PITTSBURGH POST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....MARCH 12.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, Potter County.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Rivers at Cairo.

[By the Union Line.]

CAIRO, Ill., March 11, 1856.

Editors Post: The rivers are still falling at this point. Weather cold and cloudy, with snow. Steamer Shotwell due here last evening not yet arrived. X.

CONSOLIDATION.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION

We published, yesterday, a well written letter from Wm. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, on Consolidation, in which he reviewed what he considered the unfavorable results of the measure in that city. The conclusion we must come to, after perusing Mr. Reed's communication, is not that it is much of an argument against the Consolidation of a number of adjacent boroughs and cities into one municipality, but only against including a large amount of unimproved territory. This was the great fault of Philadelphia. Her 22d and 23d wards embrace, if we are not mistaken, what is termed the Neck—a large tract of land which each season produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, strawberries, and other truck, sufficient for the sustenance of a moderate sized city. No sane man would propose to incorporate any such wards, if Consolidation were thought expedient in Pittsburgh.

As to the debt being increased, and consequently taxation, since Consolidation has gone into operation in Philadelphia, we think it is very probable. Within two years past, her Councils have subscribed three or four millions of dollars to railroad projects which have not as yet delivered dividends; and the first trial of the new system was intrusted to a party which, going into power with a tremendous majority, proceeded to fix the salaries extravagantly high, and appoint an unnecessary number of policemen and other officials. But that this was a necessary attendant on Consolidation we utterly deny, and as an evidence to the contrary, we will state that the police force has recently been reduced several hundred, as well as the salaries of the Mayor, Solicitor, &c., without any detriment to the good order and dignity of the city.

In this connection, we may mention that a friend has handed us for publication a letter from a Philadelphia gentleman, who takes a different view of the matter from Mr. Reed. We have for a number of years been personally acquainted with the writer, and know him to be a man of excellent judgment, and one to whose opinion in a matter of political economy we would give as much credence as to most other men. It will be seen the writer admits that Philadelphia is too large, but at the same time contends Consolidation has been productive of good. It was not intended for publication, and therefore it does not elaborate the points as fully as otherwise could have been done. Here it is:

PHILADELPHIA, February 14th, 1856.

Mr. Reed—Pittsburgh.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 4th was received some days since, and I have delayed a reply until I could give you a proper answer to your important inquiries. I have conversed with many of our best men in the various pursuits of life, and find that my own views, formed only by watching the course of events, and without any political bias or prejudice, are nearly correct.

In the first place, I think that before your people commit that act of consolidation, they should appoint a committee to visit Philadelphia, and look at the practical working of our system, converse with our Mayor and other officials, and in a gentlemanly way have an openly watched the whole process of consolidation. By so doing they will be able to see and obtain rock upon which we have struck, to escape vast sums which we have wasted through inexperience and in a word, learn a thousand things that is good in our experiment.

I have never met with one who regrets the consolidation act, or who would consent to go back to the old state of affairs, although all are not satisfied, or in our peculiar way, and would perhaps modify some of the features of the act.

The principal error committed was the including of so much rural territory, and if you should consolidate your built up districts only, you would accomplish all that we aimed at. The equalization of taxes, the gaining of a more uniform feeling and profile in measures and vigorous working of the police, fire and other departments, &c.

There has been a marked change in the character of our city since consolidation. We have had no riots or other disturbances, the Marshal police which existed for a year or two prior to consolidation having prepared the way for the new, more perfect and strong armed system. The reorganization of the fire department under the new act has worked wonders. We have not had, during the past year, one-third the number of fires and fire alarms, and the consequent tumults attending them that we formerly had. This is a great blessing, and if consolidation had done nothing else for us, we should be satisfied.

When the passage of our act became inevitable, the various districts of the county through their commissioners or other officers rushed into all sorts of extravagancies, such as the purchase of public squares, far contracts for sewers, opening new streets, &c., &c., all of which was in bad faith, and entailed upon our city the heavy load of debt and loss of credit she is now suffering under. *You must avoid this rock.* If you cannot agree *beforehand* upon some plan to prevent this extravagance and waste, you had better not consolidate!

In regard to the financial credit of your city, I cannot but feel that it will be much improved by consolidation—if *strict economy* is used, and I can hardly suppose it possible that your expenses as a consolidated city should equal the aggregate of the many separate governments you now have, and which require each for themselves nearly as many officers and agents as would be needed by the new city. I repeat, that you should, before taking steps in the matter, visit Philadelphia and profit by our experience. There can be no doubt of the immense advantages of consolidation, but it makes a vast difference how it is accomplished.

Very truly, yours, J. C.

LINN BOYD, OF KENTUCKY.

The prospect of James Buchanan for the Presidency are extremely flattering at the present moment, and if the opinion of Horace Greeley be worth a button, no other man will have the shadow of a chance at the Cincinnati Convention. Having settled the question of Presidency, many politicians hereabouts are looking out for a proper candidate for Vice President, and as the accumulated responsibilities of the Chief Executive are becoming exceedingly severe, and death not unfrequently of latter days breaks in upon the constitutional term of four years, there is great wisdom in providing for such emergencies, by selecting men for the second office, who may be entirely competent to discharge the duties of the first. He should be no doubtful politician of local fame, who seeks an easy chair, or selected for his geographical position and boundless impudence. Let him be a first class man—a Democrat who will not require interrogations after the election. A friend at our elbow suggests the Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, as the man most fitted for the times. We have no objection in an world to see the gallant Kentuckian on the ticket with the favorite son of Pennsylvania, and feel certain his name would give it additional strength. Mr. Boyd has served a number of terms in the national Congress and presided over the House of Representatives as Speaker, from 1850 to '53, with an ability and fairness that won for him the esteem of all parties.

CONSUL TO HANOVER.—Dr. W. H. Backhous, of Lewisburg, Pa., has been appointed Consul to Hanover, and confirmed by the Senate.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 8, 1856.

THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock, and committees made reports.

Mr. Salisbury, from the Committee of Domestic Manufactures, reported as committed "An act relating to the manufacture of Lumber."

An act supplementary to act incorporating the Ohio Improvement Company, as committed.

An act incorporating the Allegheny Navigation Company.

Mr. Salisbury, in place, a bill incorporating the Birmingham Gas Company.

THE SENATE

Committees reported bills.

Judge Wilkins from the Judiciary Committee reported an act relating to St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, as amended.

A supplement to the act incorporating a Company to build a bridge over the Ohio river at or near Pittsburgh, as committed.

The act relating to writs of error came up on final passage, and, after an able discussion, in which several of the best speakers took part, the bill passed 46 to 44. The speeches of Mr. Wright, of Luzerne, and Foster, were able and masterly efforts, and to their great exertions the bill prevailed—as it should—for there is nothing wrong in the act. If men be guilty the Supreme Court is not going to discharge them—and should they be innocent it would be an outrage on humanity to string up an unfortunate fellow-creature to clover the errors of a Court, that had the first chan. Let even-handed justice be done, come what may, and those that delight in unsight, ly scenes be disappointed.

NIGHT SESSIONS PROPOSED.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hipple to hold night sessions twice a week, Mondays and Fridays. On this a lengthy discussion took place, before the question was taken, Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, rose and remarked, that he had remained silent, for he at all times preferred to vote rather than spend the time of the House in fruitless debate; but he thought it due to himself to say a word on the present occasion. I will vote for the gentleman's proposition, and, for one, I am willing and anxious to hold session every night to expedite the business, that we, the representatives, were sent to perform. I remember his whipped in the waste of time. I can tell the element gentleman and this House that there is more gas expended here daily than would illuminate the whole Union. (Laughter.) Now, Sir, let us meet, and when we do meet let the work go bravely on. I am for working, for that has been my privilege all my life, and I please myself here, in the presence of the legislators, that I will not be last in placing the mortar that cements the brick. (Applause.) The vote being taken it was lost, notwithstanding Mr. Smith did throw the last brick.

THE LICENSE BILL.

Senate non-concurred in House amendments to the License bill. Senate appointed Messrs. Brown, Jordan and Wherry. The House refused to receive and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Wright, Getz and Hunsecker. There is a probability that the bill will fail, anyhow a full will be there, my countrymen. The bill is defective in several particulars, but not what the people require. The Philadelphia Democratic members voted against the bill. Had the section prevailed, inserted by the House committee, relating to Philadelphia, they would have voted for it. The same provisions should be have been applied to Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Your member, Mr. Smith, would have offered a new section to that effect—the vote was close and the section defeated by only two. At the present time, there is no telling what the Committee will do, for there is a rumor to night that the section relating to brewers, &c., will be stricken out, and nothing but Hotels be licensed. A few days will determine the question. CAVAN.

Destructive Fires.

A fire in the Paragum row, in the lower part of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, belonged Mr. Philler and Kilpatrick, steam sash manufactory valued at $4,000, no insurance. Also two frame building owned by Mr. Lowe, occupied, and goods by [illegible] Mr. Meyer. The [illegible] Samuel Mennens [illegible] were more [illegible] than [illegible] $2,000.

[illegible]

American Convention.

[illegible]

Destructive Fire.

[illegible]

From Canada.

[illegible]

City Officers to be Sworn in.

[illegible] The Council decided to be sworn in city officers to-morrow.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—A meeting of the leading merchants, manufacturers and business men of Madison, Ind., was held on Thursday evening last, at which resolutions were passed in favor of improving the Ohio river so as to make it navigable at all seasons of the year. Also one appointing twenty delegates to the Convention which is to meet in Cincinnati on the 1st of May to take action on the subject. Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Pittsburgh, was present and made some remarks.

The Governor of South Carolina offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the capture of Jackson Bradley, who has escaped from the jail at Kershaw district, where he was confined under the sentence of death, for the murder of a negro child. The Sheriff of Kershaw had previously offered a reward of three hundred dollars.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has declined the complimentary dinner tendered him by his admirers in Cincinnati as a vindication of the hospitality of their city. He says he felt satisfied then, and is the more so now, that no slight was intended. Mr. Chase has more sense than some of the thin skinned abolitionists in the City of Hogs.

From the Pittsburgh Press Current.

The Merchants' Exchange.

The *Dispatch* of yesterday morning contains the following:

"We do not presume to guess where the fault lies, but the reports furnished are becoming rather contemptibly meagre, and do not as we will know, embrace any thing like the usual business of the city. They give a false and injurious impression abroad, and it were better to give no report than such as this. Think of 2 bbls. butter, 25 bbls. whisky, and some 200 tons pig metal, going abroad as the whole amount of sales in Pittsburgh for Tuesday, March 4th, 1856!"

There can be no doubt that the sales reported in the Merchants' Exchange books, are, as the *Dispatch* says, "contemptibly meagre," and bear no proportion to the transactions that daily occur in our city. For instance, the sales of Flour, a leading article, from Friday to Wednesday, foot up but 22 bbls., all told! We are assured by those whose duty it is to collect reports for the Exchange, that the fault lies not with them, and that they do every thing in their power to obtain full and accurate reports of the transactions of each day, and from what we know of their habits of industry, we are inclined to believe that the fault cannot be entirely theirs. It is not the first time that reporters have experienced difficulty in obtaining market news. While in other cities the merchants take a pride in swelling the amount of business done by them even to exaggeration, our merchants manifest indifference, and either through a want of communicativeness or an unaccountable desire to suppress the truth, thus inflict deep injury on the commercial reputation of our city. Pittsburgh is peculiar in this respect, and to this cause must be attributed the want of appreciation manifested by strangers, who are thus kept, by ourselves, in profound ignorance of the extent of our business. We hope our merchants will not continue thus to "hide their light under a bushel," and that they will hereafter feel the necessity of being more communicative on the subject of business.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—*Senate*—Mr. Bell, of Tenn., by direction of the Naval Committee, reported an order from the committee empowering them to send for persons and papers to enable them to investigate matters relative to the memorials of officers complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board in their cases.

Mr. Stuart said it seemed to him this was opening a door which never was to be closed. He did not see that granting this power would lead to a beneficial result.

Mr. Bell replied that every individual who feels that his character has suffered under unjust imputations, and who demands investigation, has a right to demand it.

The subject was laid aside, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for altering and manufacturing small arms, and providing the sea coast and garrison with guns, accoutrements and munitions of war.

Mr. Brown made a speech supporting the views of the government relative to the Clayton Bulwer treaty. He did not desire to assist in exciting a war spirit. This treaty was susceptible of but one interpretation. England's construction of it was a palpable violation of common sense, and if such conduct were resented by a private individual in his dealings with his neighbors, he would be very apt to communicate an impression to all impartial witnesses that a fraud was intended. He condemned British conduct in the celebrated case; he was opposed to arbitrating difficulties with England, for the reason that a great republic like ours could scarcely expect justice from a crowned head as an umpire.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—On motion of Mr. Teson, the Committee on the Library were instructed to inquire into the character of the work about to be issued by Doctor Kane in reference to his researches in the polar regions, with the view of ordering copies for the members of Congress.

On motion, 20,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the Committee upon the Kansas election case were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill enabling the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, and granting land to aid the work. Referred to a Select Committee of seven.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, gave notice that he would endeavor to bring this House to a vote on Tuesday, on the resolution of the Committee of Elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case.

The House then resumed the consideration of that subject.

Mr. Stephens argued against the power asked for by the Committee. The House had no right to inquire into Mr. Reeder's allegation that members of the Kansas legislature which passed the law under which Whitfield was elected were illegally chosen. To inquire into the election and return of members of State or Territorial legislatures would be an usurpation, and would set a dangerous example. Mr. Stephens said that Reeder's object was revolutionary.

Sharpe's rifles and the views of war having been prepared to resist the legally constituted power of this government. He trusted that the good sense of the people will return, and peace prevail, and that his eyes shall never rest on a traitor upon American soil.

Mr. Dunn argued that there should be a full investigation, not to ascertain who shall occupy a seat as delegate, but that the whole truth relative to Kansas affairs be brought and be widely published. He desired to obtain for persons and papers.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, contended that if the power be used if persons and papers were granted, witnesses will be summoned to prove all the acts of the Kansas Legislature; all, including land and over charge contracts. He doubted that this could be done by a single branch of Congress, and earnestly appealed to the other branch of the Legislature that the subject be left to the Committee which is to meet in Cincinnati on the 1st of May to take action on the subject. Mr. Josiah Copley, of Pittsburgh, was present and made some remarks.

Fire in Washington City—Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Two new buildings, one occupied by Mr. Lesan on Pa. avenue, and the other by Mrs. Taggart, formerly of New York, were destroyed by fire this morning. John Lesan, a musician, fell from the West building upon a pile of lumber below, and was killed. Two persons were also injured by falling out of windows. The loss is estimated at $[illegible].

From the South.

[illegible]

Steam Boiler Explosion.

[illegible]

Destructive Fire.

[illegible]

City Officers to be Sworn in.

[illegible]

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—FIFTEEN TO TWENTY LIVES LOST.—The Louisville papers of Monday contain a full account of the terrible disaster by which the steamboat Henry Lewis was sunk at 4 15 to 20 lives lost. It occurred in the Ohio river, about 4 o'clock, Saturday, a clear starlight morning. The Henry Lewis, with a full cargo for New Orleans, from Cincinnati, and about forty passenger on board, was descending the river, just below Troy, changing the Kentucky shore, at the head of Anderson's bar, when the E. Howard ascending, came up, or rather out, from behind the point, and a collision occurred, sinking the Henry Lewis in three minutes, in about twenty feet of water. A wild scene of excitement ensued, as the passengers were all asleep in their berths at the time of the collision, and were hurried on deck amid the cry of fire, the hissing of steam, and the crashing of timbers. The lost are two children belonging to a poor Irish woman; two cabin passengers from Portsmouth, Ohio; Wm. Jacobs, of La., the second steward, and Dan McCutcheon, of Steubenville, the second cook; ten or twelve of the firemen who shipped at Cincinnati and whose name could not be ascertained; four of the Cincinnati fugitive slaves belonging to Mr. Gaines, were on the boat, including Margaret and her infant child. The child was drowned, and the others saved. They were taken on the boat last Friday, from Louisville, and were on their way to Gaines' landing, Arkansas. The mother exhibited no other feeling than joy at the loss of her child. The cargo of the Henry Lewis consisted of about 700 tons of pork, lard oil, candles, cheese, and such other articles of produce usually shipped from Cincinnati. She was in charge of Capt. Emerson, who, together with Mr. Patterson, his clerk, and Stickney and McFarland, the engineers, were the chief owners of the boat. She was insured in Cincinnati, at the Washington City Insurance, Cincinnati Insurance, and Merchants and Manufacturer's offices. The fault of the disaster has not yet been definitely fixed on either party.

"OH, THE LONG AND CRUEL WINTER!"—The merry jingle of the sleigh-bells, and the constant fall of snow-flakes yesterday made one imagine that the reign of the Ice King had only just commenced. Monday morning was as cold a day as any this winter, excepting perhaps one. Early in the morning the thermometers in this city indicated from 8 to 10 degrees below zero; at Ebensburgh, Cambria county, we are informed the mercury was down to 25, and at Wooster, Ohio, 21 below zero.

On Saturday last the Jefferson Medical College held its annual commencement at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia; the graduating class numbering 215. The number of M. D.'s turned out is not as great as usual, for which heaven be praised.

CUTTING AN OLD FRIEND.

Many years ago, the good ship "Cleopatra" arrived in Baltimore with a hundred steerage passengers from the Emerald Isle. Among the number were two young men from Tyrone, who had married just on the eve of sailing, and had come with their buxom brides to seek their fortunes in America. The latter had grown up side by side from girlhood, and were intimate as sisters. The former were no less intimate and attached to each other.

The name of these adventurers were Terrance Leary and his wife Margaret, and Andy O'Shane and his wife Biddy, or Bridget. The first idea of coming to America, had been suggested by Leary, who was a quick, intelligent young man, and had conceived the notion that a fortune was to be made in the new country across the Atlantic, from which ever and anon was coming the most inspiring intelligence to the enterprising and ambitious. He had been during two or three years gardner for an Irish gentleman, in whose family Maggy, his wife, had for some time acted as waiting maid. O'Shane was a draper's clerk; he had been better educated than Leary, both as regards school and home education; and the same could be said of Bridget in comparing her with Margaret. Notwithstanding this, the young men and their wives, as has been said, were intimate friends, and when the matter of going to America had been decided upon by Leary and Maggy, O'Shane and Biddy were not long in making up their minds to go with them.

After settling for their passage and entering the vessel in which they wished to sail, their wealth consisted of but twenty sovereigns. This was to be the basis of their future fortunes in the New World. Leary, who was a great deal more talkative than his friend, had a great deal to say about what they should do in America. He proposed that they should unite their interests and stand by each other in good or evil fortune.

"Heaven knows, Andy," he would sometimes say, "that I'd divide me last crust with yees, my day. And Maggy has the same feelin' for Biddy, bless her sweet soul!"

To expressions of this kind the more thoughtful and reserved, but equally warm hearted Andy, would reply, that while he could lift a hand or earn a penny, the friends of his early years should be as the members of his own household.

With such feelings, and in mutual confidence, the young emigrants landed in Baltimore, where they soon made the acquaintance of a land broker, invested their twenty sovereigns, and gained a little information in regard to business and the prospect before them. Neither of these were found to be very encouraging. Leary was the first who obtained employment; it was in capacity of laborer in digging out cellars and foundations for houses about being erected. This was several weeks after their arrival, and when their few sovereigns had become much lower than when they set their foot in the land of strangers. It was sometime after this before O'Shane got anything to do, and this was not until he had seen nearly his last farthing. During the discouraging period that elapsed between the finding of Leary and the getting of employment by O'Shane, not a word was said by the former, who had become very reserved toward O'Shane, about dividing his last crust with him and Biddy.

A single sovereign remained of the ten which made up the entire wealth of O'Shane when he arrived in the United States, and his chances of getting something to do seemed no better than at first. This sovereign he determined to invest in sundry small wares, and try what he could do in peddling them about from house to house. In this he was more successful than he expected; his profits were five from the first enough to meet his small expenses, and afterwards to gradually increase his stock in trade, which, from being only the value of a sovereign at first, was in the course of a few months worth many sovereigns.

The digging of cellars was hard work, much harder than attending to a gentleman's garden, and Leary, as soon as he saw that Biddy had long so well at peddling, became so much dissatisfied with his employment that he determined to give it up and try what he could do with the pick. He had nearly five sovereigns laid by, and was about investing these, under the advice of his friend O'Shane, in goods suitable for the trade of a peripatetic dealer, when he was taken sick and lay ill for some weeks. His expenses and doctor's bill during this time, took away all of his little capital, and he was about returning with soured spirit to his spade and mattock, when O'Shane generously offered to loan him enough to make a fair start as a peddler. With great feel feeling the kind tender was accepted.

The interests of the two young men being now more really mutual than they had yet been, and both were required to be much from home, a small house was taken between them, and their finances united in order to lessen expenses. This arrangement continued for about a year and a half, during which period Leary and O'Shane had reaped a very fair harvest on their labors. At the end of this time the former, having saved about three hundred dollars, laid by his pack and opened a grocery and liquor store. At about the same time a situation at the South, with better pay, was offered to O'Shane, and he accepted by him. At this point, the ways in which the two friends were to travel in the world, diverged. They parted with many sincere expressions of friendship and mutual pledges to stand by each other if the power to do so remained.

With three hundred dollars, shrewdness, industry and economy in personal and family expenses, success in the "grocery and liquor" business was a thing certain. Six years from the time he Leary put up his sign, he sold out his stock and commenced the business of a wholesale seller in general, but rum and whisky in particular, on Bowley's wharf. He was then worth fifteen or fifteen thousand dollars, and deemed of no little importance as a merchant, to assume a style of living rather more imposing than the back rooms and second story of a grocery shop. But even in gratifying his pride Leary was cautious not to put the main chance in jeopardy. A house at four or five hundred dollars rent, and five or six hundred dollars laid out in parlor and some additional furniture, covered the length and breath of his extravagance, at this era of his history. During the whole of this period, he had heard nothing from O'Shane, except that on his arrival at Philadelphia, the place of his destination, he had found all a-head been represented to him, and that the situation he had accepted would enable him if he had his health, to lay up something.

The change that had passed over Terrance Leary in ten years was quite remarkable. When he landed from the Cleopatra, he was a fair specimen of a rough, healthy, coarse young Irishman, and retained this appearance until he got behind his own counter, at which time a gradual process of tranformation commenced. The corduroy trousers gave way to cassimere pants, the coarse roundabout to a long-tailed coat, and the skin cap to a black beaver with a shining surface; the stout, well greased brogans that had carried him many a mile, over rough roads as well as smooth ones, were thrown aside, and well blacked boots worn in their stead; they were the first blacked boots that had ever covered his feet. In this new dress, Leary, at first, scarcely knew himself, but he was not long in forgetting that he had ever worn any garments of inferior quality. The constant attendance upon customers, with the necessity of handling himself all the various commodities which he had to sell, prevented Leary from making any further material alterations in his every day external appearance, until he ceased to be a retail dealer, and wrote himself "a merchant." At this period the change in the man was very apparent. He stood at least two inches higher: the reason was, his chin had become elevated precisely that much further above the point where the collar bone rests against the sternum. He shaved, or was shaved every morning; there was a time when once or twice a week was deemed sufficient. His linen was faultless and changed every morning; his black coat and pants guiltless of every sight of hard service.

A few years more, and Terrance Leary, Esq., was a man of wealth, standing and importance—one of "the first merchants" in the city. A porter, laboring man or clerk, was now treated by him more like a dog than a human being. He had no sympathies whatever with the poorer classes—actually despising every thing not possessed of golden attractions.

One day, it was twenty years from the time the ways of the young Irishman became divergent—Leary was sitting in his counting room, when two natives of the Emerald Isle, a man and a woman, entered the store. They were plainly, but not roughly dressed. Leary recognized them in an instant; they were Andy and Biddy O'Shane. The sight of them did not give him much pleasure, especially as there were present in his counting room two or three merchants of the "first standing."

"Go and see what these people want," he said abruptly and in a tone of command to one of his clerks. "If they ask for me, tell them I am engaged and can't see them now."

The clerk met Andy and Bridget half way down the store.

"Is Mr. Leary in?" asked O'Shane.

"He is engaged at present."

"No matter he will see *us*," replied O'Shane, pushing on past the clerk, who tried, but in vain, to keep him back.

To the consternation of the merchant, O'Shane and Biddy entered boldly into his counting room, the former extending his hand as he advanced to him, and saying with a voice of pleasure.—

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

☞ **Diseases of the Liver**—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the expe lence and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases submitted under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., are a certain cure.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
mar15daw] No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

☞ **Piles** neglected often prove fatal, leads to consumption; anoint the parts three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form the rectum, then insert the "Pile Syringe," filled with Extraction, and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age of virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused sometimes by the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bones and keeps the blood from returning up the vessels, similar to the blood being kept at top of your finger when a string is tied tight round it; such is frequent, and for scrofulous humors and ulcers to form therein, then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above; also rub it well over the loins any abdomen for some time, and the natural bells that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved if properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails.

Some genuine without a steel-plate engraved label, with signatures of

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Cash on hand	26,820 09
Balances in hands of Agents, Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued, and other debts due the Company	93,889 96
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