Written for the Saturday Morning Post.

DISAGREEABLE ADVENTURES.

BY A. F. M.

(CONCLUDED.)

Things having taken so favorable a turn in the pecuniary way, I was left in doubt whether to ascend again to my original position and try the grand leap, or to consider Anna Sophia as no better than a person who allows a pot to be protested. At length, I concluded to think no more of her or her red haired lover, and began to move homewards, in pretty good spirits, when, suddenly, at a turn of the road, a wild looking man, with a dagger in his hand threw himself upon me, and inflicted a stab, ere I had time to defend myself against the onset. I was not dangerously wounded; but soon fainted from loss of blood, and was carried by the crowd into a neighboring house, which by chance proved to be the residence of the man to whom I had shortly before sold my copper stock. The humane people who carried me, no sooner had my wound staunched, than they began, like all humane people, to satisfy their curiosity, as well as they were able, by rummaging my pockets, where they soon got hold of my pocketbook. By this time, I had somewhat revived and with the utmost horror saw my late customer enter the house.

I thought of the exposure of my rascality, in selling to an unsuspicious man the cursed copper stock. The people were just about opening the pocket book; and it contained the paper, in my own proper hand, with my own name inscribed thereto, stating that the stock was worthless, and yet I had afterwards swindled this man out of a very large sum of money for that very trash. Weak as I was, I made strenuous efforts to get it out of their hands, but they were determined to open it, when I began to rave and call upon all the saints to bear witness that I thought the stock was really good; that Simpkins represented it untruly to me. Still, they were resolute, and had got it open, when with renewed energy I entreated the man not to believe me a villain, that his check was still in my pocket, and begged him to take it back. He stared mutely upon me for awhile, and in the mean time the others had overhauled my papers, and pulled out my note to the Coroner. Now I felt my honor was blasted, for they began to read it aloud.

No sooner was the reading finished, than they all exclaimed, *he is mad*, and disregarding my protestations of innocence of attempted fraud, they tied me and had me conveyed to the mad house.

I was kept in that house a long time, in constant grief for the stain upon mine honor; but, being perfectly unclouded in my own mind, I had ample opportunities for studying the effects of its obscuration in others. As length of time made my grief more calm, I began some endeavors to improve the condition of the lunatics around me; and for this purpose, sometimes mounted a platform and harangued them. There was usually such a confusion of voices and sounds, that very little could be heard understandingly. I will, however, endeavor to give some idea of one of these meetings.

I turned a large box on end, and taking my stand upon it, commenced exhorting them as reasonable and accountable beings that they should be more kind to each other than they had heretofore been. I continued after this wise:

"My bretheren and sisters, [a squeal of delight from some of the women,] let the stigma no longer rest on these walls, that their inmates are uncivil and vicious; [cries of no, no, and kicking against the walls with their heels,] let it rather be made a pattern for the guidance of those who have not the fortune to be of our company. [Several in chorus, "fine fun at our house," Moll's got a ha, ha, ha!] Some of us are here against our will, [yes, that *still* took away all the property that should have been mine, roared out a lazy, big fellow,] but, we may, if we choose, so improve our time, that those who are out may desire to be in. [Great whistling, screaming and bellowing.] If that copper business of mine were only properly understood by the world, and my character cleared of dishonesty, [I am honest as you or any body else, old copper head, screamed an old woman,] I could content myself to remain here, for although somewhat noisy, I know that you can be operated upon by reason. Some of you think that our grounds are too extensive, and that the woody part ought to be appropriated to the exclusive use of the unfortunate idle boys of the vicinity, for kite flying purposes. [Shouts and groans.] I am also of that opinion, and am in favor, after the exercises in which we are now engaged shall be finished, [prolonged, angry, and deafening noises, with cries of order in church,] of taking the sense of the house on it."

Some of my audience had taken the notion that those woods were the veritable ocean, and daily expected to see their friends arrive in ships on the tops of the trees, and feared that the kites might operate as false lights and lead them to destruction. They could therefore contain their ire no longer, but flew at me with the utmost rage, and might have killed me on the spot, had not my friends as resolutely rushed to my rescue. There were numberless blows, scratches and kicks, administered back and forth; but I escaped with only the loss of my coat, which was torn in shreds in the battle.

The Superintendent, with a sufficient force, hastened in, and soon restored order, by chaining some of the most refractory, and driving the others into their cells. Our hall was locked up, and I was ordered to preach no more without first obtaining a license.

Having nothing to do, I got low spirited again and remained in that condition for a considerable time, when one day who should I perceive entering our asylum but the purchaser of my copper stock. I immediately got into a great trepidation, and would have made my escape from him if I could have done it; but he desired me to be calm. He was now one of the directors of the institution, and had felt it to be his duty to make himself as much as possible acquainted with the history of its different inmates. He therefore felt that he might benefit me somewhat by imparting the information that the stock which he bought from me had turned out well, and that he considered it a good investment. The shock of delight which great to bear. I felt a desire to fall down and kiss his feet; but restrained myself to grasping his two hands in mine, and pressing them to my beating heart in silent gratitude.

My friend, shortly after this, during one of his visits, told me, that at their last meeting, he had represented to his associates, that my health was sufficiently restored, and they had agreed to make it known through him, that whenever it suited me to leave the Asylum I should do so. I overwhelmed him with thanks for his kindness, and assured him that I would immediately prepare to leave; and in half an hour I was once more in the free air, and inhaled the breath of liberty.

Oh, how I danced, and ran and laughed, as I passed the quiet part of the road. My spirits were in a perfect tumult, and sometimes I became giddy, and reeled along like one overcome with liquor. I was in this condition, when I reached the [illegible] which it was necessary to cross before I could get home, and discovered that a small part of the railing had been taken down for the purpose of making repairs. I knew that in my excited condition, it was needful to keep as far off from the edge as possible, for fear of accident, and tried my utmost to do so; but some demon urged me forward to the brink, and there, with the new and strong desire to live, so lately revived, I tottered for a moment in the most intense agony of suspense, but with hands convulsively outstretched, clutching the viewless air, I fell—deep, deep—beneath the angry waves. The force of my fall, from so great a height, sent me to an awful depth; but I at last began to rise again, and with all the powers of life concentrated into one single effort, I made a spring which split the footboard of my bed clean off, and sent me head foremost to the floor, with the clothes as tightly wrapped around my body as any mummy that ever graced a tomb in the land of the Pharaohs.

The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1849.

☞ We have printed, in pamphlet form, 3,000 copies of Col. BENTON's great speech, on Slavery and Nullification. For sale at the counter, at $2,00 per 100 copies. Orders from a distance, accompanied with the cash, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Washington Hotel, at Bedford.

We call attention to the advertisement of Major DAVIS, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, at Bedford, Pa. We are not personally acquainted with the character of the house, but we have the assurance of those who have the best right to know, that it is one of the best public houses in the State, and presents every inducement for visitors to the Springs to stop at it. Maj. DAVIS is said to be one of the cleverest fellows to be found any where. We would advise our friends who design visiting that delightful watering place, this summer, to give the Major a call.

ANOTHER NEW PLANET.—We learn from the late English papers that Professor Schumacher, of Altona, announces, by a circular of 11th May, the discovery of another new planet. It was observed at Naples by Signor Gasparis, on the 12th April. It resembles a star of the 9th or 10th magnitude, and its position was near a star, which appears on Steinhell's celestial chart, in right ascension, 12h 9m 49s and in—7deg 0m 9s, and forms No. 23,098 in Laland's catalogue. The motion of the planet was retrograde, and it was approaching the equator. This is the ninth new body (including planets and satellites) which has been added to the solar system within the last four years.

NEGRO REPRESENTATIVES AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.—The London Times of May 21st devotes three columns to the names of parties who attended the Queen's Drawing Room, on her Majesty's birthday. In the list of diplomatic personages present, is the name of M. D. Delva, (Senatuer) Haytien Minister. In another place it is announced that the Haytien Minister presented N. E. Sequy Killevaleix, Secretary of the Haytien Legation. In honor of the same occasion, Lord Palmerston entertained the *corps diplomatique*. Among the guests of the banquet we notice the names of the United States and Haytien ministers.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, in his last letter says: "According to all accounts, the first tier of officers presented to the Senate will be rejected, on principle, by the democratic Senate. The second tier they will reject from obstinacy. But the third, they may let pass, of necessity; so it will be well for some of the now eager but still abashed applicants for high offices to continue to suppress their wrath and hold back for the second and third tiers of successful nom nees."

HAYTI.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Port au Prince, May 5. The writer in speaking of the late defeat of Soloque, President of Hayti, by the Dominicans, under Santana: "Whole regiments are reported to have been cut in pieces, the Dominicans attacking them in a narrow pass, where they had great advantage of position. In a proclamation published yesterday, Soloque still speaks of renewing the war, when his forces shall be recruited, but in the present circumstances of the country, he will hardly be able to do it."

☞ A New Journal, according to the New York correspondent of the Washington Republic, is to be established at Albany to support the administration, on the same principles as those which have led to the establishment of The Republic. Thirty thousand dollars have been raised to establish it. There is no occasion for General Taylor to establish a new journal in Pittsburgh, to sustain his piebald administration. The American and Gazette work as zealously for their pay as any new comer possibly could.

THE GOLD COMING.—The Crescent City which arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., in six days from Chagres, is said to have on board $1,000,000 in gold dust. She may be looked for at New York some time next week. Another instalment of the gold brought by the United States ship Independence, amounting to $100,000, was received in Baltimore, on Thursday last.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.—Mr. Geo. M. Davidson, residing near Newville, Cumberland county, 72 years of age, was blind for some years with cataract on both eyes. An operation performed by Dr. Geo. Dock, of Harrisburg, some few months since, has resulted in perfect restoration of sight to both eyes.

☞ We have not, as yet, been favored with an exchange with "*The Republic*," the new organ of Gen. Taylor's administration at Washington, notwithstanding we have published its prospectus. We are anxious to know the designs of the great head of Whiggery in the United States.

COTTON MILLS.—It is a singular circumstance that neither Cholera, nor any other epidemic, has ever made any serious inroads among the operatives in cotton mills, either in Europe or America.

☞ John C. Calhoun has declined to take part in the proceedings of the California Railroad Convention, until he knows whether slavery is to be permitted in the new territories. That's curious.

The Trade of the Upper Lakes.

The Buffalo Commercial, of Monday, the 4th inst., gives an account of the lake commerce, which will surprise those of our citizens who have never traveled upon what Mr. Ewing called the "desert waste of waters." That paper reported as having at Buffalo, from various ports on the upper lakes, from Saturday noon to Monday noon, 13 steamers 5 propellers, 1 bark, 8 brigs and 70 schooners, freighted with 200,000 bushels of wheat, 180,000 bushels of corn, and 24,000 brls. of flour—equal to an aggregate of half a million bushels of grain, besides the usual quantity of provisions and lumber which accompanies a fleet from the west.

Of the mode in which these large receipts are to be disposed of, the Commercial remarks:

"The elevators are nearly all full, and as near as we can get at it, there is not storage room for over 130,000 or 150,000 bushels. Some 100,000 bushels have been sold to arrive, and this quantity will go into boats. The balance will have to be provided for in some way or another, and as the break in the canal will detain boats some three or four days, forwarders who are fortunate enough to have boats here, will obtain a slight advance in canal freights."

News and Miscellaneous Items.

"Astonishing cure for consumption," as the old lady said when she sprinkled snuff on the victuals of her boarders.

A French inkeeper has opened a hotel and restaurant in the ruins of Pompeii, close to the barracks formerly occupied by the Roman soldiers.

The last Washington Whig says that "General Taylor is making *rapid inroads* upon the *affections* and admiration of the democracy, by his successful execution of his office"!!

The Maine house of representatives, by a unanimous vote, have voted to invite the President to extend his summer visit to Augusta.

A lady of large landed property in Ireland, has been imprisoned for the taxes due on her estate. She has neither tenants nor money.

It is reported that women are so scarce at San Francisco, that the diggers are compelled to iron their own shirts—when they can get them washed.

John Barnhiser, a revolutionary soldier, died at Quincy, Franklin county, Penna. on Saturday week, in the 106th years of age.

The Portland Argus states that the cars are expected to run from Bath to North Yarmouth on the 4th of July.

A grocer in Dublin advertises whiskey for sale, *which was drunken by his late Majesty.*

Minesota is about twice as large as Kentucky, and is doubtless destined to become one of the most powerful members of the Confederacy. Its population is rapidly increasing.

Sixteen thousand two hundred and eight letters patent have been issued by our government in the last 59 years—over twelve per cent of which were agricultural patents.

The New Orleans papers of the 10th inst., are rejoicing at the prospect of the crevasse being closed, which was expected to be accomplished in a few days.

The Rev. Walter Colton, recently Alcalde of San Francisco, has arrived at Philadelphia, and it is said brings about $30,000 of gold dust with him.

The hotels in New York are said to be doing a losing business in consequence of the cholera.

A. Westen of the Sable Harmonists, was stabbed recently at Marietta Ga., by a boy. It is thought he will not survive.

At the race course at Dambridge, Mass., on Thursday, $2,000 were paid for admission within the enclosure.

Three children at St. Louis were recently devoured by a hog.

There were 25 deaths in Boston, for the week ending the 15th inst.

A project is on foot to build a line of telegraph from Toledo to St. Louis via Terra Haute.

The murdered boy of a young woman named Elizabeth Rine, was found near Albany, N. Y., on the 14th inst.

James Price was accidently shot dead near Athens, Ga., on the 9th inst., by William H. Gugh.

The fever hospital at Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst.

A German meeting held in Boston, a few nights since, broke up in a row.

The amount of gold received at the Philadelphia mint on the 13th and 14th inst., was 11,641.81 ounces, equal to $209,553 12.

A small steamboat recently navigated the Susquehannah river as far as Towanda. Being the first, of course a strange sight in that quarter.

Crawford the sculptor, received a severe but not dangerous wound on the head, a few days since, at Bordentown, New Jersey, by a fractious horse.

In Worcester, Mass., with a population of 17,000, but one death was reported last week.

Milton W. Streeter, is on trial, at Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his wife.

Over 2000 emigrants disembarked at Milwaukie during eight days up to the 4th inst. They will settle in Wisconsin.

The message of Gov. Dinsmore, of New Hampshire, was transmitted to the Legislature of that State on the 6th inst. It is entirely local in its tenor.

A man named Stewart, was killed in Rome, N. Y., on Friday last, in attempting to jump from a train of cars, while in motion.

James Morrison was murdered at Charleston, S. C., on the 10th inst., by two slaves, named James and Charles.

The thermometer, at Savannah, Ga., on the 9th inst., stood at 94 degrees, and at Griffin, Ga., on the 1st inst., at 99 degrees.

At a cattle sale at Troy, a few days since, Durham calves sold for $50; heifers for $130, and cows from $75 to $130 each. The sales amounted to $2150.

The Mayor of Brooklyn has issued a proclamation, recommending that Wednesday, the 20th inst, be observed in that city as a day of general humiliation and prayer.

The story of a duel near Newport Ky., between the Cincinnati schoolmaster, cowhided by a lady, and the lawyer in the case, is contradicted. No such affair has happened.

Our Minister at Bolivia, Col. A. K. McClung, of Mississippi, has arrived at Norfolk, on his way to South America.

Isaac A. Biggs, the person charged with writing threatening letters to William B. Astor, is now on trial in New York.

Mr. Toote, our new charge to Grenada, late editor of the Buffalo Advertiser, has arrived at New York on his way to his destination.

Head money for immigrants will not hereafter be taken in Massachusetts, in consequence of the Supreme Court's decision.

Law Decision—Letters of Credit.

A case of considerable importance to our Mercantile community has lately been decided in the Marion Circuit Court, Indiana, after a protracted trial of near two weeks. The suit was brought by the State Bank of Indiana *versus.* Hamilton & Williams, and this was the case made:

The defendants on the 6th of March, 1844, wrote and delivered to the agent of a commercial firm at Detroit, a letter directed to the Cashier of the Branch, at this place, of the State Bank, strongly recommending the Detroit firm as worthy of credit.

The letter was delivered by the agent to the said Cashier, and some three or four days after the delivery of the letter, the plaintiff discounted twelve drafts drawn by the Detroit firm, on one James Hoyland, Wall street New York, for one thousand dollars each. A few days after the discount was made, the Detroit firm failed for a large amount. The drafts were accepted by Hoyland on presentation, but were protested for non-payment at maturity, and have never been paid.

Evidence was introduced by the plantiff to disprove, and by the defendants to maintain, the veracity of the letter. The defendants also proved, that before they wrote the letter, the Detroit firm had been favorably recommended to them.

Judge Peaslee charged the jury in substance as follows:

Deceit is the foundation of this action. Falsehood and fraud must concur to sustain it. If the defendants, when they wrote the letter, knew the matters therein stated to be false, they are liable; but if, on the contrary, when they wrote the letter they had some information as to the matters therein stated, and believed them to be true, and were not influenced by any fradulent motive to deceive they are not liable. So far as the letter of the defendants relates to the commercial character and standing of the firm recommended, it must be regarded, simply, as an expression of their opinion, and not as stated, as of their own knowledge.

Verdict and judgment for defendants.

ANOTHER CREVASSE.—About four acres of the river's bank caved in on Friday evening, the 25th ult., at the lower part of the plantation of Madame Jerread, taking with it the levee for several hundred yards. The damage by this crevasse cannot be very extensive, unless there should be another rise in the Mississipi. Thus far, it is limited to the plantations of Mr. Morelle and Alexander Chitz, and a few other small places adjoining. We hope, and believe, that the entire crop of Mr. Chitz will not be lost; as he has labored incessantly for several months, day and night, to preserve the levees in good order. Should the water continue to fall as rapidly as it has for some days past, the damage done to his cane will not prevent its future growth. The water from this break finds a speedy outlet into False River, which has risen about six feet within the past week.—*Point Coupee (La.) Echo, June 2.*

UNION AND HARMONY.—The county meetings held in New York State by the democrats, are recommending the divisions of their party to follow the example of the party in Vermont, forget past differences, and unite upon one set of candidates to defeat their opponents.

For the Morning Post.

The Case of the Unfortunate Tibbetts.

MR. EDITOR:—In regard to an article which appeared in the columns of your paper, yesterday, setting forth the cause of Mr. I. B. Tibbets' death, to the interference of a Homœopathic Physician in the treatment of his case I have to say, is *basely false.* The leading facts in the case are these:

On the 13th inst., about half past two o'clock, P. M., an attendant at Rev. Passavant's Hospital, called at my office and stated that Mr. Tibbets, sick with the Cholera, at the Hospital, desired me to call and see him. Obedient to the call I went. I had been in the room but a short time, when Mr. T. said "I want you to take right hold and cure me." I told him that I could not consistently with the regulations of the Hospital; and the attending physician also replied that he could not be treated there by me—that if he took my treatment he must be removed from the hospital. Mr. T. then implored me to remove him; and seemed much agitated. I replied, that I had with me no means of conveyance. He urged me then to notify his friends, and to see that they removed him, for he wanted no more of the medicine that he had been taking, and did not wish to remain there among strangers. He also begged me to remain with him; which I could not do. I gave him no medicine and said nothing to influence him not to take the drug-doses; but rather endeavored to soothe his troubled and apprehensive mind, by stating that from his symptoms, in my opinion, he had no reason to fear; but, would, doubtless, recover. According to request I notified Mr. Higby, his former employer, of Mr. T.'s situation and wishes.

The same day about eight o'clock in the evening, I was directed by responsible persons to go immediately to the hospital as a permit for me to treat Mr. T. there would be granted by the Sanitary Committee. I went and after waiting a few moments, was informed that the Committee had sent word by Dr. Morgan, that I could not treat the patient there, and furthermore, that he should not be *removed* from the Hospital. I immediately left, having made no effort to administer or cause to be administered to him, any Homœopathic medicine.

During the afternoon, a room had been procured and fitted up, and arrangements made for removing him from the Hospital; but the report from the Sanitary Committee prevented; and thus obliged the afflicted man to remain where he wished *not* to be; and to receive either what to him were *filthy and noxious drugs*, or no treatment at all. Two men, calling themselves members of the Committee, called late in the evening at my office and among other things stated that Mr. T. could not be removed until all *their* charges were paid, whereupon an individual standing by remarked "make out your bill the money is ready." But no bill was made out. Mr. Tibbets *may* have had the Cholera—he *may* have died with that disease—but at 3 o'clock, on the day I saw him, his predominant symptoms were *not* characteristic of Asiatic Cholera. The dejections from his bowels were of nearly a natural appearance and consistency. He was wreching but not vomiting while I was in the room. His head was hot—tongue covered with a thick brown coating—pulse full, hard, and rather frequent—features full—face flushed; and there were many other symptoms, none however any more indicative of Cholera. At 8 o'clock, when I called the second time, the condition of the patient was nearly the same, except a stupor which had mysteriously come over him and from which he aroused at times in a delirious state. To show that the views which I have expressed are not altogether peculiar to myself, I will here introduce a statement given by M. Cote, M. D.

"On the 13th inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock, P. M. I was at the office of Dr. Dake, when two gentlemen entered with a message from a friend of Mr. Tibbets desiring the Dr. to go immediately to Rev. Passavant's Hospital where he would find a permit to treat Mr. T. Dr. Dake invited me to accompany him. When we arrived, no permit was found; but instead, a message from Dr. Morgan, stating that Dr. D. would not be allowed to prescribe; nor the patient to be *removed.* Before leaving, I approached the bed-side of the patient and found him apparently under the influence of narcotic stimulants. The pulse was strong, full, and rather frequent—the skin hot and dry—face swollen—a general stupor prevailing. He was delirious; and evidently had no characteristic symptoms of common Asiatic Cholera. There was no conversation, while I was present, that could in any way affect the patient, for his injury.

MARCELLIN COTE."

The following statement, by W. A. Penniman, M. D., will show the nature of the disease and condition of the patient, at a later period:

"I hereby certify that I was called upon by the father of I. B. Tibbets on Saturday evening last about 9 o'clock, and requested to visit him—he being at that time dangerously ill, as represented, of Cholera. This I utterly refused to do, assigning as a reason, that the attending physicians, would not listen to any advice that I might offer in the case. But after much importunity on the part of the latter, I went with him to see his son; who was then laboring under symptoms of Typhoid fever—viz: a muttering delirium—dry, brown and coated tongue—small, weak and quick pulse. The evacuations from the bowels, I was informed by the attending nurse, were quite dark: which symptoms are not necessarily fatal under proper treatment. The treatment, however, was stimulant of the most active character—viz: Brandy."

W. A. PENNIMAN.

Having treated and cured Mr. Tibbets of an inveterate chronic disease, that had withstood several years' treatment by Allopathic means, he became attached to me as a physician; and it was not strange that he should desire my aid in the hour of peril. He knew in whom he had confidence—he wished my treatment. It was *denied* him. This *trampling* upon his rights as a man, his *denial* of his last request—this *severing* of the last hope that held him from the embrace of death—and not anything that I said, distracted his mind and caused him to dash the bowl of bitter drugs from his lips. Long before I saw him in the Hospital he was dissatisfied and wished them to send for me. The suggestion that I should treat him was original with himself. The following is a statement, made by Mr. W. F. Jordan, who was in the sick room of Mr. T. about 4 o'clock P. M. on the 13th inst.

"I went to Passivant's Hospital, out of curiosity to see a man afflicted with the Cholera. On arrival I found the suffering man to be Mr. Tibbets. Some one inquired of him whom he wanted to treat him as physician. He replied "I want Dr. D. M. Dake." He evinced this desire several times during the few moments that I was present. When inquired of, as to his condition, he said "I am very sick." I was informed by an attendant, that he was attacked by the cholera, on the Friday previous, in Cincinnati. The question was asked, why Dr. Dake was not sent for. The nurse stated that the rules of the Institution prohibited Homœopathic Physicians—that Dr. Lange and Mr. Passavant had recently had an interview in the presence of the sick man, when Dr. Dake was informed of the rules of the Hospital, and told that he could not be allowed to administer medicine to this, or any other patient in the Hospital. The nurse further stated that, the managers had said, that if the sick in the Hospital insisted upon having any other physicians, than those employed by them, they must leave the Hospital. The sick man called for drink, which the nurse refused; but filled a spoon with medicine and placed it to the mouth of the patient and asked him to drink it. Mr. T. replied: 'I have suffered enough God knows: my tongue is already raw—I do not wish any more of your medicine.' The nurse urged him to take it. With an imploring look he said "*why* do you insist on my taking it." A friend present advised him to take it, assuring him, that he would be speedily removed. He was exceedingly anxious to be removed, although it was regarded by his friends as almost hazardous. It seemed to me very strange, that a man struggling with disease and even looking death in the face, could not, in an Institution, established and sustained by the citizens of Pittsburgh, *Homœopathic* as well as Allopathic, have his own Physician, and die satisfied that he had received the utmost aid of medical skill."

W. F. JORDAN.

With these facts, I now ask a candid public to judge, *where* the interference was—and *who* may be regarded as censurable for the death of the unfortunate Tibbets—whether a Homœopathic physician who did nothing to or for him, except to evince a desire, to grant his dying request: or those who leaping the bounds of magnanimity and Philanthropy, wrest from his dying hands his dearest rights and refuse his almost final request?

I leave the matter here with the additional statement, that in the whole transaction, I have done nothing but what I felt bound by God and conscience to do, for a friend in the hour of his greatest danger. At another time I would do even more, and rely upon a feeling and human public to vindicate my zeal and the rights of the unfortunate and suffering victim, in the hands of such unrelenting bigotry and usurpation.

D. MERIT DAKE, M. D.

Pittsburgh, June 19th 1849.

The London Times.

The European correspondent of the National Intelligencer, gives the following account of the Times, a newspaper of gigantic resources and circulation:

"As a striking fact in advertising literature, it may be stated that the Times of the 14th instant, with its double supplement of forty-eight columns, contained no less than 2,115 advertisements. Reckon these at 7s. each, and none paid the paper less, after deducting duty, and the receipts would be on advertisements alone for the day £740! Reckon only one-half of these for fifty-two weeks, and six days in the week, and the amount is £115,000, or upwards of half a million of dollars annually clear receipts for advertising only! Certainly the proprietor of the "leading journal in Europe" has a better estate and income than half the sovereigns of the world, and a safer tenure of enjoyment and possession than nine out of ten of them. However, the expenses of working such an immense machine as the establishment in Printing Houre Square must be very great; and the talent displayed every day in its columns, evidences the employment of a corps of most able writers, whose services could not be commanded without a proportional remuneration. We have heard it stated that, next to the Bank of England, the Times office is the most wonderfully blended and extensive piece of human agency and machinery to be found within the "Great Metropolis."

For the Morning Post.

Legislature.

MR. HARPER:—Please insert the following ticket for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

JAMES BENNY, City.
Col. JAMES SCOTT, Elizabeth.
Maj. SAMUEL BLACK, Upper St. Clair.
Dr. J. R. M'CLINTOCK, Peebles.

The candidates above named for the Legislature, are all men of unexceptionable characters, and if elected, are fully able and competent, to represent the different interests of the people; and is also a fair representation from each quarter of the county. Mr. Benny is a mechanic, and has by his industry, perseverance and morality, gained the respect and esteem of all those who know him. If Mr. Benny is nominated, the mechanic, laboring man, and manufacturer have one of their number, well qualified to represent them. Dr. M'Clintock is too well known in this community to need any further notice from me; the most his opponents can urge against him is, that he is the uncompromising advocate of Democratic principles. Col. Scott and Major Black are both farmers—men of intelligence and capacity, and if required, "can draw a Bill" and sign a receipt also.

And now, Mr. Editor, permit me to indulge in a few remarks, by way of advice, to our Democratic friends in this county; we are hopelessly in the minority at present, and it will require the united support of the true friends of the party, to redeem us from the bondage we are now under, by the miserable misrule of the Federalists. For this purpose let us commence at the primary meetings and be sure to send no man as a delegate to the County Convention, who is not able of discriminating between a mere stump speaker and a man of good sound sense. We are too much in the habit of taking up men for the Legislature who have no other qualifications than that of being able to make a stump speech, and very often poor ones at that. Let this Convention give us such men as the above to rally our forces under men of judgment, hard sense, capacity and intelligence, and my word for it, the people, the great masses, will unite with us, in hurling from power a party who never had any sympathy in common with them. "A MECHANIC."

For the Morning Post.

MR L. HARPER.—Permit a subscriber, and voter with the Democratic party, to offer a few reflections on the approaching election for members of the General Assembly. It is all-important to the mass of the voters, that the persons elected by them for the Legislature should be such as would fully and truly represent their wishes and interests when elected. If their delegates should happen to misrepresent, neglect or disregard their desires, it would be infinitely better to be without a delegation. But there are no fears of such a result, if the proper cautions are only taken, and the workingmen (for they are the voters,) will but attend the primary meetings, and have their full share in the framing of the ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election. And should they select none but those who are identified with themselves in feeling, interest and the affairs of every-day life, then they will no longer have it to say, that labor is not respected, and that the rights of the workingman are disregarded.

It is to be hoped that the operatives will take that interest in the coming election, as will insure a continuance of the reforms so happily commenced within the past few years. They have obtained the Common School system, the non-imprisonment for debt, the Ten Hour law in a great measure has been adopted, and the Home Exemption law to a considerable extent has been secured to them. There are many other great and vital reforms needed, and that can only be accomplished by sending such persons to effect them as are immediately and directly interested in their attainment. If workingmen and their interests are not fully represented in the State and National Legislatures, it is attributable to their own negligence and want of attention to what should most vitally concern them, which is their privileges as freemen of a republic where intelligence and numerical strength is everything.

A WORKING MAN.

A Father Murdered by his Son.

The Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle*, of the 12th instant gives the particulars of the murder of David Ross on the 9th inst. It says:—"The deceased was returning from the factory about 9 o'clock at night. The road running from the ferry to his house, passes up the bank of the river all the way, and within a few feet of it. On the opposite side of the wood is a large clearing. The assassin placed himself where he could see the deceased approaching, but where he could not be seen until within a few feet. He was shot with a double barreled shot gun, and with bird shot; one load struck the right breast, breaking a rib and ranging across and downward, lodged just above the left groin. The other broke the right jawbone, and entering the neck just above the collarbone, lodged in the heart. He was found next morning in the road, having fallen on his knees and face when he was shot.—The assassin was so near that the powder burnt his face; another length of the gun would have touched his face. The track of the assassin was seen, and where he crossed a narrow, shallow sluice of the river over to an island. This is one of the most gloomy events which has ever occurred in our country. A negro girl, the property of the deceased, is lodged in jail, charged as an accessory to the murder. She has not yet had her trial.

Fatal Duel.

A duel was fought at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, on the Indiana shore, opposite Six Mile Island, between JOHN T. GRAY, Esq, and Capt. HENRY C. POPE, of this city, which resulted in the death of the latter gentleman. The weapons used were shot guns, loaded with bullets—distance twenty paces. At the first fire, Capt. Pope fell mortally wounded, and died in a very short time. Immediately after his fall he requested permission to see Mr. Gray, and a most affecting reconciliation took place, in which they both expressed their deep regret at the unfortunate occurrence. What a commentary upon the bloody code of honor! Here were two high-minded, honorable gentlemen, who had been friends from childhood, forced by the bloody code to stand up, and fire at one another, on account of a trivial difficulty which should readily have been adjusted. The occurrence is to be deeply regretted, for the sake of all parties,—the survivor as well as the victim to a false sense of honor. We hope we will never have to record another such painful occurrence as this one.

We feel that it is due to Mr Gray, to say, that he tried by all means in his power to avoid this fatal affair.

Capt. Pope was a most estimable gentleman, and was highly esteemed and generally beloved. He served in the Mexican war gallantly and nobly, as a Captain in the celebrated Rifle Regiment. His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, this morning.—*Louisville Courier, June 15.*

COOL OPERATION.—James Arlington Bennett, of Long Island, made application a short time since for the office of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and immediately after wrote an article puffing himself, and sent it to the editors of the N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer*, accompanied by a note promising $50 for the published article, in case he got the office.

The editors of the above paper very coolly published Bennett's puffery of himself, *and also his note* promising the $50!

HANGING IN SPORT.—At Vienna recently a troop of boys were playing soldiers, when one of the Imperialists deserted to the enemy. The sentence of death was passed upon the offender, and the culprit was hanged by the juvenile royalists, who, seeing the contortions of their playmate, and alarmed at what they had done, ran away. Some say it was a premediate act of vengeance, but this is not certain. At any rate the story is shocking enough, and shows the effect produced upon the rising generation by late events.

TOM HYRER.—The New York Express states that an attack was made on the life of Thomas Hyer, the celebrated pugilist, at his store in the Bowery, on Saturday. A woman inquired for him, and the moment she saw him, she discharged a pistol at him and then fired at herself. The ball did not touch Hyer, but she succeed in wounding herself severely, and it is feared mortally, in the abdomen, near the heart.

A REVOLTING SCENE.—Sarah Thomas was executed at Bristol, Canada, on the 1st inst., for the murder of her mistress, Miss Feffries. The final scene was of a most revolting character. The prisoner, instead of being resigned to her fate, contested with the officers, and litterally had to be carried to the gallows and executed amid screams for life, which did not cease until the fatal bolt was drawn.

For the Morning Post.

Associations Beneficial to Manufacturers, &c.

NO. 1.

Pittsburgh and its vicinity, at not a distant day, (if not already) is bound to become the largest manufacturing place on this Continent—unrivalled in nearly all the natural advantages, it remains for the citizens to improve them.

The citizens and manufacturers have but to study well the cheapest and best modes of applying their skill, time and means, to be successful in acquiring for themselves fortunes, and their city a high reputation.

The wealth of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley, and the wants of its people, is an ample guarantee and that the immense amount and variety of goods and machinery of all kinds required and to be wanted in all after ages, to supply this demand, will be great.

But one thing is certain, to manufacture cheaply, power is necessary. The great lever of all manufacturing cities, and which so rapidly built up a Lowell and a Patterson, is wanting; a cheap power must be had. As well might the farmer undertake to cultivate his farm by the use of his spade, and do without the loom and plow, as for the manufacturer's shop to want power, more particularly in this day of labor saving machinery.

While we lack water power, we have the next best—*steam power*, and there are those who contend for a preference of the latter; be this as it may, one thing is certain, we do not take the cheapest and best mode of supplying it. Steam power may be supplied to a large number of shops from one engine and by one engineer, where the shops are built *in ranges together.* This plan would greatly reduce shop rent as well as furnishing power cheap, and thus enable those who avail themselves of this advantage to get *rich*, while those neglecting to embrace these advantages must remain poor.

I may here refer to the example of Mr. Ryan, on Fifth street, and to Captain Wood's Factories, on Sawmill Run; both of these gentlemen, by a single engine and one engineer operate a large amount of machinery by various kinds of work, effecting large annual savings, by furnishing power for all from one engine. Heretofore, each man has put up his own shop and his own separate engine, in place of associating together in company, and, building a range of shops, and having one engine to serve all.

Birmingham, where large lots of land as well as coal can be had cheap, and labor abundant, would afford many good sites for shops of these kinds; this plan would greatly increase the demand at that place for labor, and as there is already a large amount of labor located there, it would be advantageous to the manufacturers.

Birmingham is cheaper supplied with coal and water than Pittsburgh—it is within five minutes of a pleasant ride by a safe line of steam Ferry Boats, from the centre of business on the Monongahela wharf and steamboat landing. Many of the streets in Birmingham are being beautifully paved, and the balance will be done shortly. Property is raising daily and becoming in great demand, and will double in a few years. The manufacturer of this place has all the advantages of *city sales* for his products, while he lives without the city expenses. The expense and labor, as well as the time in crossing the river, is much less by the steam Ferry Boats than by the Bridges. The same amount of accommodation furnished by these Ferry Boats for so trifling a sum is no where else to be met with, the cost to a family taking the Ferry by the quarter, is one cent a day, crossing as often as they please. The Boats commence running at an early hour and continue until a late hour in the evening, and their liberal rates promise still further public accommodation. If indulged, I may in a subsequent number, hint at still further advantages which await Birmingham to those locating there.

R.

☞ **Magazines for July.**—Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's, Sartain's and Peterson's (Ladies' National) Magazines for July, and a general assortment of Cheap Publications, for sale at the Literary Emporium on Third street, opposite the Post Office.
je21 WORK & HOLMES.

Rosedale Garden.

THE Proprietorship of this beautiful RETREAT, has made every arrangement for entertaining visiters during the warm season. The steamer *Archy Mason* leaves the foot of Pitt street every afternoon through the week, for the Garden—commencing half-past 1 o'clock, making a trip every hour until 10½ o'clock, P. M. On Sundays, she leaves first trip at 8 o'clock in the morning. Ice Cream, Strawberries, Dinner and Supper furnished to order. Also, Rooms for Cotillion Parties at all times.

N. B.—The Boat having been thoroughly repaired expressly for this trade, and being the first to open it on Sundays, the owner hopes to gain a liberal patronage.
je21 J. W. MEALEY, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned, having fitted up this large and commodious Hotel in elegant style, is prepared to accommodate VISITERS TO THE BEDFORD SPRINGS in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction. The House is beautifully located in the very centre of the town, and contains Chambers equal to any Hotel in the State. He deems it unnecessary to multiply promises, but pledges himself to use every exertion to render comfortable all who visit his house.

Boarders will be taken to the Springs in pleasant hacks, at all times, and the water can always be had fresh in the house. (je21:2w*) SAMUEL DAVIS.

Magazines for July.

RECEIVED AT M. A. MINER'S—Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Sartain's Union Magazine, and National Magazine, for July.

The American Angler's Guide, with numerous illustrations.

Nineveh and its Remains—by Layord.

The Old London Bridge; or, The Days of Henry VIII; by C. Herbert Rodwell.

Grace Dudley; or, Arnold at Saratoga—by Charles J. Peterson.

Second No. of the Personal History and Experience of David Copperfield—by Charles Dickens.

Facts for the People; or, Things Worth Knowing: a Book of Receipts. Fresh supply.

The Crimes of Paris—a Record of Scenes and Events of Every Day Occurrence—by Robert F. Grubey.

☞ Smithfield street, opposite Brown's Hotel. [je21

Bathing Tubs.

THE subscribers have on hand a large stock of Bathing Tubs, consisting of the following kinds:
Plung Bath Tub, large size;
Ottoman Bath Tub;
Sponging " "
Hanging Shower Tub;
Children's Bath Tubs;
Hand Shower Baths;
Leg " "
Stomach Heaters, &c.

These Tubs are made of good materials and neatly Japanned. JOHN DUNLAP & CO.,
je21 Corner Market and Second streets.

PLEASANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A large and convenient property, situate in Lawrenceville, at about five minutes walk from the omnibus stand, having a new and comfortable dwelling house, stable, &c. The garden, fruit trees and shrubbery are all in complete order. The lot is 100 feet front on Ewalt by 140 deep on Washington street to a 24 feet alley. This property will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy, and immediate possession given. S. CUTHBERT, Gen. Agent,
je21 Smithfield street.

THE FAR WEST—Life in the Far West, by George Frederic Ruxton, author of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains," etc.

Dante's Divine Comedy, the Inferno—a literal prose translation, with the text of the original collated from the best editions, and explanatory notes; by J. A. Carlyle, M. D. JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
je21 Corner 3d and Market sts.

A. A. MASON & CO. are offering 1 yard wide Brown Muslin at 4¼ cents, Bleached do. 4¼, and very fine at 8 cents; Summer Stuffs of every variety; more Calicoes at 6¼; Lawns, 9 cents, fast colors, warranted; fine Bereges 18¾ and 25c.; more Wrought Collars, 8 and 10c.; Chemizettes 25c.; &c., &c. je21

NOTICE.—In conformity with the Act, notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next regular session, for the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh; said Bank to be located at Pittsburgh, with a capital of twelve hundred thousand dollars.
je21:wtmL JOHN GRAHAM, President.
[Gazette, Journal, Chronicle, Dispatch, American, and Mercury copy.]

NOTICE.—An application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to incorporate a Bank, to be called the Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh, and to have a capital not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars; and to have the principal features of the Franklin Bank of Washington.
je21:wtmL THOMPSON BELL, Cashier.
(Commercial Journal and Harrisburg Union copy.)

ATTENTION, YANKEES!—We are now manufacturing "Rye Meal" for "Rye and Indian Bread," and families can depend upon getting the article, ("done up" in the true Yankee style) at
je21 RHODES & ALCORN'S, 30 Fifth st.

YELLOW CORN MEAL—We are now prepared to furnish the article, "fresh ground" and sifted, daily.
je21 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth st.

WHITE CORN MEAL—For Rye-and-Indian-Bread, constantly on hand and for sale by
je21 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth st.

OIL MEAL—Constantly on hand and for sale by
je21 RHODES & ALCORN.

CHOPP'D RYE—Constantly on hand and for sale by
je21 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth st.

WHEAT MEAL—For "Graham Bread," constantly on hand and for sale by
je21 RHODES & ALCORN, 30 Fifth st.

OATMEAL—Constantly on hand and for sale by
je21 RHODES & ALCORN.
(Chronicle copy.)

FRUIT—150 bus. Dried Peaches;
250 " Apples; for sale low, to close consignments, by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.
je21 28 Water street.

COTTON—23 bales Batting Cotton, per Dolphin, for sale by (je21) RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE TIBBITS CASE.—By referring to another column, it will be seen that "D. Merrit Dake, M. D." comes out in a card, over his own name, and denies in toto any interference in the case of the young man, Tibbits, who died in the Rev. Passavant's hospital, on Sunday morning. The Doctor says that the statement made by us is "*basely false,*" and produces the certificates of two Homeopathic physicians to substantiate what he says.

The Doctor also says: "he (Tibbets) wished my treatment; it was denied him. This *trampling* upon his rights as a man, this *denial* of his last request—this severing of the last hope that held him from the embrace of death, and not anything that I said distracted his mind, and caused him to dash the *bowl of bitter drugs from his lips.*"

We do not wish to impugn the veracity of "D. Merrit Dake, M. D.; he may not have interfered with the treatment of poor Tibbets, but we have been informed by those upon whose words we place every reliance, that the deceased did not utter single murmer against the treatment of Dr. Lange, or refuse to take the medicine prescribed by him previous to the visit of Dr. Dake and his friends. Remarks were made to Dr. Lange, in the presence of the deceased, which would tend to distract the mind of a man not "staring death in the face," and evidently did dissatisfy and disturb the deceased.

The bedside of a sick man, we canot conceive to be the proper place to discuss the relative merits of Allopathy and Homeopathy. And, to say the least, it is highly improper for one physician to boast before the patient of another that his system is infallible, and that he has never lost patient laboring under the same disease. We do not say that Dr. Dake did this, but something similar was done in this case, by some of the many who visited Tibbets.

Tibbets had the attention of several of the ablest physicians of the city, and was in a fair way of recovery when Dr. Dake and his friends visited him, and we consider that it would have been very unjust and improper for the Sanitary Committee, at that critical stage of the disease, to have changed the treatment and handed the patient, to whom they had been rendering every attention, and were struggling to and about affecting a cure, over to another physician, whose course of treatment is entirely different. If Dr. Dake is a reasonable man, he will at least admit this, and say no more about it.

In making these statements we have not been actuated by the least desire to injure or misrepresent Dr. Dake, or any of the admirers or lovers in the Homeopathic system of medicine; we have merely done so for the purpose of justifying itself, he having alleged that our statement was *basely false.* As to whether Allopathy or Homeopthy is the best system of practice, we will leave it physicians to decide; they may fight that out among themselves. Our columns are open to both.

☞ An article which appeared in a city paper yesterday morning, was calculated to do great injury to the Exchange Hotel, the proprietor of which is now absent from the city. The facts of the case are as follows:

Mr. Wilson did not return to the Hotel till a late hour in the night preceding his death. Mr. Day, a friend of the deceased, called to see him on Sunday morning, before he had gotten up; immediately after seeing Wilson, Mr. Day came down stairs and reported that he was very ill. Dr. Allison was called in a few minutes after, and after a minute examination, pronounced his case hopeless. His mother and sister, who reside in the city, were sent for, but did not call to see him until 1 o'clock in the evening, and they did not leave him until his death, which was between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. Before morning they had the body conveyed to their own residence, from which it was interred on Tuesday. Immediately after the mother and sister left the room, Capt. Owston, in the presence of witnesses, sealed up his effects and the room which contained them, and they were not opened until the next morning, in the presence of his administrators.

We make the above statement of facts in justice to Capt. Owston, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Exchange, who, as we before stated, is now absent from the city. The article alluded to, though doubtless unintentional, unless contradicted will greatly injure the business of the Hotel, one of the first and most ably conducted in the city.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Wednesday—present full Bench.

The case of the Com. vs. Rudolph Saltz was resumed this morning, and several witnesses examined to prove the good character of Mrs. Cow and her daughter. They were unanimous in testifying to the amiable deportment of both the ladies. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Andrew Harper—indictment larceny of two cases of surgical instruments. The defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. Peter Blackson—Surety of the peace. The case grew out of a suit for nuisance. The Court sentenced each party to pay his own witnesses, and the defendant the docket costs.

Com. vs. John Smith, colored man—indictment Larceny. The defendant was charged with having stolen from Eli Neal, of Lower St. Clair, a quantity of wearing apparel, a promisary note of $160, and considerable amount of money. Two of the witnesses swore positively to the identity of the prisoner, and to have seen him take the goods and money. The Court charged briefly, and the case went to the Jury without argument from counsel. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Com. vs. Michael Shea—indictment larceny. Charged with having stolen surgical instruments from Dr. Ahl, of the Fifth Ward. A witness testified to having sold Shea the instruments.

ROSEDALE.—This delightful retreat in the shades, below Manchester, is fast becoming popular among the citizens, and is visited by crowds daily. The little steamer, Archy Mason, runs down crowded with passengers every hour in the day, and lands at the foot of Pitt street. Beardsley's Brass Band will be there on Saturday evening, and will discourse sweet music to those assembled in the garden.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Three men while crossing the Monongahela River, near Elizabeth in a skiff, yesterday morning, were drowned. By some unaccountable accident the skiff upset, and they were drowned before assistance could be rendered.—They were all three Englishmen. We have been able to learn but two of their names, they are John Chapman and William Wilks.

DEATH IN JAIL.—A German, whose name we have been unable to learn, and who has been sick in Jail for some time back, died yesterday morning.

POLICE.—There were five offenders, the tombs, yesterday morning; one paid his fine and was discharged; the remainder were sent up.

New Light.

WE have received a lot of LAMPS of various sizes and kinds, of a new construction that, … simple and complete—some ornamental. …
Also, the article to burn in them, called BU… FLUID," or "ETHERIAL OIL." It has re… which recommend it to the attention of fami… Hotel Keepers and Housekeepers. For cle… economy and brilliancy, it surpasses anything now in use.

Persons who please to call on us who … peculiarities of the new compound. …

A constant supply of the Fluid and Lamps … SCAIFE & KIN…
je21 1st, between Wood …

WROUGHT SPIKES.—250 kegs … sale low by (je21) RHEY, MAT…

J. H. LAWMAN'S
SHIRT MANUFAC…
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing …
WHOLESALE AND R…
NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APO…
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARK…
PITTSBURGH, PA…

☞ Always on hand, a large … Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, … Under Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c. …

CREAM AND W. R. CHEESE … Cheese, for sale by [je21] …