Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING:.....MAY 21.

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

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., *Newspaper Advertising Agents*, are the Agents for the Pittsburgh Daily and Weekly *Post*, and are authorised to receive ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 NASSAU STREET, BOSTON, 10 STATE STREET.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

☞ 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.

GOVERNOR REEDER--KANSAS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 15th inst. contains a furious Phillipic against Governor Reeder and the Washington *Union* newspaper, and applauds in strong terms the means employed by the friends of slavery to elect a pro slavery Legislature in Kansas. The following extract from the *Examiner's* article will show what a nice regard for truth and fair dealing its editor can exhibit when his blood is up on the slavery question. Referring to the Washington *Union*, it says:

"This journal is artfully and laboriously extenuating the conduct of that official land speculator, abolition emmissary, and expelled ex Governor—*Reeder*, late of Kansas. It is luchymoney telling the south what a stout Polk, Dallas, and Cass man, what a fierce Fugitive Slave Law champion, what a staunch anti-Wilmot Proviso man and Kansas Nebraskaite this Reeder was—before he went to Kansas, and before he became interested in land speculations with Abolition Emigrant Aid Societies. The *Union* makes bold to declare that this ex-official, who fled from Kansas at the sight of hempen twige in the hats of her brave settlers, "*has not for a moment diverged from the plain straightforward path of duty*" in a single one of his land speculations or vile outrages upon the elective franchise. The *Union* would fain seduce Virginia newspapers to join it in this defence of Reeder, this alliance with Greeley and Garrison Aid Societies, and this covert denunciation of brave southern settlers in Kansas. The attempt is vain and idle. Those Virginia journals which would join in the base alliance dare not, and those which dare, would not."

The Washington *Union* must take care of itself; but the remarks in regard to Mr. Reeder are so unjust and unfounded as to excite no feeling but disgust in any honorable mind. It represents Governor Reeder as "expelled," when he has only come back to move his family to Kansas. It calls him *ex* Governor, when he is Governor still, and will be retained in the office. It represents him as "interested in land speculations with abolition Emigrant Aid Societies." It is well known that such is not the fact. There is not a particle of foundation for the assertion. It says Mr. Reeder "*fled* from Kansas." The most charitable apology that can be made for the *intemperate* remarks of the Richmond editor we think would be that he was not in a suitable condition to write at the time "*by a jug full*." He can name not one act that Governor Reeder has done to favor one party or the other in Kansas.

He has determined that the people of Kansas shall elect their own officers, and has refused certificates to such as were clearly elected by Missourians. What else could an honest Governor do in the discharge of his official duties? He has bought property in Kansas, and designs to settle there with his family. He had the same right to make purchases as any private citizen, and he is just the man to know his rights, and to dare to maintain them. He has resolved that Kansas, in its domestic or local affairs, shall be ruled by the people of Kansas. Armed invaders from an adjoining State may assassinate Governor R., but he is just the man they will never intimidate. We suppose they are these armed invaders that the *Examiner* refers to when it speaks of "*brave* southern settlers." We confess that our idea of their bravery is not very exalted, when we learn from reliable sources that they did not venture to invade the several election districts with less than twice the number of all the resident voters; and every invader was armed with revolver, bowie knife and club; and with a considerable quantity of artificial courage carried in flasks besides. We have read of better evidences of courage than that. And the *Examiner* says that Virginia editors *dare* not speak their real sentiments on that subject. The meaning is, we presume, that the Missourians are to be encouraged to continue their violent and rascally movements, and if a Virginia editor dares to condemn it, and stand up for law and order and justice, he will be subjected to lynch law.

Well, there is one way to meet this resort to arms, and mobs and violence. Refuse to admit Kansas into the Union as a State until the legal voters of Kansas alone, uncontrolled and undisturbed, shall determine the question of slavery or freedom in the territory. Since the first introduction of the bill to organize that territory, we have been willing to let the question be submitted to that test. But if fraud and force are to be added to an unnecessary concession in order to extend slavery over a territory *against* the will of its own people, then let the restriction of the Missouri Compromise line be restored, and forever maintained. A newspaper published in Kansas some time ago stated that the census of the territory, taken some time before the election, proved beyond a doubt that there was a majority of voters *in every district* opposed to the introduction of slavery into the territory. Yet every member elected to the legislature except one is pro-slavery. This shows the extent of the fraud that has been committed, and how entirely the popular will has been "crushed out." And now, the Richmond *Examiner* and kindred sheets are to be employed to applaud and justify the fraud and violence, and villify and slander a governor who has aimed only to enforce law and justice, and prevent the *conquest* of the territory by ruffians.

We have never doubted that Kansas will be a free State, and have no doubt of it yet; and the late raid of the Missourians upon that territory will help to accomplish not only that result, but make three opponents of slavery in the northern States where but a twelvemonth ago there was but one. The public feeling of this country cannot thus be outraged. There is a sense of justice and right, both north and south, that will dare speak out despite the threats of the editor of the *Examiner*.

It is a fact worthy of note, that those very Missourians who have undertaken to conquer Kansas with bowie knives and illegal votes, live upon territory devoted to freedom by the Missouri compromise. It was not a part of Missouri when that State was admitted into the Union. It was north of the Compromise line, and could not be made slave territory. But Col. Benton professed a desire to "straighten out the Western line of Missouri," and by personal solicitation among the members he got an act of Congress passed to run the western line of Missouri due north, and thus added territory enough to that State to make five or more counties. Platte county is one of them, and from Platte county go the armed bands that now control the elections of Kansas.

It cannot be denied or doubted that the slavery question is now becoming more threatening and dangerous than ever before, and the parties that agitate the question more exasperated and reckless. It is the one great peril to our institutions, and to the Union. Fanatics, both north and south, are becoming numerous and utterly regardless of the value of the Union and the Constitution; and both parties threaten measures that cannot fail, if successful, to lead to bloodshed and civil war, or a dissolution of the Union. We belong to neither of those fanatical parties; but that slavery shall be extended by fraud and force will never do. The people of Kansas must rule Kansas.

There can be no doubt that the increased violence of the abolition fanatics of the north, and the insulting taunts and threats of such papers as the New York *Tribune*, have aroused a reckless determination in some parts of the South to extend slavery into Kansas at all hazards, and by force if necessary. But the means thus far resorted to are sure to defeat the purpose in view. Emigration Aid Societies are not unlawful. The friends of slavery could have met their influence by the same means, and no one could object to such a race of rival interests. But that armed Missourians will give law to Kansas will not be endured, and the attempt can never succeed.

THE NEWS.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall, late Commissioner to China, has received the Know Nothing nomination of the Louisville, Ky., Congressional district.

The price of guano, according to the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires at New York, is not to be reduced, as has been reported, but, on the contrary, if any change is made, he says it will be advanced.

A fire at York, Pa., on Monday, destroyed seven dwellings, three shops and four stables, owned by Dr. R. Patterson, Thomas Schall, Jno. Mitzell and A. J. Frey. The dwelling of Thos. E. Cochran, with several others, was badly injured.

Mr. Speed, of Louisville, is still Mayor by the decision of the courts. There was an election held recently at which another man was selected to fill his place, but Mayor Speed insisted he had one year to serve yet, and it seems he was right.

Hon. John C. Spencer, whose death we mentioned on Saturday by telegraph, was seventy years of age. He held in New York the posts of Representative, Senator and State Superintendent of Common Schools, and also that of Congressman. Under President Tyler he was Secretary of the Treasury, and subsequently of War. While Secretary of War, a son of his, a midshipman on the United States Brig Somers, was hanged for mutiny by order of Com. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie.

The bill known as the Personal Liberty bill, containing certain stringent regulations in regard to the Fugitive Slave law, was taken up in the Massachusetts House on Thursday last, and an amendment adopted forbidding any State officers from holding the office of United States Commissioner. A motion to strike out of the bill the section which incapacitates any attorney who acts for a slave claimant from practicing in the State Courts, was rejected by a large majority. The bill was then passed. Yeas 220—nays 43. It has before passed the Senate, only three voting in the negative. This will compel Judge Loring to choose between Judge of Probate and United States Commissioner. At present he holds both.

ANXIOUS TO BE LICKED.—A flaming account has recently been published of the British cruiser *Bonita* having perpetrated an outrage on the American steamer *Bay City*, by firing into her repeatedly, on the Brazilian coast. The mate of the steamer publishes a statement of the affair in the New York papers, from which it appears that the firing was solely on account of the obstinacy of the captain of the steamer in not hoisting his flag. The mate says boldly that the captain had great hopes of damage being done by the shot, so that a claim might be made which would pay handsomely. The British commander took her to be a Russian privateer, which was natural enough, as she refused to show her colors.

CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP.—It is said Dr. Wm. Gwin will present himself at the opening of the next Congress as the duly elected Senator from California. No one received a majority of votes in any of the fifty ballotings; but the Dr. had a plurality of six on the first ballot over Mr. Edwards, the next highest. As the Constitution of California provides that in *all* elections by the Legislature "a plurality of votes shall constitute a choice, where not otherwise directed in this Constitution," it is probable he will be allowed to take his seat in the United States Senate, where his popularity is second to no other man's in that body.

"POETRY."—The Boston *Post* unwittingly, it may be, perpetrates a good joke. In a late number it has placed over some two columns of legislative proceedings the word "Poetry" in glaring capitals. Thinking there might be in it something unusual for matter-of fact lawmakers, we read carefully the entire report, and are free to confess we found it nothing but prose, and very dull prose at that. Perhaps the *Post* man meant, like Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, that it was "poetical prose."

ONE VOTE.—At a recent election in Chambersburg, Pa., *one vote* elected the three town Auditors. It was not generally known they were to be voted for. One single individual, familiar with the charter of the borough, voted for those officers. They were, of course, elected, and he selected them. The borough was surprised.

IN TOWN.—Jno. B. Guthrie, Esq., has returned to the city in good health and spirits.

[From the New York Times, Friday.]

More Mormon Troubles--Escape of the Murderers of Captain Gunnison.

We publish, this morning, from a correspondent of the Daily Times, full details of the trial of three Indians for the murder of Captain Gunnison and his companions. Our readers will recollect the excitement which pervaded the public mind when news of this bloody and brutal massacre reached this country, as well as the vigorous efforts made by the Government to detect and capture the savage miscreants by whom it was perpetrated. These efforts were successful. The murderers were captured, brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, and tried before the District Court in the territory of Utah. *The testimony was clear and undisputed.* The accused parties were proved beyond all possibility of doubt to have been the murderers. No attempt even was made to rebut the evidence. The guilt of the Indians was conceded; and yet the jury returned a verdict of *manslaughter* only. The facts stated by our correspondent show conclusively that this result is due entirely to the *interference of the Mormons*, who seem to be in league with the Indians in resisting the authority of the United States. The verdict was rendered by a Mormon jury, acting under direction of the Mormon leaders.

But the whole story is not yet told. The sentence of the Court was that the Indians, for this brutal massacre of eight or ten American citizens and soldiers should be imprisoned for *three years*. They were accordingly handed over to the authorities of Utah, (Mormons,) and committed to prison to serve out their terms. But within less than a week they were *permitted to escape*, and are again at large. We learn from our private correspondence that no doubt whatever is entertained by Col. Steptoe and the authorities, that the whole thing has been brought about by the Mormons for the express purpose of conciliating the Indians and exasperating them against the Federal authority. For some time past, Mormon missionaries have been maintained among the Indians, and Brigham Young has proposed that *intermarriage* between the Indians and the Mormans be introduced and encouraged as rapidly as possible.

These occurrences indicate the commencement of a system of tampering with the Indians on the part of the Mormon leaders, from which the worst results may be apprehended. We have reason to believe that the United States authorities are fully alive to the extent of the danger, and are prepared to take such precautions as may be needful.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Paris, April 29.—At about half past five yesterday (Saturday) evening, the Emperor was proceeding at a slow pace up the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, accompanied only by his aide-de-camp, Count Edgar Ney, and Col. Valabregue. It was a chilly evening, and there were not many people on the parade at the time. When nearly opposite No. 146 in the Champs Elysees, an assassin, leaning against a lamppost to steady his aim, fired a pistol at his Majesty. The Emperor slightly ducked his head and spurred his horse. An instant afterwards the man rushed forwards, and when within a few paces of him—some say ten or twelve paces, others four or five—fired a second shot. The ball is said to have passed through the Emperor's hat.

Immediately after the second shot was fired the regicide was seized by two men in blouses, who looked like operatives, but were, in fact, agents employed by M. Blaestrino, the director of the secret police. Almost at the same moment a gendarme, a native of Corsica, named Alessandrini, who, in the capacity of what is commonly termed a "bull dog," was following the Emperor in a brougham, accompanied by M. Illirevoy, a commissary of police, rushed out of the carriage with a drawn poniard, and flew at the murderer, who, it appears, resisted violently. Whether as a means of disabling him, or whether accidentally while laying hold of him, may perhaps be doubtful—but the fact is certain that Alessandrini wounded the man with his poniard. His wounds were, however, not serious, for he was able to answer the interrogatories of the magistrates a short time afterwards. Immediately after the second shot the Emperor made his horse caper, and raise his hat several times, smiling, to show he was not hurt. A few minutes after the event Liverandi was placed in a hack carriage and conveyed to the guard-house outside the Barriere de l'Etoille.

The Emperor proceeded on towards the Bois de Boulogne, and a few yards outside the Arc de l'Etoile he met the Empress in a carriage. He turned his horse and accompanied her back to the Tuileries down the grand avenue of the Champ Elysees. The Empress did not appear to comprehend the meaning of the unusually loud cheers which greeted the Emperor as he passed along, and from her apparent gaiety people supposed that the Emperor had not told her what had passed.

The prisoner was taken to the prefecture of police, and there interrogated. He expressed his regret for his crime. He denied that he had any accomplices, but said that numbers had tried to do what he only had done, and the courage to attempt. He declared that he had nourished the project ever since the siege of Rome.

The name of the assassin is Liverani. He was born at Faonza, in the States of the Church, and kept a shoemaker's shop at Rome, which he was obliged to quit when the city was taken by the French army in 1849. He is described as a man of from 30 to 35 years of age, well dressed, wearing a black frock coat and polished leather boots. His hat, of English manufacture, containing in the lining a print of the Crystal Palace—the sign, probably, of the shop at which he bought it. He had in his pocket when arrested five Napoleons in gold.

PARIS, April 30.—Yesterday, in reply to the congratulatory address of the Senate, the Emperor said:—"I fear nothing from the hands of assassins. There are lives which are but instruments in the hands of Providence. So long as I shall not have fulfilled the work appointed to me, I shall not be in danger." The Emperor has forbidden any formal manifestations; but was received with cheering yesterday on taking his accustomed ride.

The Emperor had previously announced his intention, and that of the Empress, to be present at the Opera Comique, on the Boulevards Italiens, nearly opposite the Rue Lafitte. He and the Empress, notwithstanding what had occurred, were punctual to their word. They arrived at the theatre about nine o'clock, but long before that hour an immense crowd had collected on the boulevard, from the Madeleine to the Rue Vivienne, to manifest their sympathy at his escape. It is calculated that there could not have been less than two hundred thousand people of every condition collected. The reception was most enthusiastic as the Imperial carringes, attended by an escort of Guards, drove up to the Rue de la Paix and Boulevard; it did not stop at the entrance of the theatre; and on their Majesties appearing in their box the whole house rose and uttered the warmest acclamations. For a considerable time it was found impossible to commence the piece, and during the performance the audience, as if unable to keep down his feelings, rose three or four times to give vent to them. The Emperor and Empress left the house at half past eleven, and even in that hour the multitude still lined the Boulevards; the shouting was enthusiastic, as before, and followed them until they entered the Palace of the Tuileries.

The *Daily News* correspondent, writing on the evening of Monday, the 30th, says:—The real name of the assassin is not Liverani, but Pianori. He was, however, as I stated yesterday, a native of Faenza. He was a volunteer at Rome under Garibaldi. Since the taking of Rome by the French he has principally lived in England, and I am told he belonged to the sect of Italians who renounced Catholicism. It is further said that he has spoken at Protestant meetings in Exeter Hall. Pianori is now at the prefecture of police. He wears a strait jacket. A gaoler sleeps at the foot of his bed to watch him. A hole has been made in the wall through which he may be seen as he lies, and several persons of note have been to-day to look at him. He lived in two well-furnished rooms in the Faubourg St. Honore, the rent of which he had paid for a month beforehand. A considerable sum of money was found in his rooms. His pistols were made of a costly description, and very well made. The "instruction" is, I believe, finished. Nothing more has been elicited from him than what I stated yesterday. It is thought that he will be tried in the ordinary assize court, and not by the High Court of Justice.

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

Governor Reeder--Affairs in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1855.

Governor Reeder, who has been in the city for several days, will soon revisit Easton, preparatory to his departure with his family, in June, for Kansas. He has been visited by a great many friends—some of whom he never saw—who have assured him of their best regards. He returns to Kansas retaining the undiminished confidence of the government, and sustained by the approval of the voice of the people. Pennsylvania, his native State, has pledged him her support with a cordial unanimity. And the press, without distinction of party, has spoken his favor with decided emphasis. It cannot be doubted that the public opinion which has been brought to bear on the transactions in Kansas will prove beneficial; and the fact that the strong arm of legal power is against the invaders will tend to restrain excesses in the future.

A reflecting man would not suppose that the President was going to send troops out to Kansas. That would only increase difficulties now, at least. That a portion of the legislature elected there is illegal, cannot be denied So far as the requisite forms were observed, Gov. Reeder was obliged to grant certificates to the candidates whom the judges' returns showed to be elected. The judges of the election were not the ones to challenge illegal voters. It was the duty of the legal voters to do so; but they were overawed and could not vote. In the instances where the judges appointed by the governor were turned out by the mob, and others put in, the returns were set aside, and new elections ordered. The tribunal to annul all these illegal elections *is the legislature itself*, but we can expect nothing of that kind from that. Seldom does the delinquent punish his own guilt. There is, therefore, no opportunity for the general government to interpose its power by means of soldiery. It need not be forgotten, however, that there is very efficient military aid already at Fort Leavenworth, in Kansas, and that if circumstances required a resort to it, as was the case in Boston not a year ago, to execute the laws, the fearful remedy could be had.

The legislature of Kansas will convene in July at Pawnee, near Fort Riley, and 125 miles from the Missouri border. The accounts of drought are rather exaggerated, and should not discourage people from going there. The wet season in Kansas generally commences in the middle of May and lasts a month.

PROTECTING HOTEL KEEPERS.—Among the acts passed by the late Legislature of this State, was one "to protect the keepers of hotels, inns, and boarding houses," which provides that they shall not be held responsible for the loss of any articles of value by their boarders or guests, unless they be deposited with them for safe keeping, nor for the robbery of their baggage if the leave their rooms unlocked. It gives also the right of lien upon the baggage for board due, and renders swindling boarders, who come with a mere empty show of baggage, for the purpose of deceiving, liable to be arrested, imprisoned, and fined to an amount not exceeding $100.

RELIEF.—The large amount of vegetables now coming to market has exercised great relief to our inhabitants who have been paying famine prices for breadstuffs.

☞ **Diseases of the Liver.**—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

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 celebrated Liver Pills, also his genuine 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.

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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. 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)

☞ **A Secret for the Ladies.**—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweetmeats; but if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, and the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless, and all the valuable certificates we possess go for naught. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully effectious.

☞ See advertisement in another column. (my16-3aw

☞ **The Pleasure and Comfort** of being well FITTED in a SUIT OF CLOTHES, is greatly enhanced by having them GOOD, and SUITABLE 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.

☞ A.—Pantaloons, in particular, is one of his *greatest forte*s. He cannot be beat in the style and fit of this garment. *Numerous references* could be given, if necessary, to corroborate this statement. (may8

☞ **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 the Store, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. Don't forget the name—C. DALY and No. 20. ap25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cannot be Excelled for Quality and Cheapness in the City**—These $2,50 and $4 SILK HATS sold at No. 164 Wood street, next to the new Presbyterian Church, one door from Fifth street.

MORGAN & CO.,
164 Wood street.

my19

☞ **They are a Good Article**—Tips, HUNGARIAN and CUBAN SOFT HAT and SPRING CAPS, which we are selling low for cash. Call and see.

MORGAN & CO.,
164 Wood street.

my19

☞ **Mortification**, the instant a plaster is applied, BENTRAM'S PAIN EXTRACTOR will be unrolled and unveiled, for mortification cannot proceed who ever the salve be laid on, and sw foils will certainly be generated.

PERSON PAIN INSECTS, SERPENTS AND PLANTS

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

Note genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Proprietors.

Sold at 22 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. CLICKENER & CO., New York. my18lw2w

Lungs! Lungs!!

☞ We refer our readers to an advertisement in another column, for full particulars concerning the HYGEIA of Dr. Coates. It is said to be one of the most remarkable cures, for all descriptions of diseases of the Lungs, ever discovered. Its virtues have been testified to by hundreds, who have obtained their knowledge by the best of all teachers—experience.

Caution—Dr COATES' HYGEIA is the original and only genuine article. my14-3r

☞ **Dividend.**—The Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 25th inst.—one-half to be paid in cash, and the residue to be placed to the credit of Shareholders, by endorsement upon the certificates. A. A. CARRIER,

May 15th, 1855—(my16dm) Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF CITY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meet on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOCHLEITER'S, in the Diamond. By order.

GEO. W. FRESE, Secretary.

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	106,000
In Cash, Cash Assets and Cash Items	47,000
Total	$253,000

H. CADWEL, President. O. H. IRISH, Secretary.

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

REFERENCES.

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Kramer & Bahm, Gerling, Robertson & Co.,
N. Holmes & Sons, Wm. Bagaley & Co.,
J. A. Hutchison & Co., D. Leech & Co.,
Murphy, Tiernan & Co.

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C. H. & Geo. Abbott, Wood & Oliver,
Heaton & Dencklа, Caleb Cope & Co.,
Chas. Megargee & Co., Drexel & Co., Bankers,
Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Scott, Baker & Co.,
Harris, Hale & Co., Deal, Milligan & Co.

J. DANIS KNOX, Agent.
dec18:1y No. 115 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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.

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John Scott,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	David Richey,
James Marshall,	John M'Gill,
	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning.

feb17

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.

☞ FLOUR DELIVERED TO FAMILIES in either of the two Cities.

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood street.
BRAUN & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, ON DELIVERY.

my29 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

JAMES O'DONNELL & BRO.,
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. (my26m

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing,
AND FITTING GENERALLY.
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

☞ A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilleys's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jails, Hotels, or Dwellings. No. 55 MARKET street, Pittsburgh. ap16

☞ **Drug Store for Sale.**—RETAIL DRUG STORE, favorably located, at the corner of Chestnut and Liberty streets, Allegheny City, will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, enquire of

FLEMING BROS.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
ap18:1mdaw] No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ **For Sheriff.**—Mr. SAMUEL WALKER, of Elizabeth, announces himself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, for Allegheny county, at the ensuing Fall Election. my10:dawtw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, &c.
May 10, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c." that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedule of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties to the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the party of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein signed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from any money due from the said parties to the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by 1st December, 1855. Class No. 3—the whole by the 20th May, 1856. Class No. 8—the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth by the 1st August, 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, 1856, and the remainder on or before the 20th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class No. 9, and all following, additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such class as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure the transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 10th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature.

(Date.) (Signature.)

(*The articles which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set. The amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid or ——ler any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case any one shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors { (A. B. (C. D.

(Date.)
Witness:
I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)
(Date.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, ash and cypress. No 11, black walnut and cherry. No 12, locust. No 13, white ash and hickory bars. No 14, white oak staves and heading. No 16, lignumvitæ. No 17, composition and copper nails. No 18, bar iron and steel. No 19, iron spikes and nails. No 20, lead pipe, sine, tin. No 21, hardware. No 22, paints, oils, &c. No 24, flax canvas. No 25, cotton canvas. No 26, flax and cotton twine. No 27, glass. No 28, leather. No 29, hose. No 30, brushes. No 31, bunting, dry goods. No 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No 33, oil, tallow, soap. No 34, ship chandlery. No 35, stationery. No 36, firewood. No 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 6, yellow-pine beams. No 7, yellow-pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, white-oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No 11, black walnut and cherry. No 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No 15, black spruce. No 16, lignumvitæ. No 17, composition and copper nails. No 18 bar iron, steel. No 19, iron spikes, nails. No 20, lead pipe, sine, tin. No 21, hardware. No 22, paints, oils, &c. No 24, flax canvas. No 25, cotton canvas. No 26, flax and cotton twine. No 27, glass. No 28, leather. No 29, hose. No 30, brushes. No 31, bunting, dry goods. No 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No 33, oil, tallow, soap. No 34, ship chandlery. No 35, stationery. No 36, firewood. No 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow pine plank stock timber. No 7, yellow pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, ash, cypress, elm. No 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No 15, black spruce. No 16, lignumvitæ. No 18, bar i