The Daily Post.

FRIDAY MORNING::::::::::::::::DEC. 9.

We require a copy of the *Daily Post* of October 14th, to complete our files. If any of our readers have a number of that date they will oblige us by leaving it at our counting room.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD----APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER AND SEQUESTRATOR.

On Tuesday of this week, Messrs. Moran and Von Hoffman, of New York, representing certain persons holding bonds issued by the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, made application to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, for an injunction and Receiver for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

On this *ex-parte* application the Court, on Wednesday, granted the injunction, and named J. K. Edgerton, Esq., of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Vice President of the Company, Receiver.

As these proceedings were without notice to the Company, and of course no counsel being present to represent them, the Court made a preliminary decree, with leave upon the part of the company, to move for the vacation of the present Receiver and the modification of the decree, the whole proceeding being without prejudice to the rights of the company.

Domestic creditors here, having judgments against the Company, hearing of the above proceedings, and being apprehensive that their rights might be sacrificed, yesterday applied to the District Court for a Sequestrator. The application was made by Messrs. Park, M'Curdy & Co., and others, and granted by the Court, appointing T. Haskins Du Puy, Esq., Sequestrator.

This prompt movement on the part of Park, M'Curdy & Co., and others, will prevent the bondholders seizing upon the road, to their prejudice, and to the prejudice of this city.

If the Receiver appointed by the United States District Court in Ohio should undertake to obtain possession of the road in this State, we presume our State Courts would resist to the last extent of their authority.

We understand that the officers of the Company here, not being advised of the disposition of the earnings of the road by the decree of the Ohio court, did not feel warranted in opposing the domestic creditors, as they might thereby do great injustice.

With the road in the hands of different receivers, it is evident that the public creditors and shareholders must greatly suffer, and it is to be hoped that it will not long remain so. It seems to us that the New York representatives of the bondholders have pursued a very ill-advised course, and are the really responsible parties for the present unfortunate imbroglio. If Messrs. Moran and Von Hoffman had come before the Board of Directors, and asked them to unite in the application for a Receiver, and a decree appropriating the earnings of the road, they would doubtless have agreed to all that justice and equity required, and then the whole road would have been managed by one party, and for the mutual interest of all parties.

NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN IN THE THIRD WARD.

To-day, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, the Democratic citizens of the Third ward will nominate a candidate for Alderman, to be voted for at the ensuing January election. The nomination will be by ballot, and the election will be conducted at Duffy's. There are now in the field some eight or nine candidates for the nomination—all good men and true Democrats. These gentlemen have shown the truth of their Democracy, and their desire to secure a harmonious action of their party, by one and all agreeing to abide the results of the nomination. The contest will be an exciting one, but the winner will rest assured of the hearty support of his less fortunate competitors. It is probable that nearly the entire Democratic vote of the ward will be polled.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.

The Charter Election in New York City has resulted in the defeat of Messrs. Havemeyer and Opdyke, and the triumph of Fernando Wood. The vote was as follows: Wood, 30,125; Havemeyer, 26,843; Opdyke, 21,773. Plurality for Wood over Havemeyer, 3,285—nearly the same as the majority for Tiemann (8,331) over Wood in 1857. The aggregate vote cast was 78,741—less by 4,492 than the total polled at the election of 1857. Havemeyer ran 5,070 ahead of Opdyke; while Wood's majority over Opdyke is 8,352. The united vote of Opdyke and Havemeyer is 48,616; Wood polling at this election but 30,125 votes against 89,951 in 1857—a loss of 9,826. The returns for Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Greene C. Bronson has received over 30,000 votes, and is elected by a plurality of 7,661 over Tilden—being double the amount of Wood's plurality.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

By reference to our telegraphic column it will be seen that the Democratic National Committee have fixed upon Monday the 23d of April as the day for holding the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. This unusually early date has been fixed upon to obviate fears upon the part of Northern Delegates of visiting the South during the hot season of the year. The campaign of 1860 will thus be a long one indeed, but it will also be the most important which has ever taken place in the history of this nation.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

In view of the possibility, if not probability of a dissolution of the Union, growing out of the irrepressible conflict doctrines of the Republican party of the North, capital in New York City is already seeking Southern investments. Within a few weeks past the bonds of Southern municipalities and the stock and bonds of Southern Railroads have considerably appreciated in the money market. A fact like this shows that the money dealers who are generally remarkable for the sharpness and foresight, do not regard a severance of the Union as at all improbable.

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad--Its Transfer to Bondholders.

James Robb, of New Orleans, and Charles Congdon, of New York, have been appointed by Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court at Chicago, Receivers of the above named road, at the suit of the first and second mortgage bondholders. We learn it will immediately pass into their hands, and the continuation of its affairs hereafter be under the direction of Mr. Robb, a well known merchant of wealth and position in New Orleans. In the world of art and artists, Mr. Robb will be remembered as one of the earliest and most liberal patrons of Hiram Powers, and the purchaser of a copy of the Greek Slave sent to America. As a business man in this country have evidently a more enviable position than Jas. Robb, of New Orleans.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis road has been embarrassed with a large floating and funded debt which has so trammelled it, that while possessing natural advantages, it failed to attain that position which it should have commanded. This decree will relieve it. Immediate arrangement will be made to construct an independent track between Alton and East St. Louis, and the whole line of road, rolling stock and machinery, upon which extensive improvements have been made during the past season, will be thoroughly repaired and renewed.

HELPER'S CRISIS.

The leading men of the Republican party seem to be singularly averse to acknowledging their opinions or their acts. When they are convicted before the bar of public opinion of uttering treasonable sentiments in their speeches, their conventions and their public documents, forthwith they cry out these are not Republican but Abolition sentiments and we ought not to be held responsible for them.

No one who has watched the proceedings of Congress since Monday, can fail to comprehend the fact that the "irrepressible conflict," which the Republican party have so madly advocated is indeed upon the country. The debate upon Mr. Clarke's resolution, although it is progressing with far less outward manifestation of feeling than has often been exhibited in the halls of congress, has fully shown that the feeling on both sides of the slavery question is of the deepest and most intense character. There is not a single indication in the whole debate, as far as it has proceeded, that any, either of the Southern members or the Republicans, entertain the least idea of giving up a single point in regard to the slavery question. Of course, according to their custom, the Republican signers of the recommendation of the Helper pamphlet are prepared to deny any knowledge whatever of its contents, but this only proves their utter recklessness in regard to the public welfare. Men who will sign papers recommending an incendiary document, without inquiring into its character, are quite as dangerous as the declared advocates of incendiary conflicts. Every man of the sixty-two who have recommended Helper's book, will practically sustain every doctrine of that publication by his vote and his voice during the winter. They are prepared to stand by Helper's doctrines now that they know precisely what they mean.

The debate which is now progressing in Congress is by no means a useless or unnecessary one. It is proper that those who have signed this document should promptly have an opportunity of uttering their disclaimer or approval of the doctrines therein contained. Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate for the Speakership, must explain how his name came to be appended to a recommendation to the slaves of the South to murder, pillage and burn by wholesale in the slaveholding States. It is among the contingencies in case of his election, that he might perchance become, for a time, the virtual head of the Government of the United States. Without a full and satisfactory disclaimer on his part, of all knowledge of this book which he has recommended, his election as Speaker would do more towards ripening the whole South for disunion than even Brown's invasion of the soil of Virginia.

The *Gazette*, of this city, in its issue of Thursday, as the Republican organ, fully endorses the sentiments of Helper's Book. It says:

Doubtless many of our readers have perused Helper's book, and know that it is mostly a statistical work, full of sound political inferences as to the effect of the peculiar institution upon the interests of a State, illustrated by the writer as seen in the State of North Carolina. The book is very dispassionate, and its statements and arguments remain hitherto not answered, and are, as we sincerely believe, unanswerable. The only response which was ever made to it, in North Carolina, at least, was the one commonly in use in the slave-holding communities i. e. social ostracism and mob work, to force the Stand, with which latter he was obliged to comply.

This work was considered by many Republicans so valuable as a text-book on the subject, the matter was so fairly and so ably treated in it, that they, and among them Mr Sherman, joined in a letter commending it.

The *Gazette* is in advance of the Congressional Republicans in its endorsement of Mr. Helper. They "went it blind," and signed a recommendation of the book without knowing its contents, as they say: it endorses, without reserve, its incendiarism. Our readers may well be surprised at the unqualified language of the *Gazette*, when we tell them that the leading object of Mr. Helper's book comprehends the following purposes:

"1. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slave holding whites of the South.

2. Ineligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders: never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of human slavery.

3. No co-operation with pro-slavery politicians; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society.

4. No patronage to pro-slavery merchants; no questship in slave-waiting hotels; no fees to pro-slavery lawyers; no employment to pro-slavery physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.

5. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.

6. Abrupt discontinuance of subscriptions to pro-slavery newspapers.

If this is not a direct declaration of the "irrepressible conflict,," we cannot understand language.

The recommendation of the book, imbued with doctrines like this, which has been signed by sixty-two of the leading Republican members of Congress, is in the form of a circular commencing as follows, and recommends an extensive circulation of a copious compend of the work in question:

NEW YORK, March 9, 1859.

DEAR SIR: *If you have read and critically examined the work*, you will probably agree with us that no course of argument so successfully controverting the practice of slavery in the United States and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equalled *that of the volume* entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet it." By Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina.

No other volume now before the public, as we conceive, is, in *all respects*, so well calculated to influence the minds of its readers a decided and persistent repugnance to slavery, and a willingness to co-operate in the effort to restrain the shameless advances and hurtful influences of that pernicious institution.

To this recommendation the following names are appended:

SCHUYLER COLFAX, A. BURLINGAME, Owen Lovejoy, Amos P. Granger, Edwin B. Morgan, GALUSHA A. GROW, Joshua R. Giddings, Edward Ward, Calvin C. Chaffee, Wm. H. Kelsey, Wm. A. Howard, Henry Waldon, JOHN SHERMAN, George W. Palmer, Daniel W. Gooch, HENRY L. DAWES, JUSTIN S. MORRILL, I. WASHBURN, Jr. J. A. BINGHAM, Wm. Kellogg, E. B. Washburn, BENJ. STANTON, Edward Dodd, C. B. Tompkins, John Covode, Cad. C. Washburn, Samuel G. Andrews, Abraham B. Olin, Sydney Dean, Nathaniel B. Durfee, Emory B. Pottle, DeWitt C. Leach, John F. Potter, T. Davis, (Mass.,) J. F. Farnsworth, C. L. Knapp, R. E. Fenton, Philemon Bliss, MASON W. TAPPAN, Charles Case, T. Davis, (Iowa,) James Pike, Homer E. Royce, Isaac D. Clawson, A. S. Murray, Robert B. Hall, Val. B. Horton, Freeman H. Morse, DAVID KILGORE, Wm. Stewart, SAMUEL R. CURTIS, John M. Wood, John M. Parker, Stephen C. Foster, Chas. Gilman, Chas. B. Hoard, John Thompson, J. W. Sherman, Wm. D. Brayton, Jas. Buffington, O. B. Matteson, Richard Mott, Geo. Robbins, E. P. Walton, James Wilson, S. A. PURVIANCE, F. E. Spinner, S. M. Burroughs.

It strikes us that it will be somewhat difficult for these gentlemen either to stand by or back out of the position in which they have placed themselves. The discussion now commenced in the House of Representatives, and the result of the election for speaker, will be looked for with the most intense anxiety by the whole country.

LUKE BLAIR'S ENCOUNTER WITH A PACK OF WOLVES.

"God havs mercy upon us!" This exclamation was not more sudden than startlingly uttered, and sent the chills creeping from the leaping heart in pricking sensations over the skin.

It was the first time I had ever noticed such a tremor in the old squatter's tones, or a manner which indicated that he ever felt fear. It was something unusual, and with my own young pulse quickened, I watched the old man by the dim light of the fire.

I had known Luke Blair—"Old Luke," as he was called—for ten years, and yet knew nothing of his history. There was a mystery about him which none ever penetrated, and an eccentricity of manner which gave his movements a peculiar interest to his rough but true hearted comrades. He spent his time in the woods, and never brought in anything but wolves' scalps. There was a fierce burning look in his eye as he flung them upon the ground, and he would sit for hours after one of his excursions with his head bowed between his hands.

As unsocial as was the squatter, he was respected by all who had come in contact with him. He was brave to madness, and yet as cool in danger as in his camp. Nor was there anything rough in his manners; on the contrary, there was an easy bearing, which—almost elegance—bespoke a day of education or refinement. And when he *did* speak, his language was well chosen.

Blair had other qualifications which won the respect of the hardy spirits around him. He was six feet in height, broad shouldered, full-chested, and form erect, and his limbs were models of symmetry and strength; hair and beard had grown unshorne since we had known him, and were thickly sprinkled with gray. But the forehead, though darkly bronzed and deeply seamed, was almost massive, and the head of faultless mould. The eye was dark, lustrous, and, in excitement, of peculiar and fascinating power. Around his neck was some sacred token, which no eye had seen, and which he guarded with a jealous care.

There was something about the old man—his commanding presence, his bravery, and his lonely habits and sad manner—which won my young heart, and I watched every opportunity of manifesting my regard. I had engaged him to guide me to the Mississippi, by way of —— Prairie.

For several days we threaded the dense forests which intervened, and under great difficulties. The snow had fallen to an unusual depth, the cold was intense, and rendered more intolerable by the fierce wind from the prairie waste. We were warmly dressed, but there were times when the weary frame began to feel the dreamy influence of the sleep which steals so fatally over the senses.

On the night in question we had turned aside to seek the shelter of a grove of small timber, and to find fuel for our fire. We had faced the blinding storm all day, and could hardly keep sufficiently awake to kindle the fire and secure wood for the night. We had just accomplished this when the hunter made the exclamation at the head of our story. I was awake at once and the blood tinged through my chilled veins, for I knew that Luke Blair would not speak without cause.

"Hark?"

The word was but a whisper, but had a terrible distinctness. His hand had involuntarily sought his rifle, and his head turned towards the woods. I heard nothing but the wild roar of the storm as it swept by.

"There 'tis again! The devils are on our track!" and he clutched his knife handle with a steady grasp, and breathed hardly between his thin nostrils.

I heard the noise this time, which had attracted his attention before, swelling, as the storm lulled an instant, into a wild, protracted howl, as from a thousand famished throats clear, dismal and wailing, with that fearful tone which startles the boldest, even at their firesides. Blair turned, and as our eyes met he slowly whispered:

"Luke's pack of hungry wolves! God have mercy upon us!"

A sickening sensation went like a flash to the heart, and then came burning thoughts of home, and again the chills, as I thought of the shelterless prairie and blinding snow.

"Again! the black devils are on our tracks!" As Blair spoke he laid his hand upon my arm, and with an expression of sadness which I never shall forget, looked me steadily in the eye. There was a tremor of the lip which I had never seen before. It was not fear—I knew that—but some terrible remembrance or presentment which came over him with irresistible power.

"The hour has come! I know it would—have felt it for days. I do not fear death, but it is horrible to be hunted down in such a spot as this, and be torn by infernal devils."

His breath came thick and hissing through his clenched teeth, and his chest heaved with intense emotion.

"Here," said he, lifting the soiled string over his head, and taking a locket attached to it in his hand, "is the shadow of one you never knew, but the original was once the light of my young life, and came with me to this territory when the world was bright with hope. I left her in the cabin one day, and went to my work as usual. She crossed the valley and came where I was working.—Wishing to fell the tree I was at work upon, I urged her to cross the log over the creek before dark, and I would immediately follow her. She had not been gone but a little time, when there burst up between me and our cabin, that long, freezing sound, the howl of a wolf. It was answered as if from a thousand throats up and down the valley, until one wild, startling, unearthly howl swelled on the still evening air. God, how that howl went to the soul! I reeled in utter weakness a moment, but soon rallied, and with the speed and energy of despair, rushed down the path. I had reached the stream, and was upon the old trunk thrown across, when another and different sound reached my ears. It seemed that my brain would burn into ashes under the fiery heat, and my heart burst from my bosom. That was the cry of my wife, a clear, wailing shriek of mental agony."

Blair dropped his head and thrust his fingers into his ears, as if that terrible sound was again ringing through the forest. A moment, and he hurriedly resumed:

I remember no more until the morning broke, and the sun smiled through the trees upon the terrible scene. It was horrible! The ground was torn and stained with dark spots where pools of blood had sunk away. Seven long black bodies lay around gashed by the axe, some of them glaring fiercely as they fell, their tongues thrust out, and the white fangs gleaming fearfully in their open jaws. The axe itself lay within reach, red with blood its entire length. My own arms were also stained, and still damp. But, God of mercy! a worse sight than all this met my gaze of returning consciousness.—Tightly in my arms I was holding the head of my wife, her form bare and limbs torn into shreds. * * * *

The old man sobbed convulsively, and wrung his hands until it seemed that the blood would start from his fingers.

"Coming!"

Again, and nearer than before, the dismal howl rose above the storm. The camp fire burned dimly in the blinding storm of snow and a sense of loneliness and terror came over the spirit darker than the sky overhead.

"Here, take this," said Blair, as he handed me the locket, "and if you survive, carry it to ——, New York, and I will thank you. Boy, I am not afraid to die. Death will be rest, and I shall see Maria. We must take to the tree. It is freeze or death by the wolves. Quick boy! Good bye."

I felt the hot tears drop on my hand as the old man pressed his quivering lips upon it, and then pushed on towards the trees.

We had need to be quick, for we had hardly reached the branches, when a score of long, gloomy shadows shot out of the surrounding darkness, and sent up a yell, which went to the heart colder than the breath of the wintry blast. They paid but little attention to the dim fire; and counting their prey, they gathered in a shadowy circle beneath us.

"Lash yourself fast, boy, and commend your soul to God, for you will freeze, and better to rot on the oak than to be torn by the devils."

"It's no use," he continued, as I suggested that the sound of our guns might reach the inmates of the cabin, "they would not hear 'em in the storm, and besides, I swear by the living God that I will send some of them to h—ll before I die."

Blair commenced his deadly work, and as one of the wolves fell the others fought and snarled and gnashed their teeth over the horrid feast. Their teeth sounded like the smiting of steel upon steel. Still they howled more fiercely as the slaughter went on.

"My gun is wet, and will not go," I heard Blair mutter, with a curse. Damn 'em I'll try them with the axe."

My wildly uttered warning was too late, for, as it swelled above the sounds below, with unnatural strength, Blair leaped down with a shout of rage and defiance, and with his axe and knife, fought the pack face to face.

I grew sick at heart as I watched with burning eye-balls the struggle through the darkness I could see the black forms swarming around the trunk where Blair had backed up. After the first howl of joy, as it seemed to me, when Blair jumped down, the wolves were less noisy, and apparently more wary, for they seemed to realize that they had an enemy to deal with. I madly called to him and muttered curses, as I tried to untie the thongs with which I had lashed myself to the trunk.

"Ha, ha! glorious sport here, boy; another devil the less!" and his maniac laugh and shout came up scarcely less startling than those of the wolves around him. I knew that he was mad.

I could hear the vice-like jaws close constantly around Blair, and now and then his axe sink with a heavy crunching sound into some skull, and then all grew more dim; a delicious feeling of happiness crept over me; the sounds of the strife below died out, and sweet dreams stole over me like the summer's breath. The reports of our rifles had reached the cabin, which, as I afterwards learned, was not twenty rods from where we camped. The inmates, numbering some fourteen by the addition of emigrants who had stopped in the storm, came out with dogs. Blair had lodged his axe so deeply in the head of a wolf that the corners remained fast, and the others tore him down. They were literally shot down with their fangs holding to the torn flesh, and his warm blood gushing over their shaggy skins. The mangled body was snatched from them, and I cut down from the tree and carried to the cabin.

I was all winter recovering from my injuries. The awakening from that dream of death was a terrible awakening, and I suffered more than pen can describe.

Blair was buried on the edge of the prairie and when I left in the spring the early flowers were already springing upon his grave. The old man rests sweetly under the wide shadow of the old oak.

I carried the locket to its destination. The sister clutched it eagerly and thanked me, though heart almost broke under the stroke. I remained in New York through the summer, and in the autumn the sister returned with me to —— Prairie, and we built our cabin within sight of the brother's grave.—The oak is now dead and splintered, and the spot where he died is densely covered with an undergrowth, whose vines shut out the light of day, and guard it even from the footfall of man or beast. Last week our dog brought out a skull, with the wide gash of an axe hit through the top. Quietly, and without the knowledge of my wife, I went and tossed the memento into the thickest growth of the place.—*Daily Wisconsin.*

Incendiary Publications in the Mail.

We invite attention to the following letter of the Post Master General, as containing information highly important to Post Masters, and the public generally at the present time:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 5, 1859.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, in which, after referring to the opinion of the Attorney General of Virginia sustaining the constitutionality of the statute of that State donouncing, under heavy penalties, the circulation of books, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., tending to incite the slave population to insurrection, you ask to be instructed as to your duty, in reference to such documents, should they be received through the mails for distribution at the Post Office of which you have charge.

The statute alluded to, is in the following words:

"SEC. 23. If ever person write or print, or cause to be written, or printed, any book or other thing, with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcating resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years."

SEC. 24. "If a Post Master or Deputy Post Master, know that any such book or other writing has been received at his office, in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence. And if it appear to him that the persons to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of Abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail.

If any Post Master or Deputy Post Master violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding $200."

The point raised by your inquiry is, whether this statute is in conflict with the act of Congress regulating the administration of this Department, which declares that "if any Post Master shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with the intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed, in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall moreover be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Post Master in the United States."

The question thus presented was fully decided by Attorney General Cushing in the case of the Yazoo City post office. (Opinions of Attorney Generals, vol. 8. 489.) He there held that a statute of Mississippi, in all respects analogous to that of Virginia as cited, was not inconsistant with the act of Congress quoted, prescribing the duties of postmasters in regard to the delivery of mail matter, and that the latter, as good citizens, were bound to yield obedience to such State laws. You are referred to the luminous discussion of the case for the arguments urged by that distinguished civilian in support of the conclusion at which he arrived. The judgment thus pronounced has been cheerfully acquiesced in by this Department, and is now recognized as one of the guides for its administration. The authority of Virginia to enact such a law rests upon that right of self preservation which belongs to every government and people, and which has never been surrendered, nor indeed can it be. One of the most solemn constitutional obligations imposed on the Federal Government is that of protecting the States against "insurrection" and "domestic violence"—of course, none of its instrumentalities can be lawfully employed in inciting, even in the remotest degree, to this very crime, which involves in its train all others, and with the suppression of which it is specially charged. You must, under the responsibilities resting upon you as an officer, and as a citizen, determine whether the books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., received by you for distribution, are of the incendiary character described in the statute; and, if you believe they are, then you are not only not obliged to deliver them to those to whom they are addressed, but you are empowered and required, by your duty to the State of which you are a citizen, to dispose of them in strict conformity to the provisions of the law referred to. The people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and dissemination of such documents within their borders, but, if brought there in the mails, they may, by appropriate legal proceedings, have them destroyed. They have the same right to extinguish fire-brands, thus impiously thrown into the midst of their homes and altars, that a man has to pluck the burning fuse from a bomb shell which is about to explode at his feet.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. HOLT.

Mr. Charles A. Orton,
Postmaster at Falls Church, Va.

The Catholic Clergy.

There are in the United States forty-eight Catholic archbishops and bishops, two mitred abbots, and two thousand two hundred and twenty-three secular and regular priests.

Steamer Lake City Sunk--Cargo, Value, Insurance, &c.

The steamer Lake City left this port, bound for Arkansas river on Tuesday evening, about half-past three o'clock, with nearly 100 tons of flour, beef, whisky, and tobacco on board, consigned at Memphis and various points on the Arkansas river. When she had reached a point opposite Carondelet, she commenced filling with water, and was immediately headed for the Missouri shore. She sank in two or three minutes, close to the shore—up to her boiler deck on the starboard side. There is very little water on her larboard side, as she is directly on shore, and of course very much careened. The boat is lying perfectly straight, and it is supposed can be raised without difficulty. For this purpose a submarine boat was sent down to her assistance yesterday morning.

The accident occurred at about five o'clock P. M., and some of the officers and crew arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, by railroad. About 150 barrels of flour were taken off the boat undamaged; all the rest of the large cargo will suffer more or less. The hold was full, and the engine room was full of freight. A large portion of the cargo was consigned to F. Smith & Co., of Memphis. The Lake City was a good, stern wheel boat, worth $16,000, and was insured for about $11,000 in Pittsburgh. The freight was chiefly insured in St. Louis offices. She was owned by Capt. Blake, Mr. Sloan, and parties at Pittsburgh.

The James H. Lucas, on her way up from Memphis last evening, landed alongside the Lake City, and rendered her all the assistance in her power. It is very probable that the Lake City will be raised.

Visits to the President.

Chief Justice Taney and the Associate Justices who had arrived in season for the opening of the Court, viz: Judges Nelson, Grier, Clifford, and Campbell—paid their respects to President Buchanan, and the interview was a most agreeable one, indeed, sufficiently indicating the hearty mutual respect and good feeling existing between the Executive and the Judiciary of the nation. Vice President Breckinridge and many other persons of note, took occasion to call upon the President, and were received with the heartiest welcome by Mr. Buchanan, who despite the laborious care he bestows upon every detail of his official duty, yet finds time to receive his visitors with the ease and cordiality of the thorough man of leisure.

Stephen Girard's Estate.

The heirs of Stephen Girard have entered upon another litigation with the city of Philadelphia, which is likely to prove long and costly. They have now filed a bill in equity, taking ground that the consolidated city has no right to hold in trust the various bequests made by Girard.

Burhave's Holland Bitters.

The Press of the country has been particularly loud in the praise of these Bitters. Among the many notices, we offer the following to an impartial public:

"It is a well known fact that we do not puff Patent Medicines, and that we but seldom advertise them, but Boerhave's Holland Bitters comes to us endorsed in such a manner, as a specific for the diseases it professes to cure, that we not only advertise it, but give it this favorable notice, unasked by the proprietor."—*Handel Zeitung, N. Y.*

The Philadelphia *Argus*, in speaking of the late Exhibition in that city by the Franklin Institute, says:

"In noticing medicines, we are always extremely cautious unless satisfied of the merits of the article. Among those exhibited, is the celebrated Holland Bitters. This medicine has been extensively introduced into every State in the Union, and into the Canadian Provinces, principally within the last two years. The exhibition shows testimonials in every language known in America, among which we notice one from the late Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware."

"Burhave's Holland Bitters are an invaluable remedy in all cases of dyspepsia. They impart a strong healthy tone to the stomach, and are the best renovator of the system generally."—*Chicago Bulletin.*

"Dyspepsia, Headache and Indigestion, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Burhave's Bitters one hour before each meal."—*Bult. Sun.*

"Burhave's Holland Bitters for Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, and all diseases consequent upon a disordered stomach and liver. This article is very favorably known throughout the West, and is regularly prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians."—*Phila. Ledger.*

"There can be no better remedy for Indigestion, Heartburn and Loss of appetite, than Burhave's Holland Bitters."—*Michigan Reporter.*

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Sole Proprietors, No 27 Wood, between First and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

New Advertisements.

FOR ALDERMAN.—The subscriber offers himself to the Democratic Voters of the THIRD WARD for nomination for the office of ALDERMAN.
de6 2t JOHN TAGGART.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democratic Voters of the Third Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet at DUFFY'S, This Day, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., to place in nomination, by ballot, a candidate for ALDERMAN. And on MONDAY next, the 12th inst., between 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., to nominate Candidates for other Ward Offices, (by marking.) By order of Executive Committee.
de6 1t JOHN COYLE, Secretary.

For Memphis, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THE NEW AND SUBSTANTIAL BUILT Steamer DANIEL MILLER, Captain J. A. WILLIAMS, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, December 10th. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
dec9 FLACK, BARNES & CO.

GRAND PANORAMA.—
PETER SINCLAIR,
The distinguished advocate of temperance, will exhibit this magnificent work of art,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY 9TH,
Saturday, 10th, and Monday, 12th of December, in
LAFAYETTE HALL.
All who have seen it pronounce it one of the finest and most valuable exhibitions that has ever visited this city.
On SATURDAY, at 3, P. M., a special exhibition for the young.
EVENING EXHIBITION, 7½ O'CLOCK.
Tickets, 25 cts; 6 tickets, $1; children, 10 cts. [de9

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of their
LARGE STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
AT
31 FIFTH STREET.
de9

EMBROIDERIES AT COST! COST!!—
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!!!
Our entire stock of FRENCH EMBROIDERIES at Cost; many articles at less than cost. A heavy reduction in the price of REAL STEEL SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS. Now is the time for Bargains, before they all go.
EATON, CREE & MACRUM'S,
de9 No. 17 Fifth street.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS AND CHEST AT AUCTION.—This (FRIDAY) Evening, December 9th, at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold—One Chest Carpenter's Tools, embracing a general assortment in good order.
de9 J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

ONE-HORSE WAGON AT AUCTION.—This (FRIDAY) Morning, Dec. 9th, at 11 o'clock.
de9 J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

WINTER GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
WOOLEN HOODS,
Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings and Embroideries, all at reduced prices.
CHAS. GIPNER,
de9 78 Market street.

ROCK CANDY.—
25 boxes White;
25 " No. 1 White;
25 " Yellow; just received and for sale by
REYMER & ANDERSON,
de9 No. 39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

PRUNES.—
2 cases Bordeaux Prunes, in jars;
2 " " " in boxes;
2 " " " in fancy boxes;
30 kegs " " for cooking;
1 cask Turkish " " on hand and for sale by
REYMER & ANDERSON,
No. 39 Wood street,
de9 Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

OLIVE OIL.—
5 baskets Bordeaux Oil, quarts;
4 " " " pints;
4 boxes Marseilles, quarts and pints;
1 case Florence Oil, in wicket flasks,
Just received and for sale by
REYMER & ANDERSON,
de9 39 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Jeans, for pants, at
de8 C. HANSON LOVE'S, 74 Market st.

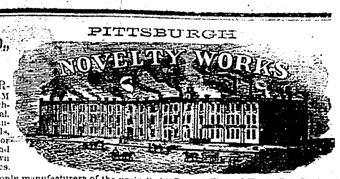
BALS. COPAIVA.—400 lbs. for sale by
de9 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., cor. First and Wood sts.

STARCH.—100 boxes for sale by
de9 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., cor. Wood and First sts.

PAINTS IN OIL.—50 cases in 1 lb. cans, assorted, for sale by
de9 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner First and Wood sts.

BUTTER.—3 bbls. fresh Rolls, for sale by
de8 WM. H. SHERR & CO.

LIVINGSTON, COPELAND & CO.,
Proprietors;



MANUFACTURE "FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES" of every variety, for Weighing Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Ore, Coal, Iron, and for all purposes of Merchandizing, whether dormant or on wheels, with hoisting lever or without Iron or Wooden Columns, and of all classes and capacities, from Railroad purposes down to the small counter scale and balances.

Also, they are the Pantentees and only manufacturers of the unrivalled "Janus Faced Door Locks" and LATCHES, for right or left hand doors, of every size and variously trimmed and finished. Coffee Mills, Paint Mills, Corn Mills and Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Bolts, Self-Shutting Gate and Shutter Hinges, Bed Castors, Axle Pullies, Wardrobe Hooks, Fire Iron Stands, &c., &c., together with every variety of Malleable Castings, and DOMESTIC HARDWARE generally.
no24

For Sale.
FOUR LOTS ADJOINING LAWRENCEVILLE, each 24 by 110 feet. They will be disposed of cheap. Information to be obtained at THIS OFFICE.
no29

ROBERT DALZELL.....JAMES E. BREADING.
ROBERT DALZELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
—AND—
DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
NO. 251 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
no19

CONTRADICTION.
AN ADVERTISEMENT in the Peoria *Transcript*, of November 4th, calls on Coal Diggers to come to Peoria to work. It states that from 150 to 200 can find employment. As we deem such an advertisement calculated to mislead many already nearly impoverished miners, we take this occasion to state, there is now more coal-diggers here than can find employment, and warn all to stay away. Many that have been attracted here by such unwarrantable calls, are in a suffering condition, after paying out their little all to get here.
A COMMITTEE FROM ALL THE MINERS HERE.
no15:1m

I. O. OF O. F.
GRAND REGALIA BALL,
IN AID OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of ZOCCO and DAYSPRING LODGES, to take place at LAFAYETTE HALL, on
Friday Evening, December 9th, 1859.
The members of the Order are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets can be procured from the Managers of the Different Lodges in the District.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.
D. BARNARD, T. O'BRIEN, | C STAFFORD, THOMAS HUNT.
de6:4t;c2,50.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON.
SAM'L GRAY & SON,
HAS OPENED,
IN ADDITION TO A LARGE ASSORTMENT of
CLOTHS,
In the most desirable colors for FINE DRESS AND FROCK COATS, several
New Varieties in Nap, Harrington and Elysian
BEAVER OVERCOATINGS;
CHOICE STYLES IN CHEVOITS, &C., &C., for
WALKING SUITS,
AND THE LATEST DESIGNS FOR
TROWSERS & WAISTCOATS.
No. 19 Fifth Street,
no30

Dwelling House for Sale.
FIRST-RATE, three story Dwelling House, No. 58 Ross street, between Third and Fourth streets, is offered for sale. The house is well finished and recently repaired; has bath-house, with hot and cold water; paved yard; Cement Cellar Floor under the whole building; Gas in nearly all the rooms. Terms, $4,000—$1,000 cash, and the balance in equal annual payments, payable in eight years. Possession given on the first of April.
Enquire on the premises. de24m

Real Estate Auction Sale.
ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises; valuable Real Estate, beautifully situate on Scotch Bottom, Peebles township, formerly part of the Wood estate, near the line of Braddock's Field Passenger Railroad, and about three miles from the Court House in Pittsburgh, time, making it easy of access, and within a few minutes' ride of all parts of the city; adjoining property of Hon. George Darsie, Hon. M. Shoenberger, William Beasley, Esq., and others; also, of the proposed Depot of the Connellsville Railroad. This is the most delightful spot in Allegheny county for a country residence, surrounded by scenery not excelled in the West, commanding a full view of the Monongahela River, the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and borough of Birmingham, and at the particular time the kind of property most in demand by the man of business and mechanic, who are anxious to leave the crowded streets of the city, and secure for themselves and families a pleasant country home, such as is now