Daily Morning Post.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY GILLMORE & MONTGOMERY, AT THE "POST BUILDINGS," CORNER OF FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS, AT $6,00 PER ANNUM, OR $5,00 WHEN PAID STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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DAILY MORNING POST.

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BY GILLMORE & MONTGOMERY,
ON THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

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THE SATURDAY MORNING POST

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DAILY MORNING POST.

FRIDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 3.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The glorious promise of fine weather which was given on Saturday was soon disappointed. On Sunday and yesterday we again had heavy rains, and the condition of the hay and grain in this vicinity is indeed critical. Much will be utterly lost; and we fear that the wheat is in a very bad way.

Nor is this visitation confined to this locality. All through New York the same complaint is heard, and especially in Western New York. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says:

A Season of Gloom.—We thought last year, when we saw the hopes of the country perish by slow degrees, under the influence of a drouth of unparalleled severity and continuance, that a more dreary season could not well be imagined. But and as the sights were then, we have lately had those in this country which are if possible more gloomy and disheartening still. A bountiful harvest has grown, but as the season of ingathering comes, the smiles of Providence that have been upon us are turned into frowns most fearful.

One week ago yesterday, when nearly all the grain was down, and but few fair days were wanting to secure all, the rains, which had been far too frequent for the good of the growing and ripening crops for a month, increased to such a degree that from that time to this we have not had a good harvesting day, but drenching showers, pouring in torrents in quick succession, interspersed with storms, have been constantly upon us. Sunday last was a fair day, but before anything could be done on Monday the rain poured upon the drying grain till every thing was completely soaked. The violent showers of that day were followed by a storm that lasted until Wednesday morning. Wednesday was a tolerably fair day, and hopes began to revive, but on Thursday pouring rains came again, the grain commenced growing in the fields, and all the brightening prospects were blighted.

A letter from Rochester, published in the New York papers, says that the same is true of all that region. A letter from Cayuga county, says:

"For the last ten days it has rained almost incessantly. Cut and uncut wheat is growing in the field: and nothing but an immediate change in the weather can save the wheat, barley and clover crops from utter and total destruction. Never within the memory of man, has so unpropitious an harvest season been known:"

In Eastern Pennsylvania the crops have mostly been gathered safely, but the Harrisburg *Patriot* tells us of some instances to the contrary:

"The recent rains have seriously injured the wheat crop in this county. A large portion of the grain was standing in shocks at the time the rains commenced, and this has grown considerably. In the upper end of the county, a greater portion of the crop is still out, and we have been informed by a gentleman from that section that the damage will be very serious.

"We learn that most of the grain has been gathered in York and Cumberland counties, and the injury will not be extensive there."

The *Toledo Blade*, published on the borders of Ohio and Michigan, and in the midst of a great wheat region, says:

"Gentlemen from the northern counties of Indiana and southern counties of Michigan, declare that, in their belief, one-half of the wheat crop is greatly damaged, or lost, in consequence of the continued succession of rains. One-half the crop is yet standing, and most of the remainder yet exposed in the fields. The standing wheat is so grown in many places, that the heads look green from the sprouting growth. Yesterday's copious rain was worse than any other, and to aggravate the matter, to-day is a hot, sultry day. As in all such cases, the damage is probably overrated, but in any event the calamity is very great."

The Detroit papers all speak of long-continued dismal weather in that State. The *Advertiser* says:

"The dismal weather makes itself apparent upon the faces of our farmers. The rain continues in torrents, and now, beyond a peradventure, the wheat must grow, to a greater or less extent, the blue-stem wheat suffering least. We have very full intelligence from the interior of the state of the crops. The rain has done all the injury it could. It has ruined a large portion of the wheat crop. We would refer to the letter of Mr. Hosmer, from Bottle Creek, as showing how terribly disastrous to the wheat crop the late wet weather has been. Whole fields are represented in the stock as showing green where the wheat has sprouted and begun to grow. A gentleman of this city showed us some heads of wheat taken from a field in this vicinity, on which the sprouts were an inch long, and the fibrous white roots were sticking out as thick hair on a dog's back all over the head, and this is the condition of the greater part of the wheat from Detroit to Niles."

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday says:

CROPS IN INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.—We have very unfavorable accounts in relation to the weather and the crops in northern Indiana and Michigan. The past week has been a very gloomy one for farmers. It has rained nearly all the time, and the wheat and grass which has been out is in a bad state. The weather at the same time has been quite warm, and if the reports are not exaggerated, the loss must be very great.

NEW YORK.—A census of the State of New York has just been taken, and the results are partially known. So far as ascertained, there is an increase in over one half of the State, and a decrease in the remainder. New York city, in 1850, had a population of 515,545. The returns now indicate a population of 750,000: The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes partial statements from nearly every county, and appends the following comments:

The indications of these figures may be briefly summed up: 1st. A centralization of population in the city of New York. 2d. A fair but not remarkable increase in the other commercial towns. 3d. A considerable decrease of the agricultural population of the State.

The above table embraces nearly all the places in which there has been any great increase. Most of the returns from the country towns where the decrease has been, on the other hand, are yet to come in. Nearly every estimate, as yet made, of the total increase of the State, probably exceeds the fact. It will be unexpectedly small.

Events do not happen without causes, and here are causes for this slackening of the progress of the Empire State.

The decrease of agricultural population in an old country is natural and to be expected. Fewer hands are required to cultivate land than to clear and drain and fit it for cultivation; and fewer men are required as invention multiplies machines. But in a State like New York, which has still so much excellent land in the swamp and forest, these are not alone sufficient to account for it.

California, Wisconsin and Iowa have been steadily drawing off thousands from our farms. In the meantime a senseless and bigoted crusade against emigrants arrived here from abroad has prevented their filling the vacant place, and driven them to seek more hospitable homes elsewhere. We may thank Know Nothingism in no small degree that the stream of emigration flows steadily through New York, carrying with it so many of the strong, the willing and able, while leaving behind it, of course, the diseased, the poverty-stricken and the criminal.

By some curious arithmetic peculiar to itself, the *Atlas* arrives at the conclusion that it is all owing to "Whig management of the canals." The growth of the towns and counties on the line of the canal trade, while others are decreasing, proves just the reverse. And had partisan obstinacy permitted the completion of the enlargement, a proportionately wider field would have now been sharing in its benefits.

Such are the lessons of the census. States will find themselves up by the wisdom of their policy, and pay for their follies by the loss of prestige and power.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY.—The third and fourth volumes of "Macaulay's History of England" are expected to appear the ensuing Autumn.

A COURT HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—ONE MAN KILLED AND MANY INJURED.—On the 23d ult., the cupola of the court House in Taylor county, Va., was struck by lightning while the court was in session, and a large number of persons within the building. One man was instantly killed, and several others prostrated, some of whom were severely injured. The Fairmont *Virginian* says:

"Our informant, who was in the court room at the time of the occurrence, represents the scene as a most terrifying one. The building appeared to him to be coming down bodily under the pressure of some tremendous weight, and he instinctively felt for a support. Collecting his thoughts, however, the nature of the occurrence was instantly evident to him, and he and the other persons ran out at the side doors of the building. Just then, the screams of some ladies on the other side of the street convinced them that a sad calamity had resulted; and on reaching the front of the building the character of the calamity was visible to all. Stretched on the bricks lay a number of persons; in the midst of them the denuded body of the Rev. Hezekiah Dunham, the young man who was killed, and whose person had been stripped of every vestige of clothing.

Fortunately for the sufferers, the persons present knew the best method of restoring them to consciousness, and soon dragged them out into the rain, and commenced dashing water upon them. After the sufferers found lying in the entry had been cared for, the jury rooms above were visited, and in one of these were discovered three more individuals who had been so stunned as to be unable to help themselves. Two of them were taken out into the rain; the friends of the third, from mistaken kindness, would not let him be taken out, and he consequently suffered much more than his companions. Of the persons shocked some recovered so as to get away from Pruntytown the same evening; yet on the next morning (when our informant left) there were still six or eight confined to their rooms if not to their beds, and one or more of them in a very precarious condition.

Mr. Dunham, (ordained to the ministry about two weeks ago, by the Baptist Church in Pruntytown,) was standing when the electric fluid struck him, in the front door of the court house, with his head leaning against the casing. The other persons injured were standing near him, in the entry. One man was considerably scorched by the heating of a pair of spectacles he had in his pocket. Another's watch proved so attractive that it was partially fused. Mr. A. W. Best, though standing some twenty or more feet from the track of the fluid, had his right arm, which was in contact with a wall, paralysed from the elbow down, and this without paining him, for he did not know the fact until he undertook to handle a bucket. After administering to the relief of other and more serious sufferers, using only his left hand, he took off his hat and stood in the rain for ten minutes, when his arm soon became subject to his will, and free from every unpleasant sensation.

THE GREAT CANON OF THE COLORADO RIVER AND THE LLANO ESTACADO OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.—This highly interesting geological feature in the topography of the eastern frontiers of California, situate in the northeastern portion of the county of St. Bernardino, has been lately, through the explorations of Captain Sitgreaves in 1851, for the first time accurately located on a map. It lies very near the latitude of thirty-six degrees north latitude, and about 114 degrees 30 minutes west from the meridian of Greenwich, as laid down on the map of Capt. R. B. Marcy, 1854, lately published by order of the Secretary of War. Capt. Sitgreaves, it appears, only explored a small portion of the southern portion of the Great Canon. It is asserted, by the few adventurous trappers who have strayed into its desert and inhospitable vicinity, to be about one hundred and thirty miles in length. Through its whole course, the Colorado river, from the north, is violently forced through a rocky, narrow bed, or rather box of volcanic formation, as sudden and igneous upheavals. This highly curious feature in physical geography is one of the great wonders of the world, and a theme of marvel and daring exploit at the camp of every old hunter of New Mexico and California. Old mother Nature appears to have been in a desperate fit of ungovernable rage when she made this part of the earth's surface. It lies across the Eastern Sahara, about three hundred miles in a north-by-east direction from the Mormon settlements of San Bernardino, or some four hundred miles from Los Angeles. On Disturnell's map, aforesaid, is laid down also for the first time with any degree of accuracy, that other curious physico-geographical feature of our new western territories, called by the Spaniards the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plain. It lies at the altitude of 3,500 feet, and between the meridians of 102 and 104 degrees west of Greenwich, and is enclosed by the north parallels of 32 and 36 degrees. It is said to be entirely desert, and is composed, like many parts of California, of hard beds of clay, and on its edges of sulphate of lime or gypsum. Captain Sitgreaves, in 1851, explored along its centre on the line of the Red River of Louisiana, for a distance of over 100 miles.

WHEAT FROM TENNESSEE—NEW FACTS IN OUR CITY TRADE.—The market report of Saturday has rather a curious item, to the effect that a large quantity of Tennessee and Georgia wheat, part to arrive, was sold at good prices. It appears that there is an extensive and valuable grain growing country in Eastern Tennessee, between the Cumberland and Allegheny mountains. The produce of this district has heretofore been almost shut out of any market, but now Tennessee has a railway communication with Charleston and Savannah, and can send its wheat direct to Atlantic ports, from whence it may be shipped direct to Europe. Over one hundred thousand bushels of this wheat have been sold in New York. The capacity of supply of this district has been estimated as high as 300,000 bushels. An offer, it was said, had been made within a few days, to deliver 30,000 bushels on the railroad, in a certain brief period, at $1 per bushel.

In addition to the supplies from this fruitful highland valley, the crops of wheat in the upper parts of Georgia and the Carolinas, have been good, and are finding their way to New York for a market, from whence large portions will probably be re-shipped to Europe. While New York is receiving large supplies of wheat from Tennessee, both flour and grain are finding their way from Iowa and various points on the Upper Mississippi to this city. Wheat is also on its way from southern Illinois, a sample of which has been exhibited on 'change.—*N. Y. Herald, July 30.*

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Citizenship in Great Britain is not so difficult to be attained as might be imagined. There is some delay and unnecessary routine to be performed, and heavy expenses in the way of fees to be provided for, as is common with every thing in which the English government has a finger, but the provisions of the law regulating naturalization are on the whole very liberal. In the statute 7 and 8 Victoria, c 66, entitled "an act to amend the laws relating to aliens," it is directed that the applicant must send to the Home Secretary a memorial praying for the grant, and setting forth the name, age, and profession of the applicant, whether married or single—if any children or not—of what friendly State a native—and if he intends to continue or reside in the United Kingdom. This memorial must be substantiated by an affirmatory of his respectability and loyalty. A certificate of naturalization is then issued, which entitles the person to whom it is granted the right to vote, hold freehold property, and all the other immunities and privileges of a British subject, except that of a seat in the Legislature Council.

The cost of procuring this certificate amounts to nearly thirty dollars.

THE Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, July 14, says that buffalo in innumerable numbers are ranging over the prairies, only fifteen miles west of Fort Riley. With a spyglass, from a hill, they can be seen grazing as far as the eye can reach. Settlers who had located in the vicinity with herds of cattle have been compelled to remove, for the want of grass, which has been consumed by those animals. The Potawatomie Indians paid a visit to them, and brought back in a couple days all the meat they could haul away, leaving the skins and fore quarters on the ground. They are making preparations for another hunt.

THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—By the last arrivals from California, we had some alarming news of Indian depredations and murders which led to the apprehension that a general and savage war had commenced; but, since our full files of papers have come to hand, a closer examination satisfies us that a portion at least of the news was misrepresented. For instance, the reported massacre on the Klamath is thus contradicted in a letter from Mr. Whipple, Indian agent, to the Crescent City *Herald*:

"I am happy to inform you that the story of the massacre at this place on the night of the 2d of June was, like most of the reports derived from the Indians, entirely without foundation. I found everything going on well. Imagine, if you can, the astonishment of Hamilton and others when they read of their murder."

It appears that the Klamath Indians, instead of being hostile, are gathered peaceably upon their reservation to the number of fifteen hundred, and in the adjoining districts to the number of over three thousand. The difficulties with the Indians in Illinois valley have also been settled, and they have returned to their reservation on Rouge river, after giving up six of their numbers as the offenders who had committed the murders. If the whites would but let these redmen alone we should hear no more accounts of outbreaks and fights; but, being trained to seek revenge for injuries, they very naturally retaliate for whatever is done against them. The superintendents and agents will doubtless have a difficult task to preserve order between them and the reckless whites.—*North American.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The following tribute to the English language, is from the eminent German philologist, Jacob Grimm:

After ascribing to it "a veritable power of expression, such as perhaps never stood at the command of any other language of men," he goes on to say: "Its highly spirited genius and wonderfully happy development and condition have been the result of a surprisingly intimate union of the two noblest languages in modern Europe, the Teutonic and the Romanza. It is well known in what relation these two stand to one another in the English tongue: the former supplying in far larger proportion the material ground-work; the latter the spiritual superaction. In truth the English language, which by no mere accident has produced at I suppose the greatest and most predominant poet of modern times, as distinguished from the ancient classical poetry, (I can, of course, only mean Shakspeare,) may of all right be called a world-language; and, like the English people, appears destined hereafter to prevail with a sway more extensive even than at present over all the portions of the globe. For in wealth, good sense and closeness of structure, no other of the languages at this day spoken deserve to be compared with it—not even our German, which is torn, even as we are torn, and must first shake off many defects, before it can enter boldly into competition with the English."

WHITEWASH FOR OUTHOUSES AND FENCES.—As this is the season of the year when considerable whitewashing is performed, and as we have been inquired of for a good whitewashing receipt, by numbers of new subscribers, who have not read our receipt in a former volume, we present it again, knowing that a good story is never the worse to be twice told:—Take a clean barrel that will hold water. Put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it boiling water sufficient to cover it four or five inches deep, and stirring it until slacked. When quite slacked dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt, when, in a few days will cause the whitewashing to adhere on the woodwork. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash. To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add 3 lbs. yellow ochre. For fawn color, add 1 lbs. umber, 1 lb Indian red, and 1 lb. lampblack. For gray or stone color, add 4 lbs. raw umber, and 2 lbs. lampblack. The color may be put on with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much more durable than common whitewash.—*Scientific American.*

Vacant houses in New York city, according to the *Courier and Enquirer*, are more numerous now than they have been for several years past, especially on the western side of the town, where heretofore dwellings have been most in demand. The rents asked for them are a large per centage below those obtained last year. In view of these facts, it might be thought singular that the population of the city should have increased so largely as to reach 750,000, as may be accounted for by the fact that that city there is a growing and constant tendency for families to live in boarding houses or in a few apartments. Thus while the population increases rapidly, the city itself does not grow in population. Living there wears more of the Parisian aspect than anywhere else in America, produced in a great measure by the peculiar location of the city which limits the available space for building, and by the enormous cost of housekeeping.

RESUSCITATION FROM DROWNING.—The Glasgow *Herald* mentions a remarkable case of resuscitation from drowning. Miss Murdock, a young English lady, was bathing with a girl named Shaw, when the latter got out of her depth. Miss Murdock placed her out of danger, but herself sank to the bottom. She lay there for fully five minutes, when she was recovered, cold and inanimate. A gentleman had her conveyed to his house, where the body was rubbed with brandy, mustard applied, and the hot bath put in requisition. To the surprise of all, she gradually recovered. The case is mentioned to give encouragement for the trial of remedial measures, however cold and inanimate the body may be when brought out of the water—excepting, of course, in cases where submersion has taken place such a length of time as to preclude all hope.

TO MAKE GRIDDLE CAKES.—These cakes are best made with milk altogether, instead of water: two eggs, yellow and white, to a pint of corn meal, the milk to be warmed, and the whole to be well beaten up with a spoon or ladle. The quantity of milk used must be sufficient to render the mass so liquid that it can be *poured* with facility from the pan upon the griddle—one spoonful of lard or good butter, and one of fine flour. The griddle should not be made very *hot*, and be thoroughly cleansed and greased while warm, to facilitate the turning of the cakes that they may be "done brown," without burning, on both sides. The batter or dough should be prepared immediately before cooking.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN WOODS.—This distinguished citizen of our State, we regret to learn, died at his residence in Hamilton, yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock. Mr. Woods has been a very active and useful man. He served two terms in Congress and held the office of State Auditor for one term. In both of these positions he acquitted himself most honorably, laboring with great energy to promote the interests of his constituents and the State. He has been largely identified with the works of public improvement in this section of the State, and to his industry they have been largely indebted for their success.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Red river raft, that formidable aggregation of timber which has so long choked up the navigation of the Red River of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, still remains undisturbed, and furnishes newspapers with occasional items respecting attempts at its removal. From the Washington (Ark.) *Telegraph* we learn that the work is now in progress for the latter purpose, under the direction of Gov. Fuller, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers. Additional machinery and boats are also being prepared at Louisville for these operations.

A READY-WITTED MADMAN.—A gentleman by the name of Man, residing near a private madhouse, met one of its poor inmates, who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, and resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you, sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, he replied, "I am a *double* man; I am a Man by name and a man by nature." "Are you so?" rejoined the other—"why I am a man *beside* myself—so we two will fight *you* two."

POPULATION OF ALBANY.—The census returns for Albany shows the population of that city to be 57,888, which is an increase of a little more than 7,000 since the census of 1850.

PREJUDICE AGAINST RED HAIR.—The *Phrenological Journal*, in an article on temperaments, says: "We have neither seen or heard of a red headed minister, or rather, of a minister possessed of a pure sanguine temperament." We do not know whether the *Journal* is correct or not on this point, but it is stated, that several years ago a minister being presented to the parish church of Crieff, in Scotland, the parishioners objected to receiving him, and when the case was tried before the Presbytery it was found that their only objection to him was, that his hair was red. The objection was insuperable.

JAMES W. WOODWELL,
CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.
Ware-rooms 97 and 99 Third street.

J. W. W. respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has now completed his spring stock of Furniture, which is decidedly the largest and best ever offered for sale in this City, which will be sold at prices as low as any in the United States, East or West.

As he is determined to uphold the quality with well seasoned materials, best workmanship, and newest designs and from the extent of his orders and facility in manufacturing, he is enabled to produce warranted furniture, at the lowest prices.

He has adopted the principle of identifying his customers' interest with his own, in quality and price, and keeps always on hand the greatest variety of every description of furniture, from the cheapest and plainest, to the most elegant and costly, that a house, or any part of one, may be furnished from his stock, or manufactured expressly to order. The following articles consist a portion of his stock, which for richness of style and finish, cannot be surpassed by any of the Eastern cities:

Louis XIV ladies-size Sofas;
50 do do do in plush and hair cloth;
50 do. Mahogany Chairs;
20 do. Walnut " "
50 Mahogany Rocking "
50 Walnut " "
50 Mahogany Divans;
20 Walnut " "
49 Marble Top Centre Tables;
4 " " Dressing Bureaus
3 " " Washstands;
40 Enclosed " "
30 Common " "
20 Plain Dressing Bureaus,
20 Mahogany Bedsteads;
20 Walnut " "
50 Cottage " "
100 Cherry and Poplar Bedsteads,
40 Mahogany Wardrobes;
13 Walnut " "
10 Cherry " "
60 Plain Bureaus;
70 Dining and Breakfast Tables
12 Secretary and Bookcases;
50 do. Office Desk Chairs;
24 Cane Seat Rocking Chairs;
12 Ladies' Writing Desks;
Hat and Towel Stands;
Etageres;
Conversation Chairs;
Kittenheads "
Reception "
Pearl Inlaid "
Arm "
Dolls and Hall Chairs;

What Not;
Paper Mache Tables;
Pembroke "
Half and Half "
Ladies' Work "
Extension Dining Tables;
Ottomans;

A large assortment of COMMON FURNITURE and WINDSOR CHAIRS. CABINET MAKERS supplied with all articles in their line.

STEAMBOATS and HOTELS, furnished at the shortest notice.

Orders promptly attended to. apr6

New Arrival of Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

AT No. 92 M. W. SIDE OF WOOD STREET, GREGG & CO. Importers and Jobbers in British, French and German DRY GOODS. Having received large and extensive stock of spring and summer goods, purchased from importers, manufacturers and jobbers throughout our own importation, we feel safe in assuring our customers, country merchants and city dealers generally, that owing to these acquired facilities in purchasing, we offer such inducements to buyers as are rarely met with in the trade.

Among our dry goods stock will be found cashmeres, delaines, Bareges, Bareemb lawns of the most desirable designs, silk mixed linens, alpacas, plain black and fancy silks, ginghams and fancy prints, latest styles, broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, satinets, vestings, tweeds and summer panteloons; brown and black muslins, table diapers.

We have also opened a very large assortment of bonnets, newest styles, palm leaf hats, Rutland trimmed straws, and an extensive variety of hosiery, gloves and ribbons, with an endless fancy assortment, jaconets, mull and figured swiss muslins and black silk veils, &c.

Our variety stock embraces in part combs, buttons, perfumery, sewing silk, threads, port monnaies, patent medicines, perfumery, and almost every article usually kept in a variety store, together with a large stock of gold and silver watches, watch materials and jewelry, gold and gilt jewelry of the latest patterns, and a great variety of 20 hour and 8 day clocks, some of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or satisfactory references.

N. B.—Be early call from buyers is respectfully solicited. jy30

VAN GORDEN'S TRIMMING STORE,
No. 85 MARKET ST., CORNER OF DIAMOND.

JUST RECEIVING, a large and well selected stock of all the new styles of

LADIES' DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS:
Fringes, Buttons, Hallions,
Gimps, Braids, Velvets,
Cords, Ribbons.

A handsome assortment of French, Scotch and Austrian Plaids,
Sashes, Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries, Insertings, Infants' Robes,
Chemisettes, Bands, Caps & Waists.

A full supply of MOURNING GOODS:
Crapes, Collars, Love and Gauze Veils,
Crape Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Gauze and Dotted Silks,
Plain muslin do. Chemisettes, Italian and Scotch Crapes.

MATERIALS FOR EMBROIDERING—Stamped Collars, Sleeves and Insertings, French Worsted, Cotton, Hoops, Linen and Cotton Floss, Oil Cloth, Embroidering Silk, Patterns and Scissors.

Mantua, Satin and Bonnet Ribbons.

A large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Tapes, and everything in small wares generally.

Also, a large assortment of Kid Gloves, in white, black and colors, sizes from No 6 to No 10, always on hand.

Also—A good stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES—very cheap. mh25

Sale of Public Prop rty.

IN accordance with resolutions from the War Department, the SEAMAN BOAT BELL, SEVIER and TERROR will be sold on the following terms, viz:—The Bell, (which cost over $2,000,) will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., the small iron Spar Deck TERROR, together with her equipment, (in lots or parcels, to be designated in printed bills,) will be put to the auction.

A lot of boats, near the Marine Railway, on Saturday, the 28th day of July next, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., will be put to the auction, viz: Six Sing Boats, BELLAND SEVIER, together with their equipments, &c., in lots or parcels for each boat, to be designated as before in bond-bills.

The terms to be sold will be closed under the following general head for each of the boats, viz:

1st—Hulls, cabins and upper works.

2d—Double engines and boilers, complete.

3d—Equipments, including large purchase chains, anchors, chain cables, cordage, tackle, pumps, tools, &c.

4th—Cooking apparatus and other furniture.

The Sing Boats are scarcely two years old, sound and substantially built, and well adapted for use as Cotton Boats, Diving Bell Boats, Floating Mills, Wharf Boats, &c. &c.

Their engines are constructed in the most efficient manner, and are in good condition.

The Bell and Sevier are large twin Sing Boats, about 160 feet long, 22 feet beam for each hull, exclusive of their sing rooms and bell houses, and 12 feet between the hulls.

The Terror is about 133 feet long, 18 feet beam for each hull, and 10 feet between the hulls.

TERMS OF SALE—The Bell and Terror will be sold for cash, payable on the days of their sale. The terms of sale of the Sevier will be made known on the day of sale.

In all cases the privilege of dismantling the boats of all a less sum to different individuals will be reserved for a reasonable time in favor of the purchasers of said articles.

Individuals and Companies wishing to purchase are desired to examine the premises and image of their value.

S. H. LONG, Lt. Col. T. E. Sup't W. R. Imp'ts.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1855. jel:3tawtc

JOSEPH MORRIDGE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 33 COMMERCIAL, BELOW FIRST STREET,
St. Louis, Mo.,

CONSIGNMENTS and Commissions will meet with prompt and personal attention, and liberal advances will be made when required, on Consignments or Bills of Lading, in hand.

Orders for the purchase of Lead, Grain, Hemp and other produce, will be promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

The Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandize and Produce will meet with especial care and dispatch; the lowest rates of Freight will always be procured, and the expense of Storage and Drayage as much as possible avoided.

REFERENCES:

Page & Bacon,	St. Louis;	Ellis & Norton,	Cincinnati
Chas. ess, Blow & Co.,	do;	Strader & Gorman,	do;
Chouteau & Valle,	do;	Hosea & Frazer,	do;
Dean, King & Co.,	do;	Springer & Whiteman,	do;
J. W. Butler & Bro.,	Pittsb;	S. O. Goodman & Co.,	do;
D. Leach & Co.,	do;	R. A. C. Varnell & Co.,	Philada;
Wm. Holmes & Co.,	do;	Morgan, J. M. Buck & Morgan;	
Rowe & March,	New York.	B. B. Cowgers,	do
Frost & Forrest,	do;	Shields & Miller,	do;
Charles A. Meige,	do;	Josiah Lee & Co.,	Baltimore.
A. G. Farwell & Co.,	Boston;	Abraham J. Cole,	do
Howard, Sen & Co.,	do;	W. B. Reynolds,	Louisville
		H. D. Newcomb & Bro.,	do;

T. C. Twichell & Co., Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

☞ I have an open Policy of Insurance, which will cover all shipments to my address, when advised by letter per mail, or when endorsed on bills of lading before, or at the time of shipment. JOSEPH MORRIDGE,
aug6 St. Louis, Missouri.

C. H. WILKINS.....JOS. LUDWIG.

Wilkins & Co.,
(Successors to A. Wilkins & Co.)
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 71 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

IN THE numerous suspensions of Banks and Bankers throughout the country during the last six months, we are satisfied that in almost every instance their troubles have grown out of a departure from their legitimate business, and we, therefore, take occasion to assure the public in advance, that no speculations in "fancy stocks," or other "outside operations," shall tempt us from the strict and legitimate line of our business—believing that in avoiding all such investments we shall not only be better able to serve our customers and ensure their safety, but that in adopting such a course we shall promote our own ultimate benefit. [febs] W. & CO.

William A. Hill & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 64 *Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

HOLD on sale the following BONDS AND STOCKS:—
40 shares Exchange Bank;
17 do Monongahela Navigation Company;
20 do Citizens' Insurance Company;
$3,000 Monongahela Navigation Company Bonds;
$3,000 City of Pittsburgh Bonds;
$5,000 County of Allegheny Bonds. [sep5:dlawtf

A WEATHER TABLE FOR 1855 accompanies every cake of HERPETIC SOAP. Price 12½ cents. This Soap is used for rendering the skin smooth, soft and white; removing sallowness, tan, and redness of the skin. Also chaps, chafes, &c., on the hands, are healed by it. Sold at the REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 140 Third st. jy26

M. SCELLANEOUS.

WM. A. HERRON. JAMES GRISWELL.

HERRON & GRISWELL,
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of BRASS WORK, LOCOMOTIVE, STEAM ENGINE, PLUMBERS, &c. Also, Cotton Batting Manufacturers.
Foundry on Rebecca street, Allegheny City.
Office and Store, No. 12 Market street, Pittsburgh.
OLD BRASS and COPPER taken in exchange for work, or cash paid. Orders left at the Foundry or Office, will be promptly attended to. febtfy

JOSEPH T. LOWRY,
No. 42 Corner of Fifth and Wood Streets,

Office up stairs. Entrance from Fifth street. Pittsburgh, RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that he has commenced the REAL ESTATE AGENCY, in connection with Intelligence and General Collecting. He will also attend to renting. Persons in want of servants, in any capacity, or those in want of places, will be supplied at short notice. All business entrusted to his care promptly attended to.

References—T. J. Bigham, Esq., Richard Coxon, Esq., W. O. Leslie, Dr. Alex. Black, James Mackerel, A. A. Mason, Mattt & Old. jan18

Schuchmann & Hamlein,

LITHOGRAPHERS—Third street, opposite the Post Office, Pittsburgh. Maps, Landscapes, Bill Heads, Show Bills, Labels, Architectural and Machine Drawings, Business and Visiting Cards, etc., Engraved or Drawn on Stone, Printed in Colors, Gold, Bronze, or Black, in the most approved style, and at the most reasonable prices. octfly

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
WOOD STREET, BET. WATER AND FIRST STREETS.

THE Undersigned has just provided a choice stock of LIQUORS, and is ready at all times to serve his friends with the best of the season, in the way of edibles. Irish Whisky Punches may be had at the Bar.

Jun11ly JOHN SAVAGE, Proprietor.

Alexander Hays,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Fifth street, opposite the Court House, Pittsburgh, Penna.—has permanently located, and will punctually attend to all business entrusted to his charge.

REFERENCES:
Hon. W. P. Johnston, President Allegheny Valley R. R.
W. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer " "
Geo. R. Richbaum, Associate Eng. " "
David Mitchell, Chief Engineer Pittsb'h and Steub'e R. R.
James Thompson, Superintendent City Gas Works.
James S. Day, Civil Engineer, Allegheny City. [ap7:6m

Notice.

THE Partnership of JOHN M'DEVITT & BRO. was dissolved on the first inst. John M'Devitt will continue the business at the old stand, and attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm.

JOHN M'DEVITT,
WILLIAM M'DEVITT.

Pittsburgh, January 31, 1855.—jan4

New Trimming Store.

FRANK VAN GORDEN respectfully announces to the public of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he will open his Trimming Store on Monday, April 11th, (having taken the greater part of the store in the rear,) and filled it with a rich selection of the latest styles of Trimmings and Fancy Goods, to distinguish it from the other superior Trimming establishments, and endeavor to give full satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Pray, don't forget the place—No. 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond. [apr12] FRANK VAN GORDEN.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

A Select Boarding Establishment for COMMON FURNITURE and WINDSOR CHAIRS. CABINET MAKERS supplied with all articles in their line.

STEAMBOATS and HOTELS, furnished at the shortest notice.

Orders promptly attended to. apr6

New Arrival of Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

AT No. 92 M. W. SIDE OF WOOD STREET, GREGG & CO. Importers and Jobbers in British, French and German DRY GOODS. Having received large and extensive stock of spring and summer goods, purchased from importers, manufacturers and jobbers throughout our own importation, we feel safe in assuring our customers, country merchants and city dealers generally, that owing to these acquired facilities in purchasing, we offer such inducements to buyers as are rarely met with in the trade.

Among our dry goods stock will be found cashmeres, delaines, Bareges, Bareemb lawns of the most desirable designs, silk mixed linens, alpacas, plain black and fancy silks, ginghams and fancy prints, latest styles, broadcloths, fancy cassimeres, satinets, vestings, tweeds and summer pantaloons; brown and black muslins, table diapers.

We have also opened a very large assortment of bonnets, newest styles, palm leaf hats, Rutland trimmed straws, and an extensive variety of hosiery, gloves and ribbons, with an endless fancy assortment, jaconets, mull and figured swiss muslins and black silk veils, &c.

Our variety stock embraces in part combs, buttons, perfumery, sewing silk, threads, port monnaies, patent medicines, perfumery, and almost every article usually kept in a variety store, together with a large stock of gold and silver watches, watch materials and jewelry, gold and gilt jewelry of the latest patterns, and a great variety of 20 hour and 8 day clocks, some of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or satisfactory references.

N. B.—Be early call from buyers is respectfully solicited. jy30

VAN GORDEN'S TRIMMING STORE,
No. 85 MARKET ST., CORNER OF DIAMOND.

JUST RECEIVING, a large and well selected stock of all the new styles of

LADIES' DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS:
Fringes, Buttons, Hallions,
Gimps, Braids, Velvets,
Cords, Ribbons.

A handsome assortment of French, Scotch and Austrian Plaids,
Sashes, Handkerchiefs,
Embroideries, Insertings, Infants' Robes,
Chemisettes, Bands, Caps & Waists.

A full supply of MOURNING GOODS:
Crapes, Collars, Love and Gauze Veils,
Crape Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Gauze and Dotted Silks,
Plain muslin do. Chemisettes, Italian and Scotch Crapes.

MATERIALS FOR EMBROIDERING—Stamped Collars, Sleeves and Insertings, French Worsted, Cotton, Hoops, Linen and Cotton Floss, Oil Cloth, Embroidering Silk, Patterns and Scissors.

Mantua, Satin and Bonnet Ribbons.

A large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Tapes, and everything in small wares generally.

Also, a large assortment of Kid Gloves, in white, black and colors, sizes from No 6 to No 10, always on hand.

Also—A good stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES—very cheap. mh25

Sale of Public Prop rty.

IN accordance with resolutions from the War Department, the SEAMAN BOAT BELL