Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:.....MAY 4.

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

☞ Mr. JOHN W. M'CARTHY is our authorized carrier on the route formerly served by JOHN FORGUS, and is alone entitled to collect from weekly subscribers.

☞ A boy is wanted at this office, to learn the printing business.

BEATING FOR RECRUITS.

It will be seen by an extract below from a Buffalo paper that the English government is very anxious to find soldiers for the European war, in the United States. Recruiting stations will very probably be opened all along the frontiers of the British provinces in America, where the unquiet spirits of this country, and those who desire to travel and see the world, can enter the military service of England. They will doubtless have some success in getting soldiers by this means. A good many foreigners in this country are needy and out of employment, and will seek a service that promises a living for a time, though a precarious one. But service in the present war in Europe furnishes quite as good a prospect of dying as of living; and it affords, besides, small chance of promotion, or winning laurels. The English military system will not suit Americans. The pay is but trifling; it offers no rewards to merit or bravery; it is considered even degrading by the English middling classes; and it has no present hopes of reform.

Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, contains a population of about 28,000,000; while France has a population of but 35,000,000. Yet France can raise 750,000 soldiers, while the regular army of England is but little over 120,000. A million soldiers could easily be raised in France, while England must beat over half the globe for recruits, to raise an army of one-fourth that number. It is not difficult to find the causes of this difference. In France the sons of the nobility enter the army as common soldiers upon an equal footing with the humblest peasant; and both have only an equal chance of preferment. Merit, courage, intelligent discharge of duty, may raise the French farmer's or mechanic's son to a Generalship in the army. This chance of promotion, this opportunity to win glory and high rank by courage and good conduct, encourages all classes to enlist in the army, and particularly the great class of the hardy and vigorous yeomanry. Although the pay is small, there is no difficulty in filling up the ranks of the French army. The army is the road to respectability and honor. It is the place where all are equal, and it is popular with the nation. The French officers treat the soldiers well, for the soldiers of to-day may be their equals in rank to-morrow. It is no uncommon thing, it is said, to see sons of nobles at the fashionable assemblies in Paris in the dress of common soldiers; and it is deemed no degradation. An army thus constituted can easily be filled up from the best bone and muscle and intelligence of the nation; and with a population of about thirty five millions, France can easily raise, if necessary, a million soldiers; while Great Britain, with more than three-fourths as large a population, must scour the four quarters of the earth for a third that number of soldiers. In England the commissions in the army are sold for money; and at prices, too, that only the noble or the rich can afford to pay. The prices are fixed, and are beyond the reach of the poorer and the middling classes. A lieutenant's commission may cost about $7000; a captain's commission nearly double that sum; and a lieutenant colonel's commission over $35,000. The merest sprig of a pampered aristocracy can thus, in his youth and inexperience, obtain the command over veterans who have served a quarter of a century, if his friends will furnish the required amount of money. The condition of the soldier who has no money is fixed and hopeless. He must serve all his life as a common soldier, and be commanded by those infinitely his inferiors in every qualification for promotion and command. One result of this vicious system has been made apparent in the present war. The English army has distinguished itself for undaunted courage in battle, and for utter inefficiency in organization, administration and generalship. Another result is apparent. The middling and even the lower classes in Great Britain prefer the most menial and slavish occupations of civil life to service in the army. Subsistence for themselves and families can be more easily obtained by industrial pursuits than by soldiership, and they will not enlist in the army. Hence the necessity of recruiting from vagabond Turks, mercenary Italians, and the scum of all populations, to supply their contingents to the allied forces. Hence their recruiting stations on the borders of the United States. Our citizens can cross the line into the British provinces, and enlist under the British flag, if they choose. But few native or naturalized citizens, or foreigners who can find other employment, will enter a service that promises no glory, and no profit. Real Americans will serve in no army whose offices and commissions are sold to the rich and forbidden to the poor.

One of the reforms urged by the London *Times* is the abolition of the custom of selling commissions. But the government promptly frowned down the first attempt at such reform. Lord Palmerston, the champion of the aristocracy, is reported to have denounced it as impracticable, for social, as well as political reasons. The meaning is obvious. The meritorious commoner, who might, under the reform, be raised to the rank of captain or colonel, could never be allowed to mess with, and meet on equal terms, the noble or gentleman of equal military rank. Such a mixing up of the lower and higher orders would never do. That was the social reason. The political reason is that the ascendency of the nobility and aristocracy must be preserved, in the army, and the navy and the state, at all hazards; even at the hazard of national honor and safety. The long dominant aristocracy will yield to no such reforms, though their armies perish by famine and the sword for lack of that reform. It is no wonder they want peace; for, if the war continue, that reform will be forced upon them by the popular will; and it will work a great political and social revolution in England. With it effected, England can find soldiers at home; and commanders worthy of her ancient renown; and fit to lead her dauntless sons to battle.

One of the recruiting stations opened to attract Americans into the ranks of the English army, is at Niagara, near the Falls; and the Buffalo *Democrat* has the following remarks on the subjects:

RECRUITING FOR THE CRIMEA AT OUR VERY DOORS.—It appears that this frontier is to have the benefit, after all, of the efforts for recruiting the British Foreign Legion, the sea-board not affording the success anticipated. The St. Catharines Journal says there is to be a depot at Niagara for German recruits raised in the United States for foreign service. The Hon. Mr. Howe was there the other day in reference to barrack accommodation for them!

There can be no objection to any persons going to enlist, and we dare say if any of our surplus population, for we have a surplus of a certain kind, desire to engage in this business, their expenses will be paid to Niagara. Here is a chance, now, for smart active lads to win glory and travel in foreign lands. The Hon. Mr. Howe will show them how in little less than no time.

NEW BOOKS.

A SYSTEM OF BOOK KEEPING. By John Fleming. Fifth edition, revised and improved. Pittsburgh: W. S. Haven:

This is a work, the merits of which have been thoroughly tested and entirely approved by the mercantile community of the West. It is one of the best systems of book keeping we have ever seen, and as a proof that we are not alone of this opinion, we may mention that Mr. W. S. Haven, the publisher, has recently issued the fifth edition. It is a western book, written by a western man of acknowledged competency and practical skill, and published in our own city in a style which, for mechanical execution, cannot be surpassed in the country. Depending on the sterling, intrinsic merit of his book for its success, the author has not sought the adventitious aid of the name of any distinguished eastern publishing house to make it sell, but has been content to issue his treatise where his own reputation as an accountant would of itself recommend the work—and the result has proved the correctness of the plan; for Fleming's Book Keeping has been adopted as the text book in all the best schools and colleges in the West. The faculty of the Iron City Commercial College, in this city, where the author delivers a weekly lecture on the Science of Accounts, have preferred it to all other works on the subject, and have adopted it as the standard in that excellent and flourishing institution.

The work can be had, wholesale and retail, of the publisher, Mr. W. S. Haven, corner of Market and Second street. Price, $1,25, or about one half the cost of similar works on the same subject.

NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE, by Sam Slick. New York: Stringer and Townsend. For sale in Pittsburgh by Gildersleeve, 5th street, opposite the Theatre, and H. Miner & Co., 52 Smithfield st.

Who has not read the adventures of Sam Slick, the clock maker? If there are any such among our readers, let them make amends immediately by getting a copy of Nature and Human Nature. Its genteel humour is a sovereign remedy for the "blues." Try it.

Election in Philadelphia.

The accounts of the election in Philadelphia on Tuesday last are a little mixed. The North American and Pennsylvanian of Wednesday morning elect John Sherry, Democrat, for City Commissioner and F. Knox Morton, American, for City Treasurer—the former giving a majority of the Councils to the Americans, while the latter claimed that there was a democratic majority. In the afternoon papers of the same day we have also accounts differing. Thus the Argus, Democratic, says the following:

City Treasurer.

J. Knox Morton, American	22,067
Jacob E. Hagert, Reform	21,778
Majority for Morton	155

City Commissioner.

John Sherry, Reform	22,188
Geo. M. Hill, American	22,045
Maj. for Sherry	143

It is proper to add there was one precinct to hear from when the above table was made up. The Argus claims the Select Council. On the other hand the Bulletin with strong American proclivities, has the following which include the precinct not before reported.

City Treasurer

J Knox Morton, American	22 240
Jacob E. Hagert, Reform	21,892
Morton's maj.	348

City Commissioner

Geo. M. Hill, American	22 315
John Sherry, Reform	22,204
Hill's maj.	111

To the Select Council, according to the Bulletin's account 8 Democrats are elected, 2 Reform Whigs and 14 Americans, to the Common Council 39 Americans, 36 Democrats and 2 Reform Whigs.

THE NEWS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* suggests the name of William Christy, Esq., as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with Live-Hoax George Law.

A breach of promise case was recently tried at Lyons, Wayne county, New York. The plaintiff was Nancy C. Servoss, and the defendant Willis Kelly. A verdict was given by the jury in favor of the lady for $3,500.

Lewis D. Campbell, M. C. from Ohio, has written a letter declining to run as a candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio. His reasons are that he has just been re-elected to Congress, and that his chief political experience has been in federal politics.

Madame Sontag during her tour in the U. States, invested in her own name $20,000 in American stocks, in the State of New York, and the Attorney General has given an opinion that her husband, Count Rossi, a non-resident alien, cannot inherit it.

Advices from Buenos Ayres give quite a new version of the firing upon the U. S. Steamer Water Witch. It appears that a boat was sent from the Fort and tendered some official document to the commander of the Witch, which he refused, and ordered off the boat. The firing then took place, the Water Witch retiring badly damaged.

A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—A brig, supposed the "Horatio, of Thomaston," was taken into Key West on the 27th ult, by the pilot boat Champion. She was fallen in with on the 22d, about fifteen miles S. E. from Sand Key, with no person on board. It was supposed, from the appearance of the vessel, that she had been, or was fitted out for a *slaver, as she had many water casks on board, with a deck over all, such as is used for carrying slaves.* By referring to our marine register, we find that the brig Horatio, Captain Martin, cleared at this port on the 1st of November last, for the Coast of Africa, and is undoubtedly the vessel above referred to. The Horatio was seen on the coast about the end of December, or in the early part of January; but from that time nothing was heard of her until she turned up as above. It is very probable that she had landed a cargo of slaves on the coast of Cuba, and then been set adrift.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—The accounts from all parts of Louisiana, received by the papers are still extremely unfavorable. The Alexandria (La.) *Republican* says:

"We have lately received accounts of the sugar crop that are of a most deplorable character. It seems that the long drought we have had has ruined—almost entirely destroyed it. The plant cane is completely dried up, leaving not the first sign or prospect of its ever going to seed; and the rattoon cane, for the most part, is equally as unpromising. It is thought that the growing crop will not turn out as much cane as will be required for seed next year."

The Duc de Broglie, who has just been elected member of the French Academy, is the son of the de Broglie who fell a victim to the Revolution, and whose last words to his son were, "Forget the guillotine and be faithful to the Revolution." When the present Duke edited the *Revue Liberale* under the Restoration, the motto of the review was his father's last words, to which were added the following: "Posterity will say if I have kept my word."

FORREST'S GENEROSITY.—Some time since the ship Edwin Forrest was in distress on our Eastern coast, and the tow-boat Ajax, from New York went to her assistance. She had on board three pilots—one from Sandy Hook, another from Hell Gate, and a third from the Sound. The Ajax was never heard from, and the pilots are supposed to have found a grave beneath the waves. To the widows of the three pilots, Mr. Forrest, unsolicited, sent each a check for one thousand dollars.

CATCH FOR THE VIENNESE CONGRESS.—(To be sung by persons supposed to represent England, France and Austria.)

When shall we three meet again:
For Progress, Falsehood, Truth or Gain
When these monarch's wars are done
When the people's rights are won:
(Significantly, with a pantomimic gesture.)
That will be when dead dogs run.
(A Dance.)

☞ That remarkable phenomenon in natural science, the coal mountain in Pennsylvania, which has been on fire since 1837, will probably soon be extinguished, as the fire is approaching a point which can be submerged in water. A mass of coal has been consumed three eighths of a mile long, 60 feet wide, 300 deep, and equal to 1,420,000 tons of coal.

Brigham Young and the Governorship of Utah.

Brigham Young has been making a characteristic speech at the Great Salt Lake city, in which he rants and raves over the prospect of his removal, and abuses the United States officers that have been sent to the territory in the filthiest language. There is considerable cunning exhibited in the following passage extracted from the speech made by Brigham to "the saints:"

"If the gallant gentleman who is now in our midst had received the commission of governor of this territory, as was reported, and had accepted it, I would have taken off my hat and honored the appointment; and this people would have been just as passive and submissive to him as ever they could be to me. That I will warrant and vouch for. But for a man to come here and infringe upon my individual rights and privileges, and upon those of my brethren, will never meet my sanction, and I will scourge such an one until he leaves; I am after him. But I will say, to the praise of the gallant gentleman referred to, if there was going to be a gentleman called upon to be our governor, that there is not a man under the Kingdom of God that I would listen to sooner, and feel more confidence and cordiality towards, than to him. I wish this meed of praise could be awarded to every officer in the government, but it cannot. We have some of the most corrupt, damnable, mean curses here that ever disgraced the earth, some who even wish to carry the holy sanctuary in one hand, and a jug of whisky in the other."

Some words spring up in a very curious way. Mr. Trench states that the word "to chouse" is a Turkish one signifying "interpreter." Such an interpreter or "chiaous" (written "chaus" in Hacklugt, "chiaus" in Messenger,) being attached to the Turkish Embassy in England, committed in the year 1609, an enormous fraud on the Turkish and Persian merchants resident in London. He succeeded in cheating them of a sum amounting to £4,000—a sum very much greater at that day than at the present. From the dimensions of the fraud, and the notoriety which attended it, any one who cheated or defrauded was said "to chiaous," "chouse," or "chouse"—to do, that is, as the "chiaous" had done.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.—Michael L. Sullivant, an Illinois farmer, it is said, is about to plant 10,000 acres of land in corn. He was formerly one of the largest farmers in the State of Ohio, for many years, and, according to a contemporary, he could ride in a direct course fifteen miles through his own corn fields.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ADDITIONAL BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The scarcity of coin has created much trouble in every branch of trade.

The annual report of the operations of the San Francisco mint is $7,000,000 in coin and $6,000,000 in bars.

The bill providing for districting the State passed the Assembly with an amendment rendering a special election of Congressmen necessary in December next. It deprives Alta California of State representatives for two or three months. Messrs. Denver and Herbert can never get a seat.

The miners at Canyon Creek are doing well, and some are making as high as $50 per day.

Advices from Utah to March 1st mention that Col. Steptoe's appointment to succeed Brigham Young has caused great discontent, and petitions are circulating praying for the re-appointment of Young.

Dr. Garland Hart, Indian Agent at Utah, arrived at Salt Lake City and entered upon his duties.

Walker, the famous Utah chief, died near Fillmore City on the 29th January.

R. Rowland, Edward Jones and A. A. Camp bell have been appointed assignees of Adams & Co.

The markets during the early part of the week showed a marked improvement. Quite a brisk trade was done, but it fell off and everything closed dull. The closing rates were: Gallego & Hazall Flour $14 50. Mess Beef $19@$20. Clear Pork $18 50@$19,50. Lard $13,50@17,00, according to quality.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Black Warrior arrived from Havana with dates to the 28th.

The San Jacinto is still in Port. The Princeton sailed for Key West on the 28th.

The island is in a state of quietude, and no new arrests have been made.

Com. McCauley and the Captains of two U. S. vessels have been handsomely entertained at a banquet given by the Captain General.

Sugars continued active with an upward tendency; exchanges dull; sterling has an upward tendency.

Politics in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 3.—Resolutions were introduced into the Senate directing the committee on Fed eral relations to consider what action should be taken to protect Kansas against invasion and violence.

The Know Nothing State Convention last evening was largely attended. Its action was decidedly anti slavery. Gov. Gardiner and Henry Wilson are among the delegates to the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia in June. A B Ely made an anti slavery Know Nothing speech, and strong anti-slavery resolution were passed.

Fall of a Suspension Bridge.

PATTERSON, N. J., May 3.—The new bridge over the Passaic river, above the Falls, fell this morning at the time a test of twenty tons was applied. About thirty persons were on at the time, most of whom were precipitated into the water. Two were severely injured, and it is feared that some are among the ruins. Workmen are engaged in clearing the wreck away. This is the second suspension bridge put over river at this point within the year.

Starvation in the British Provinces.

BOSTON, May 3.—Halifax papers state that frightful distress exists along the coast between the Merimichi and Shippagan. The Acadian French are suffering direful privations. There is no seed whatever to sow this spring.

The Nova Scotia Parliament was dissolved by the Governor, and a new election has been called on the 22d May.

The Emmetsburg Nun Case.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Miss Bunkley, an escaped nun from Emmetsburg, has applied to the U. S. Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain Dewitt & Davenport, and others, from publishing a book containing the particulars of her case, etc., she not having consented to the use of her manuscripts.

Trouble among Firemen.

DETROIT, May 3.—At a review of the Fire Department yesterday about half the companies disbanded in consequence of the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the running of engines upon the side-walks or paved streets. A public meeting upon the subject will be held this evening.

Election of Governor of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, May 3.—The Legislature this morning elected Wm. T. Minor, K. N., Governor of Connecticut. The vote was as follows: Minor 177; Ingham, Dem., 70. The other K. N. State officers are elected. The Governor delivered his message this afternoon.

Southern Items.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—Cotton advanced ½; sales 10,000 bales midling 9¼ a 9¾; freight on Cotton to Liverpool ¾.

The steamer Afton was burned in Yazoo river with 2000 bales of Cotton.

The Baltimore Post Office Embezzlement.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Powell, charged with stealing money from letters in the Post Office, was acquitted to-day, the jury having rendered the verdict, not guilty, without leaving the box.

Navigation on the Upper Lakes.

BUFFALO, May 3.—The ice has been driven up the lake considerably. A steamer and three sail vessels left this morning with a good prospect of getting through.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

HARRISBURG, May 3.—The Western Pennsylvania Hospital Bill, granting $10,000, passed the House finally.

Neutrality Laws.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mr. Fabens has been held to bail in $10,000 for a violation of the neutrality laws.

Lake Michigan open.

MILWAUKIE, May 3.—The propellor Forest City arrived last night, being the first from the lower lakes.

Lake Erie—First Arrival.

BUFFALO, May 3.—A propellor reached here to-day, being the first arrival of the season.

☞ **The Great Restorative—FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.**—Mr. Jonathan Hougham, of West Union, Park County, Illinois writes to the proprietors that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring a disorganized 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 please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

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.,
60 Wood street.

ap28:d&w

☞ **Marsh's Radical Cure Truss** will cure nearly every case of reducable Hernia.

Trusses at various prices always on hand.

Children's Trusses of different forms and strength for sale.

Elastic Stockings for varicose or enlarged veins.

Abdominal Supporters—A dozen different kinds.

Pile Props for the support and cure of Piles.

Shoulder Braces to relieve a crooked and deformed condition of the Chest, and many diseases of the Chest.

Suspension Bandages.

All these articles may be had or applied at DR. KEYSER'S Wholesale and Retail TRUSS DEPOT, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar; or will be sent to any part of the country by sending the money and measure.

ap29:d&w

☞ **Stocking Factory.**—C. DALY'S Stocking Factory, where everything is made in the HOSIERY LINE, is at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets. He is continually turning out every variety of Hosiery, well made and suitable to the season, which may be always obtained Wholesale and Retail at his Store, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. Don't forget the name—C. DALY and No. 20. ap25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Yards and Docks, May 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name of the class*) for the navy-yard at (*name of the yard*) will be received at this office until noon on the eighth day of June next for furnishing and delivering, at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in the following classes and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished upon application, and sent by mail, if so required, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the bureau at yards nearest thereto, or by the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bids will be considered which shall be received *after* the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draws line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-Yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

All bids which may be opened before the proper time, in consequence of their not being endorsed as above, will be returned to the bidder.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name.*) of (*name the town.*) in the State of (*name the State.*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No., (*name the class*) for the navy yard at (*name the yard*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and footup the aggregate amount of the bid for the class.*) amounting to, (*here write the amount in words*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule.*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and, should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (*name the agency*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantor, &c.*) hereby undertake that the above named (*name of bidder or bidders*) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the Bureau of the State within fifteen days after the date of notice through the proper office, of the acceptance of his (or their) offers before mentioned.

Witness,

(*Signature of guarantors.*)

I certify that the above named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
4—Spruce, hemlock, or pine.
7—Lime.
8—Cement.
9—Gravel and sand.
10—Slate.
11—Iron.
12—Steel.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils, and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
18—Stationery.
19—Wood.
20—Hay.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Iron castings.
24—Removing ledge.
25—Contracting sewer.

FOR BOSTON.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
4— " " lumber.
5—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
8—Cement.
9—Gravel and sand.
10—Slate.
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.
12—Steel.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils, and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
20—Hay and straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Belting, packing, and hose.
24—Copper and composition nails.
25—Iron work and iron castings.
26—Machinery and tools.
27—Fire engine and appurtenances.
28—Iron roofing, &c.
29—Hummer's house, Ellis island, complete.
30—Gun carriage shed, of iron.
31—Oakum shop of iron.

FOR PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

CLASS No. 4—Yellow-pine lumber.
5—Oak and hard wood timber and lumber.
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12—Steel.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils and glass.
16—Sh p chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
19—Fire wood.
20—Hay and Straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Belting, packing, and hose.
24—Copper and composition nails.
25—Iron work.
26—Machinery and tools.

FOR FORT MIFFLIN.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
4—Yellow-pine lumber.
5—Oak and hard wood timber and lumber.
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
9—Gravel and sand.
10—Slate.
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
16—Ship chandlery.

FOR ASYLUM:

CLASS No. 1—Clothing
2—Hats, boots, shoes, &c.
3—Provisions.
4—Groceries.
5—Dry goods.
6—Bread, &c.
7—Tobacco.
8—Chandlery.
9—Hardware.
10—Iron and nails.
11—Paints, oils and glass.
12—Files.
13—Lumber.
14—Provender.
15—Fire wood.
16—Charcoal.
17—Stationery.

FOR WASHINGTON:

CLASS No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
5—Oak and hard wood timber.
9—White pine timber and lumber.
7—Lime and hair.
9—Gravel and sand.
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12—Steel.
13—Pig iron.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils and glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
19—Fire wood.
20—Hay and straw.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Building, packing and hose.
24—Copper and composition nails.
25—Iron castings.
26—Machinery and tools.
Steam engine for dry dock.

FOR PENSACOLA.

CLASS No. 1—Bricks.
2—Stone.
3—Yellow-pine timber.
4—Yellow-pine lumber.
5—Oak and hard-wood timber and lumber.
6—White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and timber.
7—Lime.
8—Cement.
9—Cockle shells.
10—Slate.
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails.
12—Steel.
13—Railroad iron.
14—Files.
15—Paints, oils, glass.
16—Ship chandlery.
17—Hardware.
18—Stationery.
19—Fire wood.
20—Hay.
21—Provender.
22—Charcoal.
23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
24—Copper and composition nails.
25—Iron castings.
26—Machinery, &c.

The bidder will state the time within which articles and materials will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for delivery must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting, to the place where used, within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in "classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, under the bureau or commandant may require such* increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office in the usual, *sufficient* notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best kind, delivered in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and to be all such as shall be satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or other data, and further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous" to be delivered as required, during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty per cent) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless especially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, 25 per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

May 2—law4w

An Ordinance

For the Better Prevention of Huckstering in the Diamond Market

BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled. That, from and after the passage of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any Butcher, second-hand Dealer, or other person, to sell, or expose for sale, at the Diamond Market, any article, either of Meat, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit, Butter, Eggs, or other products usually sold in Market, which he, she or they may have purchased within the limits of the said Market, on Market-days, namely: on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, under a penalty of not less than Five nor more than Ten Dollars for each offence.

Be it ordained, &c, That it shall not be lawful for any person who pursues the business of a Grocer, or for any other person who keeps Provision Stores or any kind in the city, to forestall and injure the business of said Market, by purchasing on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, within the limits of the said city, any of the articles enumerated in the first section of this Ordinance, for the purpose of re-selling the same at their place of business, under a penalty of Five Dollars to Ten Dollars for each offence; said fine to be recoverable before the Mayor or other penalties for violation of Ordinances are now by law recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this, the 30th day of April, A D, 1855.

SAMUEL A. LONG,
President of Common Council.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: M. W. LEWIS,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOHN T. WRITTEN,
Clerk of Select Council. my4:3td

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD

Opening from West Newton, Westmoreland County, to Layton Station, in Fayette County.

ON and after THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, until further notice, the trains will run between the above points as follows:

Leave West Newton at 5:30 A. M; stopping at Port Royal, Smith's Mill, and Jacob's Creek; reaching Layton at 6:15 o'clock. Returning, leave Layton at 6:45 A. M; reaching West Newton at 7:30; connecting with the steamboat "Thomas Shriver," for Pittsburgh; reaching Pittsburgh at noon.

Second Train will leave West Newton at 12 o'clock, M., for Layton, and returning, will leave Layton at 6 P. M., stopping at all way stations.

Fare from Pittsburgh to Layton, 43 miles, One Dollar. Stages for Uniontown and Connellsville will connect with the Trains at Layton.

Freight will be transported each way daily. For rates apply to D. W. CALDWELL, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, West Newton.

OLIVER W. BARNES,
President and Superintendent.

Pittsburgh, May 3d, 1855. my4

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LOTS IN BIRMINGHAM AND SOUTH PITTSBURGH.—ON THURSDAY EVENING, May 10th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold by order of L. C. Hepburn, Esq., Trustee of John C. Mowry and Wife, the following valuable Building Lots in Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh, embracing many of the most desirable Lots now for sale in those flourishing Boroughs, viz:

In Birmingham—Nos. 69, 70, 71, 141, 142, 143 and 145, on Carson street.

Nos. 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31, on Bingham street, at corner of Gregg.

Nos. 169, 176, 212, 264, 265, 266 and 267 on Washington street.

Nos. 224, 253 and 244, on William street.

Nos. 254, 261, 262 and 263 on Gregg street, at corner of Manor.

Nos. 314, 315, 316, 320 and 321, corner of McKee, Manor and Craig streets.

No. 290 on Spruce alley, between Joseph and Craig streets.

In South Pittsburgh—Nos. 76, 84, 89, 94 and 95 Carson street. Nos. 3, 23, 26, 31, 34, 39, 42 an 47 on Brownsville Turnpike, near Carson street. Nos. 56 and 58 on Manor street.

In East Birmingham—Four Lots on Wharton street, near the corner of Meadow, each twenty-four feet front by one hundred and twenty feet to an alley. One Lot on Sarah street, between Joseph and Meadow streets, twenty-four feet by one hundred and twenty feet to an alley.

☞ Sale will take place at MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

TERMS—One fourth cash, balance in two years, with interest, payable semi-annually.

For further information apply to the Trustee, or

P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

my4

For Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Washington township, Westmoreland county, three miles from Warren, the same distance from the North-western Railroad, and twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh, containing One Hundred and Eighty-Five Acres. One Hundred and Fifty-Two Perches, strict measure; ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of which is cleared, and TWENTY in good meadow land. There are erected on the premises several square log buildings, a bank barn, and an excellent Fruit Orchard.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in yearly payments without interest. Possession will be given on the first day of October, 1855.

my4 SAMUEL BEIGHLEY.

J. K. Barbour,

LEVEE CLERK, St. Louis, Mo., (at W. N. Newell's office.) J. K. BARBOUR having long experience in Receiving and Discharging Freight for Steamboats, offers superior inducements to Steamboats desiring a DISCHARGING CLERK. my4

SEED POTATOES—100 bus. Canada in store; for sale by my3 JAMES WARDROP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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