Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 12.

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.

☞ We are prepared to print paper books, for use in the Supreme Court, in good style, and on short notice, and invite the legal profession to give us a call.

ADVERTISING PUBLIC.

Many persons advertising in newspapers have wrong impressions in regard to price and space. We publish below the rates and rules adopted by the Cincinnati Press which should rule here to enable printers to live. It costs no more to publish papers in the "Queen City" than it does in the "Iron City," yet the prices adopted by the press are considerably higher:

One square,	changeable weekly,	per annum	$ 40 00
Do,	do.	twice a week, do	60 00
Do.,	do.	three times a week, do	80 00
Do.,	do.	four times a week, do	100 00
Do,	do.	five times a week, do	150 00
Do,	do.	six times a week, do	180 00

Publishers not accountable for less than half-column advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Advertisements not marked "till forbid" will be continued, and payment exacted for accordingly.

The privilege of yearly advertisements is not considered as including that of its individual owners.

ADVERTISING—Excess of advertisements inserted will be charged proportionally to the number of squares bargained for.

☞ Legal advertisements inserted at the *expense of the Attorneys* ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at the usual time.

☞ Deaths, Marriages, Charitable Notices, Political and Public Meetings, and such like, will be inserted at half price, if paid for in advance.

☞ Advertising in Weekly, per square, 25 cents for each insertion.

NOTICE—N advertisement for a period of three months or less, from transient customers, will receive attention unless paid for in advance.

☞ Advertisements kept on the Second Page, 50 cents per square an insertion; Third Page, double price.

☞ No insertion in Reading Columns for less than One Dollar: 20 cents a line for all over 10 lines.

☞ Communications relating to business matters, 10 cents per line; and all must have a responsible and real name given. No notice paid to any communication unless real name is given.

Yearly advertisers should understand that changeable at pleasure does not mean once a week, much less, every day, without a special bargain.

Parodi's Second Concert.

It is with great gratification that we announce this performance, which is to come off to-night. The entertainment will, of course, be a brilliant one. The success with which the excellent artistes met, on Friday evening, will secure again a full house. Mile. Parodi has a rich and beautiful voice. She has evidently gone through an excellent course of study and exercise. Her articulation is clear and distinct, and she possesses, moreover, a command over the lower notes rarely found in a performer of her sex. The fragment from Meyerbeer's "Prophet," in which she made her debut before us, at once gave evidence of her powers, but in Hummel's beautiful variations we were perfectly enraptured with her.

We should like to give a detailed notice of the peculiar merits of every performer, would the stress upon our columns allow it for to-day. We cannot leave the subject, however, without expressing our highest admiration for Mr. Strakosch's performance on the piano. We hardly ever heard anything so exquisite. He plays the instrument with a skill and precision which belong only to the first masters. We were especially delighted with his transcribed quatuor from "I Puritani," which gives evidence of his having well understood the genius of Bellini in this opera.

Let all lovers of good music come again to crowd the Hall this evening. A rich entertainment is offered in the programme.

THE STATE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY.—The New York Tribune of Thursday, contains an article on the Camden and Amboy railroad, in which it is stated that the charter of that company is now legally forfeited. The writer does not mean simply that the monopoly claimed can be destroyed under the eighth section of the constitution of the United States, which gives to Congress the power to establish post-offices and post-roads, and which abolishes the monopoly at a blow, if Congress choose to make a post-railroad; but besides this, it appears that the monopoly clause is not contained in the original charter of the company, but is simply a supplementary enactment, passed long after the charter was granted. The writer therefore argues that the Legislature of New Jersey have the right to abolish this monopoly whenever they choose. He also contends that the company can be tried before the courts for fraudulently overcharging passengers, and thus forfeit the charter.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—LOCOMOTIVE "COLUMBIA" BLOWN UP—ONE MAN KILLED AND ANOTHER SERIOUSLY INJURED.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred upon the State Road last Friday, about 10 A. M., near Penningtonville, Chester county. As a burthen train was nearing the aforementioned place, the locomotive exploded, blowing the head off the fireman, and throwing the engineer a distance of thirty feet into the air. The latter, in his descent, struck the telegraph wires, which somewhat broke the fall; but he nevertheless had a leg badly fractured, and was otherwise seriously injured. We did not ascertain the names of either the man killed or wounded.

O TEMPORA, O MORES!—It would appear from a communication in another column that the Spiritual Affinity or Free Love epidemic has broken out in Pittsburgh; and who can tell but that before its ravages have ceased thousands of the unsophisticated may not be carried off! We confess to have been ignorant of the existence of such an iniquity; but our correspondent (who appears to have seen the animal) speaks so confidently that we are compelled to believe him.

INDIGNANT DENIAL.—The editor of a Philadelphia paper, in noticing the testimony of a German to the effect that countrywomen of his residing in New York and Philadelphia were frequently in the habit of putting from seventeen to twenty glasses (pints) of lager beer under their waist-bands of a day, indignantly denies the moist impeachment, at least so far as relates to the latter city. He says: "Our ladies take nothing stronger than souchong—or perhaps, now and then a little flirtation with beau-he."

A WORD TO THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.—We see by a morning print that the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton is about to visit the West on a lecturing tour. Would it not be well for the Young Men's Committee to secure him for the course before the Library Association. The community are about tired of the Infidelity and abolitionism of Wendell Phillips & Co. Let us have a little good with the bad.

MAKING THE MOST OF HIM.—The Abolitionists held a meeting in Philadelphia (admission 25 cents each) on Friday evening, at which Passmore Williamson was present as one of the attractive Stars. Miss Greenfield, otherwise the Black Swan, sung a few songs, &c. It is all right for the Abolitionists to make the most of Passmore while he is a great man. Now that he is out of jail his greatness cannot long exist.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN we extract a bellicose article from the London Times. Its tone toward the United States is the same the Thunderer used to indulge in during the Great Exhibition of 1851, but we are happy to say the sentiments of the article are not endorsed by the rest of the British press.

PUNCH ON THE PEERAGE.—Some time ago Punch gave the privileged classes in England a rap in a poem entitled "My Lord Tomnoddy." Again, in a song called "Lord Ernest Vane," the name of a fellow who was recently tried for kicking a theatrical manager down stairs, the latter having prevented his lordship from entering the dressing room of an actress while she was making her *toilette*—Punch comes out nobly:

"And what is my Lord Ernest Vane?
And what is my Lord Ernest Vane?"
He's a brat of nineteen,
Whom one lays by the queen,
In her service is pleased to retain.

"And what deeds doth My Lord Ernest Vane?
And what deeds doth My Lord Ernest Vane?
Why, he does what he likes,
And he drinks, swears, and strikes,
And bangs managers' backs with his cane.

"And why is he Lord Ernest Vane?
And why is he Lord Ernest Vane?
Because his late father,
A better man, rather,
Had a brother, a lord, though insane.

"And who pays for My Lord Ernest Vane?
And who pays for My Lord Ernest Vane?"
Why, you do, and I
For the taxes supply
His pay to this "savage" young Thane.

His friends, it seems, have sent Lord Ernest to the Crimea. Punch is for sending him to Coventry. The song finishes with—

"But the system that made Ernest Vane?
But the system that made Ernest Vane?"
That makes us all flunkies
To such titled monkeys—
Ah! when will *that* finish its reign?

This is pretty bold language for an Englishman in England.

One hundred and seventy-three years ago from last Thursday, Wm. Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, landed on the soil of what is now the second greatest state in this Union.

The St. Louis Democrat, November 3d, says that the Missouri borderers are in a state of intense excitement about a secret organization, said to have been formed by the free State men in Kansas. The Democrat says: "One gentleman remarked to us, you may look for civil war in Kansas in twenty days."

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

Free Love in Pittsburgh.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Knowing the interest you manifest through the *Post*, in all questions of public interest, or morals, I have deemed it my duty to hand you the following account of what I consider a monstrous iniquity, that is being perpetrated in our midst:—happy if it may be the means of arresting the thoughtless, in their mad career towards shame, disgrace and crime. It is perhaps not generally known,—indeed known to but very few of our citizens, that there is an organization of the "Free Love" movement, or a society of Free Lovers now existing in our city, which meets at their secret rendezvous once a week, and where scenes are enacted, which to read, would make the cheek of virtue tingle with shame, and every good citizen and christian tremble for the increasing wickedness and degeneracy of the times.

To what fearful extremities is our country rushing! With unrestrained, and unmitigated contagion in Mormon Utah,—and Free Love clubs and organizations in all our principle cities, would it be at all strange if Providence should strike us with pestilence or famine, as he did the miserable sinners of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Although not feeling at liberty to name individuals who are members of this organization here—the writer of this article is constrained to take this mode of arousing public attention to this most nefarious scheme, which, although at present conducted with so much quiet and secrecy, only waits to gather strength and numbers sufficient to throw off its mask, and (like a parasite plant in New York, which it is auxiliary) proclaim to the world with shameless and unblushing front their wicked, licentious and absurd doctrines of "*Spiritual Affinity*, or Free Love."

I speak by the card, when I say, this organization, amounting to some fifty members, of both sexes, counts among its supporters ladies and gentlemen, of heretofore unexceptionable characters for virtue and morality, literature, science, taste, &c. The writer was introduced by a friend, who is a member, under a solemn promise never to divulge the name of any person or persons he might see there; nor the place of meeting; and that the same secrecy or restraint in conversing about what passed there, was to be observed, as would be expected from a *gentleman*, in reference to what might transpire in the house of a friend, in which he was an invited guest.

At present I will forbear making any specifications of conduct, at the meeting I attended,—but feel that I should be wanting to myself, and to the duty every good citizen owes to society, if I failed to speak as I have, to warn the authorities of our city that this *curse* is amongst us.

Yours, ANON.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Nov. 8th]

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY!

WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND — SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER—THE WOMAN STILL ALIVE!

Last evening about seven o'clock two discharges of a pistol were heard in West Randolph street, between Peoria and Sangamon streets, and Ald. Ellithorpe, who was near by, rushing to the spot, found Edgar E. Ingersoll, tender of Randolph street bridge, with a pistol shot in his breast, and his wife also shot in the breast, staggering away, while the instrument of death was still in the murderer's grasp. Mrs. Ingersoll was taken to the house of Mr. Shaw, corner of Randolph and Peoria streets, where Doctors Freer, Brownell and Hollister were called to her assistance, and at last accounts she was still alive, with a possibility of recovery. She was shot in the left breast between the third and fourth ribs.

Ingersoll was conveyed to the West Division Police Station, in the Market House, and attended by the same physicians, but he never spoke, and died about eight o'clock. He was shot in about the same place that his wife was. The pistol was one of Allen's revolvers. In his pocket was found $33 in gold, and a letter, of which the following is a literal copy, and the only one that his action was premeditated. It was written in pencil on both sides of a small piece of paper, and is intended for a brother residing in this city who has a carriage shop on Canal st:

CHICAGO, Nov. 4, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER CHARLES—I would like very much to see you but time will not permit. I will ask one favor of you and the last. I beg of you to see that Lizzie and myself are buried together. I wish you to take Ida Amelia Ingersoll to your care and give her my gold watch that she may have it as a present from her father I am very sorry that I am about to commit this offel deed But my feelings are more than I can express Life is swete but I had sooner part with it than be sepperated from one that I love so dear no one can know my feelings their beyond my power to explain I shall fetch this to a close by Biding you adiew Give my love to father and mother and brothers.

Your Brother.

EDGAR E. INGERSOLL.

Upon his person was found two cheap publications, with the following titles, which appear to have been recently purchased and read. From these the miserable man may have received the idea of his desperate crime, or by them wrought up to its commission:

MISS JANE CLARE, THE BURIED ALIVE; or, Confessions of a Suicide. Published by H. M. Rulison, Queen City Publisher's House, 115½ Main street.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES AND HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES of a Louisville Policeman. Written by Himself.

The little Ida Amelia referred to in the letter is an infant of about a year and a half old. She is indeed brought to a sad orphanage. It appears that the principal actors in this tragedy have been on terms of disagreement for some time. She had commenced a suit for a divorce, Messrs. Rae & Brother, Masonic Temple, being her counsel. Ingersoll had just returned from Cincinnati, where he had found her brother, Charles I. Morrison, and brought him here to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between them. Last evening he called for her and they went out for a walk, and on their return, and just before reaching her residence, he fired. What their conversation was no one knows, but it is probable she persisted in her determination to live apart from him. An inquest will be held this morning at ten o'clock, but it is not probable that any new facts will be elicited. The guilty one in this terrible scene has passed beyond human punishment.

A ROGUE IN LIMBO.—Officer Boughter, on Saturday, started from here for Davenport, Iowa, to bring back a fellow named Alexander Ridel, who is charged with committing a ruffianly assault upon a woman named Mrs. Rebecca Lytle, in Peebles township, some months since. Two others engaged in the same assault—Samuel Iggleson and William M'Coy—were tried at the last term of Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary; but Ridel managed to make his escape, and fled to Iowa, where he was arrested, and is now confined. Mayor Volz procured a requisition from Governor Pollock, and despatched officer Boughton to bring the culprit back.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Alarm About the United States.

(From the London Times, Oct. 25)

The English government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American continent. This proceeding will, we doubt not, call forth from a large portion of the American press, that species of mild and temperate comment in which they delight whenever the conduct of England is in question, and a political capital is to be manufactured by making her the object of invective and depreciation. We shall be told, no doubt, of the fiendish hatred of England to republican America, and of the insolent menace behind which she veils her insidious and treacherous designs. Without the slightest wish to reflect in any way on the press which allows itself to be made the vehicle of such statements, or upon the constituencies whose vote are found to be influenced by such calumnies, we wish to point out to the good sense and moderation of the American people the causes which have led us, even in time of war, to increase our squadron in their seas, and may possibly lead us still further in a direction the first steps towards which we are now most unwillingly taking.

We entreat, then, the American public to believe, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary with which they are so assiduously plied, that there is no party or body of men in this country that regards them with any other feeling than that of the utmost good will, or would wish for them any other fate than the enjoyment of the utmost public freedom which is consistent with the utmost private liberty and security. We have neither the will nor the right to intrude our opinion on that form of government which has been established in the United States; but we have, and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against the spirit of unbridled license which the present government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate. At this moment Central America is in profound peace with the whole world, yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical filibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. These expeditions do not receive the sanction of the American government, are not equipped by its funds, will not be conducted by its officers—but their preparation is nevertheless well known to the President and his administration, and recei es no check from that quarter. This toleration, we are willing to suppose, proceeds from weakness merely, would be exchanged for vigorous action, only that the power to act is utterly wanting. The American people are so free that they will not be controlled by a government of their own creating, and, though laudably eager for the preservation of their own dignity, and the assertion of their own right, cannot bring themselves to tolerate an executive sufficiently strong to compel respect for the rights of foreign nations. It is because we see no hope of finding in the United States a government capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the great republic, that we are most unwillingly compelled, even in the midst of the great European struggle in which we are engaged, to assume a defensive attitude, in order to trample out the first sparks of this fire, and prevent a conflagration which, if once allowed to spread, may cause incalculable misery to the human race. It is the misfortune of the American republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men; it is still more her misfortune that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do we are compelled, at least so far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go, to do for her. We cannot wait patiently till those lawless emissaries of insurrection and plunder have set their feet within her Majesty's dominions, and encountered there the resistance which is sure to overwhelm their wild and desperate schemes. We cannot wait till we are placed in the terrible dilemma of either sparing men to whom clemency is cruelty to the human race of which they are the enemies, or of inflicting a just punishment, which may be the means of inflaming against us the passions of the American people and leading to a disastrous and fratricidal war. We will, if it be possible, prevent the crime that it otherwise would be our duty most severely to punish, and this we do in the name and in the hope of peace. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible. All they can hope is that the miserable fate sure to attend such wretched adventures may be the means of inflaming the public mind against England, and stirring up the passions of the people to a point which might render war inevitable. This consummation it is the duty of the American government, if it can, to prevent, and we at once, of the government against which such attempts are aimed by all means to avert. If we cannot prevent these expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger that must arise, should they be carried out to their natural development. The course of action we have adopted is bold, but for that very reason we believe it to be prudent and safe.

We are fully aware of the advantage that such a proceeding gives to those ever active emissaries of discord, who are incessantly employed in every State of the Union in stirring up the feelings of the populace against this country. That which is a mere measure of self-defence against lawless force they will represent as an insult offered to the lawful government of the country; they will declaim, they will distort, they will exaggerate, but we must not omit to prepare against real dangers because our preparations may be honestly misunderstood or designedly misrepresented. England has every wish and every interest to remain at peace with America. The immense trade which we carry on with her, the community of language and of blood, the absence of any ground of dispute or subject of rivalry, all plead forcibly in the same direction. How strange that under such circumstances we should be driven to arm merely because it is the will of a portion of the sovereign people to make war upon us, unsupported and unapproved, but also neither prevented nor arrested by the government! We desire above all things a continuance of peace, but if it be the determination of any large portion of the people of the United States to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet it and repel it, without relaxing for an instant our gripe on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the North.

But is it for the credit of those institutions, so often vaunted as all that is wise, perfect and liberal on the face of the earth, that a friendly and kindred nation, ardently desiring peace, feel itself compelled to stand on the defensive, not because it has any serious dispute with the government of this free and happy community, but because that government is unwilling or unable to prevent its citizens from going forth to murder and to plunder in the dominions of an unoffending ally? Are these the garlands with which the tree of liberty ought to be adorned—are these the laurels with which the temple of the goddess should be bound? England has some claim to be called the nursing mother of freedom; and her citizens are free because they know how to obey—how to subordinate their individual wills to that law the supremacy of which constitutes the principal distinction of a civilized community.

☞ **Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.**—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—*Gentlemen*—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Some time since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Bry, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the *expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity.* Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and *the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.* PORTER & DYUS.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless.

Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Also, for sale by the so e proprietors,

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

HATS, HATS.—We have received our FALL STYLE OF SILK HATS, which will be found, on inspection, a neat and good article. A good Hat for $3, and an extra one for $4. Call and see.

MORGAN & CO., No. 164 Wood st.,
Next house to the new Presbyterian Church,
One door from Sixth street.

☞ **Call at No. 164 Wood Street,** and examine our stock of SOFT HATS and WINTER CAPS. Just received, a large lot of Shanghai, Celestial, and other styles of Caps, which we will sell low for cash.

oct16 MORGAN & CO., 164 Wood street.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post

Naval Disaster.

BUFFALO, November 9.—The Propeller Finley, Capt. Langley burst her boiler yesterday morning, off Port Stanley, C. W. The after portion of the vessel was blown away, and sunk immediately in ten fathoms of water. Seven men and one woman were lost; fifteen saved themselves by clinging to a portion of the wreck until taken off by a schooner. The steamer Cleveland brought them to Fort Robinson to-night.

Locomotive Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The freight locomotive on the Pennsylvania railroad exploded yesterday near Penningtonville. The fireman, Chandler, was killed, and John Wilhelm, the engineer, was blown up above the telegraph wire, which was broken by his falling upon it; his thigh was fractured, besides other injuries which may prove fatal.

Appointments.

HARRISBURG, November 10.—The Canal Commissioners have at length completed their appointments. The following are the State agents on the Palladelphia and Columbia railroad complete; G. W. Bentz, C. C. Thompson, W. S. Myler, O. Stuck, C. Gilpert, Wm R. Reilley, J. D. Packer, J. Clark, Jos. Royal, M. D. Holbrook.

Inhalation for Diseased Lungs.

The mode of Inhalation, in cases of diseased lungs and throat, recommended by Dr. Curtis in his advertisement, strikes us as the true one. It is now generally admitted by our best medical men, that *local* difficulties can only be successfully treated by *local* application. This practice has been pursued from the first with respect to external inflammation and corrosions, and we see not why diseases of the throat and lungs may not be treated in the same manner; we believe they may. In this variable climate of ours, there is scarcely any disease or complaint we become so prevalent and rife, we earnestly recommend to the public, and *to the afflicted especially*, to avail themselves of Dr. Curtis' remedy.—(One who has tried it!) See advertisement in this paper.

Caution—DR. CURTIS' HYGRANA is the original and only genuine article. sep4:3wdaw

☞ **Ague and Fever of Three Years' Standing Cured.**—Mr. John Longden, now living at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years, most of the time he had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once; he was paralyzed with fevers as soon as the chill left him; and after trying physicians, quinine, most of the tonics advertised, and everything recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of: he got two bottles, and before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longden is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier. See advertisement. sep4:1m

☞ **Stockings and Hosiery for Winter.**—If you don't want your feet pinched with bad and short Stockings, you will take our advice and go to C. DALY'S, 68 Fourth street, between Wood alley and Fifth street, and buy some of those elegant Fine Stockings, which will make your feet nice and comfortable. DALY also makes and sells every variety of Hosiery that you can mention, at wholesale and retail.

Remember the place, corner of Market alley and Fifth street. oct4

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—No hair is too red, none too frowzy, gray or rusty, to be made beautifully black or brown instantly, without the least injury to hair or skin. BATCHELOR'S Dye is made and sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. nov8:3daw

☞ **Just Received, at Gribble's,** a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, of every description, consisting of Plush, Grenadine, Valencia and Figured Satin Vestings, Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres, Cloths, Overcoatings, &c., &c. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods in great variety, which will be sold low for cash. No. 240 Liberty street. sep1

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers,** for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and PASCHLES from the face. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. jan30

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 concentrating 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 4 45 P. M., and New Brighton at 7.30 A. 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 22, 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 Forest with Trains going North and South, on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad.

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

Fort Wayne,		Bellefontaine,	
Cincinnati,		Urbana,	
Dayton,		Springfield,	
Indianapolis,		Richmond,	
Peru,		Findlay.	

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

J. H. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA:

Capital.....$300,000
Amount securely invested.....$200,000

THIS COMPANY effects Fire Insurance on Buildings, Goods, Furniture, &c. Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargo and Freight. Inland Insurance on Goods, by Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Railroads, and Land Carriage generally. Also, Insurance upon Lives, upon the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Thomas B. Florence, | James R. Neall,
George H. Armstrong, | Charles Dingee,
Ed. F. Middleton, | S. R. Heimbold,
George Heimbold, | Fred. C. Brewster,
Thomas Manderfield, | Isaac Leech.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HEIMBOLD, Secretary.

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Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., | Wilson M'Candless, Esq.,
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