Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....APRIL 5

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence met at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny County are requested to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on Saturday, the 14th day of April, and elect two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention on the following Wednesday, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect delegates to our next State Convention, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary and proper. The meetings will be held between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

THOMAS FARLEY, *Chairman.*

W. M. POSTER, *Secretary.*

THE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.

The great question in reference to European affairs, now is, what will be the result of the death of Nicholas? European writers are greatly divided in opinion on the subject; but the general impression is that the cause of the allies has gained much by the removal of the great man of the North from the scene of action. His stern character and great ability gave little chance of peace, or of the overthrow of his power. But his son and successor, with less ability, has less pride and stubbornness, and less inclination for war and conquest. But the conquest of Constantinople, sooner or later, is the traditional policy of the Russian empire; and no monarch could sit safely on the Muscovite throne who would undertake to overrule that national sentiment. We find Alexander, then, in his first manifesto, proclaiming his firm adherence to the policy of his father; and his determination to maintain intact the dominion and power of the Empire. The razing of Sebastopol will probably be demanded by the allies; and it cannot be believed that such an act of humiliation will be conceded. The Prussian government will never join in such a demand: and even the Austrian government hesitates upon the conditions that should be made the basis of a permanent peace. Then it is pretty apparent that Louis Napoleon has no strong desire for peace at present. His armies have won no laurels yet; and the best soldiers of France have perished by thousands and tens of thousands, and yet accomplished nothing for the glory of the French nation. A ruler who patches up a peace under such circumstances could not be popular in France. The Emperor must accomplish something better, or his throne is insecure. He cannot stop now with safety and honor; and, so far as his influence goes, it will doubtless be averse to immediate peace. That influence, too, is becoming all-powerful with the allies.

The war party prevails in Russia, and the war spirit is fully aroused. In fact the present state of affairs indicates a continuance of the war; and upon a scale of magnitude far greater than during the last campaign. England, reluctant and weary, with her government and her army feeble, and a dangerous revolution in public sentiment going on in her midst, must fight on, and pour out her treasure without stint. If the war lasts one year more it may last ten years. With each successive defeat or victory the belligerent nations become more and more exasperated, and more irreconcilable enemies. The public rejoicings in England at the news of the death of the Czar will do more to arouse all the wrath and energy of the Russian people, than would the fall of Sebastopol. Despot though he was the Emperor Nicholas was a favorite with the Russian people. They had boundless confidence in his great ability. They admired his boldness, and his firmness, and his energy. They knew that all the energies of his nature were devoted to the aggrandizement of the Russian empire.

He had emancipated, during his reign, fifteen million serfs. He had projected and completed railroads and other public works of a magnitude and utility never before seen in that empire. He had formed schools, colleges, military academies, and endowed them richly. It may safely be said that he had done more during his reign of thirty years to promote intelligence and all the arts of civilized life among his people, than all his predecessors had done. He has raised Russia to the rank of the first power in Europe or the world. And no effort could be hazarded to set bounds to his vast and ambitious designs, until a combination of all the strong nations could be formed against him. The Russian people may well revere the name of a man who had done so much for the glory and prosperity of their nation; and was so truly a patriot, however much a despot. They may truly believe that he fell a martyr to his country's cause. His indefatigable exertions to place the nation in an attitude of successful defence against such a mighty combination undoubtedly hastened his death. Exultation at the death of such a man would be more exasperating to the Russians than the conquest of a province by the allies. The war that Nicholas has commenced, and prepared for with such energy, will not be unpopular with his people. And even in Russia, public sentiment is as strong as the throne. The popular sentiment, the traditional policy, the spirit of the army must prevail over any supposed pacific inclinations of a young Emperor just crowned. From Russia then no strong efforts for peace can be expected. From France none. And those two powers will determine the question in all probability.

The friends of peace have, in our view, little to hope from the present condition of European affairs. A continuance of the war is far more probable; and its magnitude and destructiveness will far surpass the bloody wars of Napoleon. We may prove a false prophet, but we predict a prolonged war in Europe. For the sake of humanity we shall be satisfied if the sequel proves that we are mistaken.

A CHAIN GANG.

We join with our neighbor of the *Gazette* in entering an earnest protest against such a disgrace to humanity as a chain gang. Such a relic of barbarism and despotism should never pollute the soil of Pennsylvania. As a reformatory measure it is worse than useless. It degrades its victims without giving them one motive for reform. It destroys all hope of reform by crushing out the little remaining pride that may be found in the breasts of the most degraded and unfortunate. Such a wanton degradation of an offender against the laws, can excite in his heart no feelings but those of utter recklessness and revenge:—reason, not against individuals merely, but against society, that can devise such barbarous expedients to destroy his hopes of redemption and reform. Perhaps the very first victim of this vile device, should it be adopted in Pittsburgh, would be some inebriate who was striving to overcome his evil habits and appetites, and, with a little encouragement and help, might have reformed. But the chain gang for a single day would put all good intentions and all hopes in his case to flight. Now, if we had a workhouse and farm where that man could be sent to work for thirty days, more or less, his labor would defray the entire public expense; he would for that time be free from the temptations that surround him in the city; he would recover his health, and leave at the end of his term with no feeling of degradation at all to be compared to the chain gang punishment, and with no feelings of revenge and despair rankling in his bosom. Humanity, economy, experience, commend the work-house; but civilization, Christianity, and every feeling of a just and generous nature would condemn and execrate the chain gang. We would as soon see slavery re-instituted in Pennsylvania, as the chain gang established in Pittsburgh: and we would abhor both.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial of Yesterday.)

RIOT AND BLOODSHED LAST NIGHT.

One Man Killed and Five Wounded!

BARRICADES ERECTED IN THE STREET OVER THE CANAL!

THE GERMANS PREPARED FOR WAR!

Terrible Excitement through the City!

A difficulty between the Germans and K. N's occurred yesterday, regarding a cannon. We endeavored to procure the facts in the case, but can not be positive that we have succeeded, so the terrible excitement prevailing throughout the city, and the countless rumors flying, rendered it extremely hard to attain accurate information.

As near as we can learn, the facts are these. The Germans borrowed a brass cannon of the American Military Companies, with the purpose of firing it on election day, in honor of the birth day of Jefferson. The cannon was taken from them while they were using it on Jackson's Hill, by a body of excited Americans, during the trouble at the Eleventh Ward, and after being paraded through the streets, and once fired when loaded with boulders, in the Thirteenth Ward, was deposited in the armory where it belonged.

The Germans, it is said, took this cannon, or some other one from the armory, and placed it in a shed near Vine street, some four squares above the canal. There is a *disputed cannon*, but what one it is we do not know, and perhaps it is not important. Gen. Sargent was highly indignant at the proceedings of the Germans in regard to this disputed property, and demanded that it be returned. To this the Germans refused to accede, and the news of the difficulty spread through the city like flame in dry stubble. What claim the Germans had on the gun, or what was Gen. Sargent's authority in the case, we do not exactly understand. It may be sufficient to say that there was a dispute about a piece of artillery, and an immense accumulation of feeling in the city, which tended to spontaneous combustion;

The rumor that caused most excitement down town was that the Germans had loaded the cannon, and proposed to use it against the Americans. Gen. Sargent, we are told, made an effort to get the cannon into his possession, but failed, and in the afternoon great crowds collected in Vine street. Between this and four o'clock the street was thronged from the canal bridge to the foot of the hill. There were four crowds, each of which might have been styled an immense mass meeting. Two of these were of Americans—one on the bridge; the other a couple of squares higher up—and the other two were Germans.

The sidewalks were thronged, and thousands of women and children looked on from the windows. The aspect of affairs was decidedly warlike. The Americans were in a state of excessive excitement, and seemed resolved to have the cannon at all hazards. We passed through the street, and heard enough conversation to gather the prevailing sentiment correctly. The most current remark was: "Let them give up the cannon, and we will let them alone; but give it up they must!" We saw Mr. Cox, the Prosecuting Attorney, begging the Americans to return to their own side of the Canal, and settle the affair in some way other than by force of arms, but his words seemed to be wasted.

* * *

Soon after dark there was an immense gathering of people in Fifth street market space. A slight platform was erected, and several speeches made. We did not hear Gen. Sargent's remarks. They were pronounced "moderate and conciliatory" by a friend who did hear them. He is reported to have said that the cannon would be taken from the Germans by correct authority, and not by mob violence.

Thos. Spooner, Esq., addressed the multitude earnestly advising a quiet dispersion. The speakers were constantly interrupted by the cries of those who were anxious at once to "pitch into the Dutch." Such expressions as "come on—go long—why don't you go?—go if you're going"—were incessantly and loudly vociferated.

In the meantime the Germans fortified themselves most formidably, erecting three strong barricades of wagons, carts, drays, and whatever vehicle or available material they could manage to get hold of. These were erected—one across Vine street at the crossing of Fourteenth—one across Wa nut at the crossing of Mercer, and the other at the junction of Mercer and Vine.

They had two pieces of artillery crammed to the muzzle with chains and slugs, and planted one in Mercer street, and the other on the corner of Fifteenth and Vine. The Halls of the Firemen and Turners were crowded with men armed with rifles, ready to march out at a signal. The house tops were lined with men provided with all descriptions of fire arms, and with boulders and bricks. Sentinels were stationed, and the German portion of the town thus placed absolutely in a state of siege.

It was near ten o'clock when a body of reckless Americans, about four hundred strong, with a drum, fife and banner, crossed the Vine street bridge, and with gay music marched steadily into the German territory. They had proceeded nearly to the first barricade (parties of half-grown boys being in front as skirmishers throwing stones at every appearance of a German) when they were fired upon from the front, each si e, and the house tops. We imagine from the sound of the volley, that near fifty shots were fired.

One man was killed dead and five wounded seriously; one, it was thought, mortally. The one killed was named G B Morris, a resident of Indiana, who was stopping at the Farlow House. He was shot through the head and dropped lifeless. The corpse was taken to the Bremen street station house and was there some time before it was recognized. He was at the head of the procession. One of the wounded was thought to be dying at midnight, but we could not learn his name or place of residence.

William Grey, a cooper, residing on Third street, between Mill and Stone, was struck by two slugs, one of which passed through his left hand, and the other lodged in his abdomen. He is not a man of family but lives with his mother.

A man named Boggs, of this city, was hit in the breast by a musket ball, which drew some blood, but did not inflict a dangerous wound. He returned talking loudly, and may not be considered in peril.

John Coleman, who resides on Seventh street, opposite Smith, was shot in the calf of the leg—not considered dangerously

Patrick Dorey, of Covington, was wounded in the side, severely.

One effect of this fatal firing was to drive back the procession, which was entering the German portion of the town. The K. N's rallied on Vine street bridge, which they made a kind of head quarters for warlike operations.

After this time no person was allowed to cross any of the canal bridges near the scene of the fight, and few indeed had much inclination to undertake it, as there was danger on all sides

The news of the fight soon reached the great crowd on Fifth street, producing fearful excitement. Many persons were in favor of charging the Germans in solid mass, and making a regular battle of it, but the knowledge of the formidable preparations of the Germans, and the judicious counsel of several men with good lungs, and perhaps a little stratagem restrained them.

Prof. Lippit urged the multitude not to go unarmed and assault barricades defended with artillery, and whole regiments of well armed and well drilled men. He stated that he was authorized by Gen Sargent to say that the Rover Regiment were under arms, and that if their services were required they would not as might seem best under the circumstances. The signal for action was to be a *single tap on the big fire bell of the Mechanics Institute.* At that the Rovers were to march, and such of the crowd as wished to go in with them could do so. Prof. L. spoke very earnestly, repeatedly warning the crowd of the danger of crossing the Rhine, and beseeching them to go, well armed, if go they must.

Most of the persons were well armed we imagine, as such a sale of deadly weapons, as on yesterday, was never before heard of in this city. More pistols have been sold in this town within two days past, than during the previous six months. The Fifth street market space forces tarried and listened for the signal tap on the big bell, with various demonstrations of impatience, and at midnight had dispersed. There was, soon after the news came that several persons had been shot, a rumor that large "American" re-inforcements would be received from Kentucky, and the firing of the cannon on the landing was said to be for the purpose of rousing the people of Covington. How much of this story was foundationless of course we don't know.

We heard from the canal bridges at half-past two o'clock this morning. Large parties were moving about and the sentinels were going their rounds with business-like solemnity. A number of our best citizens were engaged last night in attempting to arrange some compromise to stop the effusion of blood and save the city from more damning disgrace and irredeemable ruin.

We heard late in the night that an attack on the Germans, to take revenge on them for the blood shed last evening, will take place this morning at seven o'clock. We hope that the rumor was baseless, but fear the worst. It becomes every good citizen to remain at home, and do all in his power to soothe the hostile elements that are now flaming in our midst At three o'clock this morning the accustomed quiet of the town was broken by an occasional shot along the canal, occasioned, we presume, by individuals trying their pistols.

Legislative Inquisition.

"SISTERS OF CHARITY" INSULTED BY A MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Exposure of the Case by the Boston Advertiser.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 31.]

On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame. They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the whole household, with the exception of an Irishman who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much traveled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill treatment.

Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alight and inquire for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informed her that the crowd is a Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that *the Committee* actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party proceeding to act as this committee on this occasion but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses (which appeared to be full) were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty four There may have been a few more or less.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty four full grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force The "gentlemen"—we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title—roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed their respect—as Protestants, we presume, for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believe hallowed.

While in the chapel the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the Committee." One of "the gentlemen" accordingly pais her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the rosary suspended around her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishment they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

The examining party, of course, had everything their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave It is scarcely necessary to say that "they found—no matter what—it was not that they sought" —unless the object of the visit was simply a "lark," at the expense of the State, in which case the object was doubtless obtained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidence of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts, we even appeal to the candidate of the eighty thousand voters who put the present administration in power,—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Nineteenth Century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses, and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the Legislature? It is parallel to the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental principles of our Government. The bill of rights, which is the first part of the Constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article:

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or subjects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in these cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws."

It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of the Committee of seven, swelling its own number by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities either prescribed by law or otherwise.

In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the State, occupied wholly by defenseless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this Committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this. The revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at nought.

A Small Business.

In our columns we give an expose of the proceedings of a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, who were authorized to examine "Theological Seminaries, Boarding Schools, Academies, Nunneries and Convents." This committee appears to have been begotten in the narrowest bigotry and executed their trust in a manner that will inevitably cast a foul blot upon the escutcheon of the Old Bay State. Domiciliary visits can only be endured under a free government where serious apprehensions are felt that some crime has been committed; they should not be tolerated merely to satisfy the vulgar curiosity of a score of legislative Paul Pys. We are glad to see, therefore, that this invasion of a private boarding school, for the purpose of peeping into ladies' closets to find "horrors" which never had an existence except in their own bigoted minds, has met not only with the stern rebuke of the Boston press but also that the Massachusetts Legislature has appointed a special committee to inquire into their conduct.

☞ Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, United States Senator from Indiana, spent yesterday in our city, and in company with the Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, visited some of our business establishments. Mr. Bright, as President of the Senate, is, in fact, Vice President of the United States. He was greeted by numerous friends yesterday, at the Monongahela House. He is one of the ablest men in the Senate.

THE NEWS.

The steamer Atlanto, which sailed on Wednesday, for Liverpool, took out $1,500,000 in gold.

Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, the Whig member of the new Court of Claims, has declined the appointment. The reason has not yet transpired.

The new law regulating the Fire Department of Philadelphia, went into operation on Saturday night; fifty-four companies have accepted its provisions, while twenty four have rejected them and gone out of service.

The number of deaths in New York, the past week, according to the official report of the City Inspector, was 493—an increase of 37 on the mortality of the previous week. In Philadelphia during the same time there were 246 deaths, 57 of which were from diseases of the lung.

The New York Evening Post of Monday says: "We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Daniel Webster, who was so severely injured on Friday, by a fall from her carriage, is now improving, and there is a fair prospect of her recovery. Her wounds were principally about the head."

Thomas F. Meagher declines the honor just tendered him in his election to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 69th regiment N. Y. S. M., on the ground that he is not a citizen. Mr. M. is engaged in the study of the law, and declines uniting with any political or military association.

The Buffalo Advertiser concedes that ex-President Fillmore approved of Mr. Webster's letter to Captain Jewett, authorizing his taking of guano from Lobos Islands. This has been a mooted question between the friends of Webster and Fillmore.

A private despatch was received in Boston on Tuesday, which reported the suspension, for the second time, of Messrs. Page & Bacon, St. Louis. The despatch was addressed to a respectable house, but there is yet no positive evidence of the truth of the rumor.

At the commencement of the April term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for New York, nine persons were arraigned for murder and one for arson, which is also a capital offence. These do not include those charged with the death of Gill Poole.

Riot in Cincinnati.

The *Commercial* of yesterday says: "Our city is, at this terrible moment, to every intent and purpose without a government. A Mayor without capacity to govern or command, and a police that have been tampered with, or are intimidated by recklessness and power, can do nothing toward enforcing the law, or bringing the guilty to justice. Bad as is the tale, it is demonstrably true that Cincinnati is in the hands of a mob Its government has no power of self defence."

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 Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, 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. O. CURRY,

At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,

Or, at the Federal Street Station, to

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. (mh10)

The Great Revolution in Medicine!

It is accomplished. The want of centuries is supplied! DR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OF CASTOR will now have a mission that destroys disease, without weakening the system; that exhilarates the mind without entailing such frightful depression; that gives indigestion in all its forms a final sentence, that restores the shattered nerves to full vigor, that regulates the bowels and the liver, and gives the constitution itself to recuperate—and that in fact answers the purpose of stimulant, all nervine preparations, all cathartics and all alteratives, without producing any of the unpleasant effects which flow from the use of cathartic, nervine, The Arabian Balm which forms its basis seems to be the very thing for which Arabians and physicians, chemists and pharmaceutics, have searched in all ages, and until now, vanished in vain. *Let the sick rejoice!*

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

C. H. King, Proprietor,

192 Broadway, New York.

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

AGENTS:

G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.,
SELLERS & CO., } Pittsburgh.
FLEMING BROS., }

☞ Amount of Instances of Lame Worm Cured BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the vermifuges for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by this celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard besides a number of small ones. MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon st.

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

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

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

mh30:daw

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

ON 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 SECOND 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.,

I am the war, 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.

☞ Mortification, the instant a plaster is applied, must cease, and vigor is given by DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR'S galvanic effects, and except the parts are decomposed, they will soon be restored to their natural color; but if so, the contagious influence will be neutralized and arrested, for mortification cannot proceed whenever the salve be laid on, and new flesh will certainly be generated.

POISON FROM INSECTS, SERPENTS AND PLANTS

Are rendered quite harmless by rubbing instantly a quantity of DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and after it has swollen, and livid spots are visible. Even then, like the voltaic battery, it will directly attract, dissolve, and metamorphose the poisoning influence. At the sting of bees and mosquitoes, the instant it touches you the pain ends. The bites of rabid animals also are as speedily neutralized. 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.

mh29:daw2w

☞ 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. [mh15:1m

☞ The Pleasure and Comfort of being well fitted in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by taking them home, and putting 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*. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (dec9) H. GRIBBLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Notice.—WAS LOST OR MISLAID, yesterday afternoon April 2d, a CHECK drawn on the Trust Company, No. 80, dated 31 April, signed for Wm. Hunter per Bill, for Three Hundred and Forty-one 95-100 Dollars. As payment of same has been stopped, the public is cautioned against receiving it. [apl2:1] WM. HUNTER.

☞ The Eye.—For CATARACT, AMAUROSIS, FAR or NEAR SIGHT, INFLAMMATIONS, or any DISEASE of the EYES, Dr GREENE'S TREATMENT is A SOVEREIGN REMEDY. Thereof is, let all call upon him and be cured. His whole charge is $5. He can be consulted at the CITY HOTEL, at all hours of the day. FREE OF CHARGE. mh7:tf

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT GALWAY, President.

JAS. D. M'GILL, Secretary.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James S. Roon,	John Fullerton,
John M'Alpin,	Samuel M'Clurkan,
William Phillips,	James W. Hallman,
John Scott,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	David Kirby,
James Marshall,	John M'Gill,

Horatio N. Lee Kittanning. feb17

NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 76 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorized Capital, $300,000.

ASSETS LIABLE FOR THE LOSSES OF THE COMPANY.

In Stock Notes, (negotiable form,) secured by Mortgages and Judgments.....$100,000
In bills Receivable, Mortgages and Judgments, Bonds, &c.....106,600
In Cash, Cash Assets and Cash Items.....47,000

Total.....$253,600

H. CADWELL, President. O. H. IRISH, Secretary.

☞ Fire, Marine and Inland Transportation risks, taken at current rates.

REFERENCES.

PITTSBURGH.

Kramer & Rahm,	Curling, Robertson & Co.,
N. Holmes & Sons,	Wm Bagaley & Co.,
J. A. Hutchison & Co.,	D. Lewis & Co.,
	Murphy, Thomas & Co.

PHILADELPHIA

Wainright, Huntington & Lloyd,	M. L. Hollowell & Co.,
C. H. & Geo. Abbott,	David S Brown & Co.,
Heaton & Denckla,	Wood & Oliver,
Chas. Maguire & Co.,	Caldwell & Co.,
Hon. Wm. D. Kelley,	Drexel & Co., Bankers,
Harris, Hale & Co.,	Scott, Baker & Co.,
	Deal, Billings & Co.

J. BANKS KNOX, Agent,
No. 115 Water street, Pittsburgh.

dec13:ly

☞ CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.—WM BAGALEY, President.

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.

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

Insures HULLS and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

William Bagaley,	Richard Floyd,
James M. Cooper,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Snowden,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Colliers,
S. Harbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.

John Shipton. dec21

Pearl Steam Mill;

CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY CITY,

(NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.)

FAMILIES will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co., Wood street, or Braun & Reiter, corner Liberty and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

H. P. Schwartz, or J. F. Sample, Irwigsich, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the two cities

TERMS: CASH on delivery

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

☞ ATTENTION! S. L. G.—You are hereby notified to attend at your Armory, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company. T. KANE,

mar29:6md Secretary pro tem.

MARRIED.

In the city of New York, on Saturday, March 31, by Rev. Henry B. Smith, VINCENT BOTTS, late member of the National Parliament, and Professor of Philosophy in the College of Sardinia, to ANNE CHARLOTTE LYNCH, of New York.

DIED:

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. SUSAN EVANS PENTLAND, relic of the late James Pentland, aged 94 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her son in law, A. J. Marthers, Strawberry street, near the Diamond, Allegheny city. Interment to take place in Christ's Church burying ground, East Common.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mechanics' Bank, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Act incorporating said Bank, approved March 20th, 1835, and the act approved the 16th day of April, 1850, entitled "An Act Regulating Banks," BOOKS to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said "MECHANICS' BANK, PITTSBURGH" will be opened at the MECHANICS' EXCHANGE, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF APRIL, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and remain open for the reception of same, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day.

J. K. Moorhead,
S. Jones,
J. W. Butler,
M. Miller, Jr.,
W. H. Smith,
Wm. K. Nimick,
J. J. Shoen,
J. Schoonmaker,
T. R. Holmes,
Geo. W. Jackson,
H. Hepburn,
Spring-it Hindman,
Alexander Ricketts,
Robert Galway,
Samuel McClurkan,
Robt. Dickey,
A. W. Loomis,
J. S. Edwards,
H. H. Hartley,
William M. Hirsh,
W. O. Leslie,
H. L. Bingham,
Wm. B. Holmes,
Jas. B. Lyon,
Jas. A. Hutchinson,
William J. Anderson,
James Park, Jr.,
David Campbell,
Isaac M. Pennock,
William S. Johnston,
Geo. C. Trevorow,
A. Kirk Lewis,
Geo. W. Cass,
Robt. Patterson,
Andrew Burke,
Commissioners.

apl3:w

Notice to Stockholders

Office Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R Co.,

Pittsburgh April 4, 1855.

To Gen. Robinson, President.—*Dear Sir:* The Committee appointed to examine the Books, Vouchers, and Accounts of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company find it impracticable, from the immense mass of documents and accounts, accumulated through a period of twenty-four years, to make a report for the adjournment of the Stockholders on the 10th inst. They, therefore, consider it due to allow the Stockholders to give this matter in order to obviate the necessity of their assembling on the 10th April. The Committee will, however, be prepared at an early day, of which due notice will be given. Stating at the same time that every facility of access to all the *Books, Papers and Correspondence* has been cheerfully afforded by the officers of the Company.

THOMAS GOODMAN,
Committee. SAML. O. MILLER,
JOHN RUSSELL, JR.

☞ Trinity School.

A PARCHIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the auspices of the Rector and Vestry of Trinity Church, will be opened on MONDAY, April 16th, in the Sunday School Room of Trinity Church Sixth street, and is designed to afford the highest advantages for thorough training in the English Branches, and in the Rudiments of the Classics.

Applications for admission, or for further information, may be made to the Rector of Trinity Church, No. 303 Penn street. ap5:1w

Dissolution of Partnership.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Partnership heretofore existing under the style of A. & A. Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., and A. & A. Wood & Co., St. Louis, Mo., was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 27th day of March 1855

ADAM WOOD,
ABRAM WOOD,
J. C. MYERS.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1855. ap5:1w*

Removal.

SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO. have removed to No 295 Liberty street.

SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., ALEXANDER FORSYTH

SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO., (Successors to S. Harbaugh,) Commission and Forwarding Merchants: Dealers in Wool and Produce generally, No. 295 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap5

For Sale

A BAROUCHE AND SET OF HARNESS—They were made to order by our best coach-makers and have only been used a few months. They will be sold at a bargain, as, in consequence of a change that has taken place in the subscriber's family, he has no further use for them

A. BALLOU,
ap5 No. 146 Water street.

Board of Trade.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held in the Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 6th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

ap5 W. S. HAVEN, Sec'y.

Free Lecture on the Eye.

DR. C. A. GREENE will give his last Lecture on the EYE, in Allegheny city, at