been used up for fire wood. The cripples might "go it" if wooden legs were only cheap; where's Barnum?

Paris looks beautiful, now, since the *scraping* of the houses, and the place is beginning to show signs of a crowd. Prices of everything are on the look up, but those asked for apartments are beyond all reason, and will have to come down, I think, or many of them remain idle.

Yours, as ever,
ALLEGHENY.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:.....MAY 11.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly Post, and are authorized 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.

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

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

THE NEWS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have received the Contract from Government for carrying the river mail between Cairo and New Orleans, at the rate of $180,000

The ship canal at Sant Ste. Marie, leading into Lake Superior, has been completed and opened for use. It is destined to be one of the most important works in the northern lake region.

We have advices of a bread riot at Smith's Falls, Canada. In consequence of the high price of flour and other provisions, great suffering prevailed, and the people, in desperation, broke open the stores and helped themselves.

A telegraphic despatch stated some days ago that the Detroit Peninsular Bank, was robbed of 6,500. It has since been recovered, with the exception of six hundred dollars. The money was found in the yard of the cashier's residence, where it had been thrown by the robber.

Clorinda Cordial is the name of a beverage that has been introduced in Cincinnati, since the passage of the prohibitory liquor law. It looks, tastes and smells so much like brandy as to deceive the best judges. Another article known as native Kentucky Wine, any one would swear was Bourbon Whisky, it so much resembles it in quality and flavor.

There is a State Council of the Know Nothings now in session at Syracuse, N. Y. Among the delegates present are Daniel Ullman, the original Hindoo, Horatio Seymour, Jr., General Hammond, editor Albany Register, and Hon. Solomon G. Havens, M. C., from the Buffalo District. The latter gentleman is laying pipe, it is said, for his election to the Speakership of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Kendall, the Postmaster of New Orleans, who has been recently arrested upon the charge of purloining money from letters, was formerly a resident of Grenada, Miss., and was a candidate for Congress from that district, on the Bond-paper ticket. Soon after his defeat he removed to New Orleans. The Memphis *Appeal* says, that the drafts said to have been embezzled by Mr. Kendall, were drawn by Mr. Davie, President of the Southern Bank, and J. Knox Walker, Esq., now of Memphis.

☞ On our first page will be found another letter from our Paris correspondent. Those who have read his former letters will be sure to read this, and it will be found to repay a perusal.

THE SLAVONIC RACE—THE WAR.

Late movements and events in Europe indicate that the Emperor of Russia willingly accepts the contest, single handed, with the whole power of the allied nations. They indicate, too, that he has found means to alarm the Austrian government, and probably to secure its neutrality in the war. Austria, it is said, declines active hostility against Russia for the present After placing her armies upon a war footing at great expense, and after moving strong bodies of her forces into that debateable land "the Principalities," she suddenly stops, and declines further movements unfriendly to Russia. There must be some potent cause for this sudden alarm, and this abandonment of the cause of the allies. That cause is said to be a threat of the Emperor of Russia that the moment Austria strikes the first blow against his empire he will change his title from "Emperor of all the Russians" to that of Emperor of all the Slavonians. He would thus ally to himself the Slavonic race, scattered as it is over all the eastern half of Europe, and add vastly to the effective strength of his empire. It becomes a matter of much interest, then, to inquire who the Sclavonians are, whence they came, and what countries they occupy.

The Slavonians are the aborigines of European and Asiatic Russia. They are one of the two European families of nations that, through all the political changes of centuries, have retained their original language and national traditions. They were among the earliest and most numerous and powerful of those northern hordes that pressed down on the Roman empire, and at length overwhelmed it. Fourteen hundred years ago they commenced their southern and western movement in vast masses, accompanied by their families, their flocks and herds, resolved to conquer, occupy and enjoy the more fruitful realms and more genial climes of central and southern Europe. In the course of two or three centuries they had possession of a large portion of what is now European Turkey, of Hungary, Servia, Crostia, Bohemia, a portion of Austria, Poland, and a part of Prussia, and many other of the smaller states of central and south eastern Europe. There were numerous tribes of them under different names, but all of the Slavonic stock and character. About eleven hundred years ago they were united into a vast and powerful empire under Samo, a Frank, who endeavored to consolidate a Slavonic empire powerful enough to resist the inroads of other northern hordes that were pressing upon them. But after his death the empire was divided into numerous waywod ships, which were conquered by the constant inundations of the barbarous and martial nations from the north and east. In Hungary they were subdued first by the Huns, and then by the Magyars. The Germans became the ruling race in what are now the German states, the Poles in Poland, the Muscovites and Russians in Russia, and the Ottomans in Turkey. But the Slavonians preserved their distinctive character and, in many of the colonies we have named, they now form a majority of the population. More than half the Russian population is Slavonic. The same is true of Turkey, Hungary, Bohemia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and even Poland. In Austria, Prussia and some of the lesser German states they number some twelve millions. Outside of the present limits of the Russian empire the Slavonians probably now number in Europe thirty million souls. A large portion of them belong to the Greek church; and in religion, language, manners and ancient traditions they are the natural allies of Russia, and enemies of the Germans and Turks. They have little sympathy with the Magyars in Hungary, and the Emperor Nicholas professed to serve their cause when he interfered to suppress Kossuth's rebellion in 1849 Since then PANSLAVISM has become their rallying word, and their predominant desire. It means the union of all the Slavonians of Europe under one political organization. Could that be effected by the present Czar, and by the aid of his armies, Alexander II would rule over a hundred million people, and half the territory of Europe.

To the "*Balance of power*" for which the western nations of Europe profess to contend Alexander can oppose the far more potent element, *Panslavism*. In that "balance of power" the masses of the people have no interest. It is but a league of despots to preserve their thrones. But "Panslavism" appeals to the hearts of thirty millions of people who must look to Russia for their emancipation.

The Slavonians are a brave, hardy and industrious race. Some of them were among the earliest Protestants in Europe. The Moravians are of that race. When they are free and the ruling race, they are a warlike people. They were the ancient Sarmatians in Asia, and were the allies of Mithridates, King of Pontus, in his long wars with the Romans. They conquered the Crimea, and many nations of eastern and central Europe; and it was only after a long and bloody struggle, that they themselves were subdued in Hungary by Attila the Hun. The Magyars afterwards partially subdued them, and occupied Hungary with them. The Slavonians detest Austrian rule as cordially as the Magyars, and would gladly exchange Austrian for Russian domination. Nothing but the strict neutrality of Austria, or an alliance with Russia, will prevent the Emperor Alexander from giving vitality and courage to the Panslavic movement, and backing it with an army that will insure its success. If England and France undertake to punish the defection of Austria by rousing the Magyars of Hungary to arms, Russia can check-mate it by rousing the Sclavonians to resistance.

If that war in Europe continue for many years, it will probably go through three distinct and important phases. It was first a war of dynasties, in which crowned heads were principally interested. It may next become a war of races, wide spread, embittered and bloody; and in which the destinies of vast masses of the people are involved. The Turkish race would soon be engulphed in the struggle. Kossuth and his Magyars would probably be overwhelmed by superior numbers. The Austrian empire would be sundered; and many of the smaller states of central Europe assume new political forms and relations. Victor Hugo then predicts that it will become a war of religion, in which the question of the predominance of the Greek or Latin Church must be determined: and Islamism be driven out of Europe, Eastern Asia and Egypt.

The struggle before Sebastopol, fierce, desperate and bloody as it has now become, and eagerly as it is watched by many nations, shrinks into comparative insignificance in view of the vast issues involved in that war. The Austrian empire: the Turkish empire; Panslavism; Mahomedanism; the control of the Mediterranean, and half of the continents of Europe and Asia: the Greek and Latin Churches, are they not all involved in this conflict? and who can foretell the final result, or the changes and revolutions to which its events may drift the contending nations?

It is no wonder that England shrinks from the conflict, and would gladly accept a peace that gives repose and delay, though it guarantees no security for the future.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CULLOD PERSONS is now being held in New York, but the number of delegates is not numerous—numbering only about forty. Among the individuals of note who have spread themselves in speeches, were Fred Douglass and a Dr. M'Cune Smith. The objects this Convention has in view, are 1st, to obtain the right of franchise, on terms of equality, with the whites; 2d, to raise funds for the establishment of a school for the education of colored children on a more extensive scale than is contemplated by any institution now existing; also to improve every opportunity, generally, to promote the welfare of the race, not only here, but throughout the Union. The speeches, in the main, according to an exchange paper, were calm, temperate, and sensible to a degree the white abolition societies have never yet attained.

RESIGNATION OF A BISHOP—SINGULAR REASON GIVEN.—Bishop Whitehouse has issued a private circular to the clergy and vestries of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois, to the effect that he intends to retire from his position. Among other reasons for this step, he gives as one that he is not adapted to the present social and moral condition of the West. The matter will go before the House of Bishops for their acceptance, and it is generally understood that the diocese will interpose no obstacles to the resignation of the bishop.

PARTNER WANTED.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that a gentleman is wanted with some capital. We are acquainted with the firm and business, and believe it offers a chance for a profitable investment. The present firm is composed of substantial and reliable men, who would be agreeable associates in business.

New York Anniversaries.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 18th anniversary in the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning. The annual report states that the embarrassment of the times have some what hindered the sale of the Scriptures; the deaths of Rev. Dr. Sutton, Rev. J. Goddard and Rev. J. C. Pike, since last May, are recorded. Total receipts of the year, $15,000 over any previous year, excepting 1854. Donations of Scripture during the year, 18,000 copies. Large appropriations have been made for China, California, Hayti, British India, and other distant countries. Total appropriations, $23,500, viz:—America, $8090; Europe, $14,859; Asia, $5544. Total moneys disbursed by the Society, during its eighteen year's existence, $650,000.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.—The American and Foreign Christian Union held its anniversary (its sixth) at the Tabernacle, New York. Receipts for the year, $63,867,28; expenditures, $66,461,69. Regret is expressed that the financial difficulties of the past twelve month have diminished the Society's funds. The general object of the Society is to Protestantize Roman Catholics. The encouraging signs of the times (we are told) are—1st. The general alarm evinced by the people about the Papacy. 2d. The disposition in some States to inquire into the monastic institutions by means of their Legislatures. (The conduct of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, however, in "examining" mere boarding schools, not monasteries, is not approved.) Rev Mr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Black, of Allegheny, Rev. P. J. Leo, and Bradford R. Wood, Esq., severally addressed the meeting, in advocacy of the Society's mission.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held their annual meeting at their rooms in Nassau street, New York. The report recommends the immediate establishment of an Auxiliary Society, to be called "The Abolition Society for New York City and Vicinity;" also, calls upon the friends of freedom everywhere to renewed exertions for the suppression of human bondage in the United States. The present Board of Officers were unanimously re-elected.

NEW POSTMASTERS IN PENNA.—Post Master General Campbell has ordered the following appointments for Pennsylvania:

Jamison Kelly, Postmaster for Burnt Cabins, Fulton County, vice Jonathan Kelly, deceased; Wm. Nickle, Postmaster at Five Points, Venango County, vice Alexander Grant, resigned: Stephen A. Martin, West Pike, Potter County; James A. Smith, Pike Run, Washington County; Samuel O. Smalt, Wallacevilte, Venango County; J. Goodrich, Warren, Warren County; David M'Murf, Boston, Warren County. The Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Huntington County, is discontinued.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Political Affray Ending in Murder.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, May 5.]

We learn by the officers of the steamers Genoa and Edinsburg, which arrived at this port from the upper Missouri River yesterday evening, that great excitement was prevailing in the cities of Leavenworth and Weston, on account of the murder of a Mr. Clark, committed in the former city. Mr. Clark, a pro slavery man, was shot and instantly killed by a lawyer of Leavenworth, named McCrea, an anti slavery man.

The quarrel originated at a squatter meeting held in Leavenworth on Tuesday morning, May 1, on which occasion the parties had some angry words. McCrea called Clark a liar; Clark struck him, whereupon the former drew forth a revolver and shot his antagonist dead on the spot. McCrea then attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was retaken and conveyed to the guard house at the Fort. The excitement both at Weston and Leavenworth was intense, and it was feared that the mob would tear down the guard-house and lynch the prisoner.

THE PARKVILLE OUTRAGE—LETTER FROM MR. PARK.

To the Public.

When our printing office was destroyed, I was absent in Kansas Territory, and returned forthwith on receiving information of it. I am filled with the deepest concern for the events that have transpired, and the passions that bear sway—premeditated, as they have been, by a large and powerful secret association. I am happy to know that the citizens of Parkville and vicinity took no part in it; and why my land and property should be destroyed by any portion of this community, I cannot tell; the charge of abolitionism is false; I have never harbored a thought nor meditated an action detrimental to the honor, the interests, or institutions of Missouri; but have labored unceasingly to promote her prosperity. It is true I have not believed the honor and interests of Missouri to be in that course of policy marked out by some politicians—duty has compelled me to cross their path, which has brought on my devoted head the bitterest persecution.

Our paper can be read—it will speak for itself. It does not claim protection—the leading objects have been to promote the principles of temperance, morality and virtue; to take a conservative political stand; and by moderating the extremes, and by softening sectional asperities, to promote the general good of the country, and the perpetuity of the American Union.

I love the South, and have spent the best energies of my life to advance her interests and her glory. The battle fields of Texas are eternal evidences of the fact; where individual enprise gathered around the gallant Houston, and by incredible hardships and almost superhuman exertion, the independence of that vast country was achieved—now one of the brightest stars in the constellation of States; and I refer to my fellow citizens to attest the fact, that, while I have resided in Missouri, I have labored unceasingly to promote her interests.

I love the North, too; never, while life lasts, shall I forget the green hills of Vermont, where rests the grave of my mother; nor the deeds of the men of '77; nor the virtues and energies of the men who have made those States a beacon light—the wonder and admiration of the world; and I shall ever look upon their glory as the common inheritance of every American citizen.

With regard to leaving this community, I would do so cheerfully, as soon as I could dispose of my interests here, were I satisfied that a future residence was not agreeable; but to leave the grave of my wife, the home I have toiled years to embellish and improve, and many interests interwoven with the growth and prosperity of the country, and flee for no offence, like a base culprit—I cannot. I would rather prefer death at my own home, amid the flowers and trees planted and consecrated by affection, and upon the soil of the country I have toiled to build up. Our press has been thrown into the Missouri river—I may be buried there too—an humble individual is in the power of hundreds of armed men—but his death will not destroy the freedom of the American Press! Independence of thought and action is inherent in the bosom of every freeman, and will gush up like a perpetual fountain forever! God has impressed on his universe the principles of truth and justice, and they must prevail.

If there is no security in the land of Washington—if an American home affords no protection—if the time *has* arrived when this Union must be dissolved, and all its kindred ties and mighty interests broken and destroyed, and our land drenched with fraternal blood, then let me be buried beneath the turbid waters of the Missouri rather than live to behold such a scene. God save our country!

GEO. S. PARK.

PARKVILLE, Mo., April 23, 1855.

THE WOMELSDORF WAR.

A FALSE ALARM.

VOLUNTEERS ORDERED OUT TO QUELL THE "RIOT"

[From the Reading (Pa.) Free Press.]

On Friday morning a person in the employ of Tarrant & Co., contractor on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, at Womelsdorf, fourteen miles above Reading, arrived in town with the information that the hands along the line of the road, and particularly on Section No. 16, had combined and resisted the officers of the law, who were not permitted to serve process issued by Esquire Stevens, of Womelsdorf, and that the hands were in a riotous condition, threatening destruction to persons and property. The Sheriff was called upon immediately, and his counsel advised him to call into requisition the volunteer force of the city, to quell the riot and arrest the rioters.

Written orders were at once issued to the several Captains and others in command of troops, and they responded promptly to the call The Ringgold Artillery, Capt. James M'Knight, with two fieldpieces and caissons—the Reading Artillerists, Capt. W. I. Clous, the Reading Dragoons, Lieut. Sands—Reading Rifles, Capt. Boas, reported for duty two hours after the order was received, and at 2 o'clock, the troops started, under the command of Major General Wm. H Keim, preceded by the Sheriff and ex Mayor John S. Richards, in a carriage. The cavalcade moved to the seat of war in imposing array, with arms and ammunition for active service. Proceeding along the line of the road, reports were received that "order reigned in Warsaw," and further, that no riot whatever had occurred. The farmers, unused to warlike sounds, were seized with wonder at the sudden and unexpected appearance of the military. Their presence was unaccountable to them, as they were totally unaware of the movement, and all sorts of vague suspicions and impressions seized their minds. The troops reached Womelsdorf late at night, and we can well imagine the surprise created upon the good citizens of that borough, by the arrival of the soldiers of Reading among them. They were, however, ready to receive them with their accustomed hospitality, and the hotels had tables prepared with abundant rations for their unexpected guests. A posse accompanied the Sheriff to Newmanstown, two miles beyond Wolmsdorf, where a few Irishmen in their shanties were quietly smoking their pipes. Some of them were pointed out by a person acquainted with them, and they were arrested. Next morning a few more arrests were made, but all were discharged except some twelve who were retained. The troops having nothing to do, and there being no occasion for their presence, took up the line of march for Reading, and with their prisoners, reached home on Saturday afternoon. The captives were lodged in jail.

It appears from what we could gather from citizens of the neighborhood, that the Irish laborers had been digging on the rate of 80 cents per day; and that they refused to work for that pay any longer, asking for a slight advance and a settlement of the balance due them. This the contractors refused to do, when the hands ceased to labor. On Thursday night the frame stable owned by Messrs. Tarrant & Co., was destroyed by fire, together with five or six mules, and it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, while some suppose that it was accidentally fired: as the Irishmen were in the habit of smoking their pipes in and around it. Watchmen had been guarding it at the time, who were unable to account for the fire.

The twelve Irishmen arrested were indeed a sorry looking set of men. In the hollow square of the military passing through Penn street, they appeared particularly prominent. They were half clothed, and in a suffering condition, exciting the sympathy of our citizens. If they are guilty of the crimes imputed to them, they ought to be dealt with accordingly, as we have no sympathy with incendiaries or any other law breakers, but we are not in favor of oppressing any one, whether they are natives or foreigners. We do think that the sheriff was imposed upon—believed so before we heard the roll of the drum, and the facts as detailed to us, prove the correctness of our statement. The Irishmen were not rioting—they were unarmed and quietly sleeping in their shanties. Exaggerated stories were put in circulation, which unfortunately deceived the Sheriff, and induced him to call out the volunteers, while at the same time the good citizens of the neighborhood could have made all the arrests that were required.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

OWED TO THE STEME FIRE ENJINE.

Steme enjine! I her saw the skwirt;
I her heered the pugh off steme and saw
The lympid waters of the Canal throde
More 'n 100 ft. more or les. And wen I
Bheld the ranebos that was there estradle
Of the dorminglory winders of Keer's wairhouse—
Beotiful ranebos! like a kalidescope they was!—
I felt the steme of Potry rislin in my busum,
And all the Muses—nine on 'em—a pilin
In the kindlin-would of imaginashun into
My intillectal turnace, Steme enjine,
How good I razist? I jis came rite down,
And maid up my mind to jes skwirt a
Splendid Pome to you from the mozzal
Of my intellect, and delug you with a
Reglar galery-streme of poetiful potry!
You no I kin do it, too, grate old skwirt.

I was glad to see you put the canawl
To some airthly use, too: cause the waiters
Her been lyin idle for a spell; they ought
To work some eunyhow, 'cause the legislatur
Is goin to give 'em a long vacation one of
These days, if they haint already. But
E pluribus unum, or to speak English
I mus proceed.

Your a reglar old locymotuf,
A Fire Department on wheels, a hole teme,
You are a tremendous Sikesy and you
Can blo yer horn—but doant blo up.
You kin git up steme on less of the flooid
Than enny other fireman I nose on. And
Moreover you've got a grain big boiler,
And from the appearas of the street whair
You was, goes your a puddle-er and boiler also.
You kin use up concidable provender, too:
I shud halt to *board* you unless I
Owned a saw-mill and a lumber-yard.
Gess you chaw lobster, too, doant you?
Cause I seen you use four plugs to wunce.
Extuse these slite attempts at wit, to wit, puns.
But they release the solemnity of the poms,
Wondurfull. Jes let me alone—I'll
Play upon words and you'll play upon fire.

Extraordinary extinguisher of elemental exogens-bun-
Consumers-contender gainst concidable conflagrations
I hale the! "Yung Ameriky," I hale thee!
In the naim of the Komitee, I hale the!
Your moral carreeter is good. You
Never thro brikbats; you never git
Insultid; you never karry laundr-billys;
You never git into rows under
Gas lites and smash things; you
Never drink too much—I talk that
Bak; you do; cause dident I see
You a takin unlimited dead-hog juleps
And sewer cocktales yesterday out of the
Canawl, and dident I see wun of
Your best frends *reel* under the effex
Of the salm bevrages?

But, grate old skwirt
An I grater old sucker, fairwell,
I mus leave you, with this affec-
Shunate dyin injunxshun—when-
Ever you see a fire, or smell a fire,
Or hear a fire, doant forgit to
Put out, in a hurry.

SANDY BARR.

P. S.—You must i felt happy yesterday,
For all your relashuns was there to see
You—all the skwirts in town.

S. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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

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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 Sundays.

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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. (mh10)

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P. S.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of the garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this stateme t. (dec9) E. GRIBBLE

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No. 115 Water street, Pittsburgh.
dec13:1y

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Would respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they have opened a manufactory of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
At No. 79 Smithfield street,
In WEYMAN'S BUILDINGS, where they will be prepared to fill all orders of every description of Boots and Shoes at the shortest notice.
In order to accommodate all classes of customers they will also keep on sale a good assortment of the best eastern work. Also, all descriptions of children's wear.
Terms strictly cash; goods at cash prices.
A share of the public patronage is solicited. [my2:6m

☞ **HATS AND CAPS.**—Now is the time that every person should wear a new Hat or Cap, and MORGAN & CO., No. 164 Wood street, next door to the new Presbyterian Church, one door from Sixth street, have a large stock of each, selected expressly for city retail trade, which they will sell as low for cash as any other house in the city. They ask the attention of the public to their $5, $3.50 and $4 Silk Hats, which will be found on inspection a neat and good article. Call and see. Quick sales and small profits.
Remember, No. 164 Wood street. ap23

☞ **Notice**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOCHLEITER'S, in the Diamond. By order
may GEO. W. SEEBE, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. R. WHITE & CO.,
NO. 59 MARKET ST.,
ARE now receiving a NEW STOCK of
SILK MANTILLAS,
Of the newest and most fashionable shapes. Also, a rich assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS and BOYS' WEAR.
As these Goods have been selected from recent importations, they are new in design, and will be sold at a great reduction of former prices. my11:1w

Land Warrants.

THE ACT of March 3, 1855, evidently applies to those who "were called into Military service, and regularly mustered therein," for the suppression of the "Whiskey Insurrection." A. W. FOSTER,
my11:1w 139 Fourth st.

Partner Wanted,

IN A BUSINESS WELL ESTABLISHED, yielding a handsome and increasing revenue, and requiring an addition of $5000 Capital.

An Active Partner preferred, or some person who is well known in this community, and who is willing to invest the amount mentioned.

For further information, apply to SIDNEY STRONG, Penn Cotton Mill, Allegheny; or to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, Pittsburgh. my11:6t

MERCHANTS & CITIZENS' EATING HOUSE,
No. 108 WOOD STREET.
Open Day and Night, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

J. W. LOWRIE & CO. having purchased the above well known house, in hope, with their increased facilities and strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may give them a call.

BILL OF FARE.

Everything good in its season, and well got up. [my11:4t

Pitt Township Road Repairs.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Repairing and Keeping in Good Order the Roads of Pitt Township for one year from date of contract, according to a list and specifications in the Town Clerk's office, will be received by the Auditors of said Township until SATURDAY, the second day of June, at one o'clock, P. M. Bidders may offer for any one of said roads, separately, or for more; but in the latter case they must specify the amount of their bids for each road, separately. The lowest and best bidders will be preferred, and security required for faithful performance.

For further information, apply to the Town Clerk, ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, at the Township Office, near Minersville.

JOS COLTART,
ROBT. PALMER,
WM. HERRON,
May 5th, 1855—(my11:1w*fiw) *Auditors.*

Dissolution.

THE firm of PENNOCK, MITCHILL & CO. has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and the Books of said concern having been transferred to JOSEPH PENNOCK and NATHAN F. HART, they only are authorized to settle and collect the debts due said firm. Persons knowing themselves indebted will please call at PENNOCK & HART'S, No. 141 Wood street, and pay the same. Those having claims against said firm will present them for payment.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,
THOS. MITCHELL,
JOHN B HERRON,
NATHAN F. HART.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1855.

Copartnership.

JOSEPH PENNOCK and NATHAN F. HART, late of the firm of Pennock, Mitchell & Co. have associated themselves in the FOUNDRY business, under the name and style of PENNOCK & HART. We respectfully invite our friends and customers to visit us, at No. 141 Wood street.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1855.

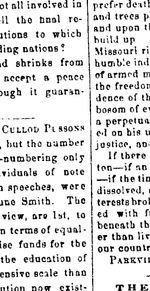
JOSEPH PENNOCK.....NATHAN F. HART.

PENNOCK & HART,
(LT THE LATE FIRM OF PENNOCK, MITCHELL & Co.,)
FULTON FOUNDRY:
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A constant supply of Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Stoves and Grates, Parlor Stoves, all sizes, Hollow Ware, Plough Castings and Points, Tea Kettles, Sad and Tailors' Irons, Iron and Nails.

Water and Gas Pipes, and Miscellaneous Castings made to order. my2:1m

THE GREEK SLAVE.



POWERS' GREEK SLAVE
IS
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
☞ **APOLLO HALL,** ☜
FOURTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET.
DOORS OPEN
From 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION:
Twenty-five Cents.

Pittsburgh, May 11.

Orphan's Court Sale of Real Estate of Dr. George Huey, deceased.

BY virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, I will expose to sale at Public Auction, on the premises in and near the Borough of MCKEESPORT, on THE FIRST SATURDAY (2d day) OF JUNE NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, the following described parcels of the REAL ESTATE TALE OF DR. GEO HUEY, Deceased, viz:

Lot No. 57, situate on Third street, west of Market, on which is erected a blacksmith shop.

Lots 99 and 101, situate on the bank of the Monongahela river, on one of which is a two story frame house and bowling saloon.

Lot 111, on west side of Market street.
Lot 112, on the corner of Market and Third streets.
Lot 106, on east side of Market street.
Lot 167, on east side of Market street, on which is a two story frame house.
Lot 108, on east side of Market street, on which is a one and a half story frame house.
Lot 183, on corner of Walnut and Third streets, on which is erected a two story brick house.
Lots 185 and 186, on Second street, on which is a two story log house and orchard.
Lot 189, on Third street, vacant.
Lot 190, on corner of Third and Walnut streets, vacant.
Lots 232 and 233, on Eighth street, vacant.
Lots 236 and 237, on Eighth street, vacant.
Lot 238, on corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

☞ All the above Lots are 140 by 60 feet, excepting Lots 99 and 101, whose length are uncertain, but were originally 140 feet in length.

ALSO—A 35 Acre Lot of Ground, within the present limits of the Borough, on part of which is erected a good two story brick house, and a tanyard now in operation.

The balance of this lot will be subdivided into small lots, a diagram of which will be shown on day of sale.

ALSO—A lot adjoining the above, containing about four acres, on which is erected a two story brick and a two story frame. This Lot will also be subdivided into smaller lots.

☞ The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is located nearly on the line between these two lots.

ALSO—A Farm in the vicinity of the Borough, known as the "Crooked Run Farm," containing about 115 acres, on which is a brick house and other improvements. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad runs through the Farm; also the State Road. On the upper part of the farm are some handsome sites for country residences. The lower part is well calculated for Gardening purposes, being bounded on and having the Monongahela River on its northern boundary.

Citizens of Pittsburgh and others wishing to obtain desirable country residences will find in this sale an opportunity of securing most eligible situations. For beauty of situation and scenery, and healthfulness, the village of McKeesport and vicinity is not surpassed by any locality in the western section of the State, and there is and will be abundant and cheap communication with Pittsburgh stall times, as there are now two or three daily boats running between McKeesport and Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River water; and it is expected there will be a station of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad on or near the property offered for sale.

TERMS—One third cash, and the balance in one or two years, to be secured by Bonds and Mortgage.

ALEX. MILLAR,
Adm'r de bon. non cum test. annexo
of the estate of Dr. Geo. Huey.
my11:3tw

☞ BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!—Kenneth, or the Rear Guard of the Grand Army.
The Chemistry of Common Life; by James F. Johnson.
The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington; by R. R. Madden.
The Inns and Outs of aris—or Paris by Day and Night.
The Archbishop, or Romanism in the United States; by Orville S. Breilsle. Beautifully illustrated.
Nature and Human Nature; by the author of Sam Slick.
The American Cottage Builder; b. John Bullock.
The Country House, containing the Poultry Yard and Dairy.
My Brother's Keeper; by A. B. Warner.
Mammon, or the Hardships of an Heiress; by Mrs. Gore.
Heartsease, or the Brother's Wife.
The O'Doherty Papers; by Wm. Maginn.
Just received and for sale at the Cheap Book Store of
W. A. GILDENENNEY & CO,
my11 Fifth st., opposite the Theatre.

HOUSES FOR SALE, at the REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 140 THIRD street.—A New Brick House, arranged for two families; situate on Marion street; Lot 24 by 104 ft; price $1450. A Three Story Brick House of six rooms, and a large store room, on Smithfield street; price $4000. A Two Story Brick House of seven rooms, hall, finished attic, and good cellar; situate on Pride street; Lot 24 by 104 ft; price $2200. Four Houses and Lots, situate on Townsend street, for sale at a great bargain. A good Two Story House of five rooms, c