The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::JANUARY 28.

☞ STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Stichter's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March next.

Pursuant to said resolution, Delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the Capitol, on THURSDAY, March 4th, 1858, at 10:00 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of such Convention.

C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

J. N. HUTCHISON, } Secretaries.
R. J. HALDEMAN, }

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The recent debates in Congress on the subject of General Walker and his catastrophe, the course of Commodore Paulding, &c. &c., have been full of fire and spirit, and have attracted a large share of public attention. The Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Washington, has exhibited alike his great ability and his wealth of legal lore in his admirable speech, and we presume that on the strict legal principles involved, no serious attempt will be made to answer his argument. Our opinion, however, on the legality of these grave proceedings, is worth about as much as one basket of shavings—yet, it strikes our humble sense, that Mr. M. has the legal method vastly on his side.

But while we give in our confiding adhesion to Mr. Montgomery's view, we beg to be indulged in a few rambling reflections on the whole question of adding territory to the dominions of the United States, or procuring homes for landless adventurers of our nation, and the general sentiment about these matters.

In the first place, we believe that all the loyal citizens of the United States are unanimous in the opinion that no *new* government, controlled by any European power, shall or ought to be, set up on this continent. And although Mr. Webster, we believe, voted against the admission of Texas, yet he and his party would have united with the annexationists, if such union had been necessary to have wrested Texas from the blandishments of Capt. Elliot, the British agent there.

As our southern brethren have no particular fancy for emigrating to, and settling in Canada, or thereabouts, they don't care any thing about conquering or annexing that region. Therefore, if we remember correctly, they did not greatly encourage the patriots of 1838-9—neither do they desire to hew pine trees on the British side of the Aroostook—and in that dispute, wherein Mr. Webster, inspired with earnest patriotism, talked of sending an army some 4th of July, into the Queen's dominions up there, if she got too saucy, our southern friends were not worked up into much fervor in favor of the doings and the notions of the north-countrymen in this behalf.

There was, however, no lack of annexers about the States of Maine and Massachusetts during the boundary troubles—and we fear that the Canadian patriots of '38 had abundance of material aid and sympathy in northwestern New York, and indeed all along that border of the country. For why? The free Americans in these parts *might* want to cut pine timber across the British line, or they *might* want to settle on the better lands of Canada. Even the most staid citizens along the Canadian frontier might wish Canada to be a part of the "States," if it were only to prevent financial swindlers from taking refuge from there injured and incensed creditors.

But again: New England does not care very much about sending ship loads of colonists to Nicaragua, just now, and therefore she don't think a great deal of General Walker. She has no objection, to be sure, to buy dye woods and sarsaparilla root there, for speculation, but it is rather too hot a country for her cold bred population to live in. Besides they would have to own darkies, and they pretend not to like that—therefore, they contend, Walker has surely violated neutrality laws, and is a downright pirate.

It is quite a different affair with our southern friends, the want a distant valley to which they can send their too rapid and rather troublesome customers—"the cankers of a calm world and a long peace"—chaps "who should leave their country for their country's good." The climate and soil of South America suit them as perfectly as the pine forests of the Queen's possessions suit the Maine lumbermen, and therefore they conclude that Walker is not a pirate, and that Paulding is a tyrant.

So we go—the South don't want England's domains on our northern frontier, because she can make no use of them—the North don't want Nicaragua *just yet*—because it suits the South better—and each side prates piously about neutrality laws which they don't happen to want the land that may be sought by those who violate them. But both sides agree that the Indian lands are fair game for either party.

We are at times disposed to look on Gen Walker and his enterprises with considerable indulgence. It strikes us occasionally, that, after all, he is only leading the vanguard of American civilization—(we ought, perhaps, to say "forlorn hope")—that his motley and miserable band is but the forerunner of the inevitable tide of North American emigration which is destined soon to sweep over this continent, carrying with it all the benefits and blessings of our laws and our institutions—that his men might as well go to Nicaragua and do badly, as to stay at home and do worse—that it is to be doubted whether his followers are so *very* much worse than the same number of persons who are to be found on our extreme western frontiers—nor much worse, indeed, than any other set of foremost pioneers.

But it is not the time yet,—not the legal time, at least,—for such expeditions as Walker's—and therefore, they must be crushed out. Diplomacy must fret and fume for yet a little while. Those adroit "masters of force," the negotiators, whose mission it is to demonstrate that "the pen is mightier than the sword," are not yet ready to lay aside their feather-foils, and call for powder and steel—much more ink must be shed in the arranging of a matter, that will probably have to arrange itself at last—for to be brief—"this mighty continent is ours."

Those heartless slanderers who have abused Mr. Buchanan about the Ostend conference are now covered all over with shame and confusion, if there is any shame in them.—They now see that Mr. Buchanan is no fillibuster, as they falsely charged upon him. Before he is through with the business, they will perhaps feel, but they will scarcely confess, how deeply they have wronged that eminent statesman in this regard.

But public opinion is a curious thing sometimes—it now demands that Walker shall be punished—that Paulding shall be rewarded—yet, if the administration, in its negotiations with England, should concede to her one inch of a foothold upon that soil which Walker is to be punished for trying to annex, loud and furious would be the complaint from Maine to Georgia. But time must arrange it as fate has already decided, and we must learn to wait.

After looking at the matter in every light we must conclude that Walker has made a very sad mistake—and this the diplomatists are taught by their great master, is worse than a crime. He must abandon "villainous saltpetre" for a space—go to Nicaragua, settle down peaceably, and wait till his country "comes along."

NEWSPAPERS.—WHAT THEY ARE AND WHAT THEY DO.

In a country like our own—a free country—where the press is untrammelled by the influences of the government, the newspaper is the thermometer of the public opinion. The printing press is the intellectual heart of the nation, from which flows those streams of intelligence and information, which gives life and energy to the body politic. If properly conducted, no branch of a nation's literature is more powerful or more instructive than its periodicals. They are ever present—ever new and within the reach of all. Their very cheapness, and perishable nature enhances their power and their value. Books are cumbersome. They can wait to be read. They are the result of an entirely different kind of labor, and an entirely different order of intellect from newspapers. Books are the disquisitions of individual minds upon favorite, familiar and chosen subjects; newspapers are the history of the times as they pass: the records of the opinions of those who see present events regarding the things which daily and hourly are occuring in the history of the world.

If it were possible to make it correctly, a detailed account of the journalism of any country, would possess the highest degree of interest. An impartial record of "newspaperdom" in America, or even in a single city of the United States, would be a "strange, eventful history." The assertion may sound strange and improbable, but within our own memory nearly thirty daily papers have been in existence in our own city of Pittsburgh, and of other periodicals which have lived and died, we cannot pretend to count the number. The want of adequate pecuniary means to start them and carry them on, has killed some; the old, but in Pennsylvania, now fortunately exploded "legal axiom" of "the greater the truth the greater the libel," has put an end to others; but by far the larger number have ceased to exist, because those who have attempted to conduct them have not possessed the education, the talent, the judgment, the foresight, the knowledge and appreciation of "men and things," and above all peculiar and rare business qualifications, all of which are indispensibly requisite in those who assume to conduct public journals. In the conducting of newspapers, as well as in other kinds of business, there is a difference between "brass and brains," which the common sense of the public will sooner or later appreciate. "Brass" may flourish for a time, but presumptuous ignorance and incompetency, must and will eventually meet with deserved contempt. Energy and action, no matter what may be the degree of "pushativeness," cannot make a public journal succeed, unless there is "brains" somewhere about the concern. We do not mean to characterize honest and energetic efforts, by the sneering term of "brass;" we refer to that vain impudence which fears not to attempt any thing, without the power of performing it. The publication of a newspaper is an attractive and deceptive business. It always *promises* well and hence have so many been led into attempting it. But in their calculations we have also observed that one indispetisible element has been underrated, or altogether omitted, and that is "brains." Hence, so many papers are "started" which have but an ephemeral existence. The reading public will not give "something for nothing." The history of newspapers will sustain us in what we have asserted. Talent, capital and business qualification must be joined, to make a useful public journal. These are indispensible requisites, but there are others which are potent in time, and to which we may allude before concluding this article.

The oldest journals—those which have lived the longest, both in this country and England, have been those around which men of undoubted talent have been gathered. Look at the Edinburgh *Gazette* which commenced its career in the year 1600, during the reign of England's virgin Queen, which has lived longer than any other British journal, and still continues to exist, in this the 21st year of Victoria's reign. A list of the names of those who have in one way or another, been connected with this sheet would be a list of the savans of British Literature for the past two hundred and fifty years. For this long period there has been talent there—talent of every kind. In our own country look at the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Louisville *Journal*, the New York *Herald* and *Tribune*, and all the successful newspapers of the land. Talent, education, learning, have been the chief elements of their success. We hazard nothing in asserting that the newspaper press of the United States employs more of the talent—the actual observing, thinking mind of the country, than any of the professional avocations.

In America all journals which possess the elements of success and continuance do not devote their columns to any one theme. They are newspapers—journals of science, arts literature and philosophy. It is a singular fact, that those journals which are devoted to the advocacy of a peculiar set of ideas, or to the diffusion of information upon a single subject, have rarely, if ever, been successful for any great length of time. Where are now all the "Temperance papers," which fifteen years ago circulated by hundreds of thousands over the land? We are not aware that there are the Masonic, the Odd Fellows, and nine tenths of the religious journals, which have existed within the last twenty years? Not one in one hundred of them lives. They have died of congestion—not of the brain. The field which they assumed to occupy was too narrow. They did not meet the current of popular taste. The man who "takes a paper," expects to find in it a "little of everything," he expects to be "posted up" upon the affairs of the day and he expects this in one paper—not half a dozen each devoted to a different theme, or a different interest. It is the POLITICAL NEWSPAPER which is the great organ of public opinion. It is the INDEPENDENT, the LIBERAL, the PEOPLE'S journals, which are constantly and largely on the increase. It is so in this country and it is so in England. The return of the newspaper stamps in London for two years 1851 and 1853, show the following figures; the papers are divided into three classes:

	1851.	1853.
Liberal Papers	322,560	380,654
Conservative do	188,812	151,387
Not Political	123,887	112,700
Total	635,199	624,741

By this we see that about five-sixths of the newspapers of London are political, and while those that advocate liberal principles—that is, the interests of the people, show a gain of 58,000 copies in two years—more than 15 per cent; the conservative and neutral journals declined more than 30 per cent, in the same period, a *falling* off of about 58,000 copies. In this classification the *Times*, the Thunderer, is classed as "liberal" although in fact it is "all things to all men," going with the times floating on public opinion, rather than guiding it. The *Times* is undoubtedly a "great institution," and the Englishman may well be proud of it, but there are in New York city three or four newspapers which circulate a larger number of copies, employ writers of equal ability as the "British Thunderer," and lead public opinion and keep up with the progressive spirit of the age far more; *and they cost one-fifth the price of the London daily journals.*

In looking over the "Return of newspaper stamps in London," above referred to, shows a meagre picture. A "beggarly account," is presented of the circulation of every class of journals, except those which are political. The Agricultural and Horticultural papers amount to 11,491 copies in 1851. In the same year all the religious newspapers stood 20,119, and in two years this number declined to 19,169. The sporting journals in the same time declined from 47,551 to 28,875. Literary papers—those which are stamped, for all were not then stamped—increased a little, from 6,033 to 6,286. Agricultural papers stood still. Railway journals fell off from 4965 to 4185 and Military and Naval papers from 4161 to 3899. The political papers however show a different result. While in two years the liberal political sheets—the people's papers—increased from 322,000 to 380,000, the conservative non-political "stand still" press declined from 188,812 to 151,387. The figures have been peculiarly interesting to us. The argument is incontrovertible. Human nature is everywhere the same, and the spirit which in London would increase the circulation of the "journals of the people," nearly 60,000 in two years, exercises the same influence to advance the interests of the independent newspapers on this side of the water.

In the United States we have no accurate tables relative to newspapers to which to refer later than the census of 1850, but the comparative results so far as the "popular voice" can speak, are nearly the same as in England. In that year (1850) the tabular statement was as follows:—

	No.	Circulation.	Ave'ge Circul'n.	Aggregate Circulat'n
Political Papers	1629	1,067,704	1170	221,844,193
Literary and Miscella'us	269	1,092,805	2975	58,002,276
Religious	191	1,051,167	5611	23,646,481
Neutral and Independ'nt	83	392,722	2539	88,025,255
Scientific	53	2,7,041	3926	4,395,522
Total and average	2926	6,183,817	2552	426,403,978

It must be recollected that these figures are for the year 1850. At the present time the circulation of newspapers in the United States is fully one half greater.

The comparison between the number of papers printed in the United States and Great Britain may be interesting. The advantage in the comparison is given to Great Britain, as the figures relate to the papers published there in 1853, whereas in the United States the statistics are taken from the census report of 1850.

Aggregate number of newspapers printed in Great Britain in a year 90,000,000.

In the United States 405,715,190.

At this time the total number of daily papers issued in Great Britain was *sixteen*.—There are a score of cities in this country which issue more than half it is number.

Of the comparative cheapness and merit of the newspapers of this country and England, we might speak. Our first class papers, while they give us much reading matter, are undoubtedly cheaper than theirs. They pay as much, or probably more for original matter, valuable correspondence and early news.—Such papers as the Washington *Union* and *Intelligencer*, the New York *Times*, *Herald* and *Tribune*, Boston *Post* and indeed all the dailies of such cities as St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Philadelphia and other of our principal cities have nothing to fear in the comparison with any journals in the world as NEWSPAPERS.

But we are swelling this article to too great a length. The newspaper press in every free country sways a mighty influence. This fact the reading public must realize and ponder upon. They, the public, can control, guide and elevate their journal to any standard or position they choose, by consigning to neglect and merited oblivion those "organs of public opinion" that disseminate falsehood rather than truth, and cater to morbid appetite and false taste, and that leaving unmentioned great wrongs for fear of offending wrong-doers, endeavor for the sake of private and personal interests to "make the worse appear the better reason" and uphold iniquity, public or private, for the sake of gain in any shape. The general good of all those around him, and "the greatest good of the greatest number" is the only true doctrine for him who conducts the public press. He who acts and writes in accordance with this principle will—must be successful. Energy of action—honesty of purpose—power to think—capacity to write and a practical dete mination to deal justly by all—gather these around a printing press, and in this country "there's no such word as fail."

To the Editor of the Morning Post:

SIR:—Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to say a few words in reference to an article to which my attention has been drawn, published in the *Evening Reporter* of the 14th inst, over the signature of David Lynch. I have no doubt the columns of the *Reporter* would be open to me for that purpose, but I prefer that my statement should be given through the medium of a *Democratic paper*.

The object, no doubt, that Major Lynch had in view in the publication of his article in reference to me, was to bolster up the misrepresentations he made to the President last Spring, when he told him that I was not a Democrat, for the purpose of having me removed from office. He well knew at the time he told the President, and still knows, that I have always been a consistent Democrat, and he further knows of my long preference for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency and of which he has had unmistakeable proof. A few days before the Cincinnati Convention I met him at the Custom House, at this place, and asked him if he was going to the Convention. He said he was not; whereupon I urged him to go, saying that from his large experience in such matters he might be able to do much good in the cause of Mr. Buchanan. He at length agreed to go if I would *loan* him twenty-five dollars to bear his expenses. I at once gave him the money, not as a *loan*, but to pay his expenses to the Convention. And it appears evident that he did not consider it a loan, for he has never mentioned it to me since, in any manner whatever.

In regard to the "under appointments," he says I promised to make in concert with Mr. Hastings, after Gen. Pierce's election, all I have to say in regard to it is, that there were no such appointments to make, except to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Atkinson, Inspector of Hulls, and consequently I could not, and did not, say anything to him on that subject. In a letter I received from Capt. Atkinson, dated April 13th, 1853, he says: "It has been now about three weeks since I handed you my resignation as Hull Inspector, of this Port, and I would hereby say to you that my engagements are such that I cannot serve any longer than this week, and, therefore, hope that you will do something in the matter soon, as I do not wish to leave my post without some person to take my place." The office was obliged to be filled, (Mr. Hastings was not then appointed, nor did he receive his appointment until some time in May or June,) and Capt. John S. Dickey, of Beaver, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Capt. Dickey has always been regarded as a true and reliable Democrat, and had recommendations from some of the best Democrats in Pittsburgh, such as Judge Shaler, Judge Hepburn, and many others of like character; and Major Lynch, himself, had, to my own knowledge, signed a letter endorsing his Democracy, for another office, all of which are on file in the Treasury Department at Washington, and it is passing strange that Major Lynch should take this matter so much to heart, when Mr. Hastings, himself, has always been perfectly satisfied in regard to it. But the trouble with the Major was, that he could not control these "under appointments," and his hostility to me arose out of the fact that I would not consent to have a friend of his—a man who I did not consider possessed the necessary qualifications required by law—appointed Inspector of Boilers. He would no doubt be glad to see the law that was passed for the protection of life, turned into a mere political machine, and would not only wish to see Inspectors appointed in reference to their *political qualifications* alone, but would license and class engineers and pilots according to their political opinions. But these offices have never been regarded as political, as the records will clearly show. In my own case I was well known to be a Democrat at the time I was appointed by Mr. Fillmore, and in my supervising district, the first appointments made in 1852, were, at Pittsburgh, Adamson, Democrat, and Watson, Whig; at Wheeling, Woods, Whig, and Phillips, Democrat; and at Cincinnati, Haldeman and Guthrie, both Democrats. *Five Democrats and two Whigs* in my district under the *Whig Administration*—nor has there ever been any changes made on political grounds since.

He says that I have not voted at a general election since I was appointed to office, for which he took me to task at the Custom House. The "circumstances" of which he speaks, that prevented me from voting on two or three occasions, were the annual meeting of the Supervising Inspectors, as required by law, which meetings occurred at the time of our State elections, and I was obliged by the law to attend them. But he evidently wishes to create the impression, by using the term *general elections*, that I did not vote at the last Presidential election, when he well knows that I did vote at that election, not only from the fact that he saw me at the polls on that day, but from the record itself, which he, or some person for him, examined recently in the Prothonatory's office, where my vote stands recorded as the 1024 vote polled.

He endeavors to make the impression that he first became acquainted with me at Washington during Mr. Fillmore's administration, when he knew that we were well acquainted many years before that time, and that he was highly offended at me in 1848, because I had written a letter to Dr. Sturgeon, then our Senator, stating the fact that he (Lynch) had gone over to the Van Buren party, and was doing all he could to defeat Gen. Cass for the Presidency, and which he was enabled to do the more effectually on account of his having been a Democratic delegate to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore to nominate a candidate.

As regards my being "employed by interested persons in boring Congress for a law relative to steamboats," he would endeavor to make the impression that I derived some pecuniary benefit from what I did in remaining at Washington for the purpose of explaining to members of Congress the benefits that would be derived from the passage of that act, which has, on the Western waters, more than fulfilled the expectations of its most ardent advocates. It is true that a few persons and engineers who had faith in the project, contributed towards bearing my expenses, but as I was detained there much longer than was expected, being more than seven months of the session, these contributions did not cover my expenses, and I was under the necessity of drawing largely on my own resources for that purpose.

I never reported that he was applying for my office. A gentleman who boarded in the same house with Lynch, is Washington, was here some time in May or June last, and said to others, but to me, that he thought Lynch was after my office. But, of course, it gave me no uneasiness, as I well knew that he was not competent by law, or otherwise, to hold the office.

In a card, dated 24 instant, and published in the *Union*, over his "own signature," he says: "Permit me to say a few words through your paper contradicting a few contemptible falsehoods put in circulation relative to myself, viz: that I wrote a letter to Cincinnati in October, 1855, discouraging the nomination of Mr. Buchanan," &c. This was in allusion to a letter written to William W. Guthrie, (formerly of this place, and extensively known among our citizens,) who died just two weeks before the date of the card, which fact was well known here, and must have been known to Major Lynch, as his death was announced in several of our daily papers. After stating that he had "written hundreds of letters relative to Mr. Buchanan politically," and how much he has done for him for the last twenty five years, he winds up by giving what he says is a copy of the letter referred to, written October, 1855, which happens to be no copy at all, and only a few words here and there that would indicate that it was intended as such; for instance, in the original he says: "Yet, if the people incline to the re-nomination of President Pierce, we ought to be *very* careful to do nothing to lessen his claims, and as to the policy of a new man, or Pierce, the question ought to be met calmly and dispassionately, and excitement in regard to it hooted from our ranks." This sentence does appear in the *copy*, and there is much in the *copy* that is not found in the original.

William W. Guthrie was, for many years, an ardent friend to Mr Buchanan, and he might well construe the letter as discouraging his nomination, especially as coming from Major Lynch, to whom he looked as a devoted friend of Mr. Buchanan, and who would go heart and soul for his nomination. But many persons ask, why was this publication made just on the eve of the Major's departure for Washington? Was it to give notice to persons applying for office, or contracts of the vast amount of influence he was entitled to, (at least in his own estimation)? I do not say that was his motive, but there are persons who are uncharitable enough to believe so.

BENJ. CRAWFORD.

PITTSBURGH, January 25th, 1858.

DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, one hour before each meal.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave'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 by Druggists generally.

☞ **White Teeth, Perfumed Breath, and** a beautiful complexion, can be acquired 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 have 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

PETRIDGE & CO.,

Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

Wholesale and retail agents, George Ogden, No. 26 Wood street; R. S. Sellers & Co., corner Wood and Second; W. A. Gildenhennyy, opposite the theatre; Joseph Fleming, corner Market street and Diamond; Brum & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair; W. J. Montgomery, opposite Post office; Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall. janyzldyw

EXTENSION OF STAY.

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

Will continue their office at

No. 191 Penn street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

TILL APRIL FIRST, 1858,

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sundays excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES feel that they cannot too earnestly or too frequently admonish invalids of the EXCEEDING DANGER OF DELAY IN PULMONARY DISEASE—its symptoms often seem so trifling as to beget a delusive feeling of safety even while the disease is making rapid progress, and the patient neglects himself till a cure is next to impossible.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

ja27 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COFFEE.—150 bags prime Rio, for sale by ja22 WM. H. SMITH & CO.

MARRIED!

In Dr. Wadsworth's Church, by Rev. R. Hupperset, on Tuesday, January 26th, 1858, W. S. CAMPBELL, of St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, to MISS ADA FIELDS, of Virginia.

It will be seen, that our excellent friend Campbell, having grown tired of single blessedness, has entered the field of matrimony, and presented himself to be bound in the chains of wedlock. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman deserving a liberal share of the happiness newly vouchsafed to merits a here below, and we trust that in his changed condition he may now—

"By wise experience taught
That, marriage rightly understood
Gives to the virtuous and the good,
A paradise below."

☞ THE LIVER PILLS.—The Liver Pills of Dr. M'Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver complaint, that they became famous and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use, they met with great certainty and regularity, the patient almost can depend on the dispersion of his disease, and a speedy restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, and his hostility to me arose out of the fact that I would not consent to have a friend of his—a man who I did not consider possessed the necessary qualifications required by law—appointed Inspector of Boilers. He would no doubt be glad to see the law that was passed for the protection of life, turned into a mere political machine, and would not only wish to see Inspectors appointed in reference to their *political qualifications* alone, but would license and class engineers and pilots according to their political opinions. But these offices have never been regarded as political, as the records will clearly show. In my own case I was well known to be a Democrat at the time I was appointed by Mr. Fillmore, and in my supervising district, the first appointments made in 1852, were, at Pittsburgh, Adamson, Democrat, and Watson, Whig; at Wheeling, Woods, Whig, and Phillips, Democrat; and at Cincinnati, Haldeman and Guthrie, both Democrats. *Five Democrats and two Whigs* in my district under the *Whig Administration*—nor has there ever been any changes made on political grounds since.

He says that I have not voted at a general election since I was appointed to office, for which he took me to task at the Custom House. The "circumstances" of which he speaks, that prevented me from voting on two or three occasions, were the annual meeting of the Supervising Inspectors, as required by law, which meetings occurred at the time of our State elections, and I was obliged by the law to attend them. But he evidently wishes to create the impression, by using the term *general elections*, that I did not vote at the last Presidential election, when he well knows that I did vote at that election, not only from the fact that he saw me at the polls on that day, but from the record itself, which he, or some person for him, examined recently in the Prothonatory's office, where my vote stands recorded as the 1024 vote polled.

He endeavors to make the impression that he first became acquainted with me at Washington during Mr. Fillmore's administration, when he knew that we were well acquainted many years before that time, and that he was highly offended at me in 1848, because I had written a letter to Dr. Sturgeon, then our Senator, stating the fact that he (Lynch) had gone over to the Van Buren party, and was doing all he could to defeat Gen. Cass for the Presidency, and which he was enabled to do the more effectually on account of his having been a Democratic delegate to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore to nominate a candidate.

As regards my being "employed by interested persons in boring Congress for a law relative to steamboats," he would endeavor to make the impression that I derived some pecuniary benefit from what I did in remaining at Washington for the purpose of explaining to members of Congress the benefits that would be derived from the passage of that act, which has, on the Western waters, more than fulfilled the expectations of its most ardent advocates. It is true that a few persons and engineers who had faith in the project, contributed towards bearing my expenses, but as I was detained there much longer than was expected, being more than seven months of the session, these contributions did not cover my expenses, and I was under the necessity of drawing largely on my own resources for that purpose.

I never reported that he was applying for my office. A gentleman who boarded in the same house with Lynch, is Washington, was here some time in May or June last, and said to others, but to me, that he thought Lynch was after my office. But, of course, it gave me no uneasiness, as I well knew that he was not competent by law, or otherwise, to hold the office.

In a card, dated 24 instant, and published in the *Union*, over his "own signature," he says: "Permit me to say a few words through your paper contradicting a few contemptible falsehoods put in circulation relative to myself, viz: that I wrote a letter to Cincinnati in October, 1855, discouraging the nomination of Mr. Buchanan," &c. This was in allusion to a letter written to William W. Guthrie, (formerly of this place, and extensively known among our citizens,) who died just two weeks before the date of the card, which fact was well known here, and must have been known to Major Lynch, as his death was announced in several of our daily papers. After stating that he had "written hundreds of letters relative to Mr. Buchanan politically," and how much he has done for him for the last twenty five years, he winds up by giving what he says is a copy of the letter referred to, written October, 1855, which happens to be no copy at all, and only a few words here and there that would indicate that it was intended as such; for instance, in the original he says: "Yet, if the people incline to the re-nomination of President Pierce, we ought to be *very* careful to do nothing to lessen his claims, and as to the policy of a new man, or Pierce, the question ought to be met calmly and dispassionately, and excitement in regard to it hooted from our ranks." This sentence does appear in the *copy*, and there is much in the *copy* that is not found in the original.

William W. Guthrie was, for many years, an ardent friend to Mr Buchanan, and he might well construe the letter as discouraging his nomination, especially as coming from Major Lynch, to whom he looked as a devoted friend of Mr. Buchanan, and who would go heart and soul for his nomination. But many persons ask, why was this publication made just on the eve of the Major's departure for Washington? Was it to give notice to persons applying for office, or contracts of the vast amount of influence he was entitled to, (at least in his own estimation)? I do not say that was his motive, but there are persons who are uncharitable enough to believe so.

BENJ. CRAWFORD.

PITTSBURGH, January 25th, 1858.

DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, one hour before each meal.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave'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 by Druggists generally.

☞ **"White Teeth, Perfumed Breath, and** a beautiful complexion, can be acquired 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 have 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

PETRIDGE & CO.,

Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

Wholesale and retail agents, George Ogden, No 26 Wood street; R. S. Sellers & Co., corner Wood and Second; W. A. Gildenhennyy, opposite the theatre; Joseph Fleming, corner Market street and Diamond; Brum & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair; W. J. Montgomery, opposite Post office; Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall. janyzldyw

EXTENSION OF STAY.

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

Will continue their office at

No. 191 Penn street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

TILL APRIL FIRST, 1858,

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sundays excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES feel that they cannot too earnestly or too frequently admonish invalids of the EXCEEDING DANGER OF DELAY IN PULMONARY DISEASE—its symptoms often seem so trifling as to beget a delusive feeling of safety even while the disease is making rapid progress, and the patient neglects himself till a cure is next to impossible.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

ja27 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COFFEE.—150 bags prime Rio, for sale by ja22 WM. H. SMITH & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ MONONGAHELA VALLEY BANK—NOTICE—Books will be opened at the HIAWATHA HOUSE in the borough of McKeesport, for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Bank, on MONDAY, the 22d day of February next, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., and continue, (if necessary,) from day to day for six days, at the same hours. By Order of the Commissioners

ja28 3w law A. MILLER.

☞ DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth street.

Deposits made with this Bank left to the first day of February will draw interest from that date.

ja28 3t CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

SOMERVILLE INSTITUTE,

No. 54 St. Clair street.

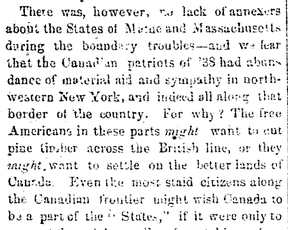
The next Session will commence FEBRUARY 1st.

The course of instruction includes the Natural Sciences Mathematics and Latin, and French languages.

TERMS—$25 per Session of 21 weeks. (French extra)

REV. C. P. KRAUTH,
REV. W. D. HOWARD, D. D.
DR. FINDLEY,
W. THAW, Trustees.

ja28 3t



NORMAL CLASS.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE NORMAL CLASS at the

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Under the direction of

A. BURTT,

Principal of the Fifth Ward Public Schools will commence

On Monday Evening, February 1st.

The Class will meet on Monday and Thursday evenings, on Saturday mornings of each week.

TERMS.....$4 per Session of Sixteen Lessons.

ja28

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS BY CATALOGUE.—On SATURDAY EVENING, January 30th, at 6½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 84 Fifth street, by catalogue, a collection of valuable Miscellaneous Books, in History, Poetry, the Drama, and Miscellaneous Literature. Among them will be found—Macculloch's Geographical Dictionary 2 vols; Addison's Works, 6 vols; Robbins's Works, 4 vols; Goldsmith's Works, 4 vols; Anthon's Classical Dictionary, 1 vol; Lardner's Cyclopedia, Gallery of Nature, Rollin's Ancient History, 6 vols; Hume's England, 6 vols; Gibbon's Rome, 6 vols; Macaulay's England, 4 vols; History of Algeria, with plates; Humboldt's Aspects of Nature; Percy's Reliques; Burke's French Revolution, 2 vols; and other Catalogues are now ready. [ja28] P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

FURS, LADIES' FURS AT AUCTION.—Last and closing sale, on THURSDAY MORNING, 28th inst, at 10 o'clock, at the fifth street Sales Room, will be sold, a select assortment of the above-named Ladies' Furs. [ja28] P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

LAP AND SLEIGH ROBES.—On FRIDAY MORNING, January 29th, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of Davis' new Auction building, No. 54 Fifth street, an extensive assortment, just received, fashionable Lap and Sleigh Robes, extra from the celebrated Gonnet, Coon, Wolf, and Possum. Also, Buffalo Robes, among the Lap Robes are some of fancy style, for Ladies' use. [ja28] P. M. DAVIS, Auct'r.

ATTENTION! FARMERS!!

THE GREAT ECLIPSE SEED DRILL AND BROAD CAST SOWER is now on exhibition, at No. 56 Market street, Pittsburgh. This is a new improvement and far exceeds any machine of the kind ever offered to the agriculturist. It works on an entirely new principle and sows any kind of small seeds with fertilizers at any desired width, with a regularity and evenness never before attained by seed sowers, and can be worked by a boy or girl enough to drive a horse. The machine is so simple that any workman can construct it, and at a price that will defy competition.

State and County Rights or single machines for sale.

ja28 3m J. BOYERS, Proprietor.

HAVEN'S Commercial and Albatros Pens. Just received and for sale at the Stationery Ware house of W. S. HAVEN,

ja25 Corner Market and Second streets.

DUFF AND FLEMING'S Book-Keeping, for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S, Stationery Warehouse,

ja25 Corner Market and Second streets.

JUST received the largest and best assortment of plain Black Silks in the city. Please call and see them. C. HANSON LOVE, Formerly Love Brothers, No. 74 Market street.

ja28

CHEESE—300 boxes prime W. R. Cheese for sale by [ja28] HENRY H. COLLINS.

RYE FLOUR.—50 sacks for sale by ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—40 sacks prime article, for sale by [ja28] HENRY H. COLLINS.

APPLES.—100 bbls. for sale by ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BEANS.—100 bushels, small white Beans, ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

TOMATOES, in Cans—10 cans just rec'd and for sale by [ja28] HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER.—2 baskets fresh roll, just received and for sale by [ja28] HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRY PEACHES.—20 bus. for sale by ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

EGGS.—3 bbls. fresh, in store and for sale by [ja28] HENRY H. COLLINS.

IF YOU WANT YOUR CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, CALL AT CHESTER'S. A brilliant assortment of SEASONABLE PIECE GOODS on hand at CHESTER'S GOTHIC HALL, Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

☞ We Study to Please.

ON THE CONEMAUGH RIVER.—For sale a Valuable Farm in Westmoreland county, 25½ miles from Blairsville, on the Western Railroad, 120 acres of choice land, 90