Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....JULY 16

FOR COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

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. B. GUTHRIE, *Ch'n.*

The following centlemen compose the Committee:

John Birmingham,	D. R. Williams,
Wm. Wilson,	A. Holstein,
L. H. Patterson,	Thos. J. Keenan,
Thos. B. Hamilton,	J Heidman,
Henry Inaram,	James A. Irwin,
Barnet Ford,	G S F Gilmore,
Wm M. Porter,	John M. Irwin,
Thos. Farley,	Alex Black,
Edmund Cowden,	John Nelson,
Dr. A H Gross,	Chas. Barnett,
F H. Collier,	Francis Fully,
June 23.	Jacob M'Collister.

☞ *Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or weekly Post forwarded to them, can have it do ve regularly for any specified time by leaving their orders and address at the office, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.*

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.

☞ 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 from weekly subscribers.

THE NEWS.

The estimated expenses of the City Government of Brooklyn, for the present fiscal year, are $691 238 27.

Hon. Amos Kendall has been elected President of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company.

Mr. James B. Clay, a son of the sage of Ashland, and owner of the old homestead, delivered his maiden speech in Kentucky the other day. It was in opposition to the secret order commonly called Know Nothings.

Hon. Thomas H. Ford, the Fusion candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, is the gentleman who made a violent free soil speech in the Know Nothing National Council at Philadelphia. He was one of the seven delegates from the Buckeye State.

Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, denies a statement put forth in the "Prohibitionist" newspaper, to the effect that he asked a minister dining with him to indulge in strong drink, who not only declined, but administered a sharp rebuke to his reverence. The Bishop states this foolish story was put in circulation many years ago, but that it was denied at the time, and publishes letters substantiating what he says.

Private letters from New Orleans, under date of the 6th inst., state that the yellow fever is prevailing there to a considerable extent, and that it is slowly but steadily progressing, notwithstanding the silence of the public journals on the subject. These letters are from most intelligent sources, and may be relied upon. As the fever increases, however, it is consoling to be assured that the cholera declines.

Among the names signed to the address which is to be presented to Padre Gavazzi, as soon as he arrives in New York, (about the first of September,) are those of Hon. Jacob Broom, of Pennsylvania, George Law, Senators Whitney and Brooks, Anson G. Phelps, James W. Barker and Daniel Ullman. The Padre's first address will be delivered at the Academy of Music.

PARTIES AND PROSPECTS.

The editor of the *Gazette* is earnestly endeavoring to divide the Know Nothings on the question of slavery, and his efforts may be attended with some success. The Free Soil portion of the party are resolved to know and recognize no other prominent issue in the next presidential campaign than the question of slavery. The remainder of the new party would prefer to give the question "the go by," and unite with the South for the sake of victory and the spoils. To this last named branch of the party Ex Gov. Johnston evidently belongs. His course in the national Convention at Philadelphia and in the State convention at Reading the *Gazette* denounces as an attempt to ignore the slavery question, in all its forms, and go in for the next president regardless of issues and principles.

Now, all this is no further a matter of interest to us than as it tends to divide our opponents, and clear the track for a successful run of the next Democratic candidate for the presidency. A national Know Nothing party may yet be in the field for the campaign of 1856; but its numbers will be greatly reduced in the northern States. But its existence will also reduce the strength of the Seward northern party; and between the two the Democrats stand a fair chance of winning the race.

The August elections in several of the States will be looked to with interest, to learn how the South as well as the North is likely to go next year. Elections occur in Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Texas, Missouri and North Carolina in the course of the next month—all of them Southern States, except Iowa. Should the result in most of these Southern States prove similar to that in Virginia in May last, the American party will see little hope of help from the fifteen Southern States next year. In one month more a better idea can be formed of the shape of the battle of '56; and the indications are now that the American party can secure few if any of the Southern States. With the Free-soil party in the field in the North, and all the New England States in its ranks, how many of the Northern States can the American party carry? According to the argument of the *Gazette* the majority of that party are Free Soilers, and have been misrepresented and betrayed by Gov. Johnston. If such is the fact neither Free Soilers nor K. N.'s can hope to carry New York or Pennsylvania. With their forces thus divided the Democrats can win an easy triumph in those States. But this division of forces must extend further. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa may go the same way. The slavery question seems likely to overturn every new political party or combination that can be formed—possessing as it does vitality enough to distract and divide the opponents of Democracy, without being potent enough to defeat the party of the Union and the constitution. We shall look with interest for the results of the elections of next month, as indicative of the shape and prospects of parties next year. In a few of the Southern States that were heretofore Whig, the K. N.'s may be successful; but in all the Democratic Southern States a similar result may be predicted as in Virginia. Looking with all candor and fairness at present indications, we cannot see that the K N's have much grounds for hope of securing the next President; nor can we see the forces in the field, with any prospect of combination, that are to defeat the Democratic candidate, if a good one is selected.

WHERE IS SAM?—Charles D'Abiguy, the candidate of the Know Nothings in Louisiana for Governor, is a Roman Catholic. This beats the New Yorkers, who run Daniel Ullman, generally supposed to be a Hindoo.

Salmon P. Chase, the Ohio "Republican" Candidate for Governor.

This gentlemen having received the nomination of the Columbus fusion Convention, it is fair to presume will poll almost the entire strength of what was once the Whig party; which goes to show the inconsistency of that ancient but now nearly extinct organization. When Mr. Chase was elected U. S. Senator, in the winter of '48-9, by a combination of Free Soilers and Democrats, nothing could exceed their hostility toward him; no length was then too great to prevent the calamity of having such a representative in Congress. The objection to him was that on every question but Slavery his antecedents were Democratic. Has he disavowed any of his former principles? Not one. He is now, as formerly, opposed to a National Bank, a high protective tariff, and in favor of a Sub-Treasury; yet the old Clay Whigs of Ohio are endorsing him *because* he is sound on the slavery issue; in other words because he believes with John P. Hale, Charles Sumner, and Henry Wilson that "slavery is the sum of all villainies." The Whigs are the main strength of the new order in Ohio, and it is well known they bitterly opposed the nomination of Chase, but their Free Soil allies made his nomination a *sine qua non*, and whipped the K. N.'s into his support. Whig, or rather "Republican" papers, which have now flying at their mast head, "For Governor, Salmon P. Chase," little dreamed two short years ago they would be compelled to submit to such a deep degradation. We wish them joy with their new candidate, and imagine there will be just about enough water in Salt River channel to allow Free Soil Salmon to float comfortably on the 2d Tuesday of October.

THEATRICAL.—Mrs. C Howard is playing at Cincinnati. Davidge and Brougham are starring in Canada. The Troy Museum closed on Saturday night. Miss Mary Agnes Cameron is the leading actress at Buckland's Theatre, Montreal. Mdlle Duret, Mrs. Sherritt, and Miss Waldegrave, the dancuse, are at Albany. The Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, has re-opened for a short season; John E. Owen is playing Uncle Tom there, with little Louisa Parker as Eva. A new moral drama, written by Louisa Reeder, has been successfully played at Cleveland; the authoress is said to be a niece of Gov. Reeder, of Kansas. The Misses Gougenheim, late of the Broadway Theatre, sailed on Thursday week, engaged by Mrs. St. Clair, for the Metropolitan, San Francisco. Buchanan will sail for San Francisco on the 20th of August. Good! Boxoriosalt advertises for artists for the Gaiety Theatre, New Orleans. The Barlti-Thorne Italian opera troupe are playing at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco. Julia Dean Hayne commenced an engagement at the Atheneum, Cleveland, on Monday night. Eliza Logan commenced an engagements on the same evening, at the Cleveland Theatre. The Ohio State musical festival takes place at Cleveland on the 17th July, and four following days; conductors, Mason, Bradbury and Cady. Maggie Mitchell is playing at Chicago Josh Silsbee is playing a round of Yankee characters at Stockton. Henry Farren and Louisa Howard are at the People's Theatre, St Louis.

THE CROPS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Harvest commenced in Washington county last week. The *Examiner* says the wheat crop will be unusually large. A few fields have suffered from the weevil, but in general, the crop has escaped all the disasters, to which it is liable, and nothing is left for the farmers but to gather in one of the largest crops of wheat their granaries ever contained Of barley and rye, the yield is equally heavy, but these will be surpassed by the oats, of which there will be one of the heaviest crops within the memory of "the oldest inhabitants." The same is true of the grass, which never grew more luxuriantly. The harvest will be a long and laborious one; but the farmers will be amply repaid for their toil. Corn is somewhat backward, but under the influence of the late rains it is coming forward rapidly, and it now promises to be a first rate crop.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The *Gazette*, in speaking of the proposition of the Lake Shore roads to subscribe to the Pittsburgh and Erie, says:

The proposition of the Lake Shore roads may be better understood, perhaps, when it is known that the Pittsburgh and Erie Company are constructing, in defiance of a fair interpretation of its charter, a branch road across the State from the New York line to the Ohio one, connecting at the latter point with a road to Columbus. The stockholders of this branch would enable the New York roads to reach the West without going through Erie at all. It is the first instance, we believe, of branches being constructed to a main line before anything has been done towards constructing the main line itself.

That the Pittsburgh and Erie Company is constructing a branch to the neglect of the main line, is not correct, if the officers of that company tell the truth. We are informed that all the work which has been done, from first to last is on the main line alone.

GREAT IS LAGER.—A German named Christian Clause testified in a liquor trial at Poughkeepsie that he had drunk in one day sixty glasses of Lager Beer, each glass holding a pint, and that it did not intoxicate him. If a small German (the reporter says he was under size) can drink 7½ gallons of Lager in one day, the question is how much could a large one drink? By the way, we observe that, notwithstanding this testimony, a person charged with selling the beverage was found guilty under the New York Liquor Law.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.—The editor of the *Journal* imagines he finds "black abolition sentiments" in the resolutions of a Democratic Convention in Jefferson county, in which only eight out of twenty-three townships were represented, and thereupon exclaims, "Our heart is moved towards the untaught neophytes." It is very natural that your heart should be "moved toward" anything that smells of abolition. Nothing like consistency.

A FAMINE AMONG THE BIGAMISTS.—By late advices from Utah, we learn that the wheat crop in the territory is likely to be entirely eaten up by grasshoppers, which are appearing in myriads in all directions. As this is the chief staple, much alarm is already felt, and a famine is feared.

MR. J. A. LEONARD, an actor, who has performed on our boards occasionally, is playing in St. Louis, and is highly complimented. The *Democrat* says of him:

We were very much pleased last night with this gentleman's delineation of the character of Jack Oade. It satisfied us that his abilities as an actor are of the very highest order. True, he lacks the phisique of Forrest, but the intellect to appreciate the author, to present in clear and vivid colors the characteristics of his subjects, are possessed by Mr. Leonard in an extraordinary degree. Next to Forrest, Jack Oade could not have found a better representative.

PRETTION OF STRINGFELLOW.—The Louisville *Journal* says:

A correspondent wishes us to publish a defense of Gen. Stringfellow, the border ruffian who headed the Missouri invasion of Kansas Our opinion of Stringfellow is, that, if he had his deserts, he would be a *strung fellow*.

HARD TO GET OUT.—There have been more conventions to "express the sentiments of Massachusetts on the subject of slavery," than there are teeth in a wool card; yet none of them appear to succeed, as the effort is being constantly repeated. The freesoil papers now propose that future conventions should "do nothing else" but express these sentiments. This notion that Massachusetts has nothing else to do but to look after the slavery question, is what keeps her in a continual *view* for the benefit of such politicians as Wilson, Sumner, Burlingame, &c., who live upon *black broth*.—*Boston Post.*

NOT ONE OF THEM.

We find some correspondence in the Eastern papers that settles the question whether Mr. Benjamin H. Brewster belongs to the American Order or not. He at one time joined the Order, but finding its ends so proscriptive, he spoke out like a man, and tells them he no longer sympathizes with the movement. Mr. B. is one of the ablest lawyers in Philadelphia, and before he became tainted with Know Nothingism was a great favorite with the Democracy. We commend a perusal of his letter to men of all parties:

READING, June 22, 1855.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, Esq.—*Respected Sir*:—The American party, of Berks county, intend celebrating the seventy-eighth anniversary of American Independence on "the City Island," and I have been authorized by the Committee of Arrangements, to extend an invitation to you, and others, to address them on that day. So assured, sir, is will afford the members of the American party great gratification to hear you on that occasion. An early reply is respectively asked.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.,

CHARLES K. ROBESON,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

SATURDAY EVENING 23d June, 1855.

4 York Buildings, Walnut street, Phila.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter to-day. I cannot accept of your invitation—I desire to take no active part in politics. Besides, I feel obliged to say, that I do not subscribe to the doctrines of the American party, as they have been pronounced by the Convention. As I have before this said, it will be well to correct the abuses of the Naturalization Laws, secure their proper administration, and amend their defects—further than this I am not prepared to go. To do more would be to do evil, and end in persecution. It has been the hope of all men who valued the right and duty of suffrage, to correct the errors of our two great parties, with reference to the naturalized voters. But evils, which after all in a country like this can only be transient, should not be remedied by subverting the very foundations of republican democracy. We must not attempt to check the abuse of a great principle by trampling the principle itself under foot. Suffrage is a political right, but as we have hitherto taught and practiced, it is a human right due to a man, because of his manhood. Being governed by society, he may say how he shall be governed. To regulate this right would be proper—to abridge and wholly refuse it would be wrong. To frown down and punish demogogues, who would combine bodies of Naturalized Voters to corrupt and demoralize the Democratic party, and abuse the Democratic principle of suffrage, would be right and just. To prevent by law, the recurrence of those pernicious conspiracies, is all that should be asked—more than that would be to make slaves of those men who were prescribed, strip them of their manhood, and degrade a republic of Democrats into a popular despotism. For my part, I never have thought, and I can never believe, that it is either wise or just to enact laws or encourage opinions that will result in religious or even political intolerance. It is hard enough, from the very infirmities of our natures, to suffer our individual judgments to be tainted with prejudices arising from differences of opinion; but let us not corrupt our laws or our political organizations with the poison of religious or political persecution. Such things end in tyranny, degrading alike to the ruler and the ruled—whether the ruler be a great popular party or a monarch, or the ruled be a miserable man or a wretched, beaten down minority. It is all inhuman.

Two hundred years ago, in the fury and confusion of the Great Rebellion, Milton, that old blind republican, thus proclaimed the simple principle upon which all rational, all legal liberty must depend: "No man who knows aught, can be so stupid as to deny that all men naturally *were born free*, being the image and resemblance of God himself." Let us not, in our resentment at those who have abused their freedom and hurt us, do that which would violate "religion, liberty, honor, safety, all concernments, divine or human."

I am, Sir, with respect, most truly, &c

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER.

To Mr. Chas. K. Robeson, Chairman, &c., Reading, Berks Co., Pa.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

Mechanical Remedies—No. 4.

Since my last communication on the subject of mechanical supports, I have had several instances of their beneficial influence in the cure of diseases requiring outward props. The weak and flaccid muscles of certain cases require sustaining influence besides that of local stimulants, in the way of liniments and applications, to increase their tonicity and power; in the same way that a broken bone requires splints to strengthen it during its progress from disease to health—or a broken and varicose vein the aid of a laced or elastic stocking. In my former articles I alluded to *supporters* to sustain the sunken walls of the abdomen, in diseases of the various organs of that cavity, in order to take off the pressure from above downwards, which continually tended to weaken and reduce the force of the abdominal muscles in their effort to retain in their proper localities, the organs above them; and producing various diseases, such as piles or hemorrhoids, prolapsus uteri, constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, heart disease, and most forms of lung diseases. It will be readily seen that if the proper organs are not properly held in their places, that disease both of a functional and organic character must inevitably ensue; and as each organ in its turn refuses to fulfil the functions belonging to it, the general health becomes worse, until you have the whole human machine in a dilapidated condition, from which the wisest medical treatment will not often rescue it.

But if timely resort be had to these outward appliances, with judicious medical treatment, from a well educated, sensible physician, the patient may reasonably hope for a speedy cure of any of the diseases enumerated. What I have said in regard to supporters may also be said of Shoulder Braces, for whilst I admit that they have not the power of pressing upwards the dragging condition before spoken of, yet they have a great influence in bringing the body into a proper shape and position, and thereby aiding the natural powers in performing a cure. They are worn with comfort by persons of all conditions and occupations. I have sold my Shoulder Brace now for over three years, to Divines, Lawyers, Editors, Doctors, and all classes of laborious occupations, and I believe I can say that in all cases that has come to my knowledge, with satisfaction. I have known hundreds of cases where the size of the chest has been greatly increased, and the volume of the lungs accordingly, thereby giving greater strength and vigor to the whole body. I would now invite attention to a new Truss for the radical cure of HERNIA OR RUPTURE, made and patented by Mr. Marsh, of New York, under letters patent bearing date September 12th, 1854, and which, in my hands, has succeeded in making a radical cure of every case of rupture, when it has been used for a sufficient length of time to effect that object. Mr. Marsh has been equally successful, and has given me assurance that nearly every case that has come under his notice has been cured in a reasonable time, from six to eight months. The Truss is a beautiful instrument, plated with silver, with an ivory ball for a pad, surrounded by a ring, upon which the pressure can be increased or diminished, as the patient may desire, producing adhesion of the ruptured parts, and a radical cure. I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians and others to an examination of the Truss.

I design in a future article to call attention to a chair to be used in place of those now manufactured, and which, if once introduced, would, I think, supersede all others, on account of its adoptation to the shape of the person. I have very little doubt but the chairs now in use with excavated, hollow backs, are very injurious, not only to the health, but are ily adapted to comfort. The chairs now used, where they should press against the back, are hollow, as it were, inviting a curved and projecting spine. I will give a full account of it in my next article.

GEO. H. KEYSER,

No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ The following lines by John G. Saxe, Esq., have been pronounced sublime in thought and elegant in expression:—

SPES EST VATES.

There is a dogma of the ancient sages;—
No noble human thought,
However buried in the dust of ages,
Can ever come to nought.

With kindred faith, that knows no here dejection,
Beyond the sages' scope
I see, afar, the final resurrection
Of every glorious hope!

I see, as parcel of a new creation,
The beautific hour
When every bud of lofty aspiration
Shall blossom into flower!

We are not mocked; it was not in derision
God made our spirits free;
Our brightest hopes are but the dim provision
Of blessings that shall be!

When they, who lovingly have hoped and trusted,
Despite some transient fears,
Shall see *life's* jarring element adjusted,
And rounded into spheres!

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

[From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

As the sale of the Main Line of the State Works and their productiveness are questions that are exciting some interest, we here present some facts which may be found of interest in arriving at correct conclusions in the premises. The Canal Commissioners' report states that the receipts on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad for the year 1854, were.....$321,124 77
On the Allegheny Portage Road.....78,435 77
On the Main Line of Canal.....779,459 63

Gross receipts.....$1,179,019 17

The expenditures were:
On Columbia Railroad.....$390,761 77
Allegheny Portage Railroad.....338,391 66
Main Line of Canal.....216,714 70

Expenditures.....945,868 13

Net receipts on the Main Line for the year 1854 $233,142 04

No goods but of the third and fourth classes are shipped by the canal lines; the former class is charged $2,10 per ton, and the latter $1,90. The cost of hauling a ton over the Columbia Railroad (without any allowance for wear of road and capital) was 76 cents, and the cost on the Allegheny Portage Road was not less than $2,25 per ton, making the total cost on the two roads $3,01; for the motive power, expenses and repair of roadway and machinery, we have cost on the two roads, $8,00 per ton; toll on 3d class goods, $2,10—equal to 90 cts. loss; and on 4th class the loss is $1,10 per ton. The State, therefore, according to these figures, actually pays about $1,00 per ton more than it receives, and furnishes the two roads and 285 miles of canal for nothing—181 miles from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, and 104 from Johnstown to Pittsburgh—for the sake of having goods transported over her main line of works; and yet the canal transporters cannot do business and pay even the rates now charged by the State, but are compelled to sell their stock and abandon the business.

The probable yearly value of the Main Line, if it received all of the tolls over it, would be as follows:

The Columbia Road earned last year.....$329,166 79
And the expenses for working, repairing the roadway and machinery, pay of collectors, &c., were.....80,676 40
Profit, or net receipts.....$446,519 39
The Eastern Division of the Canal, 49 miles, extends from Columbia to the junction of the Juniata with the Susquehanna, and the gross earnings on this division are estimated to reach.....$170,000
The expenditures for 1854 were.....51,850
Probable net earnings of Eastern Division.....118,020 00
Net earnings from Philadelphia to Junction.....$564,189 29
The receipts on this division cannot be correctly ascertained, because all of the coal and other tonnage from the North and West Branches pass over this division without charge, the toll having been paid at the office of clearance.
The Juniata Canal extends from the Junction to Hollidaysburg, (151 miles,) and the expenses were.....$55,097
Expenses on Allegheny Portage Railroad.....$33,321
Expenses on Western Division of the Canal.....62,000
Total expenses from the Junction to Pittsburgh.....$475,497
The receipts on this part of the Main Line were.....222,350
Loss or cost of working over the receipts.....253,147 00
Net earnings of the Main Line.....$310 922 29

Supposing the Eastern Division of Canal, (49 miles,) would receive its proportion of tolls over it from the North and West Branches. It then appears that the net earnings would be about equal to 4½ per cent. on $7,600,000.

After the completion of the Broad Top Railroad, the Canal from the Junction to Hollidaysburg will, it is presumed, pay something over the expenses—but say that it will pay *merely* the expenses—then we have the net earnings on the line from Philadelphia to Hollidaysburg, $564,189 00, nearly 7½ per cent. on $7,500,000; but if the Mountain Road and the Western Canal are required to be kept open, in good order, and worked, the cost over the receipts, on this portion, will be upwards of $250,000. It will, therefore, be seen that a part of the Main Line (from Philadelphia to Hollidaysburg) is worth $250,000 per year more than the whole of the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

INTERESTING FOREIGN ITEMS.

The St. Petersburgh *Naval Magazine* publishes a report from Dr. Peragoff, chief army surgeon at Sebastopol, in which it is said that never in the history of surgery were such frightful wounds known as those which came under the treatment of the Russian surgeons during the bombardment which commenced April 9, and caused by the sixty-five-pounder shot and 200-pound shell of the besiegers. On the 9th, besides small operations of surgery, 300 amputations were performed in only three of the operating rooms. In the chief depot of wounded, ten surgeons were continuously occupied, and a large assembly room was four times successively filled with wounded.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains a letter from Pressburg, which says: "The late arrangements of the Emperor Alexander II, relative to the succession to the Russian throne, appear to be of more importance than might have been at first supposed. It is said that they were caused by the desire of the Czar to withdraw from affairs as soon as he possibly can. The Emperor, it is said, is of the opinion of the German party, that Russia can only lose, materially and morally, by a continuation of the war. It is added that the latest news in the Crimea have produced a very marked effect on his Majesty, and have led him more than ever to wish to retire."

A letter from Kertsch, in a Lyons journal, says: "An English officer having paid a visit to the cemetery of a Russian church, was greatly surprised to see a great number of newly made graves. As no one had been killed, and as no epidemic malady prevailed in the town, he concluded no suspicions, and had the graves opened. He found in them not fewer than fifty magnificent brass guns, quite new, and a great quantity of projectiles and gunpowder. The quantity of wheat preserved from destruction is said to be sufficient to feed the allied armies for nearly a month."

On Thursday evening, at Drury-lane Theatre, in the course of the performance of the opera of "La Sonnambula," the stage manager presented himself before the audience, and announced the fall of Sebastopol, on information received from the House of Commons direct. The usual patriotic demonstrations took place, attended with the greatest enthusiasm, but, as it proved, they were thrown away upon a mere hoax.

A French chemist says that he has discovered that by grinding tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilirating fluid obtained is nearly doubled.

Murder and Suicide—A Brother's Love.

[From the St. Louis Democrat]

On Monday, after the publication of our account of the suicide at King's Hotel, on Saturday night last, we were informed of the probable cause of the fatal act. We did not deem it proper to publish it; because, if false, it would have been a wanton insult to the dead man's memory and his family's honor. The circumstances, however, have since corroborated the truth of the rumor which reached us, it is needless to be delicate now, as it is impossible that the public can be prevented from hearing it.

It appears that the suicide had a sister, who left her home in the interior some time ago, and came to St. Louis to live without working. It is unnecessary to be more explicit. It is stated, too—but we do not vouch for the truth of the rumor—that all her family abandoned her, with the exception of her brother, who died by his own hands on Saturday. He made repeated but unsuccessful attempts to reclaim her. She gradually decended in the scale of being, until she became an inmate of a house of ill-fame. He could not endure the sight nor thought of his sister's dishonor. On Saturday forenoon he took her from town in a buggy. She did not return with him. On being asked where she was, he replied that he had put her on board of a boat whibhad just left the port. He then retired to his room and shot himself.

It is believed that he murdered his sister. A body answering her description has been found in the country, in the direction he drove his buggy. Two barrels of the revolver he shot himself with were found to be discharged.

An investigation of the case is in progress.

Strange! that men should shudder at a sin! and then try to eradicate it by a greater crime! We have been accused of unjust slearness in speaking of his death. If this additional crime is proved, who is there that will defend the self murderer, who murdered his sister? It is a false doctrine that teaches us to speak only good of the deceased. If we wish men to live rightly, we must speak of dead criminals, with feelings of contempt or loathing which, if living their crimes would have inspired. To speak well of deceased sinners, is to encourage living criminals in their guilty career.

Since the foregoing was in type, the coroner has returned from his inquest on the body of Emily Blessing, (not Blessington,) which was found on lower Columbia bottom, seven miles from town, lying in a rubby lot, about 30 yards from Walkin's road. The body was identified by Mr. Hector Fairtlower, her brother in law. It was in a frightful stage of decomposition. Innumerable worms were crawling over it. It was clad in a pink muslin dress and straw bonnet. Two bullets had penetrated her head. The first entered her right temple, the second near the cheek bone. The second bullet came out at her right ear. On Saturday evening about five o'clock, a resident of that section, heard the report of five pistol shots. The body was discovered on Monday night. It was buried at the county farm.

The Jury returned a verdict of murder against "some person or persons unknown." There is no doubt that Emily Blessing was killed by her brother and every circumstance relating to her in this paragraph is known to be a fact.

"The way of the transgressor is hard."

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 6 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or, at the Federal Street Station,
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 desiring Tickets will be particular to ask for a Ticket by the Ohio and Indiana Railroad.

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

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

POISON FROM INSECTS, SUPPLIES AND PLANTS

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

None genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer,
G. V. OLICKENER & CO., Proprietors.

Sold at 25 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 G. V. OLICKENER & CO., New York. jy10:ulaw2w

☞ **Syphilis, Scrofula & Diseased Blood.**—For these terrific diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va; Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; General Welch, of the Mammoth Bureau; Dr. Hendley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews and C. B. Tuck, Esq., of Richmond, Va; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va; and a host of others, who have been cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.

*** See advertisement. [jy2:ulaw

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 agent is 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. jel8:3ulaw

☞ **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 constantly 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

☞ **Just Received**, a superior lot of Lutong, Pongee and Grass COATS, which are desirable, and will be sold low for cash at GIRDLESS,

jy4 No. 249 Liberty street, head of Wood.

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, PRESIDENT.
ROBERT FINNEY, SECRETARY.
C. W. BATCHELOR, GENERAL AGENT.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Shoenberger,	G. W. Case,
C. W. Batchelor,	W. K. Nimick,
Isaac M. Pennock,	T. B. Updike,
W. W. Martin,	R. D Cochran,
C. C. Shoenberger,	John A. Caughey,
George S. Salem.	J. S. Bryan,

David McCandless.

☞ All Losses sustained by parties insured under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 99 WATER street. [jy11

☞ **Before purchasing your Hat or Cap** call at 151 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.

Next house to the new Presbyterian Church. One door from Sixth street. jy16 HORGAN & CO.

☞ **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 prices. Straw Hats from 25 cts. up upwards. Panama Hats from $1,50 to $4,00. MORGAN & CO.

my26 104 Wood street.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS CO.,
9 July, 1855.

☞ The Trustees of "The Pittsburgh Gas Company" have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Co., out of the profits for six months ending 1st inst, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, at the office of the Company.

jy10:10t JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. F. Johnston,	Rody Patterson,	Jacob Painter,
A. A. Carrier,	N. M'Clintock,	Kennedy T. Friend,
James S. Negley,	W. S. Haven,	D. E. Park,
I Grier Sproul,	Wade Hampton,	D. M. Long,
A. J. Jones,	J. H. Jones,	H. B. Coggshall,

OFFICERS:

President.....Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON.
Vice President.....RODY PATTERSON.
Sec'y and Treasurer.A. A. CARRIER.
Assistant Secretary.S S. CARRIER.

(jy-23:1y

☞ **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.

jel2:td A. B. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

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.

☞ **Sheriffalty.**—GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election. jy2:dawtw

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT GALWAY, President.

JAS. D. M'GILL, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS:

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

Horatio N. Lee, Rittenning. feb17

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

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

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

Insures against Loss