptre, and not allow him to be taken unawares in his new position. Alexander II. therefore ascends the throne not as a mere novice, but wholly aware of the great task before him. If so disposed, he could not change the policy of the Empire. The late Czar, doltzed as he was by the Russian people, will now be looked upon as a kind of martyr to the strong and wide coalition against him, and his sudden death will, in our view, tend fresh fuel to the warlike flame. In this point of view, the death of Nicholas creates no new probability of peace, nor renders it possible to count on any concession to the allies which he would not have made.

"Another probability which merits consideration is that the King of Prussia, the uncle of the new Czar, with the Prussian Court, and the officers of the army, and, of course, what is called politically the Russian party at Berlin, moved by the sentiment of so called chivalrous honor, will not desert the young Autocrat. Indeed, they will be likely to espouse his cause more decidedly. Nor should we be astonished to hear that Francis Joseph, moved by common courtesy, should mediate for an armistice, to give time to the new sovereign to assume his royal charge, to ascertain his position and decide on his policy. That such a demand, made by Austria, and backed by Prussia, would be acceded to by the English Cabinet, at least, is probable."

Alexander II, the new Emperor, married a princess of the house of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he has four children. He is highly educated, and is familiar with military affairs.

OLE BULL'S OPERA PROJECT.—Ole Bull has told his side of the story about the fizzling out of the Opera, at the Academy of Music, and as is generally the case, there *are* two sides. We should judge, after reading both accounts, Mr. Bull was very seriously victimized by Maretzek, Strakosch and family. He says he first befriended these two worthies when they were in an exceedingly needy condition, by taking them in partnership with him in his musical tours through this country; and that the opera project was theirs entirely,—Maretzek holding out as an inducement that he could hire artists at half half what is usually paid. Instead of doing this, however, he engaged Mrs Maretzek and Mrs. Strakosch (whose husband's, by the way, are cousins) the first at the rate of $7,200 a year, and the second at $4,800. Besides these he hired Barili, a brother of Mrs. Strakosch at $600 per month, and eight others, who were "all in the family," at extravagant salaries. The only artist Mr. Bull engaged was Signorina Vestavali, against whom the two other prima donnas made common cause for the purpose of driving her off the stage. He says further that the indignant and indigent artists, who held a meeting and denounced him, were principally the brothers, brothers-in-law, and cousins of the aforesaid Strakosch and Maretzek; and that so far from his pocketing the receipts, his account stands thus: Paid to employees, artists, and advanced to Strakosch and Maretzek $13,982 25. From which take $1,169, the whole amount he received from the seven performances, and it leaves him out of pocket $12,813 25.

COURTS OF MEDIATION.—A bill has been introduced into the legislature of Massachusetts, to establish Courts of Mediation. A certain number of persons are to be elected in each town by the inhabitants to act as mediators. The office is to be one of honor and not of profit —no fee is to be received except for personal expenses or disbursements. The causes of notion of which this Mediation Court is to take cognizance are libel, slander, malicious persecution, breach of promise of marriage, assault and battery, false imprisonment, and actions of contract on claims not exceeding $100. Parties may voluntarily appear before the court without notice. A reconciliation effected before this court is to be a final determination of the matter in controversy.

This looks very much like stealing the old thunder of Brother Clapp. It is plain we are not sufficiently Know Nothing in this State for "Courts of Conciliation." Massachusetts probably is.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Dennis Kennedy, corner of Wooster and Olive streets, New Haven, Conn., desires information concerning his brother, James Kennedy, formerly of Kildare County, Ireland, who he says has resided in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for a number of years.

[From the New York Herald of Sunday:]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

The way it was got up and how it fell to pieces.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1855.

The Kinney Expedition has collapsed—gone to smash—and Messrs Cooper and Cost Johnson, like old Micawber, are waiting for "something to turn up."

You know that the deed to the land—ract about equal in size to the State of New York—originally derived by some Greytown merchants from the late Mosquito King in exchange for whisky and other necessaries, was bought up on speculation by Mr. Senator Cooper, Cost Johnson, and a company of Wall street kite flyers. Their plan was to turn this land into money. This could never be done with the slow natives; but if Yankees could be brought in, it would pay prodigiously. The plan, then, was Yankee colonization, grants to actual settlers, &c., holding the copper and coal, and best timber lands, subject to rent or to sale. The British Minister, Crampton, was sounded on the peace policy dodge—he had no objection. The company was organized, and Joe White was made President. His connection with the Transit Company had given him the necessary political and commercial knowledge of Central American affairs. The next thing was the active man to organize a company of settlers. Colonel Kinney, of Texas, was hit upon as the very man for the business. He was providentially in Washington—he was ready for it—he accepted. Then there appeared in the *Union* and *Star* several articles, thrown out as feelers. They worked well. The plot was good; and so the next move was a meeting of the directors and stockholders in New York, in view of active operations

They met at the Metropolitan Hotel, Colonel Kinney cock of the walk. White suggested the necessity of conciliating Nicaragua and Costa Rica—a special ambassador with vouchers from Crampton and Marcy would do it. But he would require some money—a few thousand dollars cash, including a doneeur, perhaps, to the chiefs of the aforesaid governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Good idea. But the company had no money. Couldn't Mr White advance a few thousands? Cooper & Co. had given him a good lot of their land scrip; they could give him more of it; but they had no cash to spare. White said no. The poverty of the company disgusted White, and thus their New York conferences dissolved.

Cooper, Cost Johnson and Kinney returned to Washington, and resolved to dispense with negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. If they demurred, a Yankee colony of a thousand men could whip them all out. Good Look at Texas. Just as well have a new Anglo-American republic as not. White heard of this, and resigned his office and his scrip. Thereupon Col. Kinney and Cooper elected Cost Johnson president; and Cooper and Johnson elected Kinney as lieutenant-general of the new propagandist expedition. But White saw at a glance that such an expedition would break up the Nicaragua Transit Company, and ruin their business. So he hurried on here, and posted up Marcy and Crampton on the opening filibustering character which this project had assumed.

What next? Marcy sent instructions all along the coast to the United States Marshals to keep a sharp look for the sailing of Kinney's vessels, and to stop them, and Crampton sent orders to Admiral Fanshawe, of the British West India squadron, to stop Col. Kinney's ships should they attempt an entrance into the waters of the Mosquito coast. Marcy followed up his instructions with a proclamation, and White returned to New York as quietly as he came.

The result is that the scheme is broken up, and Kinney retires the loser; Cooper, Johnson and company have their thirty-five millions of acres awaiting orders. As soon as they can raise a few thousand dollars, they will probably fall back upon the original plan of White—a treaty of peace with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is, most probably, too late for this, and the company are likely to continue one of the richest landed companies in the world, on paper, without the ability of raising a single dollar, even among the greenhorns of Wall street, upon all their vast possessions. It was a little South Sea bubble—nothing more.

Magazines.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, for February, has been on our table for some days. It has nine excellent articles, either one of which is worth more than the price of the number. For sale by the Agents, Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co.

BALLOU'S DOLLAR MONTHLY, is the title of a magazine published by M. M. Ballou, in Boston; and is well worth its very low price. It contains one hundred pages good original and selected reading, in each number. Tales, essays, criticisms, short sketches, humorous articles, poetry, &c., make its pages interesting. The April number is for sale by Gildenfenney & Co., at his new depot, No. 45 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre.

THE HORTICULTURAL REVIEW AND BOTANICAL MAGAZINE, for September and October is at hand. It is a little late for these numbers, but the publisher assures us he will bring up the back copies as fast as possible. To those interested in gardens and flowers, this review would be an invaluable assistant. It is conducted by John A. Warder, M. D., and James W. Ward, Esq. All business communications should be addressed to John A. Warder, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA!

FAILURE OF FIVE BANKING HOUSES!

GREAT MONETARY EXCITEMENT!

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Northern Light arrived off Sandy Hook last evening, and reached the dock a little after 10 o'clock this morning She brings San Francisco dates to the 26th They were brought down by the Uncle Sam The Northern Light brings 262 passengers, and $92,000 in gold. Business was entirely prostrate, caused by the suspension of five Banking Houses. The news of Page & Bacon's difficulty reached San Francisco on the 17th, causing a great run on their house. They met the run, and paid half a million. A meeting of merchants and bankers was held, who declared the house sound; this restored confidence, and their affairs seemed to wear a better aspect. On the 22d, however, Page, Bacon & Co., suspended, followed on the 23d by Adams & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Robinson & Co., and Wright's Mint Deposit. The excitement was intense. Adams & Co. closed all their branches without paying a dollar, except in San Francisco, where, on the 22d, they stood a run of $200,000 Wells & Fargo closed here, but the country branches paid as long as their coin lasted, and were still paying as fast as coin could be obtained in exchange for dust and bars. This house announced that they would resume in San Francisco on the 26th. It was feared that Adams & Co. could not resume under 60 days, if at all. Page, Bacon & Co. will resume in a few days; their depositors having granted time on $400,000 assets.

A large failure caused the detention of the steamer until the 26th.

There are rumors of heavy failures among the merchants, but there is nothing authentic.

Owing to the scarcity of water, but little gold had been taken from the mines. Heavy rains commenced on the 25th, and still continued when the steamer left.

There was no election for Senator. The joint convention adjourned *sine die* on the 16th. The vote stood 60 to 44; those voting in the minority were principally friends of Gwin.

The news from Kern River is of an exciting character. The miners, it is said, are averaging $20 per day. The steamers going down are crowded with passengers.

On the morning of the 18th, the St. Charles Hotel and Hillman's Hotel, San Francisco, were destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.

In Nevada, sixteen houses were burnt on the 16th, and in Stockton twenty five houses were destroyed by fire on the 21st

Indian hostilities are on the increase. Some white men and about seventy Indians were killed.

The native Californians have held several meetings at San Francisco, for taking steps to emigrate to Sonora.

The Mariposa Gold Mining Company, a London concern, was sold out by the Sheriff.

Washington's birth-day was celebrated at San Francisco by a firemen's parade, and appropriate ceremonies at the Metropolitan Theatre

Owing to the monetary difficulties, recently arrived ships were not discharged

The steamers Oregon from Panama and Sierra Nevada from San Juan, arrived up. The Oregon Legislature adjourned on the 1st February.

The Washington Legislature have made Olympia the capital of Washington territory.

Messrs Page, Bacon & Co. states that they would certainly resume business on the 1st March, in San Francisco and all their branches.

In Central America, Chomerro still succeeded, having taken all the towns occupied by the Revolutionists, except Leon.

Sandwich Islands dates to the 3d February are received, but they contain no news The ship Portsmouth had arrived at Tahiti, all being well; she would soon sail direct for the United States.

Sydney, Australia, dates to the 20th December are received. A riot occurred at Ballarat, which resulted in a conflict between the troops and miners. Twelve miners and twenty-two troopers were killed.

At San Juan, the people were anxiously looking for the Kinney party. The British war steamer Devastation was in the harbor. The steamer Fulton left Jamaica on the 7th; all well.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—Although business has been very dull, the quotations exhibit a general advance upon the previous mail. Quicksilver 64 cents per flask. Lard 14½ @ 16. New Butter 45@47½. Hams 19; clear Pork 21.

Kissane Convicted---The San Francisco Failures.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Kissane was found guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Judge Hall dismissed the libel against the suspected steamer Massachusetts, but gave the usual certificate of probable cause for libel.

The oil factory of Kerrigan & Dougherty, of Henry street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not ascertained—insured for $10,000.

Wells, Fargo & Co. publish a card setting forth the solidity of their firm, declaring that every engagement will be fully met. Their business here goes on as usual.

A letter to the *Herald*, placed on board the Uncle Sam as she was leaving San Francisco, says that Adams & Co. have made arrangements with their creditors within the last half hour to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar cash, and take assignees paper for the balance. They will be going in two weeks.

From Mexico,

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—New Orleans papers contain details of Mexican news to the 5th inst. The *Heraldo* of the 4th says the insurgents were flying before Santa Anna, and his presence South had been sufficient to make the Revolutionists experience the greatest rout.

A letter from the Minister of War, dated Iguala, March 1st, says that Moreno had been captured by Santa Anna, and would be executed. The rebels were also routed by the government troops at Piedro Gorda.

Gen. Ampudia has taken possession of Yucatan, and the war is there ended. The accounts are given with the usual Mexican bombast, and are probably exaggerated.

Dates from Rio Grande to the 28th ult., and Galveston to the 10th inst., are received, but there is no news from either quarter.

Latest from Havana.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamer Cahawba arrived this morning, with Havana dates to the 14th. The cases of Pinto, Cadalzo and Pinelo were concluded by the military court, which pronounced sentence of death to all, thus transcending the decision of Fiscal, which was death to Pinto, ten years imprisonment to Juan Cadalzo, and banishment to Pinglo. The Consuls of foreign nations have called upon the Captain General to induce clemency, but were refused admission. The execution of Pinto will take place.

At Havana, business was improving. The Princeton and British war steamer Buzzard were at Havana.

Sentenced to be Hung.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—A motion was made for a new trial in the case of Parks, which was overruled, and he was sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in June.

Destructive Fire.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., March 18.—A fire occurred this morning, which consumed fourteen buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss $16,000.

Body of Emma Moore Found.

ROCHESTER, March 19.—The body of Emma Moore, whose mysterious appearance a few months since caused much excitement, was found under the ice in a mill-race by a boy drawing water, and identified by her ear jewels, bonnet, &c.

One hundred and fifty guns were fired by the citizens in honor of the reciprocity proclamation.

☞ **Worms**—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, 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.,
mh19:daw 60 Wood street.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

FROM THE 1st OF NEXT APRIL, TO

☞ **No. 53 FIFTH STREET.** ☜

H. KLEBER respectfully informs the public, that on the 1st day of April next, he will REMOVE HIS MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS to

No. 53 Fifth street, next door to Masonic Hall,

And a few doors from the Post Office.

The New Establishment will be fitted up in the most elegant manner, and the Pianos kept on the second floor, in a richly furnished and spacious saloon.

A SPENDID NEW STOCK OF

GRAND PIANOS—FULL GRAND AND SEMI-GRAND,
FULL SERPENTINE PIANOS,
SERPENTINE PIANOS,
LOUIS XIV. STYLE PIANOS;

—AND OF—

ALL OTHER PLAIN STYLES OF PIANOS;
MELODEONS, SERAPHINES, etc., etc.

Is on the way, and the public are politely invited to call and examine the premises, stock of Goods, etc.

H. KLEBER,

mh14:1m No. 101 Third st., sign of the Golden Harp.

The Great Revolution in Medicine!

It is accomplished! The want of centuries is supplied! IN MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL we have a medicine that destroys disease, without weakening the system; that enlightens the spirits, without entailing subsequent depression; that cures indigestion in all its forms and consequences, that restores the shattered nerves to full vigor, that regulates the bowels and the liver, that causes the constitution itself to recuperate—and that in fact answers the purpose all stimulant, all nervine preparations, all cathartics and all alteratives, without producing any of the unpleasant after effects which follow the use of ordinary medicines. The Arabian herb which forms its basis seems to be the very thing for which herbalists and physicians, chemists and pharmaceutists, have searched in all ages, and, until now, searched in vain. *Let the sick rejoice!*

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

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

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

AGENTS:
G. W. KEYSER,
SMALLEES & CO. } Pittsburgh.
FLEMING BROS.
mh14:1m

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

ON and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN will leave at 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " at 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " at 3 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Sandusky and Cleveland; at Crestline, Mansfield, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c.; and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.

Through Tickets sold to Cincinnati, Louisville St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House.
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855

☞ **Piles**, neglected, often prove fatal, lead to consumption; anoint the parts three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form in the rectum, the insert the "Fice syringe," filled with Extractor, and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age or virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the anus. Bleeding they cause sometimes to the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bone, and keep the blood from running up the vessels, similar to the blood being kept at the top of your finger when a string is tied tight around it; which is frequent, and for excitation humors and ulcers to form therein, then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above; also, rub it well over the loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural belts that support the bowels will be restored and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied very cases will be cured. It never fails.

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 mh20:dawtw

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well fitted in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them cost, and warrant to run SMOOTH. GRIBBLE has got all that is necessary to effect that great consumation, 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 210 LIBERTY STREET, head of Wood.

P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dew) B. GRIBBLE

☞ **Neuralgia.**—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others, who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used, and the best blood purifier known.

☞ See advertisement in another column. [mh16:1m

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—WM. BAGALEY, President;
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.

Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.
INLAND Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

William Bagaley,	Richard Floyd,
James M. Cooper,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, jr.,	John S. Ilsworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.
John Shipton.	

dec21

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing, and Fitting Generally,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATION OF BUILDINGS.

☞ A. & W. will contract for warming and ventilating, by steam or hot water pipes, or Chilson's Furnace; churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jails, Hotels or Dwellings. No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh. jan25

☞ **HOWARD Health Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.**—OFFICE, No. 108 THIRD STREET, opposite the Telegraph Office.

This Association is organized for the purpose of affording mutual assistance to each other, in case of sickness or accident. By paying a small yearly payment, the members of the Association secure a weekly benefit during sickness, averaging from $2,00 to $10 per week. In this association all members are equally interested in the management and profits. S. B. M'KENZIE, President.

T. J. HUNTER, Secretary.
Finance Committee—JOSIAH KING, JAMES REAMES, G. N. HOFFSTOT.
Consulting Physician—F. IRISH, M. D. nov23:f

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Drs. L. SCHMUCKER, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. REED, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny city, are the attending Physicians to the above Institution, for the first quarter of 1854.

Applications for admission may be made to them at all hours at their offices, or at the Hospital at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Recent cases of accidental injury are received at all hours without form. ja10:3*

☞ **Franklin Saving Fund and Loan Association**, OFFICE, No. 97 FRONT STREET

Discount Day—MONDAY. Notes offered on SATURDAY to the Secretary, at the store of John H. Miller, No. 81 Wood street. Weekly Dues received at the same time and place. [dec6:3m] J. WHITTIER, Secretary.

☞ **To Let**—THE SECOND STORY OF THE NEW TUNE ENGINE HOUSE (a Hall suitable for public meetings,) will be let for three or four nights in the week. Enquire of GEORGE FUNSTON,
dec6:3m at S. M'Clurkan's, No. 96 Wood street.

☞ **Notice.**—THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the SECOND WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOCKEN'S, in the Diamond. By order,
jy7 GEO. W. SESS, Secretary

☞ I. O. O. F.—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley.

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 335—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets first and third Friday of each month [mar26:1y

☞ ATTENTION! S. L. G.—You are hereby notified to attend at your Armory, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company. P. KANE,
mar26:2nd Secretary pro tem.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Navy Supplies—1855-'56.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, March 15, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 14th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for Biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given) or every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whisky, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1854 or 1855; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the date of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1854 or 1855, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the date of the requisition for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, bright flour barrels as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air or water-tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be fifty per cent. above proof according to the United States custom house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, round, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than 2½ inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾ in thickness; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to samples.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seasoned red oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅝ inch thick; the heads to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the best quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopeia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put in iron bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of small cucumbers, and the vegetables in each shall weigh eighty pounds, and the vinegar to be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractor shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

As the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department, all inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The quantity of the articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for.
Flour	1,200,000 lbs. per bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000 lbs. " 100 lbs.
Whisky	35,000 gals. " gal.
Sugar	200,000 lbs. " lb.
Tea	20,000 lbs. " lb.
Coffee	10,000 lbs. " lb.
Rice	200,000 lbs. " lb.
Molasses	20,000 gals. " gal.
Beans	6,000 bush. " bush.
Vinegar	20,000 gals. " gal.
Dried Apples	60,000 lbs. " lb.
Pickles	150,000 lbs. " lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requ