MR. CHARLES B. TAYLOR'S VIEWS, ON MESMERISM AND CLAIRVOYANCE.

Number Two.

For the Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, August 7th, 1847.

To L. Harper, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—I am apprised that I have at least a two-fold object in addressing a note to you on the present occasion.

In the first place, I will take the liberty of observing, that I am aware that I have not as yet through the medium of your periodical, fully committed myself on the subject of what has been generally termed heretofore Mesmerism and Clairvoyance. I thought I had done so, by intimations at least, in my communication to you of Thursday. It appears however, that my friend "Candor" to say nothing of others,) is not quite satisfied with that order of committal to which I have referred, and to be "candid," I do not think it myself, to have been quite sufficient, when referring to a subject important to the whole human family, as is the one at present under consideration.—I will therefore embrace the opportunity now offering, of proclaiming to all who may feel any interest in the matter, that I am at present, and have been for some time past, (a few days at least,) a firm believer in the general pretensions and principles of that science (if science it be,) to which I have referred. That my friend "Candor," should not misunderstand my present position in relation to this matter, I repeat, that I at present, most firmly believe, that the principles embodied in what is termed Animal Magnetism, are positive realities, undeniable and incontrovertible truths,—"Truths" that will stand the test of the most scrutinizing criticisms of men on earth, and finally, of the highest order of Angelic Beings in the heavenly world, where, during a period of unending years, shall be continually unfolding and imparted to the spiritual world, emenations of that Wisdom, Knowledge and Power, that exists in the mind and character of the Great Architect of all worlds—who commanded, while all was darkness, "Let there be light, and there was light."

In committing myself on this most extraordinary subject, now claiming the attention of minds the most gigantic of all others on the two continents, I feel assured, from a deep conviction of the truth of my present position, that I am not acting prematurely or unadvisedly in the matter; but that in all probability, the time is not far distant, when through the aid of mesmeric influence, mainly, the inhabitants of our earth shall experience such a revolution in mental and moral character, as the human family never have as yet witnessed. The Rev. Dr. Dodds, while delivering a course of six lectures on the Philosophy of Mesmerism, in Marlboro Chapel, Boston, Mass, to an audience comprising over two thousand persons, observed during one of his lectures, "I have had the subject of Mesmerism under consideration for about seven years, reading all that came in my way for and against it. Five of these years I remained a stub born, a most confirmed sceptic, and refused even to attend a lecture, or witness an experiment, until I was persuaded by a particular friend of mine to accompany him, and see and hear for myself. I am therefore, prepared to make all due allowance for honest sceptics; and in the opposition to me during this course of lectures, I shall maintain entire empire over my feelings; and being fully sensible of their condition, I well know how to sympathize with them. But there is yet another class of sceptics, who have witnessed experiments that they cannot resist, and still cry 'Humbug and Collusion!' Of these, there are two kinds. First, Those who never investigate any thing for themselves, and who do not know the definitions of the words, 'humbug and collusion,' but who, nevertheless, use them very freely, because they have heard their minister, their doctor, or, perchance, their schoolmaster, use them. They do it by imitation, on the same principle that the parrot imitates the sound of the human voice, and they do it just about as understandingly, Second, Those who are talented, and desire to keep on the wings of the popular breeze, and catch the breath of fame. These may be known by the ridicule, wit and sarcasm they employ, through the press and otherwise. But 'humbug and collusion' have become stereotyped words, and their use costs but little labor; and they answer most admirably to supply the place of sound argument and common sense in the most of minds." The learned Doctor further observed: "If my hearers will please turn their attention to all the talented writers who have in various ages vehemently opposed those now well established sciences which in their infancy appeared incredible, and who assailed them with the bitterest invective and sarcasm, they will learn that they were men who were always studying what was popular, and who had a large share of self-esteem, and of the love of approbation. This test will hold good from the opposers of the earth's revolution on its own axis, discovered by Galileo, from the scoffers at the science of the circulation of the human blood, discovered by Harvey, step by step, down to the scoffers at Fulton's application of steam power,—yes, even down to the opposers of, and scoffers at, the brilliant science of Phrenology, which is now spreading with a power that can never be successfully resisted; a zeal that cannot be quenched, and a living energy that can never die. True, a candid man, as well as any other, may doubt a new science; yet, however strong or incomprehensible it may appear, he will not denounce till he has given the subject a candid investigation.

I am speaking of those only who denounce without investigation, and who can assign no other reason for so doing, but their own willing ignorance, or because the popular voice is against it." The Rev. gentleman remarked, on another occasion, during the delivery of these lectures referred to, "I am willing to meet any intelligent clergyman in controversy who denies the truth of Mesmerism; and before this enlightened congregation who shall be our jurors, I will either make him acknowledge the mesmeric power, or drive him to atheism. I will leave him no other alternative." Again he says: "Electricity, which is an atmospheric emanation from God, and which is moved by his will, is that substance out of which all worlds and their splendid appendages were made. Hence, it will be perceived, that electricity contains all the original properties of all the various substances in being. All the varieties of the universe around us—all the beauties and glories of creation upon which we look with so many thrilling emotions of delight, were produced from electricity, which is the inexhaustible fountain of primal matter. By the living energies of the Divine Mind, electricity was condensed into globes; not instantly, but gradually. The heaviest particle took the lowest point, or common centre, of our globe, and so on, step by step, lighter and lighter, till we reach the surface, which is a regular mould. On this we find water, a substance still lighter than earth; next air, which is lighter than water, and so on till we reach the sun, which is the highest point in relation to our system, because it is the common centre. The sun is, therefore, pure electricity. Hence, the twenty-nine globes, belonging to our system, are electrically, geologically, and magnetically made. They are but twenty-nine magnets revolving around our sun as a centre. The sun being pure electricity or primal matter, is but an emanation from the Deity. It is consequently in a positive state. Hence, electricity is continually passing from the sun, as a common centre to the twenty-nine surrounding worlds: on the same principle that it passes from a positive to a negative cloud. Having done its duty in giving light, heat, and vegetation, as well as magnetic power to globes, it is returned by reaction to the sun, and these two motions from the vertices that roll worlds around him. It is impossible that there can be any inherent attraction and repulsion in matter. Attraction and repulsion are but different dispositions of electricity. The best magnets are now made for the galvanic battery. Hence, electricity, galvanism and magnetism, are but in substance one and the same fluid, and as this is primal matter, an emanation from the Eternal Mind, so all the powers of attraction and repulsion originated in Deity. His will comes in contact with electricity, and through that subtle agent he moves the whole immeasurable universe in accordance with nature's law.

All worlds are in motion. They roll rapid as the lightning's blaze, and in the most apparent confusion; yet all is calm, regular and harmonious. God is, therefore, connected with his universe, and superintends all its multifarious operations. Tho' he is thus intimately united with inert matter, yet he is distinct from the whole."

"Thou apart,
Above, beyond; O tell me, mighty Mind,
Where art thou? Shall I dive into the deep?
Call to the sun? or ask the roaring winds
For their Creator? Shall I question loud
The thunder, if in that the Almighty dwells?
Or holds he furious storms in strained reins,
And bids fierce whirlwinds wheel his rapid car?"

"Worlds are not only electrically, geologically, and magnetically made, but they are electrically and magnetically suspended and moved by the immediate energies of the Divine Mind." It appears that at this point in one of Dr. D.'s lectures, he paused and introduced to his audience an electrizing machine, observing at the same time, "Here is an image in paper costume. I will attach it to this machine and charge it. The audience were then asked to behold the suspended papers and their repulsion to each other after being equally charged. He then observed, I will put my fingers near them, and afterwards said, see how they are attracted by my hand. They touch me, give off their electricity, become equalized with my fingers, and then fall. Here, then, is suspension, attraction, and repulsion by electricity.

It may, however, be said, that if worlds are moved by electricity, that they must necessarily move as quick as lightning. This does not follow. Here is an orrery, with which the most of you are acquainted. I attach it to the electrical machine, and charge it. You see it is moved by giving off electricity at its points. But though electrically moved, yet it does not move as quick as lightning. The magnet I hold in my hand was charged from the galvanic battery, and by one single stroke of the battery, from the prongs of this magnet towards the bow, I can destroy all its magnetic powers, and by reversing the action, I can just as suddenly restore them.

I have now clearly shown that all motion and power originate in mind, and as the human spirit, through an electric medium, comes in contact with matter, so the infinite Spirit does the same, and through this medium he governs the universe.—Hence, those who deny the mesmeric power, must, to be consistent with themselves, deny that there is any medium through which mind can come in contact with matter: or else, deny that mind, abstractly considered, has any power to produce results. But the denial of either of these, is a denial of an all-powerful, self existant Spirit, the Creator and Governor of the Universe. But, on the other hand, how sublime the idea, that God is electrically and magnetically connected with his Universe, that by the energies of his will, he has condensed and formed wonders from electricity, which is but the atmospheric emanation of his own Spirit, and that by electricity he sustains, rolls and governs them from age to age. And how sublime the idea, that he has 'poured forth from spirit's awful fountain, and kindled into existence a world of rationals;' he has poured himself through all his works, and stamped upon them Beauty, Order, and Harmony, which are but the reflected impressions of his own Splendor." Dr. Dod's observed on introducing his third lecture:

"Ladies and gentlemen—The two lectures I have had the pleasure to deliver, and the successful experiments I have during the last two evenings performed in your presence, have awakened opposition, and excitement has truly become tremendous. Hundreds cannot gain admittance into the capacious chapel, and the breathless anxiety and stillness of this crowded congregation, show the deep and stirring interest which you feel in the science of Mesmerism, which is the science of mind and its god like powers." In his fourth lecture, he introduces himself in the following language: "It is a source of gratification to me, that public attention in Boston and vicinity, is completely awakened to the interests of Spiritualism; and that they are giving this subject that investigation which its importance demands. We live emphatically in an age of investigation and improvement, when light appears to be pouring in oceans on our world; and he who shuts his eyes and scoffs and sneers because others open their's and see, is not only recreant to duty, but does society an irreparable wrong. But those who remain in skepticism much longer on the subject of Mesmerism, will be suspected either of ignorance or dishonesty. I make this remark, because there is no possible apology that any man of common sense should remain in skepticism another day.—He can go home and try it upon his children or friends, test its power and know its truth, and this every man is bound to do, who desires to mitigate human pain, and assuage human woes. The subject is one of paramount consideration, and is worthy of your best affections, your most ardent zeal, and your warmest hopes."

In reply to the query, as to the number of degrees or stages into which a subject may be thrown, the Rev. gentleman observed, "There are as yet but five degrees which have come under my observation. After commenting in course upon the four first degrees, he remarked that the fifth degree is Clairvoyance." In speaking in another part of his lectures, on the character of Clairvoyant subjects, he observed, "The most distinguished Clairvoyants now in the United States, are Jackson Davis, Lucius E Burkmar, and Walter S. Tarbox, who have astonished themselves; and by their examinations of the diseased, and saving the lives of many, have rendered themselves the benefactors of suffering humanity."

Doctor D. observed in his fourth lecture, that of all persons beneath the Heavens, medical gentlemen should be the last to sneer at the idea of Clairvoyance, or even the total insensibility of a person in a magnetic sleep.

In the Doctor's last letters he observed, I now stand before you in the confident conviction, that much good will result from my labors to the cause of benevolence and mercy. As this will be my closing lecture for the present, I can render you no greater service, than to show what connection this subject has with Divine Revelation.

I am well aware that many will call me an enthusiast, and sneer at and condemn me for thinking independently. But when the path of duty is plain, and when I am once satisfied of truth, I then go on and reason, fearless of all consequences.—Under such circumstances, I have nothing to do with the inquiry, what will men think of me?

I care not what they think, and much less do I care for what they say. I suffer no man to invade the sanctuary of my civil and religious rights, and dictate to me how I shall think, or what I shall believe, or what I will proclaim. I therefore hold no one responsible for what I shall advance in this Lecture; nor do I know as there is one with whom I am concerned who will endorse my ideas. The reverend gentleman then went on to say, that he believed the doctrine of the Savior to be a perfect doctrine, exactly adapted to the bodies as well as the souls of men, that there was a difference between a miracle and a gift of healing, &c. I will now take the liberty of introducing, from the Boston Daily Herald, the following communication referring to the "clairvoyant" A. J. Davis.

The editor of the Boston Herald, in introducing the following communication into the columns of his daily paper of the 3d inst., says: The New York correspondent of the Chronotype gives the following account of a forthcoming book, by A. J. Davis, the famous Poughkeepsie Clairvoyant, whose wonderful powers were some year or more since announced to the world, by Prof. Bush We do not place full reliance on the pretensions of Davis; but his Revelations if founded in truth, are the most astonishing things the world has ever seen, and they are worthy of attention.

NEW YORK, July 31st, 1847.

I have just been looking over the unbound sheets of a book which, whatever be the final decision as to its value, can scarcely fail attracting very wide attention, and of being the occasion of many controversies. Indeed, I may safely say that it is, all things considered, the most remarkable work ever printed. It will probably be given to the public in the course of the ensuing week; meanwhile I propose to give your readers some account of its contents.

The book of which I speak is a very handsomely printed octavo of nearly eight hundred pages. It is called "THE PRINCIPLES OF NATURE, HER DIVINE REVELATIONS, AND A VOICE TO MANKIND." It purports to be communicated to the world by and through ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the Poughkeepsie "Seer" and 'Clairvoyant."

This work has already been introduced to public notice by Prof. Bush, the well-known Swedenborgian writer, and by a pretty lively controversy which he carried on concerning it with Dr. Taylor Lewis, through the columns of the Tribune. It is divided into three parts; the first of which treats of Reason and the right mode of discussing truth—It also dwells at some length and in the most impressive manner, upon the consequences suffered by the world on account of its alleged departure from Reason and her dictates. The motto of this part is, "Any theory, hypothesis, philosophy, sect, creed, or institution that fears investigation, openly manifests its own error.

The second part treats of the formation of the Universe, of the great prevading Cause, of the Solar System, of the Earth and of the physical sciences generally, together with the History of the Human Race, beginning with its creation. It also treats of prevailing systems of philosophy, of the Bible, of the life of the Savior, and of many distinguished benefactors of Humanity. From this it passes to an exposition of the nature of the Soul, and of the relations of spiritual existences generally. The motto of this part is, "Reason is a flower of the spirit, and its fragrance is liberty and knowledge."

The third part consists of an application of what has gone before, and is called, "A Voice to Mankind." Its motto is, "When distributive justice pervades the social world, virtue and morality will bloom with an immortal beauty; while the Sun of Righteousness will arise in the horizon of universal industry and shed its genial rays over all the fields of peace, plenty and HUMAN HAPPINESS." It discusses the condition of those who labor, the classes into which society is now divided, and the remedy for existing social evils.

This book is written in a uniformly elevated and often eloquent style. It explains the profoundest subjects with great clearness, and frequently with most remarkable felicity of illustration, and will excite observation as well by its intrinsic character as by the manner of its composition. The latter feature is the one, however, about which the most will be said, and which will be especially subjected to sober skepticism as well as to jeering raillery and irrational abuse

To the whole work is prefixed an introduction by the amanuensis of the clairvoyant, giving an account of Davis, and of the manner in which the volume has been produced. According to this account Davis, who is now about twenty-one, and who had followed the humble trade of a shoemaker, was present at a lecture on mesmerism delivered in Poughkeepsie some four years ago. The lecturer failed in the attempt to throw him into the mesmeric state. Another person in this town, however, soon after succeeded in magnetizing him when he exhibited remarkable powers of clairvoyance. The experiment was subsequently repeated, and he soon began to prescribe for the diseased.—He also displayed a power of scientific thought, while in the mesmeric state, which greatly impressed all who came in contact with him.

Up to this time, it is maintained with a great variety of evidence, he had received only the simplest education, his knowledge in fact not extending beyond that of children. About this time he fell in with a Dr. Lyon, who has since been his magnetizer, having been chosen for that office by Davis, while in a state of clairvoyance. They came to New York in obedience to the direction of the "Seer," where they have since remained, and where the lectures of which this book is composed were delivered.

These lectures were given by Davis, while in a state which he describes as one of almost complete separation of the soul from the body, and in which as he says, if his magnetizer should lose his connection with him, it would be impossible for his spirit to regain its material residence. He says that in this state the soul, freed from physical obstructions, is able to range through the universe, to associate with disembodied spirits and to perceive and utter truth without reference to any of the theories, philosophies, and prejudices of the world.

His lectures or utterances while in this state, have been written down by a Mr. Fishburgh, who was selected for the purpose by Davis, himself.—The process by which they were delivered was as follows: after the mind of the clairvoyant had received an impression, it resumed its natural organs of speech in order to communicate it, that it might be recorded, and then returned for further explanations

The book thus purports to be a revelation of truth important to human welfare from the extranatural to the natural world. It was delivered by an uneducated and ignorant person entirely unacquainted beforehand with the subjects of which it treats, in obedience not to any impulse of his own, but to an irresistible impression made upon him, as it is claimed, during the magnetic trances. It certainly presents a problem not easy to be solved upon the hypothesis that it is a pure imposture.—For it is impossible to conceive that an ignorant shoemaker's boy, or that the persons who have been engaged with him, could compose a work of such a character as this.

The following extracts are taken from the columns of the New York Daily Tribune of the 3d instant. They have reference, as the reader will observe, to the work above alluded to by the Herald. The editor or correspondent of the Tribune, occupies more than four columns of that paper, in a review of the work referred to, and promises at another time some additional remarks:

"The next subject treated is the Origin and Laws of the Material Universe. Having dwelt upon the distinction between Motion and Sensation, the Clairvoyant speaks of the classification of "Series, Degrees and Representations." As essential to the comprehension of Nature. This portion of the work is in striking coincidence with various writings of Swedenborg upon Natural Science, which it is alleged that Mr. Davis has never seen A subsequent passage upon different kinds of motion is equally striking for the same reason. In this connection, a strict analogy between different kingdoms of Nature, and between parts and the whole, is affirmed. Each part is a series, arranged according to the same laws of order by which all the parts combine to make up a collective whole Each thing is a series, as it were, of circles beyond circles, all depending upon a common centre. In confirmation of this theory of a universal law of organization, existing in different degrees in all created things, the Clairvoyant refers to the facts and phenomena of the Physical Sciences, to Anatomy, &c. He speaks of mechanical inventions and of Art, as related to Nature and to this principle of progressive development, and then comes to the discussion of Spirit, the production and existence of which he characterizes as the final cause of Nature. From this section we make the following extract, which affords a good specimen of the manner and spirit of this whole portion of the work:

And while observing the powerful movements of all things contained in the terrestrial and celestial spheres, there cannot but be a conception of Divine Wisdom legitimately accompanying the former conclusion. The innumerable centres of the stellar system; the many suns, with their accompanying orbs, planets, and satellites; the perfect precision of the general movements of all these bodies; their regular and connected adjustment and unity; the distributive harmony and equilibrium of forces and motions which they constantly display—are all manifestations of grandeur, beauty and order unspeakable. The regular inclination of orbits and axes, and the definite distances of globes from each other; their constant sameness of motion, and the uniform direction which all take; the apparent sympathy and reciprocation of the spheres and atmospheres of the innumerable and apparently independent bodies; the united and constant action which each of these manifests—all all conspire to force upon the mind the irresistible impression that the great and united movements of the Universe are all being performed according to a most inconceivably perfect adjustment of mathematical and mechanical laws, and that all things are guided in the very motions of their inherent life and activity, by the essence of Omnipotent Wisdom! Their formation and procreation; their particles and constituent parts manifest, in their order and arrangement, the perfection of pure Wisdom and Intelligence—while their numerical extent, and diverse modes of development, infinitely transcend the highest powers of human calculation and demonstration. No process of analogical reasoning or of mathematical calculation has reached that point of perfection by which may be demonstrated and calculated the exact distances at which these spheres revolve, the immensity of space which they occupy, and the harmony of the whole!

I have only time to add that I trust your readers will again pardon me for the very great liberty I avail myself of on the present occasion.

I am, as ever, with much respect, yours, &c.,

CHAS. B. TAYLOR.

P. S. Your readers may expect to find a note from me in the Post of Tuesday morning, stating the principal reason why my views and opinions, relating to the clairvoyant character of Miss Martha was not forthcoming, according to the promise of the Post of Thursday.

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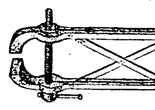

MECHANICS, and all those who take an interest in examining new improvements, are invited to call at the Mansion House, on Liberty street, where will be seen, for a few days only, a *parallel jaw vice*; a decided improvement, lately patented by W. H. Taylor and A. P. Norton.

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THE subscriber having opened an office in the City of Pittsburgh, in the State of Penn'a, for the purpose of procuring Land Warrants at the Seat of Government, for the above discharged Soldiers of the Regular Army, as well as the Volunteers, who have served their country in the present War with Mexico: informs the living, and the representatives of the dead, that by addressing an application to him at this City, giving the name and address of the soldier, and if dead, his representatives, it will receive careful and prompt attention.

Instructions and Blanks will be immediately returned per mail to the applicant, to be executed and returned to me at this place. The Warrant, when received, will be immediately sent per mail to the proper owner; or if he should prefer receiving money, I will make sale of his Warrant to the best advantage for cash, and make no charge for the service.

In the event of the death of the soldier, that must be mentioned in the letter, and the warrant will issue according to the following rules: First, to his wife and children, (if he have any.) Second, to his father; and Third, to his mother.

Having a son in the General Land Office at Washington, and one in the Army under General Scott, in Mexico, the matter would receive their prompt attention, should any difficulty arise respecting the necessary proof.

Letters addressed to me on the subject must be post paid, and inclose a Five Dollar Bank Note as my compensation. WM. B. FOSTER.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Harmar Denny, Hon. Walter Foward, Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr., James Hall, Esq. } Pittsburgh.
Robert Buchanan, Esq. Irwin & Foster, } Cincinnati.
Major St Clair Denny, Paymaster U. S. A., N. O.
Lieut. Col. Sam'l. W. Black, Capt. John Herron, Capt. Robert Porter, Capt. P. N. Guthrie, Reg. Army, } Vol's Gen. Scott's Army, Mex'o

W. B. F. may be found at the office of Wm. E. Austin, Esq., late Black & Liggett's, Burke's Buildings, Fourth street. jy9

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A Most Extraordinary Letter.

THE Rev. J. O. Gilbert, a Methodist Episcopal Preacher, writes to Dr. Jayne—Morrisonville, Ill. April 27, 1847. Dear Sir—I never but once used your medicines; it was as follows: I was at our country seat, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock; in good health, and fell asleep, but was soon awakened by extreme pain, in one hand and arm. I succeeded in keeping my bed till about four o'clock. When I arose I found my hand badly swollen, or in a high state of inflammation. A small black spot on the back of my hand, about the size of a five cent piece. It soon rotted and came out to the bone. When I arose the pain was very severe, running into my head and over the whole system. By twelve o'clock my head and face were badly swollen. The glands of my throat swelled very much, and by this time every tooth in my head was more or less loose; two thirds of the skin of my mouth and lips peeled off; my sight quite effected; no physician near. I solicited my friends to take me home, (fifteen miles) but they were fearful I could not stand it, when T. F. Davenport, who kept the public house, requested me to go to his house. Chills, faintness and sickness was constantly increasing upon me; I had become almost insensible. As I reached his house, his mother, alarmed at my appearance, met me at the stove with a spoonful of JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, and repeated the dose two or three times in the course of an hour, in which time the faintness, sickness and chills had principally left—a free perspiration was on the surface and the inflammation vastly abating. The third day I was able to ride home. The Rev. Dr. Plympton informed me the attack was one of the severest kind of Malignant Erysipelas, and that the use of your ALTERATIVE was the means of saving my life.

Respectfully yours, &c.

JOSEPH O. GILBERT.

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Matriculation Ticket $3. Use of Library $2.—Graduation Fee $40. Demonstrator's Ticket $3, optional.	

$100 paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received for tuition in full of one student. Or $50 paid by the first of October next, will secure all the tickets for one full course; the Demonstrator's ticket, use of Library and Matriculation ticket excepted. The Institute received its charter in 1845. The College edifice is situated at the corner of Court and Plum streets. The Course of instruction will embrace every thing of value, known and taught in the Old Medical Colleges, as well as the Reformed and Botanical School of Medicine. Six or seven lectures will be given daily.—Board from $2,50 to $3,00 per week. Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary term of study, must have attended two full courses in some legally incorporated Medical College, the last of which must be in this or one course after four years practice.

All letters soliciting further information, or containing money for the Faculty, must be addressed to the undersigned (post paid.) Notes of solvent Banks of the States in which students reside, will be received in payment of Fees.

T. V. MORROW, M. D. Dean of the Faculty.
Cin. July 17, 1847—*Cin Enq.* jy21md

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, who has had some experience in the Grocery Business; has a fair knowledge of Book-Keeping; and writes a good business hand, is anxious to obtain a situation in Pittsburgh. He would be willing to accept a moderate compensation. A note addressed "E., office of the morning Post," will receive immediate attention. jy28

Sale of Pittsburgh Gas Stock.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees have postponed the opening of books, to receive subscriptions for an increase of the stock of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, (as directed by Ordinance of 28th June, 1847,) until Thursday the 12th day of August next, on which day the books will be re-opened at the office of Messrs. Husacy, Hanna & Co., in the city of Pittsburgh, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'lock of said day, and to continue from day to day until otherwise ordered. jy29-2w

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Farmer's Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, intend making application to the next Legislature for such alteration of their charter as will give them Banking privileges; or, if deemed expedient, will ask to be incorporated as a new Bank. By order of the Board of Directors.

je30-1aw6m THOMPSON BELL, Cashier.

W. W. WILSON,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS.

WATCHES, Silver ware, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Military Goods, Patent Solar Lard Lamps, Gold Pens, Spectacles, Canes, Mathematical instruments, Surveyor's Compasses, Clocks, Electro, Magnetic Machines for Medical purposes, Diamonds for Glaziers and Glass Cutters, Trimmings for Regalia, Mantel Ornaments, Grandoles, Candlebras, Common Ware, Tea Trays, &c. &c. &c. y22

To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE, with a front room convenient for business, situated in the Fifth ward, between Walnut st. and the Canal bridge. R DOSSETT.

For Sale,

FOUR LOTS—Bounded by Penn, Liberty and Hay sts., each lot having 24 ft. front, and extending back 110 ft. Two of them are corner lots, and the position of the whole property is one of the most advantageous in the city. For further information apply on M. SWARTZWELDER, Fourth st.,
nov3-tf bet. Wood and Smithfield.

Wellsville, Ginsgow & Beaver Packet.

THE New and Light Draught Steamer CAROLINE, Nixon, Master, will run between Pittsburgh and the above Ports during the season of low water; leaving Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Wellsville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. jy23dtf

Reduced Prices.

A. MASON, 62 Market street, invites the attention of all purchasers of Dry Goods, to his large stock of New Goods, Fancy and Staple. Being anxious to close off the whole of our Spring and Summer fabrics, they will be offered at such prices as will attract buyers, and to make it still more attractive, all the Goods will be offered at equally low rates.

Our assortment of Shawls, is very large, particularly Summer Shawls, new styles.

Our extensive stock of Bareges, M D'Laines, Dress Plaids, Lawns, Jaconetts, Organdies, Embroidered Muslins, Brilliantees, Linen Ginghams, French and Scotch Ginghams, and Prints.

Furnishing or House keeping Goods, Linens, Muslins, Flannels, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, &c., and every thing for Men and Boys, all of which will be sold at very low rates. jy21

Passage To and From
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

GEORGE RIPPARD & SON, No. 134 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

CARLISLE & RIPPARD, No. 68, South st., N. York.

THE Subscribers, having accepted the agency at this City, of the above well known and respectable Houses, are prepared to make engagements for passengers to come out from any part of Great Britain and Ireland, by the regular Line of Packet Ships, sailing from Liverpool weekly. Persons engaging with us may rest assured that their friends will meet with kind treatment and prompt despatch at Liverpool, as well as every attention necessary on their arrival in this country. Apply to or address

SAM'L. M'CLURKAN & CO.,
No. 142 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Passage engaged here from Liverpool to Pittsburgh direct, and Drafts for any amount forwarded, payable at Sight, throughout the United Kingdom. jy26-y

Spanish Moss!

THE Subscribers have, and will continue to keep on hand, Moss of a very superior quality, in bales and half bales, which they will sell at a reduced price, at their Ice Factory, 5th Ward.

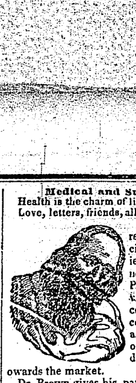
jy24-d3m J. ANKRUM & CO.,

WINE STORE—No. 16 Market street, corner of Front; embraces a choice assortment of *Wines and Liquors*. Being exclusively devoted to this business, purchasers can obtain the most superior qualities, imported in wood and glass. Any article not giving entire satisfaction, will at all times be exchanged.

jy28 JACOB WEAVER.

FLOUR: 100 Bbls Fine Flour, in store and for
jy17 sale by JNO. F. PERRY.

Medical and Surgical Office.
Health is the charm of life, without it gold.
Love, letters, friends, all, all, are unenjoyed.



DOCTOR BROWN, a regularly educated physician from the eastern cities, would respectfully announce, to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Vicinity, that he can be consulted privately and confidentially, every day and evening at his office on Diamond Alley, a few doors from Wood street towards the market.

Dr. Brown gives his particular attention to the treatment and investigation of the following diseases:

All diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, scrofula, syphilis, seminal weakness, impotency, salt rheum, diseases of the eye and ear, rheumatism, piles, palsey.

Dr. Brown has much pleasure in announcing to the public, that he is in possession of the latest information and improvement in the treatment of secondary syphils, practised at the Paris Lock Hospital. The modern researches on syphilis, its complications and consequences, and the improved modes of practice which have been made known to the public but recently, and to those chiefly who make this branch of Medicine, their particular study and practise.

Many new and valuable remedies have been lately introduced, which secures the patient being merciurialized out of existence. Strangers are apprised that Doctor Brown has been educated in every branch of medicine, and regularly admitted to practise, and that he now confines himself to the study and practice of this particular branch, together with all diseases of a private or delicate nature, incident to the human frame. No cure, no pay.

Recent cases are relieved in a short time, without interruption from business.

Letters from a distance, asking advice, must contain a fee, or they will not be attended to.

☞ Office on Diamond Alley, a few doors from Wood street, towards the market. Consultations strictly confidential jy23-d&wy

New Books at Horne's, 85 Fourth street.

REMINISCENCES of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey, by Joseph Cottle; (Wiley & Putnam's Library.)

Memoirs of Madame de Stael and Madame Roland, by L. Maria Child.

Select Surgical Works of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart, V. P. R. S., containing clinical letters on Surgery, Surgical Observations on diseases of the joints, &c.

Cleveland, a tale of the Catholic Church.

Living Age, No. 167.

The Maid of the Valley; or, the Brother's Revenge: a tale of the Revolution.

O'Sullivan's Love, a legend of Edenmore; and the History of Paddy Go-Easy and his wife Nancy; by William Carleton.

Blanche Talbot, or the Maiden's Hand, by J. H. Ingraham, Esq.

The Poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The Loiterings of Arthur O'Leary, by Charles Lever.

The Knight of Gwynne, a new edition published by W. H. Colyer, New York.

The American Flora; illustrated with from four to six beautiful colored engravings.

The Lost Ship, or the Atlantic Steamer; by the author of the Flying Dutchman,"

The White Slave, or the Russian Peasant Girl, by the author of "Revolutions of Russia."

The Columbian Magazine for August, illustrated with a view of Lake Winninissogee from Red-hill.

Just received and for sale at Morse's Literary Depot, No. 89 Fourth st. aug2

Venitian Blinds.

A. WESTERVELT, the old and well known Venitian Blind Maker, formerly of Second and Fourth sts., takes this method to inform his many friends of the fact that his factory is now in full operation on St. Clair st., near the old Allegheny Bridge, where a constant supply of Blinds of various colors and qualities, is constantly kept on hand and at all prices from twenty cents up to suit customers.

N. B. If required, Blinds will be put up so, that in case of alarm by fire, or otherwise, they may be removed without the aid of a screw-driver, and with the same facility that any other piece of furniture can be removed, and without any extra expense.

je24-d&wy.

New Books.

RUSSEL, a tale of the days of Charles 2d, by G. P. R. James, Esq.

Flowers Personified; No. 2 of this beautiful work received.

Rural Cemeteries; the Greenwood series complete, and No. 1 of the Mount Ambrose series.

Knights of Gwynne, by Henry Lorrequer. 25 cts.

Blanch Talbot, by Ingraham.

Ellen Fenton, by Mrs. E. Sheridan.

Rival Chieftains, a tale of Mexico.

Living Age, No. 158.

Courtiers of the days of Charles 2d, by Mrs. Gore.

Ellen Munroe, complete.

Shakspeare and his Friends.

Mexico and her Military Chieftains.

Life of John A Murrell.

Year of Consolation; by Fanny Kemble.

Eastern Papers, Magazines, &c.

Received by WM'S. CALDWELL,
aug2 Post Office buildings.

James' New Novel.

RUSSELL: A Tale of the Reign of Charles 2nd. By G. P. R. James, Esq.

Knight of Gwynne; by C. Lever. 25 cts.

Rival Chieftains; a Mexican Story.

Blanche Talbot; by J. H. Ingraham, Esq.

O'Sullivan's Love; by Wm. Carleton.

Courtier of the days of Charles 2nd.

For sale by WM. S. CALDWELL,
jy31 Post Office buildings.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, 40 Barrels Extra Family Flour, on consignment and for sale by
jy30 MILLER & RICKETSON.

DEMIJOHNS: 40 doz of all sizes, from Qts to 6 gallons. For sale wholesale or retail by
jy28 JACO