Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 20.

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.

THE BRITISH QUESTION.

Some of our contemporaries are urging us to believe that an insult to this country by the British government is no cause for resentment, or for meeting the insult with open defiance. So think not we. There is no probability that England will venture upon a war with this country at present. Her people would starve and her cotton mills stop very soon after its commencement. There are commercial reasons in abundance why England cannot afford to provoke us to actual hostilities; and we only insist that the same reasons should be sufficient to prevent her from offering insults that may be merely designed as a harmless bravado. When she insults us defy her, and demand apology, and then her aristocracy will soon learn to treat this nation with the same respect that she manifests towards the strong nations of Europe. Whatever American Whig and Know Nothing papers may say in regard to the late provocation, certain it is that the English provincial papers and people considered it an insult that would be resented; and were seriously alarmed for the consequences. They did not know probably how strong an English party could always be found in this country whenever the Democracy is in power. But when they do know it they need not count much on its aid or influence. The great mass of the people of this country were resolved to be free and independent of England in 1776. The great mass of our people will be found equally resolved to be free from British insolence and interference in 1856. Eighty years of growth and prosperity has not tamed down the American spirit, or taught it that British bullying must be tamely endured.

All the people of this country demand is that the British government will mind its own business, and let us and our affairs alone. We seek not to interfere with her affairs. She has no right to interfere with ours. We offer her peace, commerce and friendship, but no entangling alliance, and no sympathy with any cause of her's in which we have no interest. She accepts our commercial friendship, and then claims the right to regulate our affairs with our neighbors, to cut off and obstruct our routes of commerce; and to "help our government enforce our neutrality laws." At the same time her minister at Washington, and her agents, are violating our neutrality laws by enlisting soldiers in our cities. All in favor of enduring any longer such "reciprocity" will please step to one side of the hall while we go to the other. We call for a division on the question; and have not a doubt that nine tenths of the people of this country will be with us in opinion. There is no danger of war. All that is wanting is a proper show of spirit and resolution, to relieve us from foreign impertinence.

In connection with this subject the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* avers that the main difficulty between our government and that of England now is in relation to Mr. Crampton, the British minister. If the testimony is to be credited, the trial and conviction of Hertz has brought out the fact clearly that the British minister set on foot those enlistments, and employed the agents for the work, and promised them safety and indemnity. Hertz, after conviction, made full confession which convicts Mr. Crampton not only of violating our laws, but of using most insulting language in reference to this country and government. He thinks the popular voice in this country is not worth minding, and that "*if a house falls in Liverpool the whole United States trembles!*" If this confession of Hertz is true, and it is treated as true, we think it shows pretty clearly how thoroughly the British government thinks this country is under subjection to John Bull; and that if they violate our laws they have only to send over a fleet to induce us to smother our resentment.

We annex this confession of Hertz, and hope it will be read.

This confession of Hertz states that he had repeated interviews with Mr. Crampton, and that on the 5th of February he received a letter asking him to come to Washington. His narrative proceeds thus:

"I went some days afterwards, say three or four days, to Washington, and saw Mr. Crampton at his private residence; he was indisposed. I told him I had received his letter and desired to know what I had to do. Mr. Crampton replied—'I have received a letter from Lord Clarendon, which contains the statement that the British Government has made arrangements to establish depots at some place in Canada, on the frontier of the United States, in order to receive the men who may be procured in the United States. In pursuance of this information, I have sent my special messenger to the Governor General of Canada and to the Commanding General of the troops in Canada, (whose name I believe is Roy,) requesting them to designate the places where depots may be established for the reception of persons who may be procured in the United States. I informed Mr. Crampton that I had incurred expenses already by coming twice to Washington, and that I would have to waste more time until the messenger returned, and that I would have to neglect my business; I, therefore, requested him to refund to me the expenses already incurred by me. Mr. Crampton replied, 'I have at present no money at my disposal, and have no authority to give you any, but I am certain you will be paid not only for your services, but that your expenses will be repaid to you.'

"I asked Mr. Crampton what was to be done. How is the matter to be conducted? He said: 'As far as I know, there is a law in the United States—*it is, however, not difficult to evade the law*, because who can prevent you from sending laborers to Canada, but we must take care to do this in such a way that it shall not appear in defiance of the government. My idea is, further, that if you have twenty-five or thirty men together, either yourself or some other confidential person should take them direct by railroad to Montreal, where, I think, a depot may be erected.'

"I then asked him 'When do you think this matter will commence?' Mr. Crampton said, 'I cannot say precisely yet, because my messenger will perhaps be prevented from returning to Washington for some very soon, as the roads are obstructed by ice and snow. It is possible that he will call on you at Philadelphia on his return from Canada, and will give you the necessary information. In the meantime you may call on our Consul, Mr. Matthew, in Philadelphia, and he, Mr. M., will probably be able to give you the necessary instruction.' The conversation with regard to the procuring of men was finished, but I again reverted to the law bearing upon the subject. I asked him, 'How am I backed in case a charge is brought against me? I have a wife and children.' Mr. Crampton replied, '*First, that the law was exceeding lax*; and secondly, that if anything should happen, the British Government would not allow any one to suffer who had been engaged in assisting them in furnishing the men.' I replied that 'The popular voice is against this matter;' but Mr. Crampton said, '*Never mind about this popular voice; if a house in Liverpool falls, the whole United States trembles.*' After Mr Crampton had given me such assurances, and had used the expression, 'I give you my word as a gentleman, that nothing unpleasant shall happen to you,' I then made up my mind to act for the British Government. Before I left, Mr. Crampton assured me that he would make such arrangements with me as would enable me to procure men, and send them to their destination."

The shippers of gold from California to New York, it is said, have paid between three and four millions of dollars to the New York insurance companies in the last five years; while the aggregate losses of the insurers have not exceeded $200,000.

THE NEWS.

Cannel coal has been discovered in La Salle county, Illinois.

The Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange last Saturday pledged a subscription of $25,000 to the stock of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.

Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co. have obtained a judgment for $85,727 against the city of St. Louis, for damages arising out of an injunction case.

Two of the most prominent Free Soil members of the United States Senate, in early life taught school in the State of Georgia, viz: Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, and William H. Seward, of New York.

We learn, says the Chicago Citizen, that the fall sown wheat looks vigorous and thrifty as the most croaking farmer could desire. The plentiful rains have been as good as guano in rooting the crop to stand the severities of the winter.

According to the Chicago Journal there has been shipped, since the opening of navigation to the present time, thirteen millions one hundred and sixty-two bushels of grain. This does not include shipments by railroad. Over seven and a half millions of the above amount consisted of corn, and upwards of four and a half millions of wheat.

A call has been made for a State Convention of the Democracy of Indiana, to meet at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Presidential Electors, and four delegates to the Democratic National Convention for the State at large; and also to determine how the district delegates to that body shall be chosen.

Judge Don Piatt, late U. S. Secretary of Legation at Paris, has published a card denying the report, which came from a foreign correspondent of the New York Times, that he had left Paris in debt to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars. He says his debts do not amount to one eighth of that sum, and that they are altogether a private affair. He also intimates this report was started from private spleen by the aforementioned correspondent.

A nice little affair of honor was nipped in the bud at Schuylkill Haven, last Friday. A party from Pottsville—Col. Wetherill and Mr. Adolf Moore as principals, and Mr. Eli Bowen and Dr. Hagor as seconds—were on the point of "seeking the bubble reputation even at the pistol's mouth," when a police officer stepped up and in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania arrested the entire party. It grew out of a ball room difficulty.

SOMETHING GOOD OUT OF ENGLAND.—We are not slow to condemn old England for her funkeyism and partiality toward my Lord Tomnoddy and my Lord Ernest Vane; but this does not imply that there can "no good come out of Nazareth." Sir John D. Paul and his partners, Messrs. Strahan and Bates, who were for many years leading London bankers, failed some time since, and disclosed that they had, when pressed for money, disposed of securities placed in their hands on deposit, and applied the money to their own necessities. They were arrested and tried for the offence, and we learn by this mail that the sentence pronounced upon them is fourteen years transportation. Sir John D. Paul was a baronet, a magistrate, a leading member of the church, and of several religious and charitable societies; his connections, as well as those of his partners, were highly respectable and influential. Yet they have been sentenced to the same punishment as would have been allotted to them if they had been the lowest criminals. There is a lesson in the sentence by which we may profit. Such swindles as that of Strahan, Paul & Bates have not been unknown in this country; but when were our Schuylers and other extensive operators ever sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment, or even four?

NOT MUCH PORK FOR A SHILLING.—Macaulay's new volume, instead of bringing down the history of England to the cotton spinning era, is said to cover only four years of the reign of William and Mary! The historian must have weaved a good deal of the romance of history into this four years reign or the reader will find it rather dull—otherwise Young America will hardly have patience to wade through a thousand pages of the reign of a Dutch King two centuries ago—particularly after perusing the second volume, containing as it does a history of men and events the most stirring since the settlement of Britain by the Saxons. Unless Providence spares Mr. Macaulay to the good old age of Methuselah it is not likely he will be able to bring down the record to the siege of Sebastopol.

BREADSTUFF SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of flour and grain to Great Britain since the 1st September last are represented by the commercial circulars, and compared with the three preceding years, as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn
1855	195,252	1,244,038	498,668
1854	2,675	16,853	1,082,833
1853	254,026	2,801,387	111,682
1852	212,375	1,488,124	29,776

The exports of cotton continue large, amounting to 292,000 bales for the season, against only 158,020 last year; and the receipts 500,000 against 321,000.

THE MERCURY DOWN.—The cold snap of yesterday was in striking contrast with the balmy Indian Summer which we have been delighting in for a fortnight past. It is suggestive of an extra pair of blankets o'nights, a grateful thought of blazing coal fires, griddles full of smoking buckwheat cakes, and easy comfort generally. Some fellow who is *au fait* in these matters, says:

Spring has passed o'er us since a year ago,
Summer has crowned us with her perfumed flowers;
Autumn our storehouse filled—and now
Will soon suggest new flannel shirts and drawers,
And gloves, and warmer counterpanes—a cup
Of something hot at night, and "tucking up."

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Pennsylvania.*—Postmaster General Campbell orders the following appointments:—At Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa., appoint Jacob A. Christy postmaster, vice Susan Barnard, deceased. Discontinue the office at East Hawkley, Wayne county, Pa. Appoint Morgan Hartman postmaster, Belleville, Mifflin county, vice H. S. McNabel, declined.

THE Harrisburg *Union* of last week contains a communication from a correspondent, nominating Dr. Jonas R. M'Clintock, of this county, for United States Senator.

U. S. GOVERNMENT STOCK.—It is stated that some $95,000 of U. S. government stocks came over from England in the last steamer for redemption, under the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury, offering to pay gold for them. The Washington Star suggests that the war articles of the London Times are probably designed not only to check the disposition of English capitalists to send money over here for investment, on account of the existing disturbed state of English financial affairs, but also to frighten them as far as possible into increasing the stock of bullion in England, by realizing at once, through the sale of such American securities as they now hold.

THE WAR OF 1812.—*National Convention.*—Hon. J. B. Sutherland, president of the convention held in 1856 has issued a call for the defenders of the country in the war of 1812, who met last January in the city of Washington, to assemble there again on the approaching anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, pursuant to the resolution adopted at their last session, to which time and place the convention adjourned. As many of the delegates have gone to their last account since the adjournment, it is recommended that additional delegates be chosen. Many important propositions will be presented to the consideration of the convention.

[From the Ladies' Visitor.]

THE LOVE LETTER.

[CONCLUDED.]

Pshaw! somebody else had won her already, and if it had not been so, how could *he* hope to be beloved by such a girl. Neither his wealth nor elegance of manners would be sufficient to gain the heart of Flora. She would despise his indolent, aimless life, as much as, just now he himself did.

But why should he not be worthy of her, or some one like her? He, too, had talents and might do good. The letter had inspired him, he would exert himself and some day, perhaps, he might meet Flora and tell her what her letter had done for him. Carlisle was not so large that he could not find her out; at any rate, as John had not got the letter, *he* would go to Elm street and attend to her commissions.

There might have been something besides pure benevolence in this resolution; he might have hoped to get a clue to the unknown; but it isn't best to pry too closely into *motives* when the *act* is good.

At any rate, Robert Tracy was soon in Elm street, among a lot of tumble-down, rickety old buildings, swarming with dirty pigs, and equally numerous and dirty children. He inquired for Mrs. O'Reilly's residence, and was shown a house a little further on; he entered it, making his way through the dark passage with difficulty, but, guided by the loud and angry tones of a female voice, he reached at last a small room, and rapped at the door, which was a little ajar. His summons was obeyed by a stout, red-faced virago, who answered to the affirmative to his inquiry if she was Mrs. O'Reilly.

What to say next, was the question; he mustered up courage, and declared that he was sent by Miss Flora to see her sick daughter Nora.

"Och, this, it's a doctor that yeez is," replied the woman, to whom Miss Flora's name seemed familiar, "but its me first cousin that ye're after seeing, Bridget Brady, and not myself at all, at all. Just go up them stairs, and when ye git to the top, it's the door forninst yeez."

Robert gladly escaped from Mrs. O'Reilly, who exhaled a perfume of rum and onions not at all agreeable to his delicate nostrils, and, at the risk of breaking his neck, ascended the broken staircase.

A gentle voice bade him enter, in answer to his rap, and he obeyed the request. The room was small, but scrupulously clean, and in the young girl who laid on a small pallet, he recognized Nora. He approached her, and stated, as before, that he had been sent by Miss Flora.

"And is it Miss Flora Mason that ye mane?"

"Yes, replied Tracy, delighted to find out who he did mean, and then he went on to question the girl as delicately as possible as to her wants.

She was not at all reserved; told of the kindness of Miss Flora in supplying her wants, and said that now her mother had got work again, though it was rather lonely for her while she was out washing, they would get along very well.

It was evident that the girl was in a consumption, but she was very cheerful, and wiped away the tears that would come when she spoke of "being a burden to her old mother."

Robert did not very well know what to say. It was rather new business for him to be at the sick beds of the poor, but he said a few kind words, and put a bill into the girl's hand as he bade her good-bye.

During his conversation with her, she had told some other families, and told him that Mrs. Gallagher was in great distress; that her drunken husband had stolen the money she had put away for the rent, and it must be paid that day or they would be turned out into the street.

Robert now bent his steps in this quarter, and left the poor woman showering blessings on his head, even after he had lost sight of her door. It was a new but a very pleasurable sensation that the young Tracy experienced on leaving Elm street. He had never before received so much enjoyment from the expenditure of any sum of money, as from this small amount. He returned to his office, which might more appropriately have been called his smoking room, and began to rummage over his law books. He really read a few pages in Blackstone, though I am afraid he did not give it his undivided attention. Not long after this came off a grand soirée at Mr. Raleigh's where Robert Tracy became introduced to Miss Flora Mason, and to Miss Lizzie's incpressible annoyance, to the girl, just emancipated from school, he paid most marked attention. She was not pretty, but aside from this, all he had imagined her to be—a cheerful, sprightly and unaffected girl, whom he had admired very much; and after that evening he paid frequent visits to her father's residence, and as he came to know her better, it required constant reflection on *John* to prevent his actually falling in love with her.

He looked on all young men rejoicing in that name with suspicion, but, to his surprise, no one of them seemed more highly favored than the rest.

The mystery was solved at last; by casual inquiries he discovered that her cousin John Somers, a young lawyer, had recently gone West. He was the rival, then, and from all he could learn of him, every way worthy of her. Everybody liked him and wished him well except Robert Tracy, and he, it must be confessed, so far from joining the rest of mankind in these good wishes, really at times wished him worse things than the fever and ague, though *that* would have been bad enough for any ordinary degree of malignity. Yet, notwithstanding Robert Tracy's inhumanity towards John Somers, his benevolence continued in its usual active exercise in Elm street. He found out and relieved many cases of suffering, and assisted many in obtaining situations, who were idle, not from indolence but from inability to get work.

He had become a close student, and had already gained considerable practice, and the reputation of a rising young man.

So passed away more than a year.

It was just before Christmas, and Robert, who was going to treat himself to making the most useful presents he could procure to his *protegés*, was just emerging from one of those dwellings, where he had been to discover what was most needed, when the sudden apparition of Flora Mason, just opposite, rooted him to the spot.

She, on her part, seemed equally astonished, but almost immediately regained her self possession, and exclaimed, "Can it be possible that you, Mr. Tracy, are the young gentleman of whom I have heard so much here?"

Robert was silent; he blushed, as if caught in some disreputable act, but his very looks confirmed Flora in her suspicions.

"But I have a grave charge to make against you," she continued, laughing. "You declared that Miss Flora sent you, so I have been credibly informed by the good people who have detailed the circumstances against you. When did I send you, sir? I have no recollection of the fact."

"But you did, Miss Flora," replied Robert in his turn recovering himself; and drawing out the letter which we have already read, and which he carried very suspiciously near his heart, he handed it to the writer.

It was now her turn to blush, and cheeks, neck, and brow were crimson, as Robert went on to tell her what an effect it had had upon him. He did more—he declared his love for her, concluding, "Forgive this avowal, Miss Flora; I know how hopeless is my love for you; yet vain as it is, I do not regret it. It has roused the better part of my nature, and whatever in the future I may be, I owe to your influence. God bless you for that! May you be happy! Farewell!"

His voice was choked, and tears stood in his eyes; he pressed her hand warmly and turned away.

But Flora recalled him.

"Mr. Tracy," said she, "let me explain. This letter is not what you suppose it to be. It is nothing more nor less than a school composition, which I lost in the street. Our teacher, who had a great many queer notions, bid us all write a love letter one week, and this was mine."

"And John," interrupted Robert.

"Exists only in imagination," replied Flora.

What Robert Tracy said next, and what Flora replied, it is quite unnecessary to repeat. Suffice it to say, that her first genuine love letter began "My dear Robert," and that even when they were old enough to have outlived the age of romance, a sedate old married couple, they still cherished the yellow, time-worn pages of Flora's first love letter.

Dollars 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

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Hair burned or injured by other dyes, faded or variegated hair, all restored and made beautifully brown or black, without a chance of injury, by BATCHELOR'S, at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York, where it is made, sold, or applied, (in nine private rooms.)

Sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. nov16dew

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post

Fire and Loss of Life.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 19.—About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the china store of James L. McDowell, evidently originating from an incendiary. The walls fell while the firemen were actively engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, and a number of persons were buried in the ruins. Five dead bodies have been taken out, and five others were seriously injured, one of whom has since died. The search for other bodies is still going on. The loss is about $15,000. Much excitement has been caused by the sad calamity.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The fire at M'Dowell's store, it is said, was caused by deliberate incendiarism. Candles saturated with camphene and tracks of gunpowder, leading to the crates, were found. McDowell and two of his clerks have been arrested, charged with the incendiarism, and much excitement exists. McDowell had $20,000 insurance; the value of the stock is said to be but $5,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 19 —The Cahawba, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived this morning with dates to the 13th. Business was dull. The price of Sugars had declined a trifle, and the market was dull. The stock on hand is 40,000 boxes. Freights dull. The health of the city is good, and political affairs are quiet. The Cahawba brings upwards of $100,000 in specie.

Owing to a derangement of the mails between Mobile and Montgomery, the New Orleans mails of the 9th and 10th were put on board the Cahawba, as well as the mail for the English steamer to sail on Wednesday from Boston.

The U. S. store ship Relief arrived this morning from Rio Janeiro. She brings power for the trials of S. W. Spencer, late chief mate of the clipper ship Sea Witch, on a charge of murdering Capt Frazier of said ship.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting this morning in reference to the seizure of the bark Maury, and the course of the British government relative thereto. The British Consul at this port was severely denounced, and a committee was appointed to investigate the facts of the case.

Marine Disasters.

CHICAGO, November 19.—On Friday night and Sunday morning there was a severe gale from the eastward on this part of the Lake. The schooner Reindeer, with a cargo of brick, went ashore on Saturday morning half a mile north of the piers. She is probably a total loss; she was owned by Capt. Gilmore & Benj. Phelps, of Milwaukie. The schooner St Lawrence went ashore at Grasso Point, Friday night, she will probably be got off; she is owned by John Ackert, of this city. The schooner W. A. Small, Hooker, was on the beach just north of the pier.

Attempted Murder and Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD, November 19.—An unsuccessful attempt at murder and robbery was made in this city last night. Two men gained admittance to the Pynchon Bank building during the day, and on the entrance of the clerk at night, attempted to murder him. They stabbed the clerk, but the latter created alarm by shouting, and his assailants fled. The clerk was not seriously wounded.

Missouri Legislature.

ST LOUIS, MO., November 19.—In our Legislature, on Saturday last, a resolution to go into an election for United States Senator on the last Monday of the present month was read twice, and after an elaborate discussion and much feeling from members, was passed.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The weekly statement of the city banks show an increase of $447,000 in specie, and a decrease of $424,000 in loans, $147,000 in circulation, and $459,000 in specie.

Suicide of a Mineralogist.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—E. Dubost, an eminent mineralogist of North Carolina, committed suicide at Kensington in this city to-day. The rash act was caused by pecuniary embarrassment.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—The river had risen ten feet to-day; however, it has fallen 18 inches; another rise is expected.

What do the Physicians say?—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use, even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines) cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy:

LUD, Stark county, O., January 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both in children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

Caution.—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.,
nov17daw 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 reduced to 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

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

Call at No. 104 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.

MORGAN & CO., 101 Wood street.
oct16

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. 104 Wood st.
Next house to the new Presbyterian Church.
sep8 One door from Sixth street.

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 " 3 and 8 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 23, 1855. (jy24)

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD,
BEING THE
Continuation of the Ohio and Penna. R. R.
TO FORT WAYNE,
THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN MILES FROM PITTSBURGH.

Trains connect at Crestline, *without detention, with all the Trains on the Ohio and Penna. Road*, and also at 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,	
Tiffin,	Findlay.	

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

J. B. STRAUGHAN, Sup't.
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A. A. CARRIER..... S. S. CARRIER

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AGENTS
STATE
MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO
OF BALTIMORE.
CAPITAL.....$250,000.

GIRARD
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
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CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $200,000.

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MARINE INSURANCE.
FIRE RISKS.
Manufacturers' Insurance Company
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CHARTER PERPETUAL—GRANTED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Chartered Capital, $500,000.
FIRE, MARINE AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION.
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ORRIN ROGERS, Secretary.
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PITTSBURGH OFFICE, No. 58 Water street.

J. NEWTON JONES, Agent.

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WM. B. HAYS & CO.,
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Green and Black Teas, warranted to give satisfaction.

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BLACKS.	GREENS.
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English Breakfast—50, 75c and $1 ⅌ lb.	Imperial and Gunpowder—50, 62, 75 and $1 ⅌ lb.

Green and Black Teas of all grades put up in metallic packages expressly for the trade, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

COFFEE—Prime Java and Rio Coffee, green and roasted.

SUGARS—Lovering's Crushed and Pulverized Sugars; prime N. O. Sugar.

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