inhuman outrage, and inflict on them exemplary punishment. Costa Rica had departed from the laws of war, and he calls attention to the transactions at Virgin Bay for such proceedings on its part as the nature of the case demands."

On May 6th, Don Molino tells Secretary Marcy that he has informed his government of those transactions, and doubtless Costa Rica will reply in a satisfactory manner. She will not authorize acts to tarnish her good name, and professes to have as much horror as the United States for shedding the blood of innocent people. If it should be proved that such persons suffered, she will without the least doubt bring the guilty parties to trial in order to be punished as they deserve. Don Molina says that this war is not between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but between the united people of the two States, or rather of Central America against bands of unauthorized adventurers who are impoverishing and pressing the inhabitants of Nicaragua, and who are threatening to impose the same yoke upon the rest of Central American. Costa Rica cannot accord the rights of war to a band of men answerable to the penal laws, which certainly are not more severe in those States than in other States of the civilized world. He expresses the hope that our government will suspend its opinion till an investigation be made into the events on Virgin Bay, and that it will not be too severe with regard to Costa Rica. She is defending her most sacred rights against those who have destroyed and attracted her merely because she is weak.

Don Augustin Vijil writes to Secretary Marcy, under date of May 14th, saying:

"The unhappy state of the country in which he was born, and a desire of exerting his best efforts to relieve it, has led him to leave his native shores to represent its interests in the Capital of this blessed Republic," and proceeds to place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce Mr. Marcy to view its circumstances in their true aspect, concluding with expressing a hope that the government of the United States will be a friend to Nicaragua.

Next follows a letter from President Rivas dated April 17th, addressed to the President of the United States, as a "great and good friend," in which he says:—"Desirous of cultivating friendly relations, I have thought fit to accredit Don Augustus Vijil as minister to the United States—a reliable person on account of his knowledge of public affairs and his patriotic feeling. To the end that he may enter into treaties of alliance," and he asks this government to treat him kindly.

Mr. Mason moved to refer the message to the committee on foreign relations, and that it be printed.

Mr. Crittenden said he regarded the subject as a very important one, which ought not to pass from the consideration of the Senate into the hands of the committee without remark. He had seldom, if ever, listened to a message from the Executive which was fraught with more absorbing interest, or which might lead to such serious consequences. In a few weeks time the country would be agitated from one end to the other on this subject, and it might result in our being involved in war. If we were to have war, he wanted it to be accepted or denounced by Senators in an open, manly manner, and not have a course of policy pursued by which we should go on step by step, blindly, until we fall into the pit. The government of Nicaragua which the President has officially recognized was a thing of yesterday, as it were—at any rate the shoes were not worn out upon the feet of those who had wrought this new revolution, and already the Executive has become satisfied of its permanency, and its capacity to discharge its duties as a nation in the great family of nations.

This seemed to him a very hasty conclusion to arrive at in a matter of so much consequence, the revolution having been effected, too, as the President alleges, by the co-operation of our own countrymen who went there contrary to the laws of this country—was this the national prudence which had hitherto guided our course? What said Jackson when Texas long stood knocking for admission into the Union, even after we were assured of her ability to govern herself? and when she had by repeated victories established her title to be considered one of the communities of the world, Jackson's message gave a thorough, profound and patriotic rebuke to every principle in the present message.

We mix our selves up in the affairs of other nations dangerously sometimes, by recognizing the communities suddenly rising into existence, as by entering into entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Mr. Mason said he could see no objection to a reference. The documents merely informed the Senate of the actual condition of the country in which we take a great deal of interest. The President had learned that a change had taken place in the government of Nicaragua which simply amounted to the fact that they had one set of law makers in lieu of another, and being satisfied that the new government was a government *de facto*, and had sufficient ability to conduct the affairs of the country, the President felt himself called on to receive its Minister. That was all. The argument of the Senator from Kentucky in the case of Texas would not apply here. That was a new nation in the family of nations, but Nicaragua has been recognized as a political community ever since 1824, at one time, in confederation with other States, and afterwards as a separate State. When they changed their government all we have right to inquire is, Is it a real government, and have they shown sufficient stability to entitle us to regard them. We have had a Minister resident there several years, and she has had one here. We have been on terms of political intercourse with Nicaragua for a series of years, as we have with other nations, and the President by virtue of his office must regulate our diplomatic intercourse with foreign Ministers. This existing government of Nicaragua has been established six or eight months, and so far as we are informed, it is a government of greater stability than has existed in that unfortunate country for many years. The Senator had spoken of war. Who are we to go to war with? Whence is the cloud to arise? Does he allude to a foreign transatlantic government that has more than once intermeddled, as we have never done, but have always refrained from doing, with the domestic as well as political affairs of Nicaragua? Are we to be deterred by that power acknowledging that government? Mr. Mason said he thought the recognition of this government would bring to an issue the questions pending between us and any foreign power in which we are in the right, he would not hesitate to do it. He had not refused to recognise the existing governments of France when they had passed through the various stages of monarchy, anarchy, military despotism, as a republic and at last as an autocracy.

Mr. Pratt said that the government of Nicaragua being recognised, our citizens would have a right to go there and could make that a stable government, which was not so now. He thought that nineteen-twentieths of those who had established the government were Americans who had gone there in violation of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Mason said that the recognition would not affect the neutrality laws in the slightest degree. Our citizens are at liberty to go where they please, and after they had reached a foreign country they could engage in any pursuit they pleased.

Mr. Weller gave a history of the struggle between Chemenor and Castillon, saying that Walker went there by invitation of the latter after he had succeeded in establishing himself at the head of the Nicaraguan army. This present government was established by aid of North Americans at the request of the natives, and during the six months it has been in operation there has been no civil war, and he knew of no party in Nicaragua who were trying to upset the existing government there. He alluded to British interference in behalf of Costa Rica, and said the British government had during the last eight years annexed two hundred thousand square miles, being more than the territory of all the Central American States combined. Our Central American affairs are fast coming to a head.

It may be we shall be precipitated into a war, but if so we may just as well settle this matter now as at any other time. I desire war with no country. I represent a constituency upon whom will fall the full weight of the first blow that is struck, but if we are to have war let it be on this great principle—we are on the right side, and the God of our fathers will go with us and give us victory. "Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just."

The documents were then ordered to be printed, and, without taking the question on the reference, the Senate adjourned.

The Crops Throughout the Country.

The advices from all parts of the country in relation to growing crops are unusually satisfactory. In this State the general accounts are that there is a present prospect of a large crop of wheat. The papers in various quarters of the country are giving good accounts of the prospects of the coming crops. The season is backward, but that is said to be very favorable to the wheat, which was sown in immense quantities last Fall. In Ohio the wheat is splendid, but the grass is yet thin. Fruit was a great deal injured in the West. Peaches there will be none, but a very abundant yield of apples is expected. In New York State the wheat is in good condition, though backward. Barley and oats are likely to do better than corn this season. Their growth does not require so much heat, and they are not so easily injure by late frosts. English grains and grasses promises well on good land, which is properly managed. It is now too early in the season to say what will be the yield of corn, for it depends mainly on the weather in July, august and September. Should it be favorable in June, and in the months named, this country will have unprecedented quantities of breadstuffs on hand next summer. Fruit in New York State will be abundant. In New Jersey, in low lands, the wheat has suffered severely in some counties, but in the highlands it promises a fine crop. The high prices of wheat last year caused the farmers from Maine to California to sow largely of this cereal.

EXTENSIVE BLACK MAIL OPERATION.—The N. Y. Tribune gives an account of the swindling of a wealthy citizen of that city by a fascinating female and a man named Brown, who acted the part of the "injured husband." The alleged *crim. con.* is said to have taken place 18 years ago, and since that time the victim has been held by Brown to the tune of from $50,000 to $150,000 rather than bear exposure. The police, as well as prominent citizens, have for years been aware of the circumstances; but the victim always refused to bring Brown to justice, preferring rather to lose his fortune than his good name. The last haul Brown made was a deed of some property located at Harlem, valued at $20,000; and to recover this back and bring Brown to justice, it is said legal proceedings have been or will be commenced.

The Pittsburgh Post.

MONDAY MORNING:.....MAY 19,

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE SCOTT, OF COLUMBIA CO.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

JACOB FRY, JR., MONTGOMERY CO.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

TIMOTHY IVES, POTTER COUNTY.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania will meet at Pittsburgh, at the St. Charles Hotel on Monday, the 20th of May, at 10 o'clock A. M. Important business should secure a general attendance.

J. W. FORNEY, Chairman

CAUSES AND CHANCES OF WAR.

Since the acquisition of California and discovery of the gold mines the great desire of our government and our people has been to secure speedy and safe routes of travel and trade between our Atlantic and Pacific ports. The Central American Isthmus afford such routes, and by negotiations with the governments of New Granada and Nicaragua the necessary rights and privileges were obtained. A railroad has been constructed from Chagres to Panama through the territory of New Granada, and a steamboat route opened by the St. Johns river and Lake Nicaragua. Both have been for some time in successful operation, and to this country they were of immense value. They were every year becoming more important and valuable to our commerce.

From the very commencement of American efforts to secure these routes the English government has sought to defeat them. By every kind of arrogance and insolence that government has aimed to throw obstacles in the way of success. The little village of Greytown was near the mouth of the San Juan (St. Johns) river England claimed the protectorate of the town, and under that nominal protection a nest of pirates and thieves and vagabonds had assembled there that robbed and plundered the boats and depots of the Nicaragua routes; burned down the warehouses of the Company, murdered one or two of its employees; and insulted and assaulted our Consul. When endurance longer was impossible our government sent a ship of war and bombarded and destroyed the town. But though England did not resist that act of well-merited chastisement, she was engaged in a deeper scheme to get the command of these routes of commerce. She had engaged by treaty not to establish or to maintain any colonies or protectorates in Central America. In violation of that treaty she has seized upon several islands that belonged to Honduras, and formed colonies in them. The "Bay Islands" and Ruatan are now, by the Queen's warrant lately issued, erected into a colony of England. This is in direct violation of the treaty of 1850, and in contravention of that Monroe doctrine to which this country is fully and irretrievable committed.

And what is the object of England in this. Those islands command those routes of American commerce. Fortifications and naval stations in their harbors would enable England, at any time, to intercept all communications between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and vex and annoy our commercial marine perpetually. Already one of our commercial steamers has been stopped and searched, and the passengers forbidden for several hours to land. It is thus a jealous nation, relying upon its great navy, seeks to check the growth and prosperity of this country. The islands that she has seized, would, in her hands, command the Caribbean Sea, the Mexican Gulf, the whole coast of Central America, and all our routes across the Isthmus to California. To allow this in contravention of a solemn treaty, and against such vast interests of our country is not to be thought of. It would be to submit to a wrong and an insult that would degrade even a weak nation. The American republic is not weak, and will never submit. Yet England persists. Even now her officials are organizing the colony; and already a large fleet of English ships are in the waters of Central America and the West India Islands. And it is not to be forgotten that two years ago Lord Clarendon declared that England and France were allied to settle not only Eastern but Western questions. The English government refuses to recall its Minister at Washington, who has been guilty of an infraction of our laws, and has been proven a liar, such is the state of affairs between the two governments at the present time; and it certainly appears that a rupture, and an appeal to arms is no improbable event. Unless England recedes in regard to Central American affairs it seems unavoidable. The Minister can be dismissed and sent home; and it should be done the moment the positive refusal of the English government to recall him is received. It is said that such refusal is expected.

The indications now are certainly not such as the friends of peace might desire. And so clearly in the right is our government upon both the main questions in dispute, that our public men of all parties sustain the administration in relation to them. Mr. Seward, in the Senate, is at the head of the "Republican" party; Mr. Clayton of the American, and General Cass, Judge Douglas and Mr. Mason of the Democratic parties; and in a recent discussion they were all of one mind as to the clear right and justice of our cause, and the necessity of an appeal to the last argument of nations if England persisted in the violation of a treaty; and in insulting interference in American affairs.

Signed the Bill.

We see it announced in the Philadelphia papers of Saturday, that Gov. Pollock has signed the Bill extending the 30th section of the General Banking Law to Trust Companies. We believe the law goes into operation in July next. We presume the several institutions affected, in this city, will go on under some other form, with perhaps greater profit to themselves than at present. This act of Gov. Pollock outrages the sentiments of the bulk of the Western community, without accomplishing any corresponding good in any other.

THE people of the Cape De Verde Islands are starving to death. Their crops failed last year. Subscriptions are being taken in New York to send them relief. Over $5,000 have been raised. A letter was received from the Bishop of the Islands imploring aid, and the merchants of New York are endeavoring to raise money enough to freight a ship with provisions and clear it for the Islands as soon as possible.

THE Cleveland *Journal* says there are over *fifty* jobbing houses in that city, and that their annual sales amount to over $20,000,000 annually.

COUNT CAVOUR, of Sardinia, has become the favorite of the Italians for his noble expose of their grievances at the Paris Conference.

THE Democrats have elected their candidate for Mayor of St. Paul, (Minnesota) over the fusionists.

THE New York *Times* says there are 60,000 children in that city who do not attend school.

MONKEYS have been dying of cholera in the Island of Trinidad.

THE wharfage receipts of San Francisco are said to be $500,000.

THE Russian government has disbanded over 350,000 troops since the restoration of peace.

On our first page will be found the substance of the message of the President, and accompanying documents in relation to Central American affairs; together with a brief debate in the Senate on the subject of a reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This subject becomes very important now, involving as it does the chances of a rupture with England. If England will persist in interfering with our Central American routes of commerce, it is time to meet her with force. The Walker government in Nicaragua will be sustained. The recognition of its Minister at Washington does much to give it stability: and our citizens can go *as citizens* to Nicaragua as fast as they please. Walker will soon have all the men he needs, and arms, provisions and money will be found to equip for him an army that can teach the little State of Costa Rica to mind its own business.

The long document which we publish to-day will enable our readers to understand the present state of our relations with the Central American States; and they are becoming matters of much importance.

CASUALTIES.—Four of Dupont's powder mills at Wilmington were blown up on the 4th, and three men killed.

The City Hospital at St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the 15th.

A morocco factory was burned in Cleveland, on the 15th. Loss $25,000.

The Know Nothings have elected their candidate for Mayor in Providence, Rhode Island.

THE CONCERT.—Parodi's Concert comes off this evening, and a brilliant affair it will doubtless be. She is assisted by distinguished performers, and never fails to draw crowded houses. The Marseillaise Hymn will be performed among other things, and that piece alone, performed by such artists, is worth the price of the ticket. Many other good pieces are in the bill. We presume there will be a good turn out.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

FULTON CITY, ILL.

Astonishing Growth of Western Cities—A Line of Steamers to St. Paul, Minnesota—Pittsburgh Built Boats—A Palatial Hotel—Pittsburgh's Located here.

FULTON CITY, ILL., May 13, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—*Gentlemen*:—I believe there is a promise yet unfulfilled that I should give you a few items of the news and things pertaining to this portion of the "Great West." I arrived in this embryo city about three weeks ago, after a pleasant ride over the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo, Toledo and Chicago, and the Fulton City Air Line branch of the Galena Railroad, the latter being comparatively a new road and but little known to the immense mail funds continually migrating from the East into the middle and Northern districts of Iowa and Minnesota, and the distant prairies of Nebraska. Having become a resident of Fulton City, where the railroad referred to terminates, I naturally feel much interested in its success and prosperity, and until I ascertained the cause, felt quite indignant at the Galena Railroad Company for not advertising the road and employing agents to travel through New York, Pennsylvania, and the Eastern States, for the purpose of informing the emigrant and all who would be benefitted by the knowledge of the superiority of this route over any other of the great number of Railroads running West from the Garden City. The road has now been in operation about three months, and astonishing as it may appear, not a line of newspaper advertisement nor a single poster has been printed for it. I understand that this is owing to restrictions placed upon the Galena Company in their contract with the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The Galena Company only owning a portion of the Railroad between Chicago and Dunleath, and running their cars over the Illinois Central Railroad the balance of the distance, bound themselves to only advertise their own road in connection with the other, and thus half the travel that now go via Galena and Dunleath do so in ignorance that there is a quicker, cheaper and pleasanter route.

A brighter day however is about dawning upon us. The Dubuque and Minnesota Packet Company have established a tri-weekly line of steamers to run between this place and St. Paul, and will furnish sufficient first class boats for a daily line if the business will warrant it. The boats already in the line are mostly well known to Pittsburghers. They are the "Fanny Harris," "Kate Cassel" and "Excelsior." The old Pittsburgh and Zanesville packet Ben Courvin also makes a weekly trip between Fulton City and St. Paul, which, with the great number of boats daily passing up from the Ohio River and St. Louis will give our wharf quite an animated and Pittsburgh-like appearance. The route by Railroad to the Mississippi at Fulton City is some fifty miles shorter than either the Rock Island or Galena road, and offers passengers or freight for any point above can be taken from here at as low or the same rates that they can at Dunleath, while the difference in Railroad transportation, to that point is considerably greater than to this place.

The Packet Company, in connection with some of our enterprising citizens, have employed a competent man as traveling agent, who will visit all the Eastern cities, Pittsburgh among the rest, to advertise the Railroad and Steamboat Line, and endeavor to draw that portion of the travel this way that we are reasonably entitled to, I have not yet learned the gentleman's name, but suppose you will make his acquaintance ere long.

Fulton City has almost doubled in population since my letter from here last summer, and is still increasing with astonishing rapidity. The "Dement House," the immense Hotel that was then building, is now completed, and presents a singular but imposing and beautiful contrast with the smaller and less expensive buildings around it. The building, furniture and arrangements astonish every beholder. One would scarcely expect to find in a town of but little over three years' growth a Hotel equal in every respect to the St. Nicholas of New York City, or any other first class Hotel in the country, but such an one is the Dement House. You will more fully appreciate the truth of this when I tell you that the building alone cost upwards of $100,000, and the furniture upwards of $3,500. The building is of stone, five stories high, surmounted with a cupola about forty feet high, from which can be seen the surrounding country and the river meandering through the groves of shrub oak, and the gentle declivities on either side presenting a most beautiful scene. The furniture and appointments of the house are all of the most elegant and costly description. The sofas, divans, chairs, &c., of the ladies' and gentlemen's parlors, general sitting room, bridal chamber, &c., are all covered with the finest brocatelle, and most of the window curtains of the house are of the same costly material. The silver ware and French China was ordered expressly for the house from France and not opened until its arrival here. Nothing can exceed the elaborate workmanship of the clocks, mirrors, and mantle ornaments of the ladies' parlor; they must be seen to be appreciated, and I hope that many of my Pittsburgh friends will visit Fulton the coming summer. They may feel confident of finding everything to their entire satisfaction at the Dement House.

We have several Pittsburghers located in this vicinity. Among the new-comers are Messrs. Jack and Waterman, who have just opened a Hardware Store in Clinton, Iowa, a new town opposite this place; also Capt. Crozier, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. James Riddell, of Allegheny, who has opened a Drug Store in the same place. I took a ride of about ten miles into the country on the Iowa side of the river, only yesterday. The weather was warm and delightful and every thing has a thriving and beautiful appearance. Vegetation seems to be considerably advanced for the season. The blossoms of the wild plum and crab apple tree, which are quite abundant, filled the air with their perfume. There seems to have been an unusual large amount of winter wheat put in the ground last fall, and the winter being an exceedingly favorable one, it now looks heavy and green, promising an abundant harvest.

The Mississippi is at present higher than has been known for a long time at this season. There are over fourteen feet of water on the lower rapids, and the boats pass up without difficulty, loaded to the guards with freight and passengers. But my letter is becoming too lengthy. Perhaps you may hear from me again at some future time. Yours, &c., B. F. W.

MR. BUCHANAN.—It is stated that this gentleman had an interview of several hours with the President on Wednesday morning, in which he made a personal report of his mission. It is supposed Mr. B. will return to Lancaster on Monday next, without going to Virginia.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the tooth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples,* and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors; and B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Fleming Bros., R. E. Sellers & Co., Dr. O. H. Keyser and H. Miner & Co., Pittsburgh; and Lee & Beckham, Allegheny city.

What the New York City Folks say of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1855.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it, his reply was "I must take something to get relief, or die."

They at once procured a bottle of *Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, and he took one-half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by regular physicians, and induce them to try Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every one with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, is far superior to any other known remedy, and that it more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hasslet, 124½ Cannon street, New York City.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. 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. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
my17-law No. 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

Read! Read! Read!—MORGANTOWN, VA., Sept. 15, 1855.—This is to certify that I have employed Dr Scott's White Ointment for Piles, in my practice for years, and besides, I have witnessed its effects in the hands of others, and I am satisfied that it is a superior medicine. I have employed it in Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., and have been delighted with its effects. I feel no hesitation in recommending it to the afflicted.

C. MCLANE, M. D.

Dr McLane's IMPROVED Liver Pills and IMPROVED Vermifuge, also Dr I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Ointment, prepared solely under the supervision of Dr I. Scott, a regular Medical graduate, and Physician of extensive practice. Note genuine, only as prepared by Dr I. Scott & Co, Bank Place, Morgantown, Virginia.

NEWS FROM THE "FOUNTAIN HEAD"

MORGANTOWN, VA., Sept 12, 1855.

This is to certify, That I have examined the Receipts for preparing McLane's Improved Vermifuge and Improved Liver Pills by Dr. I. Scott, and have been the last year preparing and using my original medicines in my office during the last thirteen years, and that I believe he has improved them. I make this statement from the knowledge I have of them, and have no interest in them whatever.

C. McLANE, M. D.

Dr McLane's IMPROVED Vermifuge and IMPROVED Liver Pills, accompanied by certificate of C. McLane, for sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

Dr. OSO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., Wholesale Agent.

Dr J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny, near Railroad Depot, Wholesale Agent.

my19-dawsp

Prof. De Groth on the Weather.—Dr. De Groth wants all sufferers from the effects of the ice-bound weather lately, to call and procure a bottle of his pleasant Electric Oil. It cures like magic. Price 25 cts and $1 per bottle.

Prof. De Groth feels it to be his duty to himself and to the public to state explicitly that the article offered for sale by Mrs Anna E. Smith, called in her advertisement, Dr. De Groth's Electric Oil,

At St Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on 19th and 20th May
At Jarrett's tavern, Washington road, 21st "
At M'Farland's stage, Steubenville road, 22d "
At Vincent's store, in Coldenham, 23d "
At Perry Martin's, in Mansfield, 24th "

Resolved, That Alexander McKee, Moses Chess and Jas. Trussell, be appointed to receive subscriptions at the above times and places in the country, and

Capt. James Wood, John F. Singer and Samuel A. Long, to receive subscriptions in the city.

JAMES WOOD, Chairman.
A. LONG, Secretary. my14dmy21—6td.

SHINGLE MACHINE.

Kendall's Patent IMPROVED Double Acting River & Shaver.

THE attention of Shingle and Lumber dealers, speculators and others, is directed to this valuable invention, which is now presented to the public as the best and most practical machine extant, for Riving and Shaving Shingles.

Various cutting and sawing machines have been invented for making shingles, but it is a well known fact that Shingles cut or sawed across the grain are quite too flimsy for roofing purposes. Numerous inventions have recently appeared for riving and shaving, and these have all been condemned as worthless, from their imperfect method of riving, which consists of splitting from the side of the block but one shingle, which almost invariably runs off. This difficulty is entirely obviated by

KENDALL'S MACHINE,

Which first splits from the side of the block a piece thick enough for two shingles, which is separated in the center, and by means of elastic guides each part is conducted through a pair of supplementary knives, which completes the operation, thus producing two shingles at every revolution.

This machine will cut and shave from the block three thousand shingles per hour, of uniform thickness and taper, superior in solidity and durability to those made by hand or any other process.

Its operations are by no means confined to pine and other soft wood, but works to equal advantage oak, walnut, and every other description of timber that can be split.

The workings of the machine can be examined at H. H. Ryan's Furniture Buildings, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

To traders and shingle dealers, an interest in the enterprise this opens is now held for sale which, as there is no similar invention extant, is valuable.

The machine can be put up in small space, is of durable construction, and can but about two hundred and eighty dollars, and will cost from $200 to $300 to operate it, shaving from 20,000 to 30,000 shingles per day, with about three horse power.

For right of territory, or machines, inquire at No. 51 Fifth street, or address the subscriber, by letter.

All needed information will be forwarded by letter, when desired. ADONIRAM KENDALL.

my18-2m

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

No. 83 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The subscriber is now receiving a well selected assortment of foreign and domestic Hardware, and pledges himself to sell on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city. He will also keep on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c. To which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

mh26 SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

HENRY H. COLLINS,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
No. 27 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

mh18-d3m

FORSYTH & SCOTT,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Wool, Hides, Flour, BACON, LARD and LARD OIL.

AND PROPRIETORS OF CLAYSVILLE, No. 77 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

REFERENCES:
Spencer Harbaugh, Fairchild street, Wells, Wetherill, Shaw, John Scott & Co., Martin,
E. D. Jones Cash'r Citizens' Bank, Nevins & Herstine, Phila
Lech & Co., Philadelphia, Herbert, Nesbit & Garrison, Phila.
Joseph H. Elder, St. Louis, Holmes & Connell, Cincinnati.
Thomas & Greiner, Dealers, Salem, Ohio. [jy29-1y] A. & D. Bollock & Co.

WILLIAMS & ALLEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILSON FURNACES,
Wrought Iron Tubing,
AND FITTING GENERALLY,
For Warming and Ventilating Buildings.

W. A. A. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water Pipes or Chilson Furnaces, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Dwellings, Court Houses, Jails, or Hotels. No. 25 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh. apl6

WILLIAM B. HAYS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
BACON HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS,
LARD, LARD OIL, DRIED BEEF,
SUGAR-CURED and CANVASSED HAMS.

A large stock always on hand at
No. 297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.

FLOUR DELIVERED TO FAMILIES in either of the Two Cities.

ORDERS may be left at the Mill, or in boxes at the stores of LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood street, BRAUN & REITER, cor. Liberty and St. Clair streets, H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.

TERMS: CASH, ON DELIVERY.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

ALEX. HUNTER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, LARD OIL,
AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 399 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH.

JAMES KERR, JR.....ROBT. M. HUNTER.

KERR & HUNTER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
No. 21 Levee, between Pine and Olive sts.,
SAINT LOUIS, Mo.

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON RAILINGS, VAULT DOORS
WINDOW SHUTTERS,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.,
Nos. 91 Second st. and 86 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

W. H. SMITH. W. W. MAIR. JOS. R. HUNTER.

SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
122 Second and 151 Front st.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES BLAKELY,
EUROPEAN AGENT AND CONVEYANCER,
Corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Passengers brought from the old country to Pittsburgh, and moneys remitted to Europe. [nov22

JAS. COLLINS.....J. BARKS KNOX

JAMES COLLINS & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Collins' Pittsburgh, Meadville & Erie CANAL LINES.
Nos. 114 and 115 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

REFERENCES:
Pittsburgh—
Wm. Negley & Co., Murphy, Tiernan & Co.,
Smith & Sinclair, Hampton, Wilson & Co.,
M'Candless, Moore & Co., English & Richardson.
Philadelphia—
Pawley, Woodward & Co., Truitt, Brother & Co.,
Wessel, Bacon & Co. [feb28

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
MAY 6, 1856.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders on or after the 15th inst. [my7:2w] F. M. JORDON, Sec'y.

THE AMERICAN MACHINE STAMP possesses peculiar advantages over all others in use—1st. It is always ready for use, being compact, the ink and stamping pads being combined. 2d. A perfect impression can be made by a mere tap. 3d. The impression can be put on the exact spot desired.

Railroad and Banking Companies, Brokers, Insurance Companies, Postmasters, and in fact all business houses, will find this stamp invaluable for marking Notes, Checks, Cards, Letters, Tickets, Wrapping Papers, &c.

Orders received at W. S. HAYEN'S, Stationery Warehouse, Market st., cor. 2d.

BUTTER—5 barrels prime fresh Roll this day received by Express.
my17 HENRY H. COLLINS

A CARD.

We have not yet received our Spring stock of Goods, consisting of Gents' Silk, Brown and Soft Hats, Gents and Youth's Soft Hats of all colors, also, a large assortment of Spring styles of Caps and Straw Hats. Our friends, and the public generally, who have so liberally patronised us the last season, will find fresh inducements to favor us with their call. Gentlemen, come and do yourselves and us good. Our motto is "Low and Light Profits."

MORGAN & CO., No. 161 Wood street,
Next door to the new Church,
One door from Sixth street.

my3

Why will you Suffer, WHEN RELIEF CAN BE SO EASILY OBTAINED?—Have you a Sore Throat, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Joints, Frost Bites, Burns, Sprains, or Pains in any part of your system? You can be relieved at once by using the most beautiful of all Liniments the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*," prepared by Dr. SCOTT, of Morgantown, Va., and for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by Dr. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and JAS. P. FLEMING, near R. R. Depot, Allegheny. See advertisement in another column of today's paper. [mar1-1m

PITTSBURGH, MAY 12th, 1856.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY held on the 10th inst., on motion of George W. Jackson, Esq., it was

Resolved, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company be prepared at the following times and places:

At St Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, on 19th and 20th May
At Jarrett's tavern, Washington road, 21st "
At M'Farland's stage, Steubenville road, 22d "
At Vincent's store, in Coldenham, 23d "
At Perry Martin's, in Mansfield, 24th "

Resolved, That Alexander McKee, Moses Chess and Jas. Trussell, be appointed to receive subscriptions at the above times and places in the country, and

Capt. James Wood, John F. Singer and Samuel A. Long, to receive subscriptions in the city.

JAMES WOOD, Chairman.
A. LONG, Secretary. my14dmy21—6td.

REMOVAL.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, 59 Fifth street Masonic Hall, will remove on the 14th instant, to the corner of Wood and Fifth sts., over the Banking house of R. Patrick & Co.

See our advertisement below.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
PITTSBURGH;
Established in New York, June 1841—Pittsburgh March, 1852,
FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF TRADE.

Having Branches and Associate Offices in

NEW YORK.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.
BOSTON.....E. RUSSELL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.
BALTIMORE.....J. D. PRATT & CO.
CHARLESTON.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.
NEW ORLEANS.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.
RICHMOND.....J. D. PRATT & GRETT.
CINCINNATI.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.
LOUISVILLE.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.
ST LOUIS.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.
CHICAGO.....B. DOUGLASS & CO.

This institution supplies (to subscribers only) all necessary information as to the standing, responsibility, &c., of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Public Companies, &c., throughout the United States, their Territories, and British North America. It is a valuable auxiliary to Importing, Shipping and Commission Merchants, as well as Jobbers and Manufacturers, and to all parties buying Time Exchange, or dispensing credit.

The collection of debts in the States, Canada, &c., attended to with promptness and fidelity.

Terms made known at the office.

R. DOUGLASS & CO.

Subscribers to the Agency who have occasion to travel through the States are furnished with introductory letters to the various offices, where they can obtain information without extra cost. apr29-1m

FARMERS AND MECHANICS'
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Pres't.
E. W. HEMBLE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS,

From the 1st day of August to the 31st day of Dec., 1855

Amount received in Marine premiums	$ 68,242 31
" " Fire	39,908 82
Total premiums for five months	$108,151 31
CAPITAL	300,000 00
	$408,151 13

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh 6's	$ 78,721 66
Railroad Bonds, Cost	53,400 00
Loan on First Mortgage of Real Estate	59,950 00
Stocks, Collateral	30,284 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	11,092 22
Capital subscribed, (payment not yet due)	97,000 00
Premium Notes, not yet matured	66,397 31
Due from Agents, (secured by Bonds)	18,858 61
Expenses and Commissions	11,652 56
	$408,151 13
Total amount of Losses incurred, but not yet adjusted.—	
Fire	$1,666 66
Marine	3,000 00
	$4,666 66

This Company Insures Hull and Cargo risks on the Ohio and Mississippi tributaries. Insures against Loss or