Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING:.....AUGUST 2.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

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

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

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

☞ *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.*

THE NEWS.

The present population of Texas is 600,000.

The French Empress is not going to have a baby.

It is said that General Pelissier is the son of an Irishman. His father was a gentleman of Limerick, and had to leave in a hurry during the troubles of '98.

New altered bills—20s on the Onondaga Bank at Syracuse, altered from 20, have been put in circulation. They are exceedingly well executed.

Eight signers of the Declaration of Independence were foreign born; to wit: Matthew Thornton, of New Hampshire; John Witherspoon, of New Jersey; Robert Morris, James Wilson, George Taylor and James Smith, of Pennsylvania; Button Gwinnett, of Georgia, and Francis Lewis, of New Jersey. There were but fifty-six signers in all, one-seventh being foreigners by birth.

The New York Tribune announced the final failure of the North American Phalanx, located in Monmouth county, N. J., and the proposed sale of the domain and buildings at auction on the 3d day of October next. Thus one by one do these Associations, founded on Fourier ideal of what should constitute true society, fall to pieces, and now we have the last of the Phalanx to be knocked down at the going, going, gone! of the auctioner. Some time ago we announced the sale of the Brook Farm, once owned by a Fourierite Society, in Massachusetts; it, however, fizzled years ago. There is still a Socialist community at Nauvoo, under M. Cabet, and another one recently started in Texas by Victor Considerant, but they are mostly under the direction of individual enterprise and have little resemblance to Fourier's plan.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

The failure to sell the Main Line of Public Works has brought out our neighbor of the *Gazette* in a pretty severe phillipic against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It charges the Company with a desire to get possession of the Main Line too cheap. We do not see how the *Gazette* can complain of the Company on that score, since it has been one of the newspapers that has labored for years to prove that our public works are worth nothing, and should be given away rather than kept. It is quite possible that the arguments of such papers have induced the belief that they are really worthless. We have all along condemned such a slander upon property that was to be offered for sale. In all probability it has prevented a sale, and the people should be duly thankful to those who have thus damaged their interests. The act of last winter fixes the minimum price at eight and a-half millions if the Railroad Company buys it. Any other company can buy it for seven millions. We see no good reason for this distinction. We would prefer to have it pass into the hands of a new and independent company. The interests of Pittsburgh would be promoted by it. We should then have two complete, and in some respects rival lines of conveyance to the east. But if the Railroad Company is allowed to purchase at all there is no good reason for making it pay more than any other bidder. Let the Company pay a bonus at once for the repeal of the tonnage tax, and then let us have the Main Line as cheap as any other purchaser.

The failure to sell at this time is not surprising. The Company is in a prosperous condition, but a million dollars down, and seven and a-half millions more in few years, is a large undertaking at the end of a year of depression in business.

The price at which the works are offered is low enough. They are worth it, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to prove that they are worth nothing. The Columbia Road alone is worth five millions, and the road over the mountains a million and a half at least. The Canal could always be made to pay far more than the cost of repairs, in carrying lumber, coal and other heavy freights. Then the State owns a large amount of real and personal property along the line of the works, which the purchaser would get into the bargain. The price is low enough; and a sale could have been effected before this time but for the constant efforts to prove them worthless. Such efforts have encouraged the belief that every year the Legislature would reduce the price, until in time they would be "given away."

THE DISPATCH IN DISTRESS.—In an article of a column and a half we lately defined our position clearly in regard to the fugitive slave law, and substantially answered all proper questions on that subject. But the *Dispatch* continues to repeat certain interrogatories, and insists on an answer. The questions are not relevant or pertinent to any issue pending. Besides they are *leading* questions, and not allowable in a direct examination. They are therefore overruled, and our neighbor can have an exception sealed if it desires.

☞ We are perfectly willing to let the *Journal* have the last word as well as the first in regard to our consistency. We can afford to give it that advantage; and prefer to do it rather than search any longer for the point about which it is contending.

☞ In consequence of a disarrangement of our forms, we are compelled to work our third page twice.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

Now that the mad antics of the Kansas Legislature are everywhere exciting attention and disgust, it appears to me that rather too much stress is put upon the project of annexing the Platte counties to Kansas. This is altogether out of probability; for even if Missouri could be so absurd as to part with so valuable a part of her territory, the annexation could not be valid without *an act of Congress*. The Territory of Kansas and its boundaries are positively defined by act of Congress, and there is no other authority in the United States competent to enlarge or diminish its extent while it is a territory. This could only be done by the concurrent action of the State of Kansas and the State of Missouri. But Kansas is not a State yet, and can have no such power until she becomes one. I don't fear anything from this scheme.

A. B., A CONSTANT READER.

SLEEPING OUT OF DOORS.—It is stated that there are over three thousand persons in New York city whose only lodging place is the door-step, the coal box, or the benches in the public squares. Considering the present state of the thermometer, their condition is not so very unenviable.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

Our foes have had a forewarning with what sort of a people they will have to deal; and our transatlantic cousins will become a trifle less insolent and overbearing, when they find that the fleet which summers in the Baltic, can, without cost or effort, winter in the Gulf of Mexico.—*North British Review.*

England and France together are strong enough to bind nearly all the world over to keep the peace. When Russia is settled, France may shake her army, and England her navy, but we must not disarm. We must still be able to say "No" to our lively young brother across the Atlantic, if he wants Cuba, or takes any other little vagary into his head.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Our Government is neither anxious nor ambitious of gaining the good opinions of tyrants, and it is certainly likely to succeed in its praiseworthy purpose.

The political principles of our country have ever been the object of extreme jealousy in Europe. The advocates of despotism and tyranny have ever watched with awful and untiring vigilance every trifle which could be construed to our prejudice. The extension of our territory, the spread of our stable Republican institutions, over a wider area, is particularly offensive; and as the acquisition of territory has ever been obtained by *force* or *fraud* in the old world, it is easy to associate the means with the end in this. Let us examine and see: Our ancestors came to this continent and took the land peaceably when they could, forcibly when they must. We purchased Louisiana from France: who had about as much title to it as Satan had to all the kingdoms of the earth. The people are the sovereigns of the country—they are the legitimate source of all power, and the fountain of all honor. All we needed to a perfect title in the eyes of God and man, was the consent of the people who had got the start in appropriating the territory, and bringing it into use. Editors of the English press ought to know, that there is a time when men are released from their allegiance. There is a time when *resistance* to oppression and tyranny becomes a *virtue*, and *inaction* a crime. Laws are unjust from some one of the following causes: When they are opposed to the common weal—when their aim is not the good of the common weal—when the Legislator outstrips his faculties—when although in other respects tending to the good of the common weal, and proceeding from competent authority they do not observe suitable equity; for instance, when they divide unequally the public imposts. Such laws are not laws, but outrages; they are not binding in conscience. If any people upon our borders claim the right of self-government, and call for sympathy, is it wrong for individuals here to sympathize with them? Shall we be guilty of violating our neutrality such a doctrine? Was Lafayette and a host of other foreigners wrong in volunteering their aid when we called? It is right in our government to engage in no crusades against others. It acts for the whole, and not for individuals. It should not commit itself to do so, or to do so itself themselves. Are we thus to be threatened by the press of England with a "visit of her navy," for thus sympathizing with the patriotic Cubans? The British navy, which used to excite such terror in other nations—which caused the flags of France, Spain and Holland to drop upon the seas—whose thunder dissolved the armed neutrality in 1800, and wrapped Copenhagen in flames in 1807—no longer excites any other sentiment but joy at the approaching downfall of the most tremendous instrument of tyranny ever wielded by man; and at best, moves only ridicule and the splenetic effusion of mortified pride. Editors of the British press know that America has twice beaten into submission the powerful monarchy of England; and while she is governed by the voice of the people, she is a match single-handed for the combined navies of the world. The government of England has her hands full with Russia; besides, she has within herself the seeds of her own dissolution, as the late foreign enlistment bill demonstrates. Look to India, the theatre of British ambition and British violence. There, a population greater than that of France has been annihilated, or reduced to wretchedness, and populous provinces rendered wholly desolate. Look around the globe—see the English flag flying in every quarter—in countries where religion, laws and language are dissonant. Has she not subjugated the greater part of Asia? Has she not forced the ramparts that separated her from China; and has she not been waging another war, by her influence, on the American continent? Europe has acknowledged the baneful influence of England's usurpations; the blood that has flowed for the last fifty years has flowed at her purchase; and the Turks will further run the event of a struggle that removes the assendancy of a great people for the domination of British and French tyranny.

FERGUS McIVER.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, August 1.]

Steamboat Collision—The Steamer Kentucky Home Sunk—Loss of Life.

It is our painful province to record one of the most fearful catastrophies that has occurred upon the Ohio river for some time past, the particulars of which, as we have learned them, are as follows:

On Monday evening, at a little after 8 o'clock, as the steamer Telegraph No. 3 was coming up under full headway, on the Indiana side of the river, when opposite Sugar Creek, about three miles above Warsaw, Kentucky, she came into collision with the steamer Kentucky Home, commanded by Captain Reed, bound from Pittsburgh to Louisville, striking the latter with her bow about the forward hatch with such force that the timbers were literally shivered, and in less time than it takes to chronicle the fearful disaster, she sunk a helpless wreck.

Fortunately the passengers on the sinking craft were few in number; but the consternation on board was indescribable. The unfortunate vessel sunk so rapidly that but little time was given to contemplate the dreadful fate which seemed almost inevitable, and the doomed boat surged heavily down, leaving those who but a moment before were buoyant with life and hope struggling upon the dark waters.

In an incredible short time, however, the boats of the Telegraph were lowered, and in almost a miraculous manner all the passengers were rescued, among them a mother with four of her children, she herself clinging with the desperation of despair to some of the rigging, which had detached itself from the wreck, while her offspring sustained themselves by clasping her neck, arms and clothing. When taken into the boat, all were nearly exhausted, and another minute would have sufficed to have loosened their death grasp, and overwhelmed them in eternity.

It is certain that but four who were aboard of the boat were lost—three deck hands, who were engaged at the time of the collision in sorting freight, and a fireman. About $1,000 in money, left in the drawer of the clerk's office, was also lost. The Telegraph was rounded to immediately after she got clear of the wreck, and in all probability it is owing to the praiseworthy exertion of her officers that the loss of life was not much more fearful.

Divers rumors are afloat as to the cause of the collision: both parties, we understand, blame each other; as, however, the melancholy affair will doubtless be investigated, we abstain from mentioning the rumors we have heard. It seems certain, however, that the whistle of the Telegraph was blown twice, and that, also, the whistle of the Kentucky Home was blown, but, owing to the wind, it was not heard aboard of the former vessel.

About an hour after the catastrophe a meeting of the passengers of the Telegraph was held aboard of that vessel, at which a vote of thanks was awarded to the officers and crew for their prompt action in saving the lives of those belonging to the sunken boat, and, at the same time $45 in money was subscribed, and a tender of clothing made to those who were left destitute by the disaster.

The Kentucky Home belonged to Messrs. Reed & Mellen, of Pittsburgh. She was a new stern-wheel boat, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and was built expressly to ply between this port and Louisville, during the low-water season. She is said to have cost $18,000, and was insured in Louisville for $12,000. Mr. James Mellen, one of the owners, and who usually officiates as chief clerk, is now lying sick at the Spencer House. Captain Reed, about this time last year, met with a serious loss by the burning, at the New Richmond landing, of the steamer Forrester, of which, we believe, he was the sole owner.

Later.—Since writing the above, we learn that the collision took place about three-quarters of a mile below the mouth of Sugar Creek. The Kentucky Home was crossing at the time. We also learn that, after the collision, a great portion of the cabin and the hurricane roof of the sunken boat was precipitated upon the bow and forward deck of the Telegraph, which enabled nearly all the passengers to reach the latter boat by a plank, and those deck passengers, were immersed in the water, and to this fortunate circumstance may be attributed the small loss of life.

At the time of the accident, it was pitch dark, the moon not having risen. It is said that the Kentucky Home made the crossing higher up the river than the regular place, and hence the melancholy catastrophe.

☞ The latest estimates of the population of the world makes it eleven hundred and fifty millions, viz:—Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 820,000,000; Mohammedans, 140,000,000, and Jews, 14,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000, the Greek and eastern churches, 60,000,000, and Protestants, 90,000,000.

Not Quite a Duel between Jas. B. Clay and Geo. D. Prentice.

The public will recollect the controversy between Mr. James B. Clay and the editor of the Louisville Journal. Mr. Clay made a speech at Lexington against Know Nothingism, early in this month, and on the 18th a bitter personal attack was made against him in the Journal. On the 18th Mr. Clay replied to it through the columns of the Journal, and on the same day the editor of the Journal commented on it in his paper, in a long and personally offensive article.

On the 20th and and 21st the following correspondence took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Prentice, by which it will be seen that Mr. Prentice, *declined* to hold himself "personally responsible as a gentleman" to Mr. Clay.

ASHLAND, July 20, 1855.

SIR: This note will be handed to you by my friend Maj. T. Lewinski. A similar one was addressed to you on the 18th, through my friend Mr. H. C. Pindell, who having lately engaged in the practice of law in your city, found the delivery of it inconsistent with his views of the moral obligation of the oath he, as a lawyer, is required to take.

The object of this note is solely to inquire whether you hold yourself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for publications made in the newspaper of which you are the editor, attacking private individuals.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CLAY.

To Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., Editor of the Louisville Journal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 21, 1855.—SIR: Your note of yesterday sent by the hand of your friend Maj. Lewinski, is received. This is the second note of that kind I have received from the family of Henry Clay. About ten years ago I received a note from one of your brothers, saying that he was informed by some person that I had spoken of him as insane, as asking whether, if he should furnish the testimony of a specified number of men that he was in his right mind, I would accept a challenge from him.

You say that the object of your note, of yesterday, was solely to inquire whether I hold myself "personally responsible as a gentleman," for publications in my paper attacking private individuals. I am not aware, sir, that it particularly concerns you to know what general rules of action I proscribe for myself as an editor. I have no objection however to informing you, that, if I do any man such an unprovoked and mortal wrong in my columns, as to entitle him, in my opinion, to take or seek my life, I will hold myself responsible to him in the field, and that, if any gentleman does me such a wrong as to make me wish for his blood, I will call him to the field.

I presume, sir, that all which it concerns you to know from me, is whether I would accept a challenge from you on account of my comments in the Louisville Daily Journal of the 18th inst., upon your communication published in the same paper on the same day. Without putting you to the trouble of addressing the question to me in due form, I say to you plainly that I would not. I do not wish to kill you, and I am very clear in the opinion that my article affords you neither just cause nor a rational pretext for killing me. I made no attack or imputation upon your private character, which, for aught I know, is unblemished. I merely gave utterance to the thoughts and feelings naturally and necessarily excited in my mind, and as I believe, in the whole public mind, by your demolishing the sacred old dwelling house of your father and selling the lumber. You stated, in your published communication, that "aspersions, both public and private," had been cast upon you for pulling down your father's house. You thus admitted that your conduct had already become a matter of public notoriety and disapprobation, and a subject of public and private conversation which you called "aspersion," yet these aspersions, so called, had not been noticed by you. When you attempted a defence of your conduct and assigned your reasons for it, as you did in your article of Wednesday, you certainly gave a license for those comments of mine upon the conduct and the reasons, for which, as I presume, you now wish to hold me to personal responsibility.

My article was not a tenth part so harsh toward you personally, as yours was toward me. You stigmatized me, by a necessary and direct implication, as a "public calumniator," charged me in the same manner with "the PROSTITUTION of the columns" of my paper, and so used the words "LIAR AND VILLAIN" as to show they were meant for me. I responded with more moderation than you had a right to expect, merely denouncing that act of yours, which, as it related to a glorious old memorial of departed greatness, was almost, in its character, a sacrilegious act, and which has made the heart of a nation recoil.

I repeat, sir, that I treated you with forbearance. You spoke in your communication as if the thought of selling the material of your father's house never occurred to you until much of it had been stolen and otherwise taken away, and you added, that, if you had sold one inch of it for private profit, you would feel yourself "unworthy to be a Kentuckian," and would "fly to some remote corner of the earth" to hide your "vile and dishonored head." I might in reply have shown that the determination to sell the lumber of that old mansion, was not only fixed in your mind, but avowed and published to the world, under your own hand, a month before the old mansion itself was broken up. I might have shown that you gave public notice, under your own name, in the Lexington Observer of July 8, 1854, and in several successive numbers of that paper, that you expected to take down your dwelling house at Ashland in August, that you would have for sale "a large quantity of the old material" then in it, and that "ANY ONE WANTING SUCH MATERIAL COULD GET A BARGAIN BY APPLYING ON THE PREMISES."

However, all this is very little to my present purpose. I have only to repeat that I would not accept a challenge from you on account of my article of Wednesday. And, as I see no necessity for my adopting the etiquette of duellists in telling you so, I shall send this by mail. I scarcely need add, that, if I have erred in any statements of fact in regard to your conduct, I shall, on having the errors pointed out to me, take pleasure in correcting them.

Yours, &c., GEO. D. PRENTICE.

J. B. CLAY, Esq.

In reply to this Mr. Clay has issued the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is always a task, fellow citizens, revolting to a private individual, if he have proper sensibilities, to obtrude his private affairs upon the notice of his fellow men. But there are occasions when he may feel himself compelled, however disagreeable it may be, to adopt such a course, and be justified in claiming public attention. I feel myself placed, by the editor of the Louisville Journal, in such a position; and appeal to the tribunal of your calm and dispassionate judgment the more confidently, as I think that your liberty has been assailed in my person. Invading the sanctity of private life, regardless of the feelings of a mother of seventy-five years of age, the widow of the man of Ashland, whose memory he has pretended almost to idolize, that editor has not scrupled, through the columns of his paper, to hold up his and her son as an object for the scorn and indignation of his countrymen.

Why is it that I have been so assailed? Was it that I had personally offended the editor of the Louisville Journal? Not so; never in the whole course of my life had I given him the least cause of offence: and if there was any public print in the land from which I ought least to have expected such attacks, the Louisville Journal was that one. Was it that I had been guilty of any act which any one of you, placed in similar circumstances, would have hesitated to have done? I bought Ashland, as I have heretofore said, at the desire of both my father and mother; I determined to do with it as I thought best for the interest and comfort of my family. It accorded better with my judgment to rebuild my father's house upon the same design, using in its construction every particle of the old material, stone, brick, or wood, that would answer, than to leave standing an old mansion, through which the water coursed, and whose walls were cracked to such an extent as to render it positively unsafe, as a harbor for rats, and a resort for thieves and runaway negroes.

It is true that I did advertise in the Observer and Reporter newspaper, as the editor of the Journal states in his letter of the 21st instant, that I wished to sell certain portions of the old material, but I specified in that advertisement doors, sash, &c., which were utterly useless to me. I was not so fortunate as to find a purchaser for a single article I desired to sell, and the consequence is, that a large quantity of old rubbish encumbers my place, which I shall have to get rid of by making a bonfire. It was not the offer to sell such old rubbish that was referred to in the first article in the Journal attacking me. It was a very different thing with which I was charged. It was that, knowing them to be hallowed by association with my father's name, I either was, or had been selling for my private profit, the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his old dwelling house, to be made into sticks, snuff boxes, &c., &c. In my answer, which was published in his paper, I gave such information respecting my private affairs as I thought would have satisfied any candid and reasonable man that the charge was an injustice; it is true that I used language which was harsh, but I did not conceive it to be too much so towards the author of such an attack up me.

In making his attacks upon me, the editor of the Louisville Journal was not instigated by any offence which I had given him personally, and my conduct with respect to my private property was but a pretext. He has clearly shown that he cared little for my father's name, his fame, or his family. The true cause, fellow citizens, of those attacks, was that I had dared to exercise one of those rights of a freeman, and had been guilty of the enormous offense of making a public address to my fellow citizens around my own home, in opposition to the principles of a party to which he was attached. I appeal to you if this was not the sole cause. In attacking me for such reason, your liberty and that of every freeman in the land was assailed in my person.

The reply which I thought right to make to the paragraph in the Louisville Journal of the 8th inst., was published in that paper, and accompanied by an article of its editor, a column in length, more violent and unjustifiable than the first had been. I felt that it did not become me to answer it by a new publication, and that I should be wanting in self respect did I tamely suffer my name to be held up in such manner before the public. I accordingly deemed it my duty to address to the editor a note, through the hands of a friend, simply making the inquiry whether he held himself personally responsible, as a gentleman, for publications, attacking private individuals, made in his newspaper. I received, through the postoffice, on the 23d instant, a reply from him dated the 21st, in which he *refuses to hold himself responsible as a gentleman to me*, and with a fiendishness, wholly unparalleled in the history of any intercourse between honorable men, with the sole purpose still further to harrow my feelings, alludes to an affair with which I had nothing to do, and of which I was wholly and entirely ignorant.

Having thus placed himself without that pale recognized by all honorable gentlemen, in this region at least, I can never again, at any time or upon any pretext or occasion, condescend to take the least notice of anything whatsoever that may emanate from the editor of the Louisville Journal, either in his public capacity or as a private man.

I have thought it right, as I have been publicly persecuted, to place in a public manner, all the facts and circumstances before my fellow-citizens, that they may judge of my conduct—my reply to it—the renewed assault of his editor on me—my note to him through the hands of a friend, and his reply through the postoffice, will appear under the same cover of this article.

In the fullest confidence that a generous public will approve of my course in bringing myself before its notice, I subscribe myself,

With great respect, its ob't serv't

JAMES B. CLAY.

ASHLAND July 24th, 1855

Mr. Barringer's Contradiction of a Know Nothing Calumny.

[From the Washington Union, July 27.]

In our article in Wednesday's issue, denouncing as a malignant falsehood the currrent Know Nothing allegation—that "the Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the cabinet of the President was known to the public here, *declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the cabinet of General Pierce.* There is other and abundant proof to confirm the opinion that this appointment was secured to the Roman hierarchy *before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent*" and also referring to the statement of the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, of the 21st instant, that "we are authorized to state that the Hon. D. M. Barringer in a day or two, re-asserting and confirming his statement relative to the conversation which took place between himself and the Pope's Nuncio, in Madrid, and the truth of which the Washington Union, with no knowledge of the facts, thought proper to deny"—we took occasion to say that we did not believe Mr. Barringer would ever assert the fact of the occurrence of the conversation between the Pope's Nuncio and himself, at the time, and under the circumstances specified. Intelligence received yesterday from Mr. Barringer proves that we were correct. He is at present at Saratoga Springs, in the State of New York, and as he has stated to a gentleman from this city, of unquestioned intelligence and integrity, that the conversation with the Nuncio of the Pope concerning the cabinet of President Pierce, which has been made the foundation of so much falsehood and calumniation, *transpired subsequently to the inauguration of March, 1853, and to the reception of the intelligence thereof, and of the names of President Pierce's cabinet, in Madrid.*

Mr. Barringer also stated that he had addressed two letters to Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, stating the time of the conversation, and its circumstances and purport, and asking that gentleman to do all parties the justice to state the *facts* in the case, but that Mr. R. *had suppressed both letters*, and had wholly refused to correct the falsehoods in the premises.

Mr. Barringer also expressed his purpose to publish his last letter upon the subject, "unworthy to be a Kentuckian," and would "fly to some remote corner of the earth" to hide your "vile and dishonored head." I might in reply have shown that the determination to sell the lumber of that old mansion, was not only fixed in your mind, but avowed and published to the world, under your own hand, a month before the old mansion itself was broken up. I might have shown that you gave public notice, under your own name, in the Lexington Observer of July 8, 1854, and in several successive numbers of that paper, that you expected to take down your dwelling house at Ashland in August, that you would have for sale "a large quantity of the old material" then in it, and that "ANY ONE WANTING SUCH MATERIAL COULD GET A BARGAIN BY APPLYING ON THE PREMISES."

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Why is it that I have been so assailed? Was it that I had personally offended the editor of the Louisville Journal? Not so; never in the whole course of my life had I given him the least cause of offence: and if there was any public print in the land from which I ought least to have expected such attacks, the Louisville Journal was that one. Was it that I had been guilty of any act which any one of you, placed in similar circumstances, would have hesitated to have done? I bought Ashland, as I have heretofore said, at the desire of both my father and mother; I determined to do with it as I thought best for the interest and comfort of my family. It accorded better with my judgment to rebuild my father's house upon the same design, using in its construction every particle of the old material, stone, brick, or wood, that would answer, than to leave standing an old mansion, through which the water coursed, and whose walls were cracked to such an extent as to render it positively unsafe, as a harbor for rats, and a resort for thieves and runaway negroes.

It is true that I did advertise in the Observer and Reporter newspaper, as the editor of the Journal states in his letter of the 21st instant, that I wished to sell certain portions of the old material, but I specified in that advertisement doors, sash, &c., which were utterly useless to me. I was not so fortunate as to find a purchaser for a single article I desired to sell, and the consequence is, that a large quantity of old rubbish encumbers my place, which I shall have to get rid of by making a bonfire. It was not the offer to sell such old rubbish that was referred to in the first article in the Journal attacking me. It was a very different thing with which I was charged. It was that, knowing them to be hallowed by association with my father's name, I either was, or had been selling for my private profit, the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his old dwelling house, to be made into sticks, snuff boxes, &c., &c. In my answer, which was published in his paper, I gave such information respecting my private affairs as I thought would

☞ **Ask any one who has ever used** *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, what they think of them! Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for Liver Complaint, Sick Headache or Dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

NEW YORK, August 5, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills—that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS,
No. 2 Columbia Place.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all 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. 69 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

jy23:ddw

[Letter from Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia.]

RICHMOND, July 9th, 1855.

Messrs. Wm. S. Beers & Co.—Gents: Considerations of duty to the afflicted alone prompt me to send you this voluntary testimonial to the great value of **Carter's Spanish Mixture**, for that almost incurable disease, *Scrofula.*

Without being disposed or deeming it necessary to go into the particulars of the case, I can say that the astonishing results that have been produced by the use of that medicine on a member of my own family, and under my own observation and superintendence, after the skill of the best physicians had been exhausted, and all the usual remedies had failed, fully justify me in recommending its use to all who may be suffering from that dreadful malady.

I do not mean to say that it is adapted to all constitutions, or that it will afford the same relief in all cases; for, of course, I can know nothing about that—but from what I have seen of the effects, I would not hesitate to use it, in any and every case of Scrofula, with persons for whom I felt an interest, or over whom I could exert an influence or control.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. M. BOTTS.

☞ **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 decomposed, they will soon be restored to their natural color; but if so, the contagious influence will be neutralized and arrested, for mortification cannot proceed where the saliva is fatal on, and new flesh will certainly be generated.

POISON FROM INSECTS, REPTILES AND PLANTS

Are rendered quite harmless by rubbing instantly a quantity of DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and after it has swollen, and livid spots are visible. Even then, like a galvanic battery, it will directly attract, disolve, 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 speedily neutralized.

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

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

Sold at 25 cents per box by Dr. G. R. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and by nearly every dealer in medicines throughout the United States. All orders or letters for information or advice, to be addressed to C. V. GLOEKNER & CO., New York.

jy10:2aw2w

☞ **Stocking Factory.**—C. DALY'S Stocking Factory, where everything is made to 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. 23.

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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

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

GRIBBLE'S,
No. 245 Liberty street, head of Wood

jy1

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

THE FAST TRAIN leaves at 2 A. M., through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

MAIL TRAIN leaves at 8 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN " at 3 P. M.

These Trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via. Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via. Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road and at Crestline with the three roads connecting there. For particulars see handbills. No trains run on Sunday.

Through Tickets sold to Cincinnati, Louisville St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, and the principal Towns and Cities in the West.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5:15 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or, at the Federal Street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. (jy24)

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 Fort Wayne with Trains going North and South, on the Ind River and Lake Erie Railroad.

For Tickets, apply at the Railroad Office 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.

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

GEO. W. SEESE, Secretary.

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

Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Woodstreets.

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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Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Marbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.
John Shipton.	

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PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT GALWAY, President.

Jas. B. M'GILL, Secretary.

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

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

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

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

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Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	David Richey,
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	John M'Gill,
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EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
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C. W. BATCHELOR, GENERAL AGENT.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

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George S. Selden,	S. S. Bryan,
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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. 99 WATER street. [jy11

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.

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

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood street.
BRAUN & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, ON DELIVERY.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

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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