Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 21.

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 NEWS.

The imports of Dry Goods at the port of New York last week were $1,200,601, against $671,122, the corresponding week last year.

Hugh Kirkland, the street preacher, was arrested in Cincinnati last Sunday, for low and ribald language used in one of his beautiful tirades.

The subscriptions to the Steubenville and Indiana railroad in Philadelphia amount to $68,000—$20,000 by a number of book publishing firms, $25,000 by the Corn Exchange, and $23,000 by sundry other citizens.

The coal dug from the mines of Pennsylvania the past year is over six million of tons. This is worth at market at least four dollars per ton, or twenty million dollars—a larger amount than the entire Wheat crop of Ohio most years.

A bloody and fatal affray occurred in Doniphan, Kansas Territory, a few weeks since, in which a Free Soiler named Collins was shot through the heart by a man named Laughlin, and several others were more or less hurt. It grew out of the ill feeling between the free and slave State men. If the account given by a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican is true, Collins was the aggressor.

The New York Post publishes a letter from France, received by the Pacific, which says it is understood in official circulars that the Emperor of France had made his Will, which provides that in case of the death of the child to which the Empress is shortly expected to give birth, or in case of the death of Napoleon III, without any direct heir, France is again to become a Republic under the Presidency of Prince Napoleon.

THE JOURNAL.—That remarkable phenomenon, the Pittsburgh *Journal*, affects to have discovered another "inconsistency" in the *Post*. We shall not generally reply to such silly charges; but this one may have a moment's attention.

We said that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as a party, had never formally endorsed the Nebraska bill as a Democratic measure. Some Democratic members of Congress from this State voted for it, and some against it. That is well known. No Pennsylvania State Convention has endorsed it in form, and Democrats, of course, were at liberty to entertain whatever opinion they saw fit in regard to its wisdom and expediency. This we have always said, and it is undoubtedly true.

It was nevertheless true that it was, in fact, a Democratic measure. That is, northern and southern Democrats made it so by their votes. While not a test of Democracy, it owes its existence to Democratic votes. The *Post* supported it, and believes it right yet. But, if our next neighbor thought otherwise, he was no less a Democrat on that account. If any one is smart enough to find inconsistency in that we will leave him to the complacent enjoyment of his own fancied brilliancy of intellect. Hug yourself, neighbor, you are a great logician—in your own estimation. We advise you next time to try and

"divide
A hair 'twixt north and northwest side."

ANOTHER COMPARISON.

The Pittsburgh *Journal*, of the 20th, says:

"We have been in some doubt as to whether it is worth while to write or copy anything more about the ridiculous hubbub relative to a war with Great Britain, but have concluded that, as so much smoke indicated a fire somewhere, we may as well present a few gleanings from official sources, and there let the matter rest."

Now, see what the New York *Times*, also an opposition paper, but one of the best conducted, says on the same subject:

"We are now on the eve of a Presidential Message, and although we have authentic and positive assurances from official sources that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain are undisturbed, we cannot reasonably calculate that the Executive will fall in treating the Central American, British Recruiting, and other questions of international interest, with proper dignity and firmness. He will probably feel it due to the popular sentiment of the country that other Powers, including Great Britain, should be given to understand, that upon all these questions we tolerate, on this Continent, no European interference, and fear no blustering words or menacing acts of intimidation from any European State. Firm and pointed language on our Foreign policy, in the forthcoming Message, need work no mischief or cause the slightest embarrassment to the regular movements of trade or finance, either before or after a response from the organs of public opinion abroad."

The *Journal*, it will be seen, has concluded now to let the matter rest. We think he should do so. He has sufficiently illustrated the "intensity" of his Americanism.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The New York *Evening Post* a few days ago had an article of great length and of considerable research, arguing that the Pacific Railroad was impracticable. It founded its objections on the fact that neither of the great through routes running into New York and Baltimore were paying concerns, although with the advantage of traversing a thickly settled country, and having necessarily a much heavier passenger and freight business than the Pacific road could expect to have for a long while. Besides, this writer contends, the expenses of running locomotives and cars on the Pacific road would be at least treble, as coal (the only fuel that could be used) would cost from $25 to $30 per ton at many points. The same paper in Monday's issue suggests as a substitute that "the United States ought to establish a line of military posts along at least one of the emigrant routes across the Rocky Mountains, and construct a military highway, which would serve as a means of communication from post to post, and at the same time render the journey of the emigrant, always toilsome, less fatiguing and dangerous." And furthermore, that "these posts should not be more than one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles distant from each other, and should be capable of furnishing the emigrant with supplies to continue his journey, as well as protection for himself and property.

A NEW COMMERCIAL PAPER.—We have received several numbers of a new Commercial paper published in Louisville by Fiske and Cassday. It is neatly printed, about two thirds the size of the MORNING POST, and is called the *Commercial Review and Prices Current*. It has become an absolute necessity for every city doing a wholesale business to have one of these Commercial newspapers, for the purpose of furnishing merchants who trade with those cities a reliable and convenient quotation of all articles there kept in market. Boston has two such Commercial newspapers, New York three or four, Philadelphia two, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and Louisville each one. The price of the Louisville *Commercial Review* is $8,00 per annum.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.—The Rev. Mr. Vandevelde, the Catholic Bishop of Natchez, Miss., fell a victim to yellow fever a few days ago. The deceased recently met with an accident by which one of his legs was badly fractured.

Comparative Railroad Receipts for October—The Pennsylvania Central.

The four great through routes, viz:—the Pennsylvania Central, New York and Erie, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio—have published their receipts for October, 1855, and all of which show a handsome increase on the same month of last year. They are as follows:

	Oct., '54.	Oct., '55.	Increase.
Pennsylvania Central	$333,236	$474,134	$140,898
Baltimore and Ohio	359,610	422,436	63,826
New York and Erie	539,099	603 000	63,910
New York Central	649,420	726,759	77,339

The lengths of those roads respectively, with their receipts per mile, for the last month, are as follows:

	Receipts for Oct., '55.	Length.	Receipts per mile.
Pennsylvania Central	$474,134	236	$2,009
Baltimore and Ohio	422,436	382	1,106
New York and Erie	603,000	464	1,296
New York Central	726,759	534	1,361

It will be seen by the above that the Pennsylvania Central's gross receipts per mile, in October, 1855, were considerably over one-half more than any of her rivals. But this is not all. The net earnings are still more in favor of our road as the grades are much lighter and consequently the expenses of running are not so heavy. We will take last year as an example:

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL (236 miles.)

Its cost is	$17,158,495
" stock is	12,104,820
" debt is	6,965,884
" gross receipts are	3,409 192
" expenditures are	1,431,655
Net earnings	1,977 537

Or $8,379 per mile.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO (382 miles.)

Its cost is	$22,218,849
" stock is	13,118,902
" debt is	10,807,659
" gross receipts are	3,645,609
" expenditures are	2,178,469
Net earnings	1,472,150

Or $3,863 per mile.

NEW YORK AND ERIE (464 miles.)

Its cost is	$33,439,483
" stock is	10,028,958
" debt is	25,126,669
" gross receipts are	5,351,037
" expenditures	2,545,011
Net earnings	2,806,126

Or $6,470 per mile.

NEW YORK CENTRAL (534 miles.)

Its cost is	$35 907,374
" stock is	23,067,451
" debt is	11,947,123
" gross receipts are	5,918 834
" expenditures	3,088,041
Net earnings	2,730,293

Or $5,111 per mile.

The Ohio river being dried up nearly all of last year, it is hardly a fair comparison, as the Lakes from which the New York roads drew their supplies were not affected by the drouth; yet notwithstanding this the Pennsylvania Central is decidedly ahead. This year it will be even more so from the indications of the first ten months.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK.

The London *Telegraph* bears the following fair testimony in regard to the late conduct of the people and governments of the United States and England:

"The American people have, since the commencement of the war with Russia, evinced towards us the most honorable neutrality. Where are those swarms of 'long, low, black, piratical-looking' Yankee privateers, who were to fall upon our commerce like a scourge? Where those buccaneering expeditions into Canada?—where those tumultuous assemblages of lawless *b'hoys*, who were to have urged upon their government the advantage of a war with England, as England's perplexity was to be America's opportunity. All these prophecies have notoriously proven the wild vagaries of the *Times* newspaper. But this much let us remember, and forget it not, at the present moment, that the high-minded English nation hired low ruffians to proceed to the United States, and recruit men from the Five Points and German gin shops, to enter our Foreign Legion. Our Ambassador at Washington, our Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia encouraged *those infamous and disgraceful proceedings, in open violation of the neutrality laws of the United States* We must, forsooth, send over Colonial braggarts into the States to organize so admirable a plan. Joe Howe, and others of his loving fraternity, were despatched posthaste by that stock example of a Governor, Sir Gaspard le Marchant—more fit for Governorship of a military prison than a British Maritime Power—to sow the seeds of a very "well broth" between us and the citizens of the United States.

"Instead of our bouncing and flustering, it is the Government at Washington that has the right to demand the instant recall of our Ambassador at that Court, and also the recall of the Governor of Nova Scotia; for it is those two worthies who have nearly embroiled England and America in a revolting struggle."

In regard to the standing and character of the *Telegraph* as a newspaper, the correspondent of the New York *Times* makes the following remarks:

"The *Telegraph* asserts, and without contradiction, that next to the "Thunderer," it has the largest circulation of any London Press, and, upon this ground disputes the right of the *Times* to speak for England. It is entitled also to weight, because articles bear internal evidence of official sources of information to which its cotemporaries have not access, as will be seen by any one who carefully reads its "leaders" for the days of the dates above mentioned. Indeed, the *Telegraph* was the first to announce the reinforcement of the West India fleet; and its paragraph on that subject reached the State Department by the steamer preceeding that which has been so extensively copied from the *Chronicle*."

HERE IS A COMPARISON.

We present below an extract from the London *Telegraph*, one of the most widely circulated of English papers. It claims to speak for England as authoritatively as the *Times*, and much more truly expresses English public opinion. Our neighbors, who are saying that we should feel no resentment at late English insults, should read this rebuke of their shameful disregard for our country's honor. "Nothing has happened worth noticing," says our flashy neighbor of the *Journal*. Now see what one of the best of English papers says on the same subject. Here it is:—

"WHAT GREAT BRITAIN OUGHT TO DO.—We have grossly violated the laws of the United States. We have committed an offence for which we should at once offer reparation; for there is no surer indication of the greatness of a nation than its willingness to redress an injury which it may have inflicted. *Our Government should at once recall Mr. Crampton from Washington*, Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT from Halifax, cancel the appointment of Mr. HINCKS to Barbadoes, and salute the American flag.

"If we act like men we shall avert a direful calamity. Let us but rise in our stirrups and refuse that reparation so justly demanded, and a war may break forth, the end of which, we can predict, will be the total annihilation of the Colonial possessions of the British Crown. Let us pause while there is yet time, and pocketing pride, show to the world that we can afford to be magnanimous."

Such is the difference of opinion between an English editor in London, and the "*intensely American*" Know Nothing editor of the Pittsburgh *Journal*.

A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.—We don't know how a person can spend an hour or two more pleasantly than by dropping into Masonic Hall and taking a glance at New York—the grand commercial metropolis of this continent—as it moves by in brilliant panorama. Mr. Bullard, in his painting, gives one a complete picture of life, as it appears on Broadway and some other of the principal thoroughfares. There is Horace Greeley, in his never-to-be-forgotten old white coat, in friendly confab with N. P. Willis, who, like a true dandy, is dressed in the first style of fashion; the Tombs; the Astor House; Castle Garden—everything as natural as can be, even to the coloring of the buildings. We repeat, if any of our readers wish to spend an hour agreeably—and at the same time get a very complete view of New York—let him drop into Masonic Hall and take a look at Bullard's Panorama. It will be on exhibition every evening this week. On Thanksgiving day it will be exhibited at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at 8 P. M., and at 7 in the evening.

The Consequences of a War Between England and the United States.

The following article, from a late Liverpool paper, we have reason to believe, is from the pen of a brother of one of the British Privy Council. It presents some considerations which will get through the hair of those whom they may concern, before either appeals to the last argument of nations:

"A war between England and the United States would have so much the character of a grand act of national insanity, that we cannot bring ourselves to believe that either nation will allow it to be committed. The following considerations affecting the two countries ought to render such a contest impossible:

"England is at present engaged in a war which costs her thirty to forty millions a year, and is adding about twenty millions a year to her already enormous national debt. A war with the United States would double her expenses, and leave her at the end of it, with a national debt of a thousand to twelve hundred millions of pounds sterling.

"England has already an urgent necessity for every soldier whom she can raise, for service in the Crimea; but if she goes to war with the United States, she must find 50,000 or 60,000 additional soldiers, or abandon her possessions in America; for, loyal as are the people of Canada, and of the British West Indies, it is not to be supposed that they will either be able or willing to resist the whole military force of the United States, year after year, during a long and deperate war, without the aid of a powerful English army.

"England is at present dependent on the United States for three-fourths of the cotton which employs her manufacturing population; and, if any considerable quantity of grain or flour is to be obtained from anywhere, this year, it will be from the United States and from Canada. A war with America, therefore, means bread at starvation prices, and half our manufacturing population starving and rioting in our streets.

"England, at present, every year sends abroad manufactured goods, and other products of British industry, of the value of a hundred millions sterling, and receives an equal amount of products of foreign industry in return. All this prodigious amount of national wealth, with the ships which convey it, will become lawful prize to a swarm of American privateers from the day on which war is declared.

"In addition to the miseries and the crimes which such a war will produce during its continuance, it will leave behind it the most deadly hate, between the people of England and a people of a kindred race, who will, in a few years, form a great community, of a hundred millions of souls, stretching across the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans

"Such will be the losses of England in a war with the United States; and now let us see what will be the losses of the United States in a war with England.

"The people of the United States, at the present time, pay no direct taxes for government purposes, and have no national debt, (worth speaking, of.) Whatever taxes they pay, are in the form of ad valorem duties on imports. A war with England would treble their expenses, and destroy all their present sources of national revenue. A revenue of at least thirty millions would be required to carry on an offensive war against Canada and New Brunswick, to fit out a large navy, and to defend the coast of the United States, from Maine to Texas, and from the southern point of California to the northern extremity of Oregon. Grinding, direct taxation, and enormous loans, raised at high rates of interest, could alone meet the expenses of such a war. A national debt, bearing a strong family likeness to the national debt of England, would, in future, form part of the lot of every American citizen.

"The property of the people of the United States is at present fully as much scattered abroad as that of that of the people of England, and, therefore, would be as much liable to be plundered by privateers. The United States look to England and the English colonies to purchase half their exportable products, and, by purchasing so large a part, to give a remunerating value to the whole. With this great outlet closed, American industry would lose its reward, and American property its value.

"The question of slavery in the United States, already full of difficulty, would become frightfully dangerous; for one of the first consequences of such a war as that which is now spoken of, would be the abolition of slavery in Cuba, which would create a prodigious ferment amongst the negro race everywhere.

"The United States are at peace with all the world now, but they could scarcely go to war with England under present circumstances, without going to war with France, Spain, Turkey, and Denmark, or without great risk of a war with Austria, which has neither forgotten nor forgiven the affair at Smyrna. Russia is the only ally that the United States could rely on, and Russia has quite enough to do to defend herself.

"The United States are not armed, and could not develope their warlike resources in less than one or two years. England and France are fully armed; and the destruction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and the capture of Sebastopol, liberates fifteen to twenty steam line-of-battle ships for any other service. The Russians have not a single line of battle ship afloat in the Black Sea.

"Such is a fair and frank statement of what both countries would be likely to lose by a war. What either of them would gain, we will leave others to say, not being able ourselves to perceive any possible gain to either country. If there is any real danger of war, the people of England and the United States ought to take the matter out of the hands of their rulers, and to declare, unequivocally, that no such fratricidal conflict shall take place."

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE TELEGRAPH.

The New York *Herald* announces a new telegraphic invention and the formation of a new telegraphic company, composed of some of the staunchest business men of the country, who propose to themselves the task of entirely revolutionizing the whole telegraphic business of this continent; and to perform which, it has ample cash means, large enterprise, an appreciation of the wants of the public, and the sole ownership of the patent for this country of the most wonderful instrument for telegraphic purposes ever invented, viz: To the Electro-Magnetic Printing Telegraph, invented by David E. Hughes, of Kentucky. The *Herald* adds:—

Most of our readers will recollect the description given in the *Herald*, a few months ago, of the Hughes instrument. Since that description was published, one of these instruments has been in New York, where its capabilities were fully tested in presence of numerous competent judges. We should hardly dare to give publicity to the statements of the wonderful powers of this machine, as manifested in their presence, did we not know that the persons making them are entitled to the fullest credence. Its most prominent points of excellence are: reliability, economy, speed and accuracy. In these respects it is so far ahead of any machine now in use, that a comparison with them is out of the question. It will print, as we are told, from three to five hundred letters, or from fifty to one hundred words in a minute, without the possibility of error. It will send two messages simultaneously, in opposite directions, over the same wire. It works with the most perfect security—that is, it will send a communication from the point of departure direct to its destination, without the possibility of any way office on the route receiving a copy, excepting at the will of the sender. This a feat which no other instrument now in use can perform, and one, the advantages of which must be apparent to every individual who is at all conversant with telegraphic matters. It is very simple in its operations.

Any person who knows a letter of the alphabet when he sees it can write as correctly with this instrument as the most experienced operator: all that is requisite to insure absolute correctness being that the copy shall in the first instance be written plainly and correctly. The machine verifies itself—that is, at each revolution the operator can tell, by means of an unerring test in his instrument, whether it is in unison or not with the instrument with which it is communicating in a distant city. But its most wonderful feat, and that which will test the reader's credulity the severest, is its power to start into operation a similar machine in a distant office, without the help or even presence of an operator, and compel it to write out, whatever messages it chooses to send, in the same perfect manner in which they first started on their transit. As an instance, an operator at Washington, may, at any time, look up his office and go to his meals, or his bed if he chooses, and on his return he may find on his desk a message perhaps from New York or New Orleans, all fairly printed out, and ready to be enveloped and sent to its address. These are some of the most prominent characteristics of Mr. Hughes' instrument. There are others, such as its economy in the use of working material, its capability of operating in all possible states of the atmosphere, and its admirable compactness and simplicity of construction, to which we have only space to allude.

The new company, as the first step in their operations, have secured the absolute patent of the Hughes machine for the whole United States, at a cost of between one and two hundred thousane dollars. A number of these machines are now being manufactured by an ingenious mechanic, and some of them, we understand, will soon be ready to be put in operation. Their next step will be the leasing of all the direct lines between New York and Nova Scotia. Negotiations in this direction are, we are assured, already nearly completed, and the new company will probably assume the management of those lines about the first of January ensuing. When the spring opens, new lines of the most substantial and perfect construction will, we have reason to believe, be built to the South and West, so that eventually the owners of the Hughes patent will have a network of wires radiating in all directions, from New York to every prominent business place in the Union. When all the plans of the company are fully perfected, the public will witness a revolution in the telegraphic business. Celerity, reliability, cheapness, will, we hope, be the motto under the new dispensation. With these there will, of course, be a very rapid increase in the amount of telegraphic business; and, if the reduction in tolls ever reaches the point now in contemplation by the new company, Uncle Sam's mail bags will eventually be left entirely to the newspapers, and to such tender or confidential correspondence as will not admit of the supervision of a third person.

New Book.

THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS. By Frances M. Whicher, New York: J. C. Derby, 119 Nassau street.

These amusing papers first appeared in *Neal's Saturday Gazette*, edited by Joseph C. Neal, and so good were they then considered that the public very generally supposed them to be written by the lamented author of "Charcoal Sketches." They are now first collected and published in book form by Mrs. Alice B. Neal. As specimens of genuine Yankee humor, they are worthy of Sam Slick himself, and we have no doubt will have a sale equal to the wise sayings and doings of the famous clock man. For sale by Miner & Co., 82 Smithfield street, and W. A. Gildenfenney, 5th street, opposite the Theatre.

Godey's Lady's Book for this month is an excellent number—full of matter just the thing for his fair readers.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Morning Post

From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—The Southern mail to night brings New Orleans papers of Monday and Tuesday last, which furnish details of the late advices from Mexico. The report that Gen. Alvarez had resigned the Presidency is positively contradicted. Gen. Comonfort had offered his resignation as minister of war, but it was not accepted. Gen. Vdoura had addressed a protest to Air. Marcy relative to the invasion of Mexico by Texan Rangers; he charges the commander of Fort Duncan, and Kringflop the town of Piedras Negras. Gov. Pease, of Texas, recommends to the Legislature to accept the act of Congress for the adjustment of the Texas debt.

From New York.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The firm of Wells Butterfield & Co., Express-men, paid the United States Treasury to-day the $60,000 belonging to the Government, which amount was stolen from their express in transit from Dubuque to New York.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, November 20.—According to present determination no copies of the President's Message will be sent abroad for newspapers, as heretofore, in advance of its delivery at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Schooner Foundered at Sea.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 19.—The schooner Victory, from Wilmington, for Trinidad, foundered at sea yesterday off this port. The Captain and crew were taken off by the schooner Marinda, and arrived here this morning.

Alabama Legislature.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—The two branches of the Alabama Legislature met in joint ballot yesterday, and on the first ballot the Hon. Benj. Fitzpatrick was re-elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years. The vote stood Fitzpatrick 71; Prior 45.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—The river is 18 feet, having risen 2 feet to-day, and it is still rising.

☞ **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:

LEBO, Stark county, O., January 3, 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 for 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 quantity to 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.

☞ 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.,
nov17,1dw No. 80 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

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' HYGEANA 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; sometimes it would take him 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

☞ **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 Fourth street, 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. nov16:ddaw

☞ **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. 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.

☞ **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,
sep8 One door from Sixth street.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—All who wish to select their Mourning Goods from a large and unrivalled stock, and who wish to avoid the fatigue and trouble of shopping will find a large assortment of the proper shade of black, good quality and most approved makes at

nov14 BROOKS & COOPER'S No. 75 Market st.

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 HARRISBURG.
CAPITAL.....$360,000.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA, WINCHESTER, VA.
CAPITAL.....$300,000.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN.
m17 *CAPITAL AND ASSETS*.....$2,154,489.

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, PRESIDENT.
ROBERT FINNEY, SECRETARY.
C. W. BATCHELOR, GENERAL AGENT.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

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PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
CORNER OF WATER AND MARKET STREETS,
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Pennsylvania Insurance Company

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Manufacturers' Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTER PERPETUAL—GRANTED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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☞ This Company has been organized with a Cash Capital, and the Directors have determined to adapt the business to the available resources. To enable them to conduct business, 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:

☞ 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.,
nov17,1dw No. 80 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

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' HYGEANA 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; sometimes it would take him 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

☞ **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 Fourth street, 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. nov16:ddaw

☞ **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. 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.

☞ **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,
sep8 One door from Sixth street.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.—All who wish to select their Mourning Goods from a large and unrivalled stock, and who wish to avoid the fatigue and trouble of shopping will find a large assortment of the proper shade of black, good quality and most approved makes at

nov14 BROOKS & COOPER'S No. 75 Market st.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., by Rev. J. C. Lee, Mr. WM. MCC. TEESE to Miss JANE SNOWDEN, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND LEASE.

THE following valuable property, situate in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and other additional real estate in different parts of the western country, is now offered for sale, or lease for a long term of years, on reasonable terms.

The City Lots, from the nature of the grades, and width of the streets, and avenues running through them, according to Mr. Mcdowell's celebrated City District Plan, and from their position, will soon become the finest parts of this city.

Persons from a distance wishing to make investments of capital in manufactures, will find this the best property in or