Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 20.

☞ 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.

☞ MR. JOHN W. MCCARTHY is our authorized carrier on the route formerly served by JOHN FORSYTH, and is alone entitled to collect form weekly subscribers.

The Democratic Committee of Correspondence,

FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

Are requested to meet at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on SATURDAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. R. GUTHRIE, *Ch'n.*

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

John Birmingham,	D. R. Williams,
Wm. Wilson,	A. Holawin,
L. S. Patterson,	Thos. J. Keenan,
Thos. B. Hamilton,	J. Heidman,
Henry Darragh,	James A. Irwin,
Barnes Ford,	G. E. Gillmore,
Wm. M. Porter,	John M Irwin,
Thos. Parley,	Alex. Black,
Edmund Snowden,	John Mellon,
Dr. A. H. Gross,	Chas. Barnett,
F. H. Collier,	Francis Fetty,
	Jacob McCollister.

June 23.

THE NEWS.

All the prisoners in the jail at Easton, Pa., seven in number, have escaped.

The New York Times, a Whig paper, says that Amos Kendall, Jackson's Post Master General was the only man of first rate ability that ever occupied that office.

The falling off in the amount received for tolls on the New York canals since the opening of navigation this season, as compared with the receipts of last year, amounts to $126,081 25.

A trotting match for $1000, mile heats in harness, came off on Tuesday afternoon, between Lady Franklin and Saratoga Belle, on the Long Island course; won by the former in two straight heats. Time 2:31—2:34¾.

The Berks county (Pa.) Free Press, in speaking of the harvest, says: "The crops in this county, we are assured by many intelligent farmers, will be the largest and best ever cradled."

Capt. Albert Stein sold the steamer Empire State at St. Louis, on the 23d inst., for $4,500. She was built at Pittsburgh over five years ago, and has the machinery of the old Messenger. She always proved a profitable investment to her owners.

A Rifle corps from Montreal are to pay a visit to Gotham in the course of the summer, by special invitation of their New York brethren. It will be the first instance of a British military company treading American soil, in the character of friends.

The New York Courier and Enquirer proposes a testimonial to Maj. General Scott, for his services to our country. The Times and Herald second this—the latter proposing the testimonial to be half million of dollars, and in that event offers to lead the list with a thousand dollars subscription.

The case of the British brig at Holmes' Hole, with passengers illegally enlisted for the Crimea, is to undergo an official investigation. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the British Vice Consul at New York, and he has appeared at the United States Marshal's office, and given bail.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, in the course of his remarks at Baltimore, on Wednesday night, stated that the gentleman who reported the platform in the Democratic convention, held in Baltimore in 1848, is the same gent eman who reported the American platform in the National Council at Philadelphia, viz: Judge Cone of Georgia.

A novel hurdle race came off in the suburbs of Philadelphia on Tuesday last. It was for a purse of $200, in which John Hassan was to contend on foot with a Mr. Betts, who was mounted on a horse trained by himself. There were three heats of half a mile, each containing ten hurdles. Mr. Hassan won the first and third, and the race, in consequence of Betts' horse bolting the track.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS—REPEAL OF THE STAMP ACT.

Some weeks ago we took occasion to notice the repeal of the stamp act, so far as it related to newspapers, by the English Parliament. It is a great step in the path of progress. The time for the new law to go into operation was the first of May, we believe, and its effects in cheapening the price of newspapers have already been enormous.

When the question was first mooted, the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed an opinion that there would be much addition to the number of newspapers when the stamp duty was repealed, but that their circulation would be increased. This idea was scouted by the London *Times*. That journal saw in the repeal a blow at its power, inasmuch as it contended that the new era would inaugurate a host of cheap newspapers, which would be proportionably small in dignity and ability. It was pardonable in the "Thunderer" to oppose the movement; for cheap newspapers will, without doubt, materially interfere with its monopoly of public opinion. So also is the attempt to prove the inferior character of low-priced newspapers pardonable; but the result shows that so far as the number of journals brought forth by the repeal of the stamp duty is concerned, the *Times* was right, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer wrong.

For instance, in Liverpool a half penny daily has already been started, which in the first week of its existence attained a circulation of more than ten thousand copies, or one-fourth the circulation of the great London organ. This new establishment provides employment for upwards of a hundred poor men, women and boys, and the duty upon the paper which it uses will, at the same rate of circulation as in the first week, amount to seven hundred pounds a year; so that the loss to the government treasury by the abolishment of the stamp duty will, in the long run, be more than made up by the duty on the increased amount of paper. In Manchester, too, less than twelve months ago, there were only three newspapers—one weekly, and the other two semi weekly journals; now there are to be one daily evening and four daily morning papers, all of which are sold one-half cheaper than formerly.

The repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers was partly intended as a concession to the people of England, but more as a blow at the London *Times* for its bold and manly course in thundering against a corrupt aristocracy who monopolize offices they are utterly unworthy to fill. If this was the object of the aristocracy we are afraid they have made a slight mistake; for it needs no prophet to predict that a year hence there will be a thousand journals in Britain where there are now a score; that they will circulate in every town and hamlet, and that they will exercise an influence over public opinion compared with which the power of the London *Times* is insignificantly small. This repeal, we repeat, is one of the best steps for the masses of England which has been taken for an age.

MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—A single man, named Wm. Hickinson, was shot while walking along Relief street, Philadelphia, by a Mrs. Ann Honey, a married woman, and it is thought has been mortally wounded. The victim declared he did not know Mrs. H., and it is supposed, from her singular action, she is insane. The weapon used was a heavily loaded horse pistol.

CHASE VS. BRINKERHOFF.—From the indications on the political horizon it is quite probable Salmon P. Chase is going to be the trump card at the Fusion Convention to be held on the 13th of July, in Columbus. At a Convention held in Cincinnati last week, at which the Know Nothings and Republicans fused into one conglomeration, thirty-one delegates were selected to represent Hamilton county. Of these, nineteen are Chase men and twelve for Brinkerhoff. Now, that region has heretofore been considered the stronghold of Brinkerhoff, and for him to be thus beaten on his own ground argues no good to his chances for a gubernatorial nomination. We also see that Columbiana county has gone for Chase. The ex-Senator, we imagine, will be rather a bitter pill for the Know Nothings to swallow, for judging from a recent letter he is not sound on the great goose question. In that letter he declared, "All minor differences of opinion must be disregarded for the sake of agreement and harmony on the common platform of no slavery outside of slave States. Upon that platform all must be welcome, *of whatever birth and of whatever creed* who are willing to unite in good faith for the defence of freedom and free institutions."

The Foreign Arrival.

The Baltic is in with a week's later news from Europe but our telegraphic report is so meagre and contemptible that we can hardly tell whether Sebastopol has fallen or not—probably the latter. What's the matter with the Associated Press? or the Telegraph Company? The taking of the Mamelon Tower shows no decisive success for the Allies; it was a mere earthwork affair, and the guns had all been silenced but two at the sailing of the last steamer. So the capture of sixty guns by the French is both Breadstuffs lower in consequence of favorable appearance of the crops. Cotton unchanged.

Plagiarism

The editor of the *Sandusky Register* convicts a writer in Putnam's Magazine of a gross piece of literary piracy. In the May number of that periodical it will be remembered there was a poem entitled "the Night Chase," which very few failed to admire; but this, the editor says, is a glaring imitation in Subject in Nature, and in Measure, of Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor." A friend of the pretended author of "the Night Chase" declares that poem was written nearly thirteen years ago, which would undoubtedly make the case look suspicious for Mr. Longfellow, had not, fortunately for him, "the Skeleton in Armor" been published in the Knickerbocker Magazine in the year 1840.

In the Lower House of the New Hampshire Legislature, a Mr. Pappan has given notice of his intention to introduce a "personal liberty bill," similar to that passed in Massachusetts.

An Interesting Lesson in American Geography.

[From the Albany Journal, June 21

These, the three sources of national power, and the rules which govern their increase, are what the census was instituted to ascertain. It is a little singular that in the comprehensive and compendious volume, issued by the United States government last year, there is no statement showing the comparative rapidity with which each is advancing, in each of the several States.

From the figures therein contained, however, it is not difficult to frame such a statement. We observe a correspondent of the National Intelligencer has undertaken the task. In a long table of figures taken from the census report, he arrives at the following results, which, although they are as precise and certain as any other sum in arithmetic, a large part of the people of the Union steadfastly deny or purposely ignore.

A traveler who should set out at the Texan frontier or anywhere else on the south western side of the national domain, and journey toward the north and east, would meet on his road the following facts, one after another, in an regular succession as the steps of a ladder:

1. Farms regularly diminish in size, and increase in number as we proceed from south to north and east.

2. The proportion of improved land steadily increases, and that of unimproved land steadily diminishes, irrespective of the density of population, as we proceed from south to north and east.

3. The cash value of farms, both in the aggregate and in the price per acre, regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

4. The production of corn and wheat regularly and steadily increases, without an exception, as we proceed from south to north and east.

5. The productive industry of the people, both in the aggregate and as individuals, regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

6. The density of population regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

7. The rate of increase of population regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

8. The number of manufactories regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

9. The amount of shipping regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

10. The amount of capital regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

11. The number of railroads regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

12. The number of canals and postroads regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

13. The number of telegraphs and telegraph stations regularly increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

14. The number of persons who cannot read and write, steadily diminishes, and that of schools and scholars regularly increases, as we proceed from south to north and east.

15. The number of churches, and those who worship therein, steadily increases as we proceed from south to north and east.

These are the facts shown by the unerring figures of the census. They do not depend upon the comparative age, nor upon the fertility of the States, for whether we proceed from the older to the newer, or from the newer to the older—from the fertile to the sterile, or the sterile to the fertile, the result is the same.

This constant order of succession would seem to indicate some fixed law or constantly operating cause. But what that law or cause may be the census does not state. Neither does the Intelligencer. Neither do we. But we think it is written plainly enough, and that too "in black and white" all over the face of this broad continent.

ECCLESIASTICAL ABERNTERISM.—The Chicago Tribune contains a long letter signed "An Episcopalian," written with apparently much excitement, and censuring with great asperity, Bishop Whitehouse, of the Illinois Diocese of the Episcopal Church, for continuing his residence in New York. "Of sixty-three bishops," says the writer, "he alone has refused, for four years, to throw himself into the midst of his people and his duty."

The writer admits that the diocese did once give permission to Bishop Whitehouse to remain temporarily in New York, but the writer affirms that he was spared the denial of this permission out of kindness, and that many who were adverse to granting it declined voting because they believed that he would yield to the general desire of his people that he should come and live among them. At the next convention they required the Bishop's residence in Illinois by an overwhelming majority, a requirement which he refused to obey, on the ground that his children are "born to certain high expectations," and that he is "not well adapted to the present moral and social condition of the West." The writer alleges that the permission first given was in order that funds for erecting a cathedral at Chicago might be collected in New York. The funds, so far as obtained, have been collected at Chicago, to which the Bishop came for the purpose, declaring that he would not ask a man at the East for a cent. Further allegations are also made involving the Bishop's acts and motives. The writer alleges, in continuance, that the non-residence of the Bishop has been unfavorable to the interests of Justice College, causing the contributions to diminish. He also charges the Bishop with an attempt to array the laity of the Episcopal Church in Illinois against the clergy, in demanding that the Bishop should be a non-resident. The temper of the letter shows that the misunderstanding has led to much bitterness of feeling.

RETALIATION OR DISUNION.

Important Letter from the late John C. Calhoun.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The subjoined letter from Mr. Calhoun, it is stated by one of our exchanges, has been given to the public within the past few days. Anything from his pen will be acceptable to our readers. It is on the subject of retaliation by the South for the wrongs and indignities heaped upon her by the Abolition States:

FORT HILL, October 3, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * * But to come to the subject of your letter. I am much gratified with its tone and views, and concur entirely in the opinion you express, that, instead of shunning, we ought to *court the issue with the North* on the Slavery question. I would even go one step further, and add that it is our duty, due to ourselves, to the Union, and our political institutions, to *force* the issue on the North. We are now stronger relatively than we shall be hereafter politically and morally. Unless we bring on the issue, delay to us will be dangerous indeed.

It is the true policy of those enemies *who seek our destruction*. Its effects are, have been and will be, to weaken us politically and morally, and to strengthen them. Such has been my opinion from the first. Had the South, or even my own State backed me, I would have forced the issue on the North in 1835, when the spirit of Abolition first developed itself to any considerable extent. It is a true maxim to meet danger on the frontier, in politics as well as war.

Thus thinking, I am of the impression that, if the South act as it ought, the Wilmot Proviso, instead of proving to be the means of successfully assailing us and our peculiar institutions, may be made the occasion of successfully asserting our equality and that, by enabling us to force the issue on the North. Something of the kind was indispensable to rouse and unite the South. On the contrary, if we should not meet it as we ought, I fear, greatly fear our doom will be fixed. It would prove that we either have not the sense or spirit to defend ourselves and our institutions.

But, in making up the issue, we must look far beyond the proviso. It is but one of many acts of aggression, and, in my opinion, by no means the most dangerous and degrading, though more striking and palpable.

I regard the recent act of Pennsylvania, and laws of that description passed by other States, intended to prevent or embarrass the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or to liberate our domestics when traveling with them in non-slaveholding States, as unconstitutional. Insulting as it is, it is even more dangerous. To go further, and hold that if we have a right to hold our slaves, we have a right to hold them in peace and quiet, and that the toleration in the non slaveholding States of the establishment of societies and presses, and the delivery of lectures with the express intention of calling in question our right to our slaves, and of seducing and abducting them from the service of their masters, and finally overthrowing the institution itself, is not only a violation of international laws, but also of the Federal compact. I hold, also, that we cannot acquiesce in such wrongs without the certain destruction of the relation of master and slave, and without the ruin of the South.

With this impression, I would regard any compromise or adjustment of the proviso, or even its defeat, without meeting the danger in its whole length and breadth, as very unfortunate for us. It would lull us to sleep again without removing the danger or materially demolishing it.

This brings up the question, how can it be met without resorting to the dissolution of the Union? I say without its dissolution, for in my opinion a high and sacred regard for the Constitution, as we take the dictates of wisdom, make it our duty in this case to look to that extreme not to resort to it, even to look to that extreme remedy until all others have failed, and then only in defence of our liberty and safety.

There is, in my opinion, but one way in which it can be met, and that is the one indicated in my letter to Mr ——, and to which you allude in your letter to me, viz, by retaliation.

Why I think so I shall now proceed to explain. The Constitution of the United States is a complex instrument, consisting of many different parts. It created a government, and designated the functionaries for carrying it into effect. It granted powers and imposed limitations to prevent abuse and oppression; and, finally, it prohibited the States from doing certain acts, and made it their duty to perform certain stipulations towards each other, in which they entered in ratifying the Constitution, and thereby severally pledged themselves to perform faithfully. Of these stipulations some are favorable to the slave States and others to the non slave holding States, or, more briefly, some of the Southern and the others to the Northern.

Of the former the most striking is that which stipulates the delivery on by the latter of fugitive slaves, and which clearly involves the principle that non-slaveholding States should adopt no measure to seduce our slaves, or to abstract them from their masters, or to weaken or destroy our right to them. The legislation of these States for the last twelve years has, either directly or indirectly, by act of omission, been in violation of this leading stipulation in our favor; and the recent act of Pennsylvania has put it beyond question, without a pretext or attempt at justification, trampling at the outset the under foot the act of Congress intended to carry into effect.

To understand the full force and effect of the stipulation in our favor it must be borne in mind that it has the character of what is called existing obligations, that is, it takes up the law as it stands at the time when and with the faith required of each party that the fugitive when found shall place no impediment in the way of his reclamation, or attempt to stand between, but that he shall take active measures to seize and deliver him up.

Again, it is a great breach of faith, more sacred than any treaty stipulation, by one set of Pennsylvania and similar acts of other States, the Constitution affords no effectual remedy. The appeal to the Federal Court is a mere farce. The expense, the delay, and the means it affords for the escape of the slave, make it no remedy at all, while our principles and safety will not permit us to resort for remedy to the principles of the force bill, passed to compel the obedience of this State.

There is and can be but one remedy short of disunion, and that is to retaliate on our part by refusing to fulfil the stipulations in their favor, or such as we may select as the most efficient. Among these, the right of their ships and commerce to enter and depart from our ports is the most effectual; and can be enforced.

That the refusal on their part would justify us to refuse to fulfil on our part those in their favor is too clear to admit of argument. That it would be effectual in compelling them to fulfil those in our favor can hardly be doubted, when the immense profit they make by trade and navigation out of us is regarded, and also the advantages we would derive from the direct trade it would establish between the rest of the world and our ports.

My impression is that it would be restricted to sea going vessels, which would leave open the trade of the valley of the Mississippi to New Orleans by river, and to the other Southern cities by railroad; and tend thereby to detach the North-Western from the North-Eastern States.

Nor is there any impediment from the power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States. The right of the States to adopt laws to protect their health, their internal policy, and peace and safety, is paramount to the right of Congress to regulate commerce. You find the subject fully argued in my report on the subject of circulating incendiary publications through mail, and the speech made on the occasion. Several of the States have acted on it in reference to the subject of Abolition, and especially this State and Virginia.

There is but one practical difficulty in the way, and that is, to give it force it will require the co operation of *all the slaveholding States lying on the Atlantic and the Gulf*. Without that it would be ineffective. To get that is the great point, and for that purpose *a Convention of the Southern States* is indispensable.

Let that be called, and let it adopt measures to bring about the co operation, and I would undervalue for the rest. The non slaveholding States would be compelled to observe the stipulations of the Constitution in our favor, or abandon their trade with us, or to take measures to coerce us, which would throw on them the responsibility of dissolving the Union. Which thee would choo I do not think doubtful their unbounded avarice would in the end control them.

Let a Convention be called, let it recommend to the slaveholding States to take the course advised, giving, say, one year's notice before the act of the several States shall go into effect: and the issue would fairly be made up and our safety and triumph certain.

I have written fully, hurriedly, and in the midst of the pressure of my engagement, but I hope, with sufficient clearness to be fully understood. I aimed at nothing higher. I shall be happy to hear from you during the session of your Legislature and at all times when you find it convenient to write. Yours truly,

J. C. CALHOUN.

PERCY WALKER, Esq., Mobile.

Curran's Ingenuity.

A farmer, attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution to deposit it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for the payment. But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what he meant, and was quite sure no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

"Have patience my friend," said the counsel, "I speak to the landlord civilly—tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you, lodge with him another hundred, in the presence of your friend, and come to me."

He did so and returned to his legal friend.

"And now I can't see how I am going to be better off for this, if I got my second hundred back again; but how is that to be done?"

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsel

"Aye sir, asking won't do, I'm afraid, without my witness, at any rate."

"Never mind, take my advice," said the counsel—"do as I bid you, and return to me."

The former returned with his hundred, glad to find that safely in his possession.

"Now sir I must be content, but I don't see I'm much better off"

"Well then," said the counsel, "now take your friend with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

We need not add that the wily landlord found he had been taken off his guard, while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel, exultingly, with both hundred in his pocket.

THE CHESAPE EXTENDING.—METHODIST ATTACKED.—We see that the attack made by the Know Nothings of New Jersey on the Methodist Church has extended to this State. The New York Times gives an account of a lecture delivered on Thursday night at Eldridge Street, by Mr John Quincy Adams the object of which evidently was to prove the identity of the internal policy of Episcopal Methodism with that of the Roman Catholic system—besides which, the lecturer contended, the principles of church government adopted by that body of Protestants were opposed to Americanism. The argument of the speaker was entirely one of critical reference to the internal constitution of Episcopal Methodism, which he denounced as a system framed for the especial and exclusive benefit of self constituted and authoritative priests. He affirmed that it placed powers in the hands of the "preachers" any member, however innocent of moral criminality, being liable to expulsion, if the offender object to any feature limiting the prerogatives of the priesthood. These positions the lecturer endeavored to substantiate from an examination of the fundamental constitution of Episcopal Methodism. *Albany Atlas*

☞ What impudent questions are these? How should an editor know?

When a lady gets stalled in a gutter,
Her train in a troublesome way,
Like a fly that is strained in butter,
And has to uncover her fat;
At gently the sailor lifts she,
I don't see the graceful sweep,
Is it fair to blame when he chances
To give at her ankles a peep?

Or when a plump broom is covered
With a delicate flood is here,
Where Whiteness, like foil of mining, lies
Contrast with the tongue on her face,
Like the artificial Swards four,
(If I may be allowed to speak,)
Should a "lover" be checked if he ventures
Within the law meshes to peep?

Mr. Editor, tell a sinner
Just to guess of the contents within:
Mr. Editor, tell a sinner
Just to see if they're thick or they're thin

☞ The following sell, says the Dayton Gazette, came off a few days since not many miles from where we now sit.

Two gen-lemen fishing—sharp boy appears
Boy—"Well, sir, got any bites"
Gent—(encouncerned) "lots of 'em"
Boy—"Yes sir—under the hat!"

☞ **Liver Complaint**, OF TEN YEARS STANDING, CURED by the use of only Two Bottles of DR. MAINES CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1852.

This is to certify, that having been afflicted with liver complaint for ten years, and after having tried nearly every known remedy without finding relief, I was at last induced to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and persevering with the medicine for four weeks, was perfectly cured. I am happy in thus recommending them to the public as the best Liver complaint and Bilious Pills over offered to the public.

MRS. ANN MADINA,
No. 17 Bleecker street.

P.S.—Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, also for sale at Wormhoyt & Co.'s, Fourth street, and they will be found at all respectable drug stores in the city.

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 sold on the public.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh.

Purchasers to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take no other. [jy26:dlw

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

On and after MONDAY, March 17th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

PAST TRAIN will LEAVE at 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " at 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " at 12 P. M.

These Trains will run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland Columbus, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Mount Vernon, Sandusky, Tiffin, Chicago, &c. and at Alliance for Cleveland. Pass through without change of cars.

Through Tickets can be obtained, 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 Fort Wayne at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply

J. D. CONKY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House.

Or, at the Federal Street station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. [mh10]

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,

BEING THE

Continuation of the Ohio and Penna. R. R.

TO FORT WAYNE,

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN MILES FROM PITTSBURGH.

☞ Trains connect at Crestline *without detention with all the Trains on the Ohio and Penna. Road* and also at Forest with Trains going North and South, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.

For Tickets, apply at the Railroad Offices of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, or at any of the following points

Fort Wayne,	Bellefontaine,	
Cincinnati,	Urbana,	
Dayton,	Springfield,	
Indianapolis,	Richmond,	
Tiffin,	Findlay,	

Persons obtaining Tickets will be particular to ask for a Ticket by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad.

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

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

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

Non-genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signature of

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

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. R. KEYSER, 110 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. [je23:dlw1w

☞ **Old Sores, Ulcers,** and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

☞ See advertisement. [jel:dlw

Lungs! Lungs!!

Persons suffering from diseases of the throat or lungs are, in a great majority of cases, completely restored to health by a faithful trial of Dr. Curtis' Hygeana or Inhaling Vapor. By the Doctor's new method of treatment, the medical agents are brought in direct contact with the diseased parts, and cannot fail of having a beneficial effect. All druggists sell it. See advertisement in this paper.

Caution—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is the original and only genuine article. [je18:dlw1w

☞ **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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OFFICE—Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000

Insures buildings and goods generally against Loss or Damage by Fire and the Perils of the sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation

DIRECTORS:

Wm. P. Johnston,	Rody Patterson,	Jacob Painter,
A. A. Carrier,	W. M'Clurkin,	Kennedy T. Friend,
James S. Negley,	W. S. Haven,	D. E. Park,
Peter Speeht,	Wm. Hampton,	D. M. Long,
A. J. Jones,	J. H. Jones,	H. R. Coggshall,

OFFICERS:

President.....Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON.
Vice President.....RODY PATTERSON.
Sec'y and Treasurer.....A. A. CARRIER.
Assistant Sec'ctary.....S. S. CARRIER. [je28:1y

☞ **Dividend Notice.**—The Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company have declared a Dividend of One Dollar upon each Share of the Capital Stock in said Company, payable to Stockholders on and after the 21 day of July next, at the office of the Treasurer.

JAMES A. GIBSON,
President.

June 25th, 1855.—[je27:3t]

☞ **NOTICE.**—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held at BUEHLER'S HOTEL, Harrisburg, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 19th of July, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing NINE DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, in accordance with the Charter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

je23:td

☞ **Before purchasing your Hat or Cap** call at 16 WOOD street, and examine our stock of HATS and CAPS, which will be sold as LOW for CASH as any other house in the city can or will sell them.

MORGAN & CO.,
Next house to the new Presbyterian Church.
One door from Sixth street.

je16

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Braid and Canada STRAW HATS, which we can sell much below the usual price. Straw Hats from 12 cents upwards. Panama Hats from $1.00 to $4.00.

MORGAN & CO.,
154 Wood street.

JAMES ROBINSON,
OF INDIANA TOWNSHIP,
WILL be a Candidate for nomination for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, on the Democratic Ticket, at the October Election.

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
CORNER OF WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT GALWAY, President.
JAS. D. M'GILL, Secretary.

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

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally, and against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation. Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James S. Boon,	John Fullerton,
John M'Gill,	Samuel M'Clurkan,
William Phillips,	James W. Hallman,
John Scott,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
Joseph P. Ewart, M. D.,	David Richey,
James Marshall,	John M'Gill,
	Hardie N. Lee, Pittsburgh.

[ap17

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

Office: 94 Water Street, between Marketand Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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

DIRECTORS:

William Beatley,	Richard Floyd,
James M. Cooper,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William S. Hays.

John Shipton. [dec21

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

This Association is organized for the purpose of affording mutual assistance to each other, in case of sickness or disease. By paying a small yearly payment, the members of the Association receive a weekly benefit during sickness, varying from $2.00 to $10 per week. In the Association all members are equally interested in the management and profits.

S. B. MCKEVITH, President.

J. J. HEWITT, Secretary.
Finance Committee—JOHN EVNS, JAMES BLAKES, G. N. HOFFMAN.
Consulting Physician—P. JENKS, M. D. [nov23:1y

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS of the CITY of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meet on the 1st WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOELLER'S, in the Diamond.

By order,
JOHN CAVE.

PEARL STEAM MILL,

ALLEGHENY.

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

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or to Boats at the stores of

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 82 Wood street.
BRYAN & BRYER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Diamond, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH ON DELIVERY.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

JAMES O'DONSELL & 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 WYMAN'S BUILDINGS, where they will be prepared to fill orders in every description of Boots and Shoes at the shortest notice.

In order to accommodate all classes of customers they will also keep on hand a good assortment of the best eastern work. Also, all descriptions of children's wear.

☞ *Our motto shall be good at such 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.

Have taken the contract for Warming and Ventilating by steam or hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jails, Hotels, or Dwellings. No. 25 MARKET street, Pittsburgh. [ap16

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 18th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Burnham, JOSEPH HARTMAN, of Pittsburgh, to MARY, daughter of William Macferran, of the former city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

100,000 COPIES!

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN WATERS, AND THE STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY.—The undersigned have now in course of preparation a new STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY, which will be issued in October next, and will be a work of more than two hundred pages, large type, in the best style, and printed bound in a durable manner. TO ALL GENERAL OF THE MORE INTERESTING PIECES EVER PUBLISHED, and will be a book that will be interesting to all classes of people. The STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY will contain a complete list and description of all the Steamboats now afloat on the Western and Southern waters. The length, model, speed, power and capacity of each boat, where and by whom built, the name of the boat, with the trade she is in. Also, the names of Captains and Officers, Bar tags, &c. The Directory will contain a history of Steamboats and Steamboating on the Western waters since the application of steam; also, a sketch of the first boat built for the Ohio River, with the name of the builder, commander and owner.

The RIVER DIRECTORY will contain a list and description of all the STEAMBOAT DISASTERS that have occurred on the WESTERN and SOUTHERN WATERS, beautifully illustrated, with a LIST OF ALL THOSE WHO HAVE PERISHED BY THEIR BURNING, SINKING AND EXPLODING on the Western and Southern waters.

The Directory will contain Maps of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas, White, Red, Ouachita, Yazoo, and other Rivers, with the Towns and Chimnies down, with correct distances; also many other River and Commercial items of interest to the people at large. The book will contain the cards of the various U. S. Mail Boats, with the trade they are in, &c. &c. The Directory will also contain a complete list of all the responsible Steamboat Licensed officers, their places of residence, &c., &c. the new Steamboat Law, its requirements, with comments, showing wherein it benefits the incompetent officer, and injures the competent officer, &c., &c., and all the important U. S. Supreme Court Steamboat Decisions up to date; the Rates and important Commercial Privileges, Bills of Lading, important Decisions of the various U. S. Courts in regard to freights lost and Damaged, &c., &c; with many other things of interest.

The Directory will be illustrated in the best style and printed in the best manner. The author has for six years been gathering together all the facts and items in regard to the numerous steamboat disasters on the Western and Southern waters and now intends publishing them in book form. The price of the work will be out at the low sum of One Dollar. Ten thousand copies will be issued for the boatmen; all others desirous of subscribing will have to do so at once, as none will be printed unless ordered in advance. This work is designed to have a circulation of over EIGHTY THOUSAND copies, as the publishers are receiving large numbers of subscribers, per mail from all parts of the country, daily. Some of the oldest boatmen, as well as most select men of the times, are contributors to the Steamboat Directory.

The Directory will be issued in October, and will be an ornament to the sale as well as steamboat. By remitting the Dollar (post paid) you will receive a copy of the above work.

All communications and letters should be address