The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 15.

FOR ASSEMBLY:

JAMES SALISBURY.

(To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Pauchner.)

☞ DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.—The Democratic County Committee of Conference will meet at the Citizens' Hotel, Pittsburgh, WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1858, at Seven o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES A. GIBSON, Chairman.

JOHN LAYTON, Secretary.

The following gentlemen compose the above committee, viz:

S. N. McCleary,	James A. Gibson,
H. B. Stanton,	Thomas Farley,
Joseph Birmingham,	D. B. Brown,
L. H. Patterson,	S. H. Patterson,
Clarion Bryson,	Ex. Wm. M. Herron,
S. B. Fetlich,	R. B. Guthrie,
Robert Morrow, of Ross,	S. G. Wingard,
John Layton,	

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☞ STATE COMMITTEE.—Those interested in the Democratic State Committee, are requested to meet at BERNIN'S HOTEL, Harrisburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, January 19th, at six o'clock, P. M.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

J. N. HEDDINGSON, R. J. HARDEMAN, } Secretaries.

OUR WEEKLY.

The *Weekly Post* will be published to-day, containing all the latest news, a full report of the markets, all the court and local news of the week, and a great variety of editorial and interesting miscellaneous matter. The weekly *Post* is printed in fair, clear, readable type, on a mammoth sheet, and is furnished to clubs of ten, at the low price of $1 per year, making it the cheapest weekly, in the western country. Those who wish for a good family newspaper, would do well to send in their names early in the year.

WALKER THE FILLIBUSTER.

The circumstances of the arrest of Gen. William Walker by Commodore Paulding, are now attracting a good share of public attention. The sound doctrine of the President in relation to marauding and piratical expeditions, like that in which Walker has been engaged, has been endorsed by every sensible man in the country. The clear acknowledgement of national law, which he expresses, and the manifest justice of his views cannot well be gainsayed. The doctrines of Mr. Buchanan upon this question are right. We are astonished, however, to see that an effort is being made, in certain quarters, to cast official blame upon Capt. Paulding for his course of conduct in arresting Walker and his party in Nicaragua. In our view, the naval officer did but his duty—a whole duty, and did it promptly and effectually too. Who and what was Walker? An adventurer on land—a pirate on the sea. He had organized a band of marauders, with the avowed purpose of seizing, by military force, upon a territory upon which the nation has no claim, and with the inhabitants of which we are at peace. Aaron Burr's attempt was denominated a conspiracy—Walker's is piracy. Knowing and seeing this, Capt. Paulding arrested Walker and a portion of his men, as he would any other public malefactor. This was his duty to his government, and in its performance he should be fully sustained. The expedition which finds an excuse for Walker, in the view that he has committed no overt act upon the soil of his own country, is simple nonsense. All his acts, and the acts of those who have been his aiders and abettors, have been done in concealment, as far as was possible, thus showing, that they knew they were law breakers, and feared the power of the law. Capt. Paulding, in his arrest of these roving marauders, has shown a manly determination to sustain the law, not only of his own country, but the law of nations. He will be sustained in what he has done by all good citizens, and the government will uphold his action. It is monstrous, that in a country like ours, a piratical expedition should be permitted to be organized, and to leave the country in pursuance of an avowed object of plunder and public wrong to another nation, who are weak and ill provided with the means of defence; and then, when a brave officer, acting in pursuance of general instructions, to prevent breaches of national law, and to preserve untarnished our national honor, makes an arrest which is calculated to destroy the prospects of the fillibustering crew, and to maintain the laws, that his course of action, in so doing, should be the subject of animadversion and opprobrious remark. Was Commodore Paulding has done in this matter, has been done from a high minded and honorable sense of right—from a sense of true patriotism, and all efforts of adverse politicians to place him in a false position before the nation will and must prove ineffectual. The laws must be maintained, and the officer who fearlessly enforces them, is entitled to the thanks as well as the respect of all good citizens.

The Allegheny Election.

The *Gazette* does not think that the recent election of Mayor, by the Democrats in Allegheny city, is a Democratic triumph. What is it then? When Leonidas and his three hundred brave Spartans conquered an army fifty times their number at the pass of Thermopylæ, it was thought to be a triumph. Leonidas took advantage of the circumstances and triumphed. So the Democrats of Allegheny taking advantage of the divisions among the Republican opponents, who, if united are largely in the majority, have beaten them, and elected their Mayor for the first time since Allegheny was a city. This is certainly a Democratic triumph and nothing else.

Inauguration of the Governor.

On Friday next, Hon. Wm. F. Packer, will be inaugurated as Governor of Pennsylvania. From what we know there will be great times in Harrisburg on this occasion. A large number of military companies from various parts of the State will be in attendance, and thousands of the personal and political friends of the new Governor will be present.

Sicarism.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamship Empire City, we have later news from Nicaragua and Castronia. Col. Frank Anderson, with his command of the remnant of the fillibusters from Fort Castillo, had surrendered to the officers of the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, and the river steamers taken by him from the Costa Ricans, were also captured by the Susquehanna. Anderson and his men will be brought home.

—George E. Ashby, Chief Engineer of the ill-fated Central America, has been vindicated from the charges preferred against him, by the Board of Local Inspectors of New York.

—The daughter of a clergyman of Bristol, England, has returned home from India, without and terribly mutilated. The Sepoys cut out her tongue and inflicted other injuries.

—Somebody estimates, that the commercial world has lost by the revolution of 1857 five hundred millions of dollars.

—A cotemporary, noticing the appointment of a friend as postmaster, says, "If he attends to the mails as well as he does to his females, he will make a very attentive and efficient officer." Ahem!

The Mormons Preparing to Leave Utah.

Late accounts from Utah bring the assurance that the Mormons are preparing to leave the Territory without a fight with the United States troops, and some have actually gone, their destination being the British possessions. In speaking of this the *Ledger* remarks that the warlike speeches of Brigham Young and the fierce threats of his followers then amount to nothing, and were only intended to keep off the United States troops till Brigham could perfect his arrangements and depart at a time more suitable to his own wishes. Those served well enough till the troops got in the vicinity; but as threats did not stop the determination of their commander to march into Salt Lake City, Brigham seems to have suddenly cooled his wrath and concluded not to commence hostilities. In the spring he will depart if he cannot make up his pious mind to submit to the laws and allow the same freedom and the rights to others which he claims for himself. The Territory has been declared in a state of rebellion, and it is the intention of the government officers to see that the laws are executed, appealing to military and only in a case of resistance. From present indications it is not likely that there will be any forcible resistance. The Mormons need all the strength they have, if their intention is to found a community in other Territories, and therefore they will not waste in war but wait in quiet submission to the temporary restraint they will be under, and when the season arrives depart, probably, in peace. Their intention is clearly to build up a government uniting the political and the priestly power in the same hands, and appealing to religious fanaticism for its support and extension. A government like this is clearly incompatible with the institutions of the United States, and cannot be established here without imparring the religious freedom guaranteed to the citizens of every section of the land. It must sooner or later have come into collision with the general government, and Brigham Young is wise enough to see how that his designs cannot be safely carried out within the Territories of the United States, where the people possess the most roving habits, where they are the most tenacious of their constitutional rights. Whether he will be more successful in his purpose in another country time will determine. The more settled habits of the people in the British Possessions, and the climate too, are favorable to a period longer free from interruption than he could hope for in the United States. The longer he remains undisturbed in the exercise of power the stronger he will grow—the more able he will be defend himself. The determination to remove relieves the United States government of a disagreeable and painful duty which might have stained our history with the blood of some of our own people, never to be desired if it can be avoided, even in the enforcement of the rights of the people. It will impose upon England the trouble, one and expensive task of getting rid of them and their institutions.

A Valuable Suggestion.

We have before us a copy of the annual report of the Surveyor General, giving a full account of the labors performed and patents issued from the department, and also containing some valuable suggestions as to the mode of collecting a number for the State; but the most important suggestion is made in regard to the preservation of the records and papers in that department. As all the citizens of the Commonwealth are equally interested in the preservation of these papers, we give the extract from the report relative to this object, as follows:

My attention has been called to another matter connected with this department; that is, the insecurity of the records and papers. The building is not fire proof, and although great care is taken, and I believe always has been, nevertheless accidents may happen. And should a fire occur and destroy the office, who can calculate the loss and mischief that would follow. The original titles to the lands of the Commonwealth are one kept and to be preserved. That they must be safely kept to prevent confusion in titles, none will deny. Then the question naturally presents itself, should not some provision be made to place them beyond a possibility of danger? This may be done by an addition to the north east end, similar to the improvement made to the Treasury building, making the public buildings correspond in appearance. The addition to be made fire proof, wherein all the valuable records and papers should be placed. With this improvement, the whole force of the land department could be accommodated on the first floor.

Apart from the safety of the records, the necessity of room for the School Department requires an improvement. The second story could then be given to that branch of the public service.

The vital policy of the National Administration touching the affairs of Kansas is, that a prompt admission of the State presents the only *certain* and *safe* solution of the protracted and unhappy imbroglio. All procrastinations are fraught with hazard and mischief. If ever the maxim that "delays are dangerous" is to have a striking illustration, it would be furnished in the case of Kansas. The most studious reflection we can give the subject, taking our impressions from experience and the position of men and parties in the Territory, impress us forcibly with the belief, that the unhappy struggle should be terminated right speedily for the sake of Kansas, the country, and the Democratic party. What is the remedy for the evils complained of? The election on the 4th ultimo, for State officers, held under the authority of the Lecompton Constitution, manifests most clearly that the true and only remedy is with the *people of Kansas themselves*. The Free State party in that Convention have declared their determination to take charge of the new State government so organized under the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that they can and will call another Convention and change the Constitution so far as it may be objectionable to them. This is their right and duty, and this course presents a legal and peaceful settlement of the whole question of a State government for Kansas. It is a far better "squatting act" than any member of the Senate has devised, and will most certainly settle the troubles in Kansas, and preserve entire the doctrine of non-intervention, for which the Democratic party has been contending. It is deeply to be regretted that this resolve on the part of the Free State men of Kansas had not an earlier birth. They have too long listened to the counsels of demagogues to the detriment of the interests of the Territory and the peace of the Union.

One other significant fact connected with these proceedings is *that the Free State party of Kansas do not recognize the ground taken by some friends, in their friends in Congress, that they will look to right to change their Constitution up to 1864, should the State be admitted.* They not only say that they will have the right, but that they will do the deed.—*Pennsylvanian.*

BOSS TRANSCRIPTION EXTRAORDINARY.—The editor of the Belfast *Mercantile Journal* has availed himself of the columns of the London *Times* to expose an extraordinary transaction in which one of the Glasgow banks was concerned. "Not many years since," says the writer, "a certain gentleman became indebted to one of these banks to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds; when he was hauled up, it was found he had "no assets," and the bank, therefore, "insured his life to the extent of their debt," upon which they, of course, pay a very heavy annual tax. This gentleman called on the bank some time after, and told one of the managers "I am offered a lucrative situation in Sierra Leone, but you know if I go out there the policy will be vitiated; however, I must go, as I cannot starve." What, then, was to be done? The same as is now comfortably living on the continent on an annuity granted him by this bank, which annuity, added to the premium of insurance, forms a nice little item in the expenses of the establishment."

From "The Times".

Come olers i anilding in the South.

An hour among our Southern exchanges has convinced us that there is no controlling party in the South ready to follow the fillibuster flag to extremities. Gen. Walker is not the hero for such an experiment. He cannot be made a Columbus or a La Fayette by all the eloquence of rapid writers and talking statesmen. He is a miserable specimen of a conqueror—cool, it may be, and doubtless courageous, but, by no means, the man to set the people moving, or to lead a great movement in such a country as this. He is precisely such an adventurer as Henry Clay would have rebuked, and John C. Calhoun would have shunned; and it looks vastly to us like the day of very small things when we see grave Senators making a noise over so mere a mischief-maker. The Southern State have intense contempt for all humbugs. We grant it freely, that they are not nearly so censurable in this respect as the North. They are not so ready to run after the fashionable or current favorites as their older neighbors. They would not even give to Kossuth, who was not a charlatan, the reception so obtained elsewhere. And we do not care how much Walker may attempt to flatter them we predict his cause will get no hold upon their hearts. A much more natural expectation would be, to see them honoring Paulding's manliness and resolute, as they did Ingraham's; for if there is anything the South responds to, it is a piece of gallantry on the part of that navy which has won its most enduring triumphs in defending "free trade and sailors' rights." Indeed, we notice that in New Orleans, the very hot bed of fillibusterism, a subscription has been opened for the purpose of getting up a demonstration in honor of Paulding and his men.

(From the Boston Post, of the 6th)

Particide in Massachusetts.

A terrible murder in Dracut came to light on Monday. Joshua Heath, a blacksmith aged 63 years, who lived in "Black North," about seven miles from Lowell, was killed by his own son aim tee made partially at stramonium, and daughter on Saturday night. They first gave while he was sitting stupified in a chair the son deliberately shot him through the head; and afterwards, early on Sunday morning, the body was stripped naked, placed upon a sled, and drawn by the son to the blacksmith shop near by, where it was buried only a few inches deep! The son Francis E. Heath is 21 years old, and the daughter Miriam, 23. The former has been in the house of correction for theft, and Miriam has a child three months old though she has never been married. Happily there is no mother in the family.

The discovery of this awful crime was made on Monday morning by Benjamin Kittredge, of Pelham, N. H., who called at the Heath house, the murdered man having been accustomed to do work for him. Upon his inquiring for her father, Miriam without much hesitation confessed what had been done; told Mr. Kittredge that no body knew it, and asked him not to tell anybody over his way.

Mr Kittredge called the nearest neighbors, Amos Hamblet, George Gutteson, and Jesse Heath, brother to the murdered man; and they, in company with the sheriff Frank certain, and in reply to their inquiries, said he had half of a dead horse buried there—to feed his dog with, and advised them not disturb it, and said he would not give two shillings a pound for it, for any other purpose. Meanwhile Miriam had confessed to her uncle Jesse, and while Mr. Gutteson was gone for an officer Frank partly confessed to others who had arrived at the scene. The corpse was disinterred and taken to Lowell, where an inquest was holden on Tuesday morning, and the parricides were committed upon the verdict, the sister as the accessory before and after the fact. The sor was dressed in the clothes that he had stripped from his father, after shooting him, with a gun aimed so near that the old man's face was burned by the explosion. The slug fired was found upon the floor covered with blood and hair.

Mr Kittredge testified that Joshua Heath was considered intemperate, but was a quiet civil man, and he never heard of any difficulty in his family. Amos Hamblet of Pelham, testified that Heath was a peaceable man, and he never knew him to be intemperate. These witnesses both looked upon Frank as a bad fellow, not fair witred, and Mr. Kittredge thought Miriam about the same. These unnatural children alleged that their father had banged them about long enough, and they thought they could live happier on the property he would leave—about two hundred dollars.

While such crimes as this are committed by native residents of our own commonwealth, it can hardly be considered the duty of its citizens to undertake the reformation of any other portion of the world.

Senator Douglas and Davis.

A chatty female correspondent of the Boston *Post* has the following lively description of Messrs. Douglas and Davis, of the Senate:

"Judge Douglas is a man one cannot avoid noticing on such occasions. When not in debate he looks, as it seems to me, fairer and plumper than before his marriage. Perhaps he lives more methodically. I do not remember him without a forgnette. But in the excitement of controversy, shaking his heavy head for emphasis, with a large plume of bushy hair waving and nodding over his forehead, rapidly cutting and twisting with his hand, working himself to a prespiration, and his eyes flashing, the old Douglas of the Nebraska bill reappears. He is a very restless man. He comes in, drops into his seat, pulls a paper out of his pocket, reads three lines, forces his last cigar on Gwin, who is going out to smoke, crosses over to Benjamin and gets another from him, which he twists in his mouth and chews, offers his right hand to Hale and his left to Pugh, leans familiarly on Jones shoulder, and strokes that sexagenarian Senator's beard, with a gentle witchcraft, drops into the lobby a moment, and then into his seat, to read three more lines of another newspaper.

"Jefferson Davis has a strange fascination in his tone. He is a slender man, somewhat stooping, and not personally prepossessing. Yet everybody listens to him. If a sweet voice is a beautiful thing in a woman, I know that to us there are few charms like a mild, firm, gentle modulated voice in man. Such is Mr. Davis's. He speaks readily, pointedly, and with that precision of enunciation which marks a scholar. With nothing in his mien of pomby-pamby or affected, you see that he is a refined gentleman. They say he is a fire eater. If so, I know he eats it *a la mode*, with a fork and napkin."

MOULDY PEAS, BEANS AND GRAIN.—A cotemporary, speaking of the tendency of grain and the leguminous plants to generation of mould when placed in the granary in a damp state, says: "When this evil occurs, the legumes or cereals affected are supposed to be rendered utterly worthless thereby, but such is not the fact. Peas or beans, corn or wheat, that has become mouldy, may be perfectly deprived of its unpleasant smell and taste by immersing it in hot or boiling water, and permitting it to remain therein till the liquid becomes quite cool. If one immersion does not prove effectual, let it be repeated. Animals devour mouldy grain when managed in this way as greedily as any, and are apparently as much benefited by it. Peas constitute an excellent food for swine; and few articles are more strengthening to sheep than beans. They should be given before, and after casting their lambs, with a small quantity of chopped turnips—say about two quarts per day—one quart in the morning and one quart at night. This will generally be sufficient, and will tend to promote the action of the intestine system, and procure a copious flow of milk, besides proving highly protective of the general health of the system.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.—Mr. B. D. Woods, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says: "I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and nervous headache, for nearly fifteen years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After having used three bottles of your Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, attend to my business with pleasure, and would recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted."

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Burkhart's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., corner of Third and Smithfield streets, and Druggists generally.

☞ **White Teeth, Perfumed Breath, and** all beautiful complexion, can be enjoyed by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." 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 would never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed HERRADER & CO., N. Y.

☞ **"Woodland Cream"—A Pomade for** beautifying the hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For preventing baldness, it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

HERRADER & CO.,

Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

Wholesale and retail agents, George Quinn, No. 56 Wood street; R. S. Sellers & Co., corner Wood and Second; W. A. Goldsmith, opposite the theatre; Joseph Fleming, corner Market street and Diamond; Brady & Reiter, corner of Liberty and S. Clair; W. J. Montgomery, opposite Post office; Hunt & Miner, Wasonic Hall. [jan2[illegible]day

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—100 sacks for sale by [jes] HENRY H. COLLINS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Special Dispatch for the Morning Post.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 14.—Mr. Wilkins presented in the Senate the application of the Merchants' and Manufacturer's Bank for recharter, which was referred to the Committee.

The House proceedings are of no importance.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 14.—In Senate—on motion of Mr. Fitch, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate an estimate of the quantity of land which will come under the act of March, 1857, granting land to Minnesota for railroad purposes.

On motion, Mr. Bright's resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for the report of the commission on the war claims of the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Hale on gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas I to the Union as a State.

The joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Other business of no general importance was then acted, after which the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

House—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's annual message.

Mr Stephens expounded and defended his views heretofore expressed. He admitted and challenges contradiction, when he said that under the neutrality laws as they now stand, and owing to their imperfect phraseology, the President can not at all use the army or navy; it was only by construction or interpolation that he could do so. All doubts should be removed by legislation respecting these laws, &c. He argued that no power in the United States could prevent American citizens from quitting this country and joining an enemy, or punish them. But for Paulding's interposition, Walker would now be a captive, and in irons, in the power of Nicaragua, and he was the only fillibuster chief magistrate of that country. He regretted that Walker and his men should be sent back and full restitution made them for their losses by the conduct of Paulding, who kidnapped them.

Mr. Blair gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of acquiring territory, by treaty or otherwise, in Central or South America, for the purpose of this country, and those who may hereafter obtain freedom, to be protected as a sound one, under the flag of the United States. He believed that the extension of slavery was at the bottom of the aggressive movements against Central America, he was opposed to it, yet he to the schemes of rapacious propagandists, and thought that the government ought forthwith to take steps with a view to such consolidation, which was recommended by Jefferson and approved by the fathers of the republic. In advocating his proposition he adverted to the commercial, civil and other blessings which could result from its consummation.

The resolutions here referred, covering various parts of the President's message to appropriate committees, having been taken up for action, Mr. Stanton endeavored to secure an amendment tendering thanks to Commodore Paulding for his patriotic and high toned conduct. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Letcher sent up an amendment, the reading of which occasioned much laughter, proposing that inquiry be made to determine whether Gen. Walker was indicted to enter upon the fillibuster expedition by the Gubernatorial manifestos and the letter of the Secretary of State promulged at the fillibustering meetings in New York and elsewhere.

The resolution to refer the subject of military expeditions to the Military Committee was amended by instructions of inquiry into the expediency of amending the neutrality laws.

A proposition, by Mr Phillips, to refer the subject of the Pacific Railroad to a select committee of thirteen, was defeated, but not concluded, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Surrender of Colonel Anderson.

New York, January 14—Nicaragua and Costa Rica in view of their common danger, it is presumed—came to an amicable tending in regard to their differences, and soon united them to join Colonel at the surrender to the latter, and one hundred to Capt. Sands. Col. Anderson, finding himself closely pressed, and likely to be more so, his stores being short, prepared the steamer Logan, embarked his men on her, and then wrote to Capt. Sands, asking his views in regard to his surrender. Capt. Sands replied that he was ready to receive him and his men, if they came and delivered up his arms. Subsequently Anderson sicked his cannon, burned all the buildings about Castillo, destroyed the machinery belonging to a steamer at the Rapids—undertaken by the Nicaraguans—and having filled in the cattle and plundered all the merchandise within reach, started down the river. Capt Sands came upon them under the steamer Cortez, who sailed up the river, in ignorance of the Nicaraguan, fell on board them, and captured them—all but one by the stress of course.

The Orders was placed in charge of Mr. Gatrell, United States Consul at Greytown, who was also charge of the Charles Morgan, until rightful ownership in such is shown. The fillibusters have been transferred from the Yalloon to the Wabash, and the latter vessel sails with them today for the United States, casting at Key West and Pensacola. Some twelve or fourteen are sick from fever.

Two fillibuster are the names of some of Walker's men, who are shipped on board the Wabash.

Capt West, of Texas; Dr Hadley, of Tennessee; Lieut. Powers, Mississippi; J. Grubbs, E. Sally, St. Louis; J. Shepherd, Joseph Wood, R. M Donald, P. Moore, all Virginia; Mr Cannemacher, and Mr. Centaras, all of New Orleans; C. Moody, Cincinnati; Mr. Marshall, Mexico; T. J. Johnson, Newport.

The Nicaraguans held Fort San Carlos and the river steamers. Costa Rica having withdrawn her pretensions to the territory claimed by Nicaragua.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

PORTLAND, Me., January 14.—The steamship North America has arrived, with five-speed dates to wednesday, Dec. under 30th, being four days later than the news received by the Africa.

The steamer America arrived out the 28th ult.

The London money market was easier, and there was a prospect of a further decrease in the bank rate of discount.

Lord Hardinge is to be succeeded in the British ministry by Lord Clanricarde.

The relief of Lucknow is fully confirmed by the details of the Indian mail. The slaughter of the rebels has been great.

The United States steamship Minnesota, with the Hon. William R. King, the United States Commissioner, had arrived at Hong Kong. Speedy operations against Canton are to take place.

FRANCE.

It is said that all the exiled generals have received an unconditional permission to return to France.

The steamer Saxon Sands has been half shot away by fire, but succeeded in reaching Hamilton with the troops on board.

From the West.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—The *Republican* contains letters from Camp Scott, the headquarters of the Utah army, but they contain nothing important in addition to that already reported.

The Kansas returns arrive slowly, but the result is still uncertain. Disturbances had occurred at Richmond, and a good deal of excitement prevailed in Western Missouri, where Calhoun and others had gone for safety. At a meeting in Lil, the latter place citizens were adopted expressing a determination to withhold all armed interference in Kansas affairs.

The Legislature of New Mexico organized by the election of Ignacio a Vigil as President of the Senate, and Merril Wheat L. of Alabama, as Speaker of the House.

The santa Fe *Gazette* has been purchased by a party of gentlemen who design putting it on a permanent basis. It will support the Administration.

Gov. Roacher's message calls the attention of the Legislature to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the territory, the condition of the treasury and the importance of establishing courts in each county.

Additional by the Star of the West.

NEW YORK, January 14.—General good health prevailed throughout the State.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 6th ult of November. The Chinese sugar cane had been raised sixteen feet in height on the Island. Three were fifty whalers at Honolulu, and as many more at other ports in the Sandwich Islands. It is estimated that the whaling catch has been about 8ar barrels for each vessel. The Government had made such concessions as were demanded by the public, and fears of a revolution had ceased.

There was considerable pressure for money at Valparaiso, but few failures had taken place.

The Peruvian authorities had committed another outrage against the United States, having taken a sailor from the American ship T. B. Wales, and halted him on a long for four hours, as a punishment for having struck a Chilo on board the ship Wales. Captain Burr, of the Wales, protested against this out age to the Peruvian commander, who in a very insolent manner, told the captain that if he did not mind his own business he would be put in the culprit's place. The American Minister at Lima was investigating the matter.

From Washington

WASHINGTON CITY, January 14.—The receipts in the Treasury had considerably improved the last week. The one hundred dollar notes were issued at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a day. No large denomination have yet been received from the engravers.

The sloop-of-war Marion is fitting out at Norfolk and destined for Africa. The principal officers are: Commander—Brent; Lieutenants—Morris, Whiting, Stone and Weaver; Master—John A. Stribling; Surgeon—Randolph F. Mason.

The Quarter-Master General is engaged in making preliminary arrangements for furthering the supplies for Utah, but no money is now available for purchases.

Congress Rubber Company.

NEW YORK, September 14.—In the case of the Congress Rubber Company vs. Graver & Margeraz, importers, the United States District Court has denied the application of the defendant to be discharged from jail, Judge Ingersoll having ordered them to find in the sum of $4,000. The Congress Rubber Company have many similar suits in different parts of the country for the violation of their patent for elastic goods.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Private advices from Havana state that Signor Aquella, the celebrated leader of the Matanzas insurrection, is dead of yellow fever. No mention is made of Slaver Brigoon being sick.

An arrival at Portsmouth Prince states that the yellow fever is raging seriously there. Scarcely a vessel visits the port without burying a portion of her crew. The captain and five men of the brig Ellen arrived here from that port, sick.

Steamer Flying Cloud Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—The steamer "Flying Cloud" sunk on Lower Island. She is valued at $20,000; insured in Pittsburgh for $18,000.

Weather clear. Mercury forty-six degrees.

☞ ASTONISHING EFFECTS OF ONE BOTTLE, IN AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—During the last five years I have been afflicted with *Dyspepsia*, in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I was afflicted so badly that on many occasions I was in *great danger of dying from suffocation*, in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, and all my efforts for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of several of my friends, to try "Hoofland's German Bitters;" and I assure you the amount of relief I have received from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any money, as I am now, through their use, enjoying better health than I have known for many years.

Very respectfully yours, ELIZABETH GAUL,

To Dr. C. M. JACKSON. No. 12 Carter's alley.

See advertisement.

For sale by FLEMING BROS. and Dr. Geo. H. REYNER, Pittsburgh. [jel2-2wdaw

GREAT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT J. H. BORLAND'S,

FOR ONE WEEK—commencing TO-DAY.

Prices to suit hard times.

Remember the place—

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

of J. H. BORLAND,

No. 98 Market street.

jan Second door from Fifth street.

IRISH MOSS.—10 bbls. on hand, and for sale by [jel7] B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CAMPHOR.—5 bbls. on hand, and for sale by [jel7] B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

☞ A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE EFFECTED BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., OF PITTSBURGH.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1852.

DEAR SIRS: I have been in ill health for almost four years with a sinking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to unman me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh. I took two teaspoonfuls at one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made me sick at the stomach, I had a regular worm factory within me. I should judge it brought away from me some two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having been cut. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away all of one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty-six years of age, a resident of this city. For further particulars the public are referred to Mrs. Harden, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Thrall, Druggist, corner of Bangor and Monroe streets.

☞ 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

[19] jan1-1wdaw

☞ THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF REMEDIES SOLD at every drug store, purporting to cure all diseases mankind are heir to, and advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world

jan13-1wdaw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the Board of Managers, will be held at the Bank of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

jan13 BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT.

JOHN MORREAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

[jan6]ly] No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—Photography is writing by light. The outlines of the human form are taken by this process, and touched by the Artist's pencil, must be perfect. Those who want such pictures can get them at WALLS, Jones' Buildings, Fourth street. [jn 5 lw

CASSIMERE AND SATINETTS, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY MORNING, January 19th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Room, 54 Fifth street, will be sold without reserve, the following desirable fresh goods, viz: —20 pieces black Satinetts;

20 do fancy Cassimeres;

10 do Black French Cassimeres;

5 do do all Wool Cassimeres.

The above are now open for examination, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

ja15 R. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of WEBB, MOORHEAD & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent—W. DEWEES WEBB, withdrawing therefrom.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style and firm of MOORHEAD & CO.

W. DEWEES WEBB,

M. M. MOORHEAD,

GEO. F. ECCLESAE.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1858—jan14-m

NEW STYLE MOUS DE LAINES received this day, by Adams Express Company.

C. HANSON LOVE,

Fourth Door Boarders.

jan15 No. 74 Market street

A LARGE LOT of Merrimack Prints; Lancaster Gingham; Bleached Muslins; Cotton Flannels, etc., just received and now opening.

H. HAMILTON,

(Formerly Love Brothers.)

jan15 74 Market street.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Auditors of Pitt township, each THURSDAY in the day of February next, at the house of the undersigned, on that part of the new road leading from Lowrie's tavern, and dividing the same to a line of new road, five degrees by thirty-three feet wide, from the Penn road to Holland, where it leaves Coulter's road, and continued in a line that street in a straight line to the rising ground in the Ferguson farm street. For further particulars, apply to either of the Auditors or to the Township Clerk, ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq., at the township office, near Minersville.

WM. BIRDS,

JOSEPH COLLAST,

Pitt township, Jan. 9, '58—jal-6ow Auditors.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE, for February. Tribune Almanac for 1858.

N. Y. Dispatch.

N. Y. Mercury.

Post, Flag, Gazette, Leslie, Etc., Etc.,

Just received at

ROBERT A. LOOMIS', Post Building,

jan14 41 Fifth street.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL AND CLOSING OUT SALE.

The whole stock to be closed out at the store of

AT A. A. MASON & CO'S,

NO. 25 FIFTH STREET.

One thousand cases and packages of every kind of Dry GOODS, all marked down, to be closed out. jel4

A. H. BOOKHAMMER.....JOSEPH BUDD.

BOOKHAMMER & BUDD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, Cheese, Flour, Meats, and Produce Generally.

No. 204 and 206 North Water st.,

Third and fifth doors above Vine street,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND TO ARRIVE, a full assortment of Mackerel, Cod Fish, and Herring, which they will dispose of at the very lowest market rates.

P. S.—Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Barreled Pork, or other produce taken in exchange, or sold on commission.

REFER TO

Jordan & Brother,	McCutchen & Collins,
Stroup & Brother,	Coleman & Kelton,
Wm. S. Smith & Co.,	Budd & Cowly,

jan13m-2p PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTEEN CENTS A DAY.—At this rate, for two years, you can purchase a good Building Lot, 25 feet by 100, pleasantly situated, within 30 minutes walk of the city. Price, $100; terms, $1 $3 week, with immediate possession. For further partic ulars apply to

S. CUTBERT & SON, 51 Market st

LADIES' SNOW BOOTS, Buffalo and Gum Overshoes, at the Peoples' Shoe Store, No. 17 Fifth street. [jel9] DIFFENBACHER & CO.

$750 WILL buy a new frame Dwelling House of four rooms and Kitchen. Pulling in front, Bake Oven, etc. The lot has a front of 20 feet on Monterey street, Allegheny, by 110 feet deep to an alley. Terms of payment very easy. The house is in good order. For sale by S. CUTBERT & SON,

jel4 51 Market street.

A LARGE three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 86 Logan street, for sale. Price—$1600 Terms of payment very easy. The house is new and in good order. For sale by S. CUTBERT & SON,

jel4 51 Market street.

BUY IN TIME.—We call the attention of Cash Buyers to our SPLENDID STOCK OF OVERCOATS They embrace all styles, and will be SOLD VERY LOW TO REDUCE STOCK. CHESTEN'S GOTHIC HALL Corner Wood street and Diamond alley

☞ WE STUDY TO PLEASE. jel4

For Sale.

A GOOD DOUBLE MEDIUM HAND PRESS, suitable for a country office, will be sold. Apply at the office of