Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 16.

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.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the telegraph news it will be seen that the English people are awfully alarmed at the thoughts of a war with this republic. There may be no danger of a war, but it is evident that the English people think it possible, and are indignant at their government for the provoking and insulting menace that has given rise to the alarm. And all this bother it seems is about a lousy, half-naked Indian, who claims to be the ruler of a strip of the coast of Central America. If England becomes involved in a war with this country, where will she find food, or cotton for her looms, or a market for her manufactures? There is no danger of a war if our government will sternly rebuke the bully now.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The last Congress appropriated three million dollars to construct six additional war steamers. It will probably require as much more to complete them, and equip them for service on the element where they may soon be needed. The one contracted for at Boston is already launched, and when completed will be one of the largest and most formidable war vessels that was ever put afloat by any nation. The other five will be about equal to it. Every modern appliance for strength and efficiency is secured, and the six together will exceed any six war steamers of the English, French, or any other navy. Great credit is due to Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy for the energy with which he has urged forward the work on these ships, and for the successful effort he has made to secure for them the best skill in the art of shipbuilding, and every improvement that can make them unsurpassed in efficiency as vessels of war.

But while Congress did well and wisely in thus providing for an increase of our navy, it did not go far enough. The public mind of this country has become thoroughly convinced that the best security for continued peace, and for exemption from insult and aggression is in a strong naval force. It is the cheapest means of preserving the peace, of defence in war, and of vindicating our rights wherever assailed. The millions spent in fortifying our harbors and coasts would build up a navy that would render all fortifications needless. With twenty more steamers and line of battle ships added to our navy no hostile fleet would ever be seen from our shores again, and the smoke of no enemy's camp ever rise within our borders.

There is money locked up in our national treasury, and now useless, that if properly applied would place our navy upon a footing that would defy all assaults in future, and render very improbable the occurrence of war with any foreign nation. Our seaboard cities, our wide spread commerce, our national honor and safety demand such protection, and recent occurrences indicate that it may soon be needed. Such a navy would establish the Monroe doctrine beyond doubt or future dispute, and would put an end forever to European interference in American affairs. It would settle these questions, too, without a hostile blow being struck; and it is the only way in which they ever will be settled. The money expended in building ships of war is expended in the country, and not lost. It is taken from vaults where it lies useless, and thrown into the channels of business, giving employment to thousands of mechanics and laborers, and giving us vessels that in times of peace could be usefully employed in various ways.

Probably at no time will this nation be as well prepared to supply this national want; and its cost will be less, probably, than the expense of a single campaign in actual war with a foreign nation. With such a navy afloat, or ready for service upon any emergency, we need apprehend no assaults from abroad, and the country may enjoy the fruits of peace for a century to come. A strong navy is undoubtedly the best economy, and the best security for continued peace. The money, the materials, the skill and labor are all at hand, and the sailors to man a large navy can readily be found. Longer delay in this matter is unwise and hazardous, and subjects us to insults, annually repeated, that no strong nation should endure for an hour.

We are not advocating war, but preparation for it, which is the best security for continued peace.

New Book.

IOWA AS IT IS IN 1855; by N. Howe Parker. This book will be of vast utility to any person who wishes to inform himself of the agricultural, mineral and other resources of one of the most flourishing young States in the Union. More interest is now felt in Iowa than in any other of the "promised lands" of the West; and as an illustration we may mention the number of acres of public lands sold within her borders trebled last year that of any of her sister States. Mr. Parker writes smoothly, and being brim full of facts he has made a book invaluable to the person inclined to try his fortunes in the country where fevers and ague are just now prevailing to so alarming an extent that it is feared the stock of quinine and wild cherry bark will be entirely exhausted.

Miner & Co. and Gildenfenny & Co. have the Westminster Review for October. It has another very able article on the prevailing temperance question, entitled "Drunkenness not Curable by Legislation." It treats the subject dispassionately, and is equal in reasoning to the one in a former number under the caption "Alcohol is Good." Another article of great interest is on "The London Daily Press"

Miss Heron.

It will be remembered by our play-going citizens, and admirers of superior acting generally, that the complimentary benefit to Miss Heron will take place this evening. The new play of Camille, as translated and adapted by the beneficiary, will be performed, Miss Heron acting the character of the heroine, in which she has certainly no equal. We trust the theatre may be crowded from parquette to dome, as the beneficiary is eminently deserving.

LARGE GRAIN PURCHASES.—One of the most extensive grain operators (says the Chicago *Times*) has been purchasing wheat for the past six days at the rate of about 100,000 bushels per day. The purchases are made at about $1,48@1,50 ⅌ bushel. It is supposed the purchases are made for Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York, who are buying on foreign account. The magnitude of these operations by a single firm will give some idea of the extent and value of the movements in produce in that city.

JOHN H. FILLER, Esq., late of Bedford, Pa., is hereafter to be connected with the *Journal*, as assistant editor. Mr. F. has been connected with various presses in this State, and wields a vigorous and ready pen. We welcome him to the ranks in this city.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—It is authoritively announced by the Penna. Central Railroad that on and after Monday 26th November, instant, the winter rates eastward by the Pennsylvania Railroad will go into effect.

THE NEWS.

Hon. John P. Kennedy is spoken of as likely to be the successor of Hon. Thomas G. Pratt as United States Senator for Maryland.

Mad. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, it is said, has been attacked with some terrible disease in the face, without the slightest hopes of recovering from it.

The United States frigate Niagara, building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is in a forward state for launching, which event is expected to come off about Christmas.

The Louisville Courier states that Hon. Humphrey Marshall is aspiring to the Speakership of the next House of Congress. A meeting of the Know Nothing delegation from Kentucky is called, which it is expected will put him forward for that post.

Louisiana has wheeled into the Democratic column. Robert C. Wickliffe, Democrat, is chosen Governor of Louisiana, and the whole Democratic State ticket is also elected. The Congressional delegation will stand three Democrats and one American.

A prominent merchant of Louisville, who spent the summer in Europe, upon his return home through Liverpool, made a happy hit in the way of a speculation. He found in that city a large lot of gunny bags which he bought up and shipped to this country, there being no foreign demand for them. The tremendous crops in the United States has caused a great advance in this article, and he finds that the profits on his gunny bags will more than pay the expenses of his foreign tour.

A correspondent of the New York Times says the Chinese are leaving California by hundreds, in consequence of ill-treatment by the Americans. When a rowdy gets out of money there it is customary to make a raise by collecting the foreign miner's tax off the first pig tail he meets, and if resisted to knock him down. This they are getting tired of. There is at the present time over two millions of dollars capital invested in the trade between California and China by Chinamen alone. There are also several China firms in San Francisco that use over $500,000 in their business.

A New York correspondent says: "The trial of Judge Stuart was continued in the Oyer and Terminer to day, the court room, as usual, being densely crowded. The day was occupied by the lengthy examination of the two principal witnesses for the prosecution, the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Vandevoort, Clerk of the City Court. Both these gentlemen corroborate Mr. Cutting's view of the prisoner's guilt. The question is asked, however, why the District Attorney, who knew all about Stuart's conduct, from the start, did not divulge the facts before? Hints at possible complicity are plenty among the lawyers—but these, at the present stage of the proceedings, are impertinent and out of place."

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Clarion *Democrat* thus speaks of our distinguished townsman, Col. M'Candless, in connection with the U. S. Senatorship. The Col. has hosts of friends, and his claims to a favorable consideration by the Democracy are no where denied:

"Now that the election is over and the political elements having calmly settled down, we may profitably reason together as to who should be elected to the U. S Senate. Fortunately for the people and the country, the enemies of our free institutions were foiled in their attempts to elevate by bribery or otherwise, either of the aspirants that aimed to arrive at that high place during the last session of the legislature. It justly belongs to the Democratic party, through its representatives to make choice of a man who is known to be honest, competent and energetic. We have such a man in the person of Col. Wilson M'Candless. Theoretically and practically he is *the* man. Since he voted the first time he has stood firm in the Democratic ranks. Although his home has been in a county that festeem carried in triumph year after year, he never faltered from his duty. In the darkest hours of the Democratic party he was most effective, most active and most liberal. His time and money have been freely given, when that of others less potent was withheld.

As the cast has been rewarded with more than her share of the offices she should generously lend a helping hand in behalf of the West, which most liberally contributes when victory perches upon the Democratic banner

If the party now in power in Pennsylvania acts upon principle alone as has been its practice, and aims to secure the services of one in the U. S. Senate, who is familiar with her dearest institutions and interests, it will not pass by that eloquent and consistent defender of our rights as a State and as individuals, Col. Wilson M'Candless. While we disclaim selfishness we demand justice, and we know that Col. M'Candless will not in the slightest degree forget his State and his people.

From Kansas—A New Financial Scheme.

[From the New York Times.]

Our Kansas correspondence brings us information of a new financial scheme into which some of the enterprising settlers of that territory have embarked. A lack of money is always one of the drawbacks of a new country; and it is not at all surprising that a section so rapidly settled, so remote from the commercial centres of the country, and where all movements, civil and social, have been pushed forward with so much haste, as Kansas, should feel this want in a very great degree. There are strong temptations for every new State to rush into crude and rash expedients for the purpose of supplying this want—and the history of most of our new States contains instances of such proceedings.

In Kansas, however, the project seems to have been pushed with unusual boldness and disregard of the forms of law. Col. Lane, the President of the Free State Convention, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the *Executive Committee* of the Territory,—has issued scrip redeemable out of the "Treasury of the Commonwealth," and pledging the "faith of *the State*" for its payment As Kansas is not yet a State:—as it has no treasury but that of the general government and the authority recognized by it;—as the Executive Committee is simply a body of men acting for political purposes, not recognized by, nor responsible to, the law in any way, and having no more authority to speak for the Territory than any other persons within its limits;—and as the people of the State of Kansas when Kansas shall become a State, will alone have the power to pledge its faith,—the proceeding is remarkable for its coolness and audacity. Our correspondent states that an Agent has been sent to the Eastern States to negotiate this scrip,—we presume at a very considerable discount. There is not one chance in ten that it will ever be worth a single *cent* on the dollar.

Our correspondent also gives exchanges from Kansas contain a variety of intelligence of considerable interest from that region. It is clear that events are hastening forward towards a crisis in that country with great rapidity.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY.—The Washington *Union* estimates precisely how much General Scott gains pecuniarily by the enactment of the Lieutenant General Bill. We give a synopsis of that estimate as follows:—The General's allowance in time of war was, per month, $604 80. In time of peace, prior to the act of 1854, the pay of a Major General was, per month, $472. The pay of a Lieutenant-General for a month of thirty days is $640. If the rations be doubled for commanding the army as provided by the act of 1842, there will be added, per month, $240—making a total, per month of thirty days, $780 By the act of July 5th, 1838, an additional ration is allowed for every five years service, would be, per month, $52. The arrears to be paid Lieutenant General Scott from the date of his present rank, foot up $31,804 92. In other quarters, however, we see it stated that the amount allowed General Scott by the Government is much less than he claims and is really entitled to.

SHOWING THEIR CAPACITY.—A number of the officers recently put on the reserved and retired lists in the navy, are loud in their complaints against the Naval Board and the Government for depriving them of their living. Some, however, are determined to show the Government that they have the energy and ability to take care of themselves, and are seeking in private employment the active service the Government withholds. Lieut. AVERY, we see it announced, has obtained the command of one of the best clipper ships sailing out of the port of New York. He receives a salary of $4,000, instead of $1,500, which he got from the Government. This is better than complaints against a law which probably will not be altered, however loud the clamor. In some individual instances the decision of the Naval Board doubtless operates severely and unjustly, but these are just the instances which will be able to take care of themselves.

Interesting from Rio de Janeiro.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

We have the following extract from a Rio letter of the 15th September, 1855, from a most reliable and intelligent source:

"I am afraid the appearance of the cholera will do more harm in this country than we can foresee at present. It takes off the slaves in numbers, and if it should ravage amongst the coffee estates as it did at Bakea on the sugar plantations, it would cause a deal of mischief. The trade are very low spirited, and fear the planters may be ruined and outstandings lost. The commission merchants in the coffee trade are very reluctant in paying drafts from the interior, and our receipts of coffee are less this month than last. This may be owing to the short crops also; but this month generally is abundant in supplies, on account of the small planters sending their first coffee to market, which generally accumulates about 30,000 to 50,000 bags more upon the market. Of the crop of 1854 '55 we have now exported:

From the 1st of August, 1854, to 31st of August 1855, (bags)	2,591,841
Stocks in dealers' hands on the 31st of August	120,050
In shippers' hands	40,000—160,000—2,751,884
Less shipment of crop of 1853-'54 before 31st of August 1855	150,000
Total number received from the interior, 1854-'55	2,601,884
Due tenth upon the estates	260,188
Total crop of 1854-'55	2 862,072

Of which we have to export—

Stocks of crops of 1854 and of 1855 on the estates	200,000
Stock of do. at Rio de Janeiro	160,000
Crop of 1855-'56 (estimated)	1,000,000—1,420,000
Last portion crop of 1855 '56 already shipped	150,000
Total stock in the country Aug. 30, 1855	1,270,000

The first blooming of the trees in the low countries took place on the 15th of August, and we may look for the growing crop to be ready for shipment in July next, therefore the above number of bags must be economized with during ten months.

Of the 1,000,000 bags stated as the present crop, there have as yet only really been gathered from 600,000 to 700,000 bags, and planters have ceased picking. The rest is to be made up by an after-crop, which is still upon the trees, and will have to be gathered in October. The quality will be imperfect, and is called "Cafe das Agoas" In my opinion it is difficult to estimate what this after crop may yield, as it requires great care on the part of the negroes to pick it, if the flower should appear upon the tree before they gather it, and also dry weather to do the work at all.

Since the departure of the packet our dealers are firmer.

Indiscriminate Almsgiving.

We have spoken of the unfortunate encouragement to pauperism which grows out of the relief given by societies and organizations. Another aggravation of the evil—perhaps a greater—exists in the facility with which beggars by profession can procure alms of individuals for the asking. We know that it is ungracious to refuse a pittance of our abundance to a woe begone object; and we know that the easiest way of disposing of an unfortunate case, is to give a trifle and be rid of it—for the present. But the relief obtained is only momentary, while evil is perpetuated by the indiscreet readiness with which too many of our citizens encourage both mendicity and mediocity by giving trifles to impostors. "Many a little makes a mickle," is a wise proverb. He who asks for "a few pennies" a hundred times a day and averages one penny from each application, does not a bad day's work.

We know the charitable character of our people, and far from abating it, would be glad to increase it. But as time is counted money, we would have time given to the poor, instead of money, or with money In other words, no one should be regularly enrolled as a stated recipient of charity, whose case had not been investigated by a competent person. There are many instances of distress which arise from the inveterate bad habits of one or both the heads of the household. While their families subsist on alms, there are many worthless men who will not work when they have the opportunity, or if they average a dollar or a shilling or two for odd jobs, devote whatever they earn to drink, and subsist on what is given to their families in charity Now the wife and children of such a person should not starve Neither should he. But he should be maintained at the public expense under his true character, and the warrant for his admission to winter quarters should proceed from a committing magistrate, and not for the cause of poverty, but for causing poverty. Habitual intemperance should be punished and the mildest form of punishment is that which enables him who will not support himself to live on prison fare.

Aside from the action of societies, consolidated or distinct, it is in the power of the humblest to do much real and permanent good by becoming personally acquainted with the character and condition of the poor Let each who would do service, without waiting for the action of associations, attend to this department of true charity at the earliest moment possible. Parties from the deserving we have heretofore shown. And on the other hand, no false delicacy should prevent the punishment of those who produce suffering by their vices, and who impoverish those whom they should sustain. A distinction between the deserving and undeserving is one of the main desiderata of our philanthropic generations.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT AT SEBASTOPOL.—A soldier who was present at the capture of Sebastopol, relates in a letter to his friends the following romantic story

"A party of our men belonging to different regiments, were patroling from house to house, in search of plunder In one of the houses they came across a beautiful young female about 17 or 18 years of age. Of course some signs of nonsence was shown amongst the party who commenced to drag her about, and would have used violence to her, had not a young man belonging to the 18th taken a musket and threatened to blow the first man's brains out that laid a finger on her; whereupon the young woman flew to this man, and clung to him for protection. She followed him all the way back to the camp; when coming in sight of his camp, he beckoned her to return—but no, she would not leave him Whether she had fallen in love with him at first sight I didn't know. But she came with him. As soon as he got there he was instantly confined for being absent when the regiment was under arms. She followed him to the guard tent, and cried after him The Colonel of his regiment seeing the affection she bore him, released him, and sent them both to Gen Harris, where an interpreter was got and she related the whole affair to him. It turned out that she was the General's daughter, with some thousands She was beautifully attired, and carried a gold watch, and wore a set of bracelets of immense value. The young man is now about to be married to her. She will not leave him on any account whatever; and if he is not a lucky dog, I don't know who is"

IRON BUSINESS AT CHICAGO.—A Company has been formed with a capital of $500,000, at Chicago, under the name of the Lake Superior Mining and Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of working Iron Mines, recently secured in behalf of the Company, on the shore of Lake Superior. The ore of these mines is said to be perfectly exhaustless for half a dozen generations, and the quality of it is so good that it has been hammered out into wrought iron without smelting. The railroad now in operation from Marquette to the Sharon Mines, runs within some six miles of the property belonging to the Company. Arrangements are making to put up eight smelting furnaces during the winter, and have them ready for business on the opening of navigation. A large rolling mill is also to be put under contract within a few weeks. It is intended also to have it ready for business at the earliest moment possible. Parties from the East are making arrangements to connect with the establishment the manufacture of hardware of various kinds.

WOOL AND ITS MANUFACTURE.—The consumption of wool in this country for the years 1853 and 1854, was about three hundred millions of pounds. Of this amount sixty millions of pounds were raised here, twenty one millions were imported in the raw state, and one hundred and nineteen millions in manufactured goods. Is it not apparent that by this system we are driving the products of our own country from the market, and inviting those of other countries? Just as good wool can be produced and just as fine cloth made in the United States as in any part of the world.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES.—The Rev. Luther Farnham read a paper before the New England Historic Genealogical Society the other evening, on the private libraries of Boston. He estimates that there are 300,000 volumes in private libraries within ten miles of the State House in that city, each of which contains 1000 volumes or upwards. Twelve of them contain 100,000 volumes, and ten 92,000. Some of these libraries are of great value from the character as well as number of books contained in them.

☞ **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 sep17

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The steamer Pacific arrived at Sandy Hook at half past six o'clock this morning. She brings seven days later dates.

An extraordinary excitement prevailed throughout England, amounting almost to a panic on the subject of war with the United States. The London Times, in a series of editorials started the subject, which, exaggerated by the provincial press, speedily obtained such dimensions that extras were issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports. General astonishment and regret was excited by the announcement, and energetic protests were made against the government forcing the country into a dangerous war. Our Liverpool agent telegraphed to Mr. Buchanan, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction:—

"LONDON, Friday night, Nov. 23, 1855—It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British government, and there is no foundation for such a report."

Notwithstanding this denial, an uneasy feeling remains upon the public mind.

Intelligence from the Crimea brings no stirring events. The Allies have returned from their advance to their previous positions, and were in expectation of an attack from the Russians. It is, nevertheless, very unlikely that any further operations will take place this season; both armies are preparing for the winter.

Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Perekop.

General Codrington has been appointed to the command of the British troops in the Crimea.

The difficulty between France and Naples has been settled.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3.—The following additional intelligence was received yesterday: Gen. Canrobert has embarked from Lubec for Stockholm in a French steamer.

A despatch from Dantzic states that the bulk of the allied fleet was about to proceed to Kiel.

A despatch received at St. Petersburgh states all the lines of the fleet of Kinburn had proceeded seaward, and that the Allies had attempted nothing new.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed to St. Petersburgh, on Thursday, that there was no new movement in the Crimea.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing from Berlin, alludes to peace, but in the diplomatic circles they are looked upon as unfounded, not only merely because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that empire discountenances the belief that Russia will make concessions to the demands of the western powers. On the other hand, all the letters from Vienna allude to rumors of peace.

The correspondence of the Daily News declares that Russia has positively intimated, at both the courts of the great German powers, her willingness to negotiate alone upon the basis of the four points and that of the allies of December 21. The latter are disinclined to resume the diplomatic conference, although the western powers have, at the same time, declared that they can only consent to such a step when there is a sure prospect of attaining a satisfactory result. It is added that Austria is very far from declining the co-operation of Prussia.

The Prussian Gazette of October 30th affirms that at this very moment the French government intimates at Vienna its readiness to negotiate with Russia on the basis of the four points, adding that it was resolved to continue the war, and re commence military operations next spring with redoubled energy, should a peace not be concluded. In the interim, the British government has prohibited the exportation to all foreign countries of saltpetre, nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash, muriate of potash and chlorate of potash.

The London Times states that the money market opened this morning at the closing quotations of Wednesday, but subsequently experienced an advance. The mercantile letters from Paris indicate an increased confidence.

The Liverpool Journal, of Saturday morning, in a second edition, dated 9 o'clock, A. M., says: "We have received a telegraphic message from London conveying the most serious intelligence, which we can vouch for, as the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of doubt. The country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to express itself decidedly on Her Majesty's ministers. An interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between Earl Clarendon and the American minister. The course assigned by our ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda was the report that Russian privateers were fitting out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied, and it is well known that this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to affairs in the Mosquito territory, and the existing business never gave a moment's uneasiness; never occasioned an angry word from the government at Washington, and never caused a solitary complaint against Mr. Crampton. The Mosquito question is the one which imperils the peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States. It has been for some time, the source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to provoke an open rupture; to quarrel about it would be madness.

From Washington City.

[WASHINGTON CITY, November 15.—Commodore Paulding has not yet received any instructions whatever regarding his visit to San Juan de Nicaragua, nor will they be such as to excite apprehension of another Greytown affair.

Gen. Cullom, a prominent American candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, has arrived, creating much excitement in the political circles. Senators Crittenden and Gwin have also arrived.

Adjournment of the Canal Board.

HARRISBURG, November 15.—The Canal Board adjourned yesterday, and Messrs. Mott and Hopkins left last evening; Mr. Forsyth left this afternoon It is understood that several subordinate appointments in Mahlon A. Kline's office are resolved not to make them public at present. Gen. Callahan, Superintendent of Allegheny Portage Railroad, has appointed John C. Ostarloh and Mr. Linton his assistants.

Thanksgiving in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Thanksgiving Day has been universally observed as a holiday, and the streets were thronged with pedestrians. The churches were also well attended.

☞ **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, 1856

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—*Gentlemen*—I write to you to sell, cut an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare Some time since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Bely, 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.

FLORENCE, 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 & DYCUS.

☞ 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 sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
nov12daw No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

☞ **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 parched 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, but 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

☞ **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.

Inhalation for Diseased Lungs.

The mode of Inhalation, in case 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 physicians, that *local* difficulties can only be successfully treated by *local* applications. 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, where lung and throat complaints have 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. sep4:2wdaw

☞ **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, corner of Market alley and Fifth street, and buy some of those elegant Fine Stockings, that make your feet feel 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

A. A. CARRIER.....S. S. CARRIER

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