Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....JULY 24

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

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

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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.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the State Central Committee will be held at the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday next, (25th inst.,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., by order of JAMES F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence assembled at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday, July 21st After a short address by Thomas Farley, Esq., and others, in favor of referring the nomination of State and County officers to a County Convention, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, of Allegheny county, be requested to meet at the usual places on Saturday, the 18th of August, and elect two delegates from each district, to meet in County Convention on the following Wednesday, in the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take such action regarding a ticket for State and County officers for the ensuing fall election as the Convention may deem proper. The citizens of the Boroughs and Townships will assemble between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a *Test*, to be signed by each member of the Convention, to the purport that he is not now a member of any secret, oath bound political party, council or association commonly called Know Nothing, or by any other name, and that any member of said Convention refusing to sign said *Test* be expelled from or refused a seat in the Convention.

After a very harmonious session, the Committee adjourned. R. B. GUTHRIE, Ch'n.
W. M. FOSTER, Sec'y.

IS THE POST CONSISTENT?

We are not often accused of inconsistency, and never hesitate to define our position when it seems proper to do so; and are not aware of any inconsistency in the views expressed. But the *Journal* of yesterday devotes a column to the task of proving the *Post* inconsistent. A brief reply must suffice.

There is no denying that it is very difficult for Northern men to render a *cheerful* obedience to all the requirements of the Fugitive Slave Law. But it is now the law. It was the result of a compromise deemed necessary to peace and harmony between the North and South. As a good citizen we are bound to acquiesce in it while it is the law of the land. We shall not join a mob in a forcible resistance to its execution. We time, we do not promise to aid *voluntarily* and *willingly* in its execution. If a fugitive is to be caught we don't wish to join in the race or the fight. When, in Saturday's *Post*, it was said that we would not "aid the pursuer," every one would understand that we would not *voluntarily* do it. What inconsistency is there in that? What the *Journal* contends for is that there is "a higher law" than the constitution and acts of Congress, and that that higher law must be obeyed, though an act of Congress be nullified by such a course. We have not yet subscribed to that "higher law," in the interpretation of it that our neighbor would adopt. Nullification is not in our line. Obedience to the laws of the land is a duty commanded by Scripture, and urged by every consideration of good citizenship. It is not enough to obey only such laws as are agreeable to our tastes, or consistent with our views of right. Governments would fail of their purpose entirely if such a rule prevailed. Every man would obey only such of the laws as he pleased, in that case; and all laws would be valueless, and all protection to life and property, peace and order, would be at an end. We recognize no "higher law" that would commit such treason, or result in such anarchy. And we pronounce an argument in favor of such a rule, tending inevitably to such fatal results, "black fanaticism."

The editor of the *Journal* admits that when the Fugitive Slave bill was under discussion, five years ago, and when it became a law, he counselled acquiescence, and urged obedience to it. Now, he counsels its violation, and justifies forcible resistance to its execution. Such is the man who takes us to task for alleged inconsistency!! And he attempts to excuse himself under the plea that somebody else has done wrong, and therefore he may. That won't do, neighbor! Your logic is cunning, "but it won't hold water;" and your charge of inconsistency but exposes yourself.

The *Post* said on Saturday, "If a man comes to us hungry, or in distress, we shall be very apt to help him a little, asking no questions, for conscience sake. We say so yet. But the *Journal* says that while doing so, we would "know in our heart" that the man was a fugitive." That is a mere gratuitous assertion. We would know no such thing. There are many men hungry and in distress who are not fugitive slaves. No man is bound by any rule of morals or law to inquire where a hungry man came from, or whore he is going. But it was necessary for the *Journal* to make this assertion—supply this one fact—in order to support an argument he had taken a fancy to write. The *Journal* man likes to get up a neat argument occasionally; and the greatest objection we have to them is that he sometimes draws on his imagination for facts necessary to make out his case. He has evidently done so in this case.

This lecture of our neighbor does not induce us to change our opinion in the least in regard to frequent cases of free negroes being stolen from their white friends, while on their way to comfortable homes in free States. It is a base wrong to the negroes themselves, and is a species of fanaticism that all good citizens will condemn.

Lectures at City Hall.

Dr. Spencer, who was here some years ago and lectured to full houses on Mesmerism, has returned to the city, and will give his first lecture at the City Hall, on Wednesday evening. That lecture will be free, and we advise our citizens to go and hear him. He is the most successful experimenter in that line, and astonishes people wherever he is heard.

Professor Spencer intends at this time particularly to illustrate the fallacy of Spiritualism, and show that all its phenomena can be explained upon scientific principles. He says he can tip the tables, get communications and answers equal to the most expert spiritualist, and then give a satisfactory explanation of it. He drew full houses when here before. Remember, his first lecture is free.

A REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We are in the habit of making predictions occasionally; and when time and events prove their correctness, we like to refer to them. During the election compaign last fall we predicted that within one year our Democratic friends would see clearly that the Know Nothing movement was aimed directly at the overthrow of the Democracy. On that ground we urged all Democrats to stand by their own party and principles. If our party had committed errors they could be repaired. If corrupt men had gained too much influence in its councils and management they could be repudiated; and the party purified and thoroughly organized could triumph in future as in the past.

Has not our prediction of last year proved correct? Has not the American party already become the main one with which the Democracy has to contend? Look at the position of parties in Ohio. The Democratic party has nominated a good ticket for the ensuing election in that State, and the only opposing ticket or party is a fusion of all elements under the denomination of a *Republican party*. It is well known that Know Nothings compose the great bulk of that party, and it already boasts of its ability to defeat and prostrate the Democracy in that State. Such then is the result of the "American" movement in Ohio. It has formed a party to "crush out" the Democracy if possible; and in its ranks are thousands of Democrats, who joined the Know Nothings for a very different purpose, but are now pledged by their Whig and Free Soil leaders to the task of overthrowing their former friends. Will the original Democrats in the K. N. ranks consent to such a transfer? Are they content that Know Nothingism, like Antimasonry shall be a mere device by which Democrats are seduced into the ranks of Whiggery under the specious name of Republicanism? We shall see. Already there are signs of rebellion. Two large meetings, one in Columbus and the other in Cincinnati, of "American Democrats," for so they style themselves, repudiated the Republican nomination for Governor, and have resolved to hold a State Convention at Columbus on the 9th of August So the new party in Ohio is in some danger yet.

The same process of transfer is now proposed in Pennsylvania. If its projectors prevail American is to be given up, and the Republican party formed by the fusion of all elements opposed to the Democracy. The *Gazette* leads off in this movement, and publishes a call for a Republican County Convention. The examples of Ohio and Indiana are referred to, and K. N's, Free Soilers and Whigs are all invited to join in the scheme. How far it will be successful here is not yet quite certain; but it becomes Democrats who have joined the new party to consider whether they are quite prepared for such a transfer into the ranks of their ancient opponents. To make the transfer more easy it is proposed to repudiate all tests and all principles except the anti-Nebraska sentiment. Will the Democrats who have left our ranks for a time join the new Whig party? Or will they be Democrats again? We hope they will return to their old camp. We have more than one idea as our bond of union. We have principles that will last as long as our government, and those who have acted with us for years cannot have lost all their regard for them so soon When the question is fairly put to Democratic K. N's whether they will become Whigs or Democrats, we believe they will prefer the latter. The question must soon be answered, and the decision made Americanism is drifting fast towards Whiggery, under the new name of Republicanism. It is what we predicted; it is coming to pass. What will the Democratic K. N's do?

THE SEA SERPENT OFF THE TRACK.—As it is now clear that the sea serpent should make his annual appearance, which we are happy to say he has done; but this time instead of becoming visible at Cape May, Nahant, or some other salt water neighborhood, he has displayed his immense proportions in a pool called Silver Lake, Wyoming county, New York. Silver Lake is a sheet of water about four miles long, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide. It is a great place of resort for fishing parties. There is said to be a place in this little lake where the lead has been dropped in vain. No sounding has been obtained; hence the presumption that it connects, by some subterranean passage, with lake Erie or Ontario; and to draw the figure still greater, with the vast Atlantic. The serpent is from eighty to one hundred feet long, and was seen on a not very dark night by four men and two boys, who were out fishing, and who, it is needless to say, were frightened "out of their boots," by the apparition. Some people might be incredulous enough to doubt these veracious serpent seers, but they do not leave one a peg whereon to hang a doubt; for appended to the account from which we derived the above facts are the affadavits of these gentlemen, testifying to the truthfulness of the statements. We are therefore bound to believe every word of it. Of course, no one will be so stupid as not to see in an instant how easily the sea serpent could get into Silver Lake. He undoubtedly came up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and from thence up the aforementioned subterranean passage. Nothing could be easier.

HEAVY DECLINE IN WHEAT.—Breadstuffs of all descriptions have undergone a heavy decline in the East. In Baltimore ten days ago prime white wheat readily brought $2.80 to $2.86, and prime red $2.25 to $2.28: the same qualities were sold on Friday last at $1.60 to $1.70, and $1.55 to $1.60—showing a decline of 65 to 70 cents per bushel in a single week. Flour in the same time declined about $1.50 per barrel, and contracts have been entered into for delivery in ten days at $8.00. This will be joyful news to consumers.

A friend who has just returned from a trip through the wheat growing regions of Ohio says the farmers there pronounce the present to be the largest yield within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. And what is said in Ohio is said in Ohio is said everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land. This condition of affairs must bring down the price to something like the rates prevalent several years ago. We published a statement from a Cincinnati paper the other day showing that heavy contracts had already been made for wheat to be delivered at $1.00 to $1.50, which would reduce the actual cost of flour to less than five dollars per barrel. That it will be that price before the Christmas holidays is the most probable thing of the future.

MAJOR LYNCH.—Somebody has been "manufacturing little lies" about David Lynch, or else David is mistaken. He comes out in a card, on Saturday last, and declares *he did not* appoint the new committee; and he is afraid somebody has said that he did. On a matter so important a committee of investigation ought to be got up at once. Some *John* ought to *C* that it is *Dunn*. "Things is workin'." What about that straw hat?

THE NEXT SHERIFF.—Mr. Matthew Harbison, of Robinson township, is favorably spoken of in many quarters as the democratic candidate for sheriff at the coming election. We know Mr. Harbison well, and, without expressing our preferences for the present, can say that he is a worthy gentleman, and would make a good officer.

APPOINTED.—The following Pennsylvanians, who head the list of the successful candidates for admission into the medical branch of the Navy of the United States, at the last annual examination, have been commissioned assistant surgeons, the requisite vacancies having subsequently occurred, viz: Albert Gihon, John S. Stitchen and James Laws.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEBRASKA TERRITORY, Fontenelle, Dodge county.

MESSRS. GILLMORE & Co.:

Gents:—It may be that there is an interest felt among some of your numerous readers to know more of the real features, of this great and growing Territory—although it is not in the power of any pen to delineate the high merits of this most beautiful agricultural country. Her waters are as pure as those that gush from the hills of the Allegheny—and her mill privileges are not surpassed by any country. Fontenelle is located upon the banks of the Elkhorn river, about 45 miles west of Bluff city—it being on the Missouri river. The Elkhorn is a deep, swift, clear and beautiful stream, whose waters never flow out of its high banks, and heavily skirted with a large thrifty growth of timber. Our town is upon a table plot, elevated about 150 feet above the Banks of the river, giving us an extended view of the most magnificent scenery that the eye ever looked upon, beholding on either hand for 20 miles the serpentine windings of the Elkhorn, and several smaller streams—and the Elkhorn pouring its boiling waters into the great and foaming Platte river—the width of which is at least one mile. And all these streams are literally alive with fish, as good as lake trout, often weighing 75 or 80 pounds.

This country abounds in fine and beautiful springs of pure water, and when it is necessary we never have to go more than 20 to 30 feet to obtain an under current of the best soft water. Then, in connection with fine water, we have one of the most delightful climates I have ever found, and, although it is in the 41st degree north latitude, yet our transition of weather is not so sudden from heat to cold as in Pennsylvania. Our atmosphere is very dry and pure, and while you may be most intensely exposed to wet and cold you feel no restrictions upon your lungs, or in any way affected by it. Colds are hardly known in this country. The winters are as mild as that of South Carolina. During last winter there was hardly snow enough to cover the ground—and the cattle looked as well in February, without being cared for, as they do in Pennsylvania in June. As for the soil of Nebraska I will say without any fear of contradiction by those who know, that it is far superior to that of Illinois or Iowa. Corn, wheat and potatoes are almost indigenous to its soil. The harvest in Nebraska was very promising. Iowa and Illinois never produced, at one harvest, more than two-thirds as much as they do this season. The fields of wheat and corn are much larger and heavier than they ever had before.

It has been said of Nebraska, that although she is possessed of large, extended and high rolling fields of prairie, that she has no timber; but this is all a mistake. God never made this beautiful country without finishing it, or supplying it with all things necessary that this soil should be brought into action; there is timber enough for all present use, true we have not the abundance you have in Pennsylvania. But we do not have to spend a life of hard labor, and a fortune, to clear a farm of timber and stone. But we put in the plow and have a farm the first year. We have a machine which can make a mile of rod fence in one day.

The hedge from the Osage orange is grown in five years, and then you have a fence for life, and in five years also the locust makes a heavy forest, fit for fencing and breaking those heavy winds that sweep across the prairies—from your dwellings—so that you are perfectly sheltered from any harm, and this is one of the most objectionable obstacles to be overcome in this new country It is an easy thing for a company to go forth as to overcome most of the difficulties of a new settlement Emigrate in a body, select your own society, take your churches, your schools, doctors and lawyers, merchants, mechanic and farmers, build up your schools and colleges at once, and the East will follow you for an education.

A man goes to Nebraska with a large or a small family, with much or little, it makes but a small difference in one way. He can stake out as large or small a farm as he chooses, and there will be no money to be paid for the next two years at least; and if he stays in the older country—where he is just living from day to day spending what he can make for the support of his family—and at the end of his life his family left in poverty, to struggle, like he has, against the tide of influence and wealth, whereas if the parent would only pause for a moment and consider the responsibility he is under to those who look to him for their support, or to the inconvenience of selfishness, and take his rising and growing family to a new country where they will grow up with the country, and strengthen with its strength, and own the soil; where they in after life will not have to be scattered to the four winds to obtain a living. I ask is it not better to throw away this little selfish gratification in living among our own friends, that never do join any particular harm or good, but to go and help your children make a character, and put them in prosperity and wealth in Nebraska or some other new country, and they will reverence you. Yours truly,

J. H. SMITH.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Pillow and A. J. Donelson had a fight at Columbia, Tenn., on Monday last, while engaged in political discussions. They were separated before much damage was done.

There were 591 deaths in New York last week, being an increase of 94 on the mortality of the previous seven days. Out of this number 434 were children under ten years of age.

The Cleveland Bar had a supper given in honor of the new U. S Circuit Court for Northern Ohio. A number of distinguished men from different parts of the State made speeches, and good feeling prevailed throughout.

On last Thursday, the house of Mr. Alexander Dunepaugh, in Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y., was entered by burglars, and the large sum of $4,000 stolen. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the recovery of the money and the detection of the thieves.

Dion Bourcicault is to take charge of a magnificent Theatre next season, which is being built for him, and the price of tickets to all parts of the house has been fixed at one dollar. One of the rules he has adopted is to have no "ugly women" in his *corps dramatique*, and that his motto is to be "youth, beauty, profusion of light, flowers, and gaiety."

Something Rotten.

"Know Nothingism and Americanism, instead of being convertible terms, are, in their essence, as wide apart as the antipodes. Nothing can equal the tyranny of Know Nothingism except the unblushing impudence which it exhibits in assuming the hallowed name of "Americanism." It is by "putting on the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in" that has heretofore enabled Know Nothingism to hold up its head in decent American society; and now, that its true principles are being made known, its secrets exposed, and its policy proclaimed abroad in the light of day by a free people and a free press, hundreds and thousands of American citizens are leaving its tyrannical councils, determined that hereafter they will be *free men* in the noblest sense of that term."

The above is from the Louisville *Courier*, for a time the leading Know Nothing paper in Kentucky; but the editor having been persuaded to "see Sam," turns tail upon his former compatriots and gives his opinion of their secret conclaves in good set terms. In another part of the paper the editor expresses the conviction that in less than a twelve-month the new party will have dissolved into thin air. He says: "Know Nothingism, under its present organization, is a palpable and stupendous failure, and it is no use for any one to close their eyes to that fact. Divided into Northern and Southern factions, and these factions again sub divided into others, it loses all prestige and importance as a national party, and sinks into insignificance."

PENNSYLVANIAN MURDERED.—William Lawrence Bliss, formerly a citizen of Pennsylvania, was murdered in New Madrid county, on the 4th instant, by a man named Alfred Canoy. Bliss was attempting to escape, when he was stabbed with a bowie knife, receiving several wounds, from the effects of which he died. The murderer escaped. A reward of seven hundred dollars is offered for him. He is described as about twenty-three to twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, heavy set, weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds, has high cheek bones, a receding forehead, broad hazel eyes, light auburn hair, and is left handed.—*Missouri Republican.*

☞ A city editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men in Michigan have done the same thing by only marrying one.

PARIS LETTER.

The Late News from the Crimea---Parisian News---Mr. Greeley's Return.

PARIS, Thursday, July 5, 1855.

The despatch of Gen. Pelissier, giving a detailed account of the attack on Malakoff and the Redan, was published in the *Moniteur* yesterday. From this, and from reliable private sources, I gather the following points, from which it will be seen that the defence was conducted with immense ability and address, while the attack was both slovenly and confused.

First—The Russians were aware of the precise moment at which the assault was to be made. The nature and the vivacity of the bombardment indicated clearly enough that an assault was to follow, but we are not told how the Russian commanders learned that the hour was three in the morning. This shows conclusively that the Allies will never find the enemy off their guard.

Second—Gen. Meyran mistook a fuse discharged from the Mamelon, for Pelissier's signal, to be sent up from the Lancaster battery. His division therefore marched to the attack before the other two, and the Russians consequently had a divided and successive assault to repel, instead of a united and simultaneous onset.

Third—Gen. Brunet was not ready when the genuine signal was given, and was actually twenty-five minutes behind Meyran, who was himself a quarter of an hour in advance.

Fourth—Malakoff and the Redan, the two works specially to be assaulted, had pretended the evening before, to be so badly used that they could not longer reply to the enemy's fire. Both Pelissier and Raglan were completely deceived; the former says: "It is possible that these works had not really suffered so much as we had the right to suppose they had, from the effects of our artillery." The armament of Malakoff had been changed during the night, and pieces adapted for grape had been substituted for the long range cannons of the day before.

Fifth—During the night, the Russians had sunk the ditch lining the exterior of Malakoff a couple of feet, and the French scaling ladders were found at the critical moment, to be considerably too short:

Sixth—The Russian fleet locked up in the harbor, which Pelissier had given us to understand was radically damaged, did the Allies the most serious injury. One letter says that there were spots in part of the Malakoff, which the fleet rendered positively impassable; "nine men out of ten were swept away by its plowing fire."

Seventh—There were 20,000 men under arms behind Malakoff alone, with thirty field pieces, besides the armament of the bastion itself.

Eighth—A battery of terrible power was unmasked upon the assaulting column.

Pelissier recognises and acknowledges all these errors and misconceptions. He says that "with Spartan coolness and *ensemble* in the attack, the object might have been attained; but an inconceivable fatality defeated our plans." He speaks of the success and the efficacy of the movements of the Russian fleet. Lord Raglan never saw in his life such discharges of grape, and that, too, from works that had been reduced to silence the night before! The Russians having learned that 23,000 men were to be employed against them, were ready to send 40,000 of their own into action.

Thus, the assault has been made; and at the moment of commencing the attack, not a single individual in the allied camp doubted for an instant of its success. What are the inferences to be drawn from its failure? In answering this question we must remember that the death of Lord Raglan seems to have been hastened, if not determined, by the defeat, and that Louis Napoleon having withdrawn to a country seat near Versailles, is living in isolation, and, as may be easily believed, in alternate fits of rage and despondency.

The inferences are, evidently, that the Russians can never be taken unawares; that, as the London Times declares, they have agents in the heart of the Allied camp; that they are more than a match for the French and English in those *ruses de guerre* which neutralize the best advantages of valor, number and position; that their resources are still exhaustless; that their invention is yet lively; that there is neither lack of provisions nor of ammunition; and that the regular fortifications of the city will be defended with ten fold the vigor which characterized the defence of the exterior works, or of the heights of Alma, or the Valley of Inkerman. The Allies have suffered a severe defeat; have undergone a sudden and violent check, and are laboring under a disadvantage. But the consciousness that they have overrated themselves and underrated their enemy, Pelissier was never famous for prudence, and he has now lost a portion of his credit for sagacity. Another charm has also been destroyed—the happy influence of famous anniversaries. Louis Napoleon is especially superstitious on this point, as is well known. The 18th of June was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and was chosen, and indeed waited for, in order that a victory gained in common, might obliterate all old grudges, and dissipate, at least for present purposes, any yet active prejudices. The anticipated victory was a disastrous and even disgraceful defeat. A Russian asked an Ally, during the truce for the burial of the dead, if the English and French Generals were not drunk during the assault.

It is unlikely that we receive any further tidings of import from the Crimea under three weeks at least. Indeed it is more than probable that during the entire months of July and August, the heat of the season will condemn the invaders to forced inaction. Lord Raglan received the last honors paid before yesterday. From the wording of Pelissier's despatch it is impossible to tell whether he was buried or sent home. There have been no obituaries, no elogies, or even eulogies upon the deceased General in the French press; he was not very highly appreciated, and is not very deeply regretted.

The Emperor announced yesterday, to a select official society, that he desired more men to wage war with, and would not only advance the annual levy of 1856 but would take 140,000 men instead of 70,000. He went on to say that he would also take the slight sum of 750,000,000 francs with which to pay these men and others; and that in order to meet the interest upon this and the two preceding loans, he would tax the country to the amount of 70,000,000 a year. All of which he begged the legislators who listened to him to authorize by their vote; and all of which the legislators are doing as I write.

The loan and the levy being old stories, I need not dilate upon them; but the taxes deserve a word. One is an augmented duty upon alcohol in all its forms; another is an augmented fingering of the receipts of the railroads. The Government has hitherto taken three per cent. of the fares of travelers,—it will now take ten. In consequence—to mention the immediate effect—a passenger from here to Havre will pay something like fifty cents more for his fare. The third and last is the restoration of the *decime de guere*, or war tax of ten centimes. Ten centimes, or two cents, will be added to all the existing indirect taxes. The country will grumble and submit.

In Paris there is nothing of any great interest. The Chamber is pretending to discuss the measures proposed for carrying on the war with renewed activity, and is preparing to vote them. The *decime de guere* meets with some opposition, and a proposal from a member to suggest to the Government the propriety of a tax upon speculations at the Bourse, instead, met with great favor. But as the Government calculates to realize from the *decime*, fifty-two millions a year, it is not to be supposed for a moment that any substitution will be taken into consideration. Before the next steamer sails, Louis Napoleon will be authorized to borrow, to levy and to tax.

Horace Greeley returned to Paris night before last, having left his family in Switzerland. He is ready to take his trial, and intimates his intention of giving very earnest battle. In fact, had it not been for this circumstance, he would not have returned to the city at all.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—Several weeks ago we stated that postmasters should make no record or marks upon registered letters by which the fact of their containing money or other valuables may be suspected or made known, some postmasters have written the word "*registered*" on the backs of letters. Our attention has again been called to the fact, in consequence of some postmasters still continuing to so endorse letters mailed at their offices, and we have been requested to say that it is contrary to the post office instructions thus to distinguish a registered letter. We were informed that in some offices a stamp has been used.—*Wash. Union.*

KISSING AN EASEL.—Swipes says the woman who paints her face offers an unmistakable insult to nature, and also the lips of man. If there is one thing more than another that "agitates" our feelings and spoils our taste, it is to kiss a damsel and cont our smackers at the same time with a pastry of vermillion and chalk. And we do considerable in that institution.

A FRENCH "BULL"—Monsier Jacquemont once in an address to the electors of Paris, observed with a vehement shrug of the shoulders "gentlemen I have shed *all* my blood for my country and I am willing to shed it again."

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills.** A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

NEW YORK, November 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make these articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, and one box of LIVER PILLS, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Bridge and Monroe streets.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but *Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills*. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

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OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,

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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:

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

J. R. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

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

POISON FROM INSECTS, REPTILES AND PLANTS

Are rendered quite harmless by rubbing in instantly a quantity of DALLEY'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 mosquitoes, the instant it touches you the pain ceases. The bites of rabid animals also are as speedily neutralized.

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

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

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 149 Wood street, and by merily 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.

jy10dawlw

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. jel8:3wdaw

☞ **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. sp25

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

jy4 No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood

☞ **Before purchasing your Hat or Cap** today, call at 164 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.

jy16 *One door from Sixth street.*

☞ **We have just received** from the East a large lot of Panama, Canton, Etai and Canada STRAW HATS, which we can sell much below the usual price. Straw Hats from 18 cents upwards. Panama Hats from $1.50 to $4.00.

MORGAN & CO.,
164 Wood street.

☞ **Sheriffality.**—GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing Election.

jy2-1awtw

☞ **JAMES ROBINSON,**

OF INDIANA TOWNSHIP,

WILL be a candidate for nomination for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, on the Democratic Ticket, at the ensuing election. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

☞ **Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—WM DAGALEY, 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 or Damage by Fire.

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

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☞ All Losses sustained by parties insured under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 89 WATER street. [jy11

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Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,

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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.

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

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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.

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No. 38 Fifth st., one door east of Exchange Bank,

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GREEN and BLACK TEAS, SELECTED WITH GREAT care, and purchased direct from the importers, for Cash. The stock consists of all the different flavors and grades of TEA brought to the American market, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail*, at the LOWEST PRICES.

RETAIL GROCERS are invited to call and get samples, and learn our prices.

PACKED TEAS.

Put up in *metallic* packages, expressly for the trade:

Young Hyson No. 1, Imperial No. 1,
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English Breakfast, Old Country Black.

TEAS OF ALL GRADES BY THE HALF CHEST.

—ALSO—

COFFEE—Pins Java and Rio.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—Crushed; Coarse Pulverized; Pulverized A; White Clarified C; Yellow Clarified and best New Orleans.

BAKER'S BAKMA, COCOA and CHOCOLATE, etc., etc.

Long experience in the business is a sure guarantee that every article sold will be as represented.

This old established store has no connection with any other house in the city.

Customers are warned not to place *any confidence* in the representations of persons formerly employed in this Establishment.

Agent, by special appointment, for the sale of

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☞ 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., 62 Wood street,
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H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, ON DELIVERY.

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