Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JULY 24, 1851

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

Meeting of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Allegheny County.

The Committee met at the usual place on Monday evening, July 14th, at 11 o'clock. ANDREW BURK, Esq., the regular chairman being absent, on motion Maj. DAVID LYNCH was elected Chairman, pro tem.

After some consultation the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee do now adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock on Saturday, July 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburg, to transact such business as may then and there be brought before it.

On motion, DAVID LYNCH, Chairman, pro tem.

L. HARPER, Secretary.

The following named persons compose the Committee:

A. Burke,	Dr. John Pollock,
Dr. Speck,	Wm. G. Hawkins,
Charles Barnett,	Dr. James Powers,
Robert Woods,	John Dunn,
L. Harper	H. S. Magraw,
Christian Kent,	Rody Patterson,
Jonathan Doyle,	John D. Miller,
D. Lynch,	Abraham Hare.

☞ Will some one of our numerous friends at Bedford Springs, be good enough to furnish us occasionally with a letter from that far-famed watering place? We should also like to have a few letters from Frankfort Springs, giving an account of the "*comings and doings*" at that delightful summer resort.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.

The right of a single State to withdraw from the Confederacy—a very erroneous and altogether untenable doctrine,—has been warmly discussed by our southern neighbors; and still occasions no little excitement among them. Indeed the warmth with which the matter has been discussed, and the strong language used on some occasions to satisfy the minds of some men on this point, have led many, in other parts of the country, to fear that our southern brethren had argued themselves into desperation, and that there was consequently great danger of this feeling being communicated to others, to an extent such as must lead to some act calculated to endanger the Union. But we have thought that this conclusion did not betray a knowledge of mankind, such as marked the wise and enlightened statesmen, who were distinguished for having called into existence the most beautiful political fabric ever known among men. We all know that in the political world internal commotions are liable to take place, even as they do in the physical system of man; we know that such commotions have taken place;—may we not rationally conclude that they will continue to take place; and however desirable may *seem*, to some, a condition of continual accord, we are not among the number of those who believe this state of things most beneficial to the body politic. The great Apostle of our political faith long ago declared, that "Democracy lives in the midst of excitement;" and [illegible] as of that keen-sighted philosopher [illegible] was never imperfect when contemplating the political condition and prospects of his countrymen.

The wildest commotion of elements in the operations of nature around us, results in a calm, and pure, and peaceful state of the atmosphere, at refreshing and delightful, and well calculated not only to produce the highest present pleasure, but to make us forget the wildness, horrors, and dangers of the storm through which we have passed. Just so has it thus far been in the political commotions that have agitated our country. We have seen the little speck rising, "no bigger than a man's hand," we have seen it looming out upon the horizon in blackness and terror, we have heard the angry commotion that followed; and, when the storm had passed we have seen those, who might have been looked upon as enemies, come nobly forward, and exert all their energies to guard against the occurrence of similar events,—to brace the ship of State against all danger from storm, and man her against all other attacks that could be made upon her.

We have condemned the fanaticism of Northern Abolitionists. We have as resolutely condemned the madness of Southern Secessionists. We look upon each as an equal foe to that spirit of Compromise which gave birth to our Union. We have at no moment believed that the intelligence of the North could be so far overcome as to lead to a general sanction of Abolitionism, and we have been as little inclined to believe that the patriotism of the South could be brought to unite, in approving a proposition utterly revolting to every true friend of Liberty.

These observations have been extended beyond the point that we aimed at in the outset. We merely intended to introduce some truly gratifying sentiments from distinguished southern men, calculated to show that the Union is not, even now, in danger; because the mass of our brethren who feel agrieved are not yet prepared to *try* and *calculate* the value of the Union. The first extract we make is from a letter of WM. C. PRESTON, one of the most noble minded and eloquent of South Carolina's sons, which is as follows:—

"It is impossible, gentlemen, even from my very secluded position, not to look with the profoundest concern upon the attitude into which our State has been constrained by the course of the General Government—an attitude requiring her utmost energy, fortitude and discretion."

"A desperate grievance would seem to authorise a desperate remedy; and yet I think not one so distructive, so suicidal, as separate State secession. Our cause is that of the SOUTH, the whole South; and in my judgment neither policy nor honor, fair dealing nor safety, justify us in narrowing it down to a mere local concern.

"The problem to be worked out is, what is efficient, and not reckless. There is sometimes as much true courage in declining a desperate advantage as in perishing in it."

And the other is from one no less noble and patriotic,—one whom the true Democracy, every where, love and honor,—no other than WM. R. KING, of Alabama, now *ex officio* Vice President of the United States. He says:—

"I am not, however, prepared to admit that the States possess either the constitutional or the reserved right to secede from the Union. I consider it to be a paramount right, inherent in every people to free themselves from oppression, when the action of the government violates their essential rights and becomes too grievous to be borne; that from the nature of our federative system, it would be the most effectual mode to accomplish that object."

THE RICHEST DIGGINGS YET.—We have information that a gold field has been discovered in Shasta. The gold grows to the roots of the grass. The grass is pulled up and the gold is shaken off, as gardeners pull up the vines to shake off young potatoes. All the people are getting rich fast, and expect to have a large increase to their population. This is a great country, as well as a fast one.

☞ The above, which we copy from the San Francisco *Courier*, beats all follow the wonderful stories of Lemuel Gulliver! The *Courier* is edited by JAMES M. CRANE, a handsome youth who whilom figured pretty extensively in this city.

CHARACTERISTIC OF WHIGGERY.

In the *Gazette* of yesterday we find copied a part of an article from this paper, which appeared several days ago, in which we endeavored to demonstrate the identity of Whiggery, whether in Massachusetts or in Ohio; and in which we introduced the name of Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, as a proof of the correctness of our position. With *characteristic* fairness, the editor of the *Gazette* suppresses the quotation made from authority that he dare not dispute belongs to his own party, and, which was only introduced to strengthen the parallel; and strives to prove (or rather recklessly asserts) that this Judge SPALDING occupies the identical ground occupied by ourselves. But the moral turpitude of the editor of the *Gazette* is so great, that it really seems he cannot either speak or act the truth, when misrepresentation and deception can be uttered or practiced.

There can be no ground for misunderstanding, on account of our remarks respecting Judge SPALDING. We plainly said that he "was once a Democrat;" and in saying this, and producing the avowal of an unquestioned Whig, that is identical in spirit with his own traitorous language, we meant fully and clearly to deny that he was in communion with the Democratic party—no matter what may have been his former sentiments, or his present other professions, while avowing such a sentiment as this. We utterly repudiate such sentiments; and deny that any man can be a Democrat and sustain them. The Democratic party are, and ever have been, the party of the country. They have never taken sides with Great Britain, or France, or Mexico, or any other country on earth whose government or people were against our own; and they have never sustained any of the vile, corrupt, and traitorous factions that have sought to dismember the Union, whether these were sustained by foreign gold or domestic fanaticism. They have never violated the laws of our country, nor have they counselled their violation.—None of these things have been done by the Democratic party; and we charge it home upon the editor of the *Gazette* that his party has been guilty of all these offences! Furthermore, the Democratic party at once expels from her communion the man who becomes a traitor to the Constitution of his country; and such almost always find their way at once into the *ranks* of the Whig party—are promoted by them for their treason, and caressed more extensely than even those who have long served with them.

Again we say, that no man, whatever may have been his former standing among us, can be regarded as a Democrat, when he utters doctrines so utterly at variance with those always vowed by the Democratic party. He *may* be a Whig—indeed his sympathies and real views may have been with *them* while he was professing to be with us, and receiving honors at our hands; but the man who utters such sentiments as those ascribed to Judge SPALDING is not only no Democrat but a traitor to the Constitution of the most unworthy stamp.

It is the popular belief, that the Devil once occupied a prominent position in the counsels of the Eternal One; and that an attempt at rebellion was the cause of his downfall. Perhaps the *pious* editor of the *Gazette* does not believe this. Perhaps he looks upon all such revelations to man as too *simple* for the enlightened of the present day to believe. If so, we shall not contend with him about his belief; although we believe *much* that is regarded by the wise *atoms* of this world as too simple and too foolish for them to comprehend. We do believe, for instance, that what men regard as *evil* is not identical with what they regard as good; we do believe that truth is not synonymous with Falsehood; and that none but an unprincipled knave, or an incorrigible fool would contend otherwise, either directly or indirectly. We do believe, that, if the Spirit of Evil, which we call the Devil, was once a participant in the joys of Heaven, that he is not now a sharer in celestial bliss; and we do further believe, (judging from many specimens of his arguments with political opponents,) that the editor of the *Gazette* would at once argue, if he could serve a political purpose by it, that the Devil is at this moment an Angel of Light, and a messenger of happiness! What other conclusion can we arrive at than this, when we find him endorsing men as thorough and radical Democrats, who not only violate the first principles of the American Democracy in casting out who utterly deny all obligation to sustain the organic law of the country which they have sworn to support; and which is the only guarantee, even to professed Whigs, of the enjoyment of their personal and political immunities? We should like to have a *manly* answer to this question.

THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.

We yesterday conversed with an intelligent citizen of Washington county, who resides in the vicinity of Canonsburgh, and he gave it as his opinion that the Hempfield Railroad will never be built. He has no doubt but a majority of the people of that county are utterly opposed to the road, and will vote against any subscription of money to it, when the proper time arrives. He also states that sufficient money can not be raised there by private subscription to make one mile of the road. The people of Washington county should certainly know that it will be to their true interest to seek a connection by Railroad with Pittsburgh. Here they have always found a ready, reliable market for the surplus products of their farms. They can come here in the morning in the cars, sell their produce, do their shopping, see the city, converse with their friends, and return home in the afternoon.

Philadelphia holds out to them none of these inducements. It therefore follows that any subscription on the part of the people of Washington county to the Hempfield road will prove a poor investment. The true policy of our Washington county friends, residing near the Borough, is to turn their attention towards making a Railroad to run towards Noblestown, there to unite with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, which will be made as sure as the sun gives light. By adopting this suggestion they will then be connected with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia on the East, and Steubenville, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis, on the West.

SINGULAR DISEASE.—A disease is extensively prevailing in a part of Anne Arundel county, Md. which has proved to be as fatal as the cholera. The early stage of it is marked by an eruption of the skin, a swelling of the muscles of the throat, partaking of the character of scarlet fever in children; and attended, apparently, with very slight fever. This stage continues for three or four days, when suddenly it fixes itself upon the vitals with a violence and fatality which are arrested by nothing that has as yet been tried."

MR. BRACE NOT YET RELEASED.—In a letter from Vienna, dated June 29, published in the *Atlas* of Friday morning, it is stated that Mr. Brace has not been entirely released, but he was only freed from close confinement, and conducted by the police from Gross Wardien to Pesth, where he is still under police surveillance, awaiting the termination of his trial by the military court of that place.

THE BROOMERS.—Mrs. P. W. S. CAROTHERS a lady of rare talent and good sense, and one who has seen much of life in its "best estate," and has felt its reverses, in a letter to the Chicago Tribune, says, in speaking of the new dress, "Away with the dress of the Seraglio, and let youth and beauty float in the drapery of the skies"—" For goodness' sake, let the ugly and the old, matrons and mothers, wear decent apparel."

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead and Joshua Hanna, Esq. have been added to the Committee appointed on Monday evening to solicit subscriptions of Stock to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company, for the purpose of completing the road from Wellsville to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road at Rochester, in Beaver county.

The Committee will wait upon our citizens to solicit their aid to the completion of this highly important measure. The road will be finished from Cleveland to Wellsville by the first day of November next, thereby securing a communication, by river and rail road, between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, in eight hours. The business over this road, during the approaching winter and spring, will be immense. That portion completed from Cleveland to the small town of Ravenna, thirty-eight miles, has paid, clear of all expenses, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon its cost. There is no reason to doubt that it will continue, when finished, to pay that rate of dividend to its stockholders.

A subscription of $200,000, by the citizens of Allegheny county, will secure the completion of the entire line during the autumn of 1852. This stock presents extraordinary inducements to our citizens. The construction of the work will greatly promote the interests of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, by augmenting trade and travel. Those who subscribe stock will, from the time of payment of their subscriptions, become entitled to a participation in the profits of the road from Cleveland to Wellsville, thereby realising immediately a compensation for their investment.

The citizens of Ohio have, with the aid of a few thousands only subscribed in Pittsburgh, provided the means ($2,000,000) for the completion of this important work from the Lake to the River. They now pledge themselves (their pledge is worthy of entire confidence), with the aid of $200,000, to finish the entire line in the autumn of 1852. This community can never achieve more important results with the same amount of means. Our pecuniary interests invite, and our general prosperity would be greatly promoted by the proposed investment. The sum is entirely within the compass of our means and ability. Shall not, then, the completion of this important work be accelerated by prompt, vigorous and liberal action?

A. CITIZEN.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

STEUBENVILLE, July 21, 1851.

L. HARPER—*Dear Sir*:—Our citizens are highly pleased with the flattering prospects for the speedy construction of the direct Railroad, connecting your city with Steubenville. They also appreciate your most praiseworthy and continued efforts in directing the attention of your citizens to this work, at a time when every other journal in Pittsburgh was either silent or openly opposed to it. The writer of this does not regard the late editorials in Philadelphia papers as favorable to our interests as many of our citizens do. Philadelphia does not appear to understand the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and its important connections. They appear to adopt Mr. Ellet's views, that it is all important to them to go to Wheeling, even should it be via Pittsburgh, in order to compete with Baltimore. If you will for a moment examine this policy of Philadelphia, you will see her error; for in running to Wheeling, the Central Railroad from Zanesville to Wheeling, which is now effectually dead, will be again revived, and would probably be constructed—the effect of which would be to carry trade and travel to Wheeling, there to be shared by the Hempfield to Philadelphia with the road to Baltimore; all of which trade would be secured to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia without any division with Baltimore, by running to Steubenville and connecting with the S. and I. Road.

The Central Ohio Road to Wheeling, and the Steubenville and Indiana Road, although two distinct corporations, are in fact the same project. They run parallel with each other, and look to the same trade, and western connections for support. The one terminates at Wheeling, the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, where Philadelphia can only hope to share with Baltimore. The other terminus is at Steubenville, where Philadelphia can secure all the trade of the Central Road without any division with Baltimore, as she would be forced to at Wheeling.

The interests west of us have been secured to our Road to an extent, that will most assuredly defy the efforts of the central company, unless they secure foreign aid. Baltimore knows this, as she must use her means in running her more important road to Parkersburgh. There why should Philadelphia use her capital in directing trade to a point where she will have competition, instead of a more direct route that will give her all.

You are well acquainted with the geography of Ohio, and can show by the statistics of the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, &c., the immense wealth which can all be brought to pay tribute to Philadelphia over our road, without fear of competition; and at the same time give not only Pittsburgh but even Philadelphia a more direct and shorter connection with Cincinnati and the entire West, than can be secured, even by the road to Marietta; which Road will not only follow the river, but will traverse the forest counties of the State. You doubtless well know the character of Monroe, Athens and Jackson, counties that can contribute but little towards the construction of the road, and less towards its support, when constructed.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have but little to fear from Baltimore, but much from New York, and will as surely lose the business of Ohio in running her connections with the West too far South, as she has done in running too far north. Strike the centre of the State, where the wealth lies, where the great majority of the roads are pointing from the West, and Southern parts of the State, all of which are looking anxiously to us as the natural outlet, and it is left with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to say shall it be given them by the immediate construction of the Steubenville and Pittsburgh road, or shall they seek other outlets. The circumbendibus will not answer; it increases the distance too much: it would be better for us to run to Wheeling than to adopt the circumbendibus.

I have not written this for publication, but only to give you some ideas that may not have occurred to you, that may be the better enabled to show Philadelphia, that her interest is with Pittsburgh and our road.

Your friend, J. F.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND NOW?—The *Gazette* has all at once ceased its silly attacks upon the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. Something has evidently taken place that needs explanation. Perhaps "fifteen" subscribers have made a friendly call upon the Deacon! Who knows?

Abatement of the Flood.

Not more joyously did the inhabitants of the Ark welcome the plumed messenger of good tidings, announcing the first re-appearance of the solid earth, than our merchants on the lower hall the going down of the rioting flood which has occupied their ground floors for the past two months. We are happy to state that the water is all out of the stores, and that a considerable portion of the levee is visible. From what we could observe, during a short stroll in that direction this morning, the measures taken to remove the feculent deposites, and thoroughly cleanse these warehouses, are of the most thorough description. We congratulate our merchants on the event, and on the prospect of the immediate resumption of business on our principal commercial street.—*St. Louis Union, July* 16.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Board of Trustees of this institution will hold a special meeting on the 10th of September in the Sunday School room of St. John's Chapel, New York, for the election of a Professor of Ecclesiastical History, in the place of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilby, D. D. The following are the names of the candidates from among whom the selection will be made: Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Rev. Wm. D. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Miles Mahan, Rev. G. S. Henry, D. D., Rev. Henry M. Mason, D. D., Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., Rev. Samuel Buel, Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, Rev. Kendrick Metcalf, D. D., Rev. John F. Schroeder, D. D., Rev. Russell Trevott, Rev. Samuel Fuller, D. D., Rev. Robert B. Cross, Rev. Orlando Harriman, Jr., Rev. John J. Robertson, D. D., Rev. William L. Johnson, D. D., and the Rev. D. Trever.

Scribblings and Clippings.

— In the lower province of Canada there are one archbishop, six bishops, and five hundred and fifty clergymen. The church owns two millions one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land.

— The Watchman and Evangelist says: "From the best data before us, we estimate the increase of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church the last year to be over 10,000

— George Gelston, a well known sportsman at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., caught a shark in the Narrows between seven and eight feet in length. He was fishing with a hook baited with a small fish, when the monster snapped it, and the hook and line proved strong enough to bring him alongside the boat, when Mr. G., armed with a spear, soon despatched him.

— A good purpose is in itself something good. The result does not always depend on man—and even when it succeeds, the good deed still remains best of all.

— We understand that a son of the late M. M. Noah is preparing a biography of his father, which will be published during the ensuing autumn.

— The quantity of liquor sold in Bangor, Maine, which goes out into the country, in packed flour barrels and boxes of sells, is said to be sufficient to supply the farmers during haying.

— The Milwaukie Sentinel, of the 12th, says: We hear from two Rivers that a frost *last week* killed nearly all the strawberry vines in that quarter!

Victims to the Inquisition.

The following is extracted from the Italic Liberia, an Italian journal.

In the time of Torquemada, the first Grand Inquisitor of Spain (that is to say, from 1481 to 1498) 10,220 persons were burned in effigy, and 97,071 were condemned to the galleys and to prison. From 1495 to 1607 there were 2,598 burned alive, 820; burned in effigy and 32,752 consigned to prison or the galleys.

From 1507 to 1617 the numbers who were burned alive, 3,564; burned in effigy, 2,862 condemned to prison and the galleys, 49,050.

From 1517 to 1521, under Adrien Florencio, the fourth Grand Inquisitor, the victims were 1,620 burned alive; 560 burned in effigy; 5,060 sent to prison and the galleys.

From 1521 to 1522, 324 were burned alive; 112 burned in effigy; 4,481 condemned to galleys and prison.

Alphonso Manriques was Grand Inquisiter from 1523 to 1538, and during that time 2,260 individuals were brought to the stake; 1,122 were burned in effigy, and 11,260 were condemned to galleys and to prison.

From 1538 to 1546 there were burned alive 480; burned in effigy, 420; sent to prison and the galleys, 6,650.

From 1547 to 1579, in the reign of Charles V., 1,802 suffered in the flames, 660 were burned in effigy, and 6,660 were condemned to prison and the galleys.

During the reign of Philip II., the numbers were—burned alive, 3,990; in effigy, 1,845; imprisoned or sent to the galleys, 18,460.

In the reign of Philip III., between 1597 and 1621, there were burned alive 692; burned in effigy, 10,716.

Under Philip IV., from 1621 to 1665, there were burned alive, 540, and burned in effigy, 652.

Under Philip V., from 1700 to 1746, they burned 1,600 persons alive; 760 in effigy, and 9,120 sent to the galleys as prisoners.

From 1748 to 1759, there were 10 persons burned alive; 5 burned in effigy, and 170 sent to the galleys and to prison.

In the reign of Charles IV., from 1788 to 1808, the numbers diminished still more. One person only was burned in effigy; and 42 were consigned to the galleys and to prison. It was evident that the time of desolation had come; the holy tribunal was forced to abdicate before the spirit of the age; it was sufficient for its glory that it had fulfilled its duty for 339 years.

What can be more eloquent than this naked summary of figures; in 339 years, thanks to the decrees of the Holy Inquisition, 34,658 souls were "dismissed to the flames of hell, after their accursed bodies had been burned to ashes at the stake;" 18,049 were burned in effigy, and 288,214 were condemned to prison and the galleys—a punishment, perhaps involving greater misery than that of suffering at the stake.

A Reminiscence—Mr. Meredith.

Just about one year ago, says the Lebanon *Advertiser*, (Dem.) when the excitement of the Galphin robbery was as at its height, our neighbor of the Lebanon *Courier* in noticing it, and speaking of the duty of the Whigs, held forth as follows:

"Mr. Crawford was the agent of the claimants, Mr. Reverdy decided that the claim ought to be paid, and Mr. Meredith *paid it*. Now upon one or all of these rests the odium, so far as an old Whig is concerned. * * It unquestionably is a *fishy* subject to handle, and involves a responsibility that no friend of a party should wish to see it assume. * * The Whigs must not assume and defend the Galphin grant. The gentlemen who are compromised in it, seeing the weight of responsibility it will bring, should not look to their party such a sacrifice."

And yet, he now calls upon his friends to vote for an honorable Judgeship for this same Meredith, in the face of all this, and simply because a convention of his [illegible] nominated him. Oh, consistency!

☞ Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* of 5th July contains the following curious statement; "As several references have been made to arms of this description, it may be interesting to know that there is now in the United Service Museum a pistol, supposed to be 200 years old, which, with the exception of the lock, is constructed upon the same principle as the weapons exhibited by Mr. Colt, as will be perceived by the following description, extracted from the valuable catalogue of the Institution, published in 1845: '1,160. A snaphaunce self-loading petronel, probably of the time of Charles I. The contrivance consists of a revolving cylinder, containing seven chambers with touch-holes; the action of lifting the cock causes the cylinder to revolve, and a fresh chamber is brought into connection with the barrel. Six of the seven barrels are always exposed to view, and the charges are put in without the need of a ramrod.'"

☞ Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art, known as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*. In our advertising columns may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen, that shows their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LUNCH every Day at B. Perry's, in the Diamond, at half-past 10 o'clock. jy14:tf

New Job Printing Office.

☞ The Proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received from the Foundry of L. JOHNSON & Co., Philadelphia, a very large stock of beautiful NEW TYPE, of every size and variety imaginable. They are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND FANCY CARD PRINTING, in a style unsurpassed by any Office in the country, and upon the lowest terms.

HARPER & LAYTON.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851.

Type for Sale.

☞ THE BREVIER and MINION Type recently used in printing the *Post* is offered for sale, very low for cash, or approved paper. The type has been used with great care, is in good condition, and could be employed for several years in printing a weekly newspaper, on a hand press. Also, for sale, a double set of chases, as good as new, Column and Parallel Rules, Dashes, &c. The above materials will all be sold at a bargain, if application is made soon. Address (post paid)

HARPER & LAYTON,
Post Buildings, Pittsburgh.

Register of Wills.—We are authorised to announce that ANDREW BARCLAY, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Register of Wills, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

[From the Louisville Journal, May 29th, 1851.]

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia,

Prepared from Rennet or the Stomach of the Ox.

☞ On the 7th of May, 1851, Rev. M. D. Williams, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, was and had been for a long time confined to his room, and most of the time to his bed, with Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa, and was, to all appearance, on the very verge of the grave, and acknowledged to be so by his physician, who had tried all the ordinary means in his power, without effect, and at the above named time, the patient, with the consent of his physician, commenced the use of Dr Houghton's "PEPSIN," and to the astonishment, surprise and delight of all, he was from that day forward on the high road to health. On the sixth day, which was excessively hot, he rode out as well as could be, about two miles, and on the eighth day he went on a visit to the country; and, on the thirteenth day, though not entirely restored to his natural strength, he was so far recovered as to go *alone* a journey of five hundred miles, where he arrived in safety, much improved in health, having had no disturbance of the stomach or bowels, *after taking the first dose of Pepsin*. These facts are not controvertible, and that this is a case which ought to convince all who see that there is a power in "PEPSIN" to cure Dyspepsia and dyspeptics investigate.

Let physicians and dyspeptics investigate.

KEYSER & M'DOWELL, Agents,
jel1 140 Wood street.

Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the second Monday of every month at the Florida House, Market st.

jy21:] JOHN YOUNG, jr., Secretary.

☞ **Hints to Parents.**—One great source of disease in children is the nauseousness of parental: it would be just as reasonable to expect a rich crop from a barren soil as that strong and healthy children should grow up where constitutions have been worn out with intemperance and disease. A sickly frame may be originally induced by maladies, accidents, or intemperance, but chiefly by the latter. It is impossible for a course of vice or imprudence should not spoil the best constitution; and did the evil terminate here, it would be a just punishment for the folly of the transgressor. But often, even where a disease is contracted, and through neglect or improper management becomes inveterated in the habit, it is often entailed upon poor innocent children who are incapable of improvement in family estates—and so who would wish to improve, not only your own health, but that of your own offspring, by rectifying the many diseases that's entailed through neglect or imprudence, lose no time in purifying the blood and cleansing the system. Married persons, and those about to be married, should on fail to purify their blood, for how many diseases are transmitted to posterity. How often do we see cases of scrofula and a thousand other afflictions, transmitted to the third generation, that might have been prevented by this timely precaution? To accomplish which, there is nothing like the public or the whole world, so effectual as DR. SETH'S LATEST IMPROVED FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, combining Yellow Dock and Burdock, with the pure and genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla. For general debility during this warm weather, it is like a charm, restoring elasticity of muscle and vigor, with sprightliness of intellect.

REYNOLDS & MUNWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
140 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

For sale by D. M. Curry and Joseph Douglass, Allegheny City, and by Douglass generally. a [illegible] wom

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL $250,000.

☞ OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH STREET. ☜

OFFICERS:

President—James S. Hoon.
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan.
Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.
Secretary—C. A. Colton.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper my22

☞ THE professional merits of JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq., have given rise to such general attention to his claims as the candidate he intends to be successful in the election to the Presidency of the Common Pleas—that he has been hitherto deemed unnecessary to present his claims through the Press for nomination by the Democratic Convention. As a practical man of business he has been superior in the State, as may be known by his measures in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the sessions winters of 1839, 50 and '51. His experience as a merchant, manufacturing lawyer, insurance agent, and quite a master in chancery, and familiar acquaintance with legal practice and decision to study, in 1848 the almost unanimous recommendation of the Pittsburgh Bar for the Supreme Court, and similar call by him or the office in question, which require his peculiar working abilities to fill.

ALLEGHENY.

Collecting, Bill Posting, &c.

JOHN M'GOWIN

☞ Attends to Collecting, Bill Posting, Distributing Cards and Circulars for Parties, &c., &c.

☞ Will promptly attend to all orders left at the Office of the Morning Post, or at Holmes' Periodical Store, Third st., will be promptly attended to. my21:ly

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.

Permanent Lodges, No. 179—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar25—ly

☞ **Daguerreotypes.** ☜

NELSON & Co. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, that they have had a large Operating Room, with a Sixty Foot Sky Light, built and arranged expressly for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype likenesses. The best Daguerreotypes, on the best material, are taken at this establishment, under the special superintendence of the proprietors.

The arrangement enables them also to take Family Groups, or any number of persons, in the most perfect manner.

Likenesses of sick or diseased persons, taken in any part of the city.

Gallery at the Lafayette Hall, Fourth street, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Entrance on Fourth street. feb14:ly

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.—A. W. MARKS, Sec'y
Office—No. 41 *Water st., in Warehouse of C. H. Grant.*

☞ THIS Company is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on Houses, Manufactories, Goods, Merchandize in Store, and in Transit via Vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. mar12:ly

Wonderful Ointment.

☞ Mr. W. B. SLOAN—Dear sir:—Some fifteen years ago one of my feet was severely injured, in consequence of the foot swelling very large, and being remarkably painful, most of the time I could only hobble about with the assistance of a staff, and not being able to endure a shoe on the foot I wore a moccason. During the first summer I was suffering, I followed, strictly the advice of several celebrated physicians—last year, used fourteen ottles of Dr Trask's Magnetic Ointment—all, however, failed to afford permanent relief. Last November I concluded to have the foot taken off—to which my friends objected. Finally, about the first of December, I was induced to apply your *Wonderful Ointment*, and in less than thirty days after the first application, I laid aside my staff, put on my shoes without any inconvenience, and now get about like other men.

GEORGE TURNER,
February 10, 1849. [le21] Wells t, Chicago.

☞ In calling attension to Dr. Guyzou's improved extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, we feel confident that we are doing a service to all who may be afflicted with Scrofula and other disorders originating in hereditary taint, or from impurity of the blood. We have known instances within the sphere of our acquaintance where the most formidable distempers have been cured by the use of Dr. Guyzoti's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla alone.

It is one of the few advertised medicines that cannot be stigmatized with quackery, for the "Yellow Dock" and "Sarsaparilla" are well known to be the most efficient (and at the same time innocuous) agents in the whole Materia Medica, and by far the best and purest preparation of them is Dr. Guyzoti's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

See advertisement. [le21

☞ **Democratic Meeting.**—The Democrats who are favorable to the formation of a Right C ub and a State Right club, are requested to meet at Williams Hall (3d story) on saturday, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

By order of
M. C. MILLIGAN
JOHN D. MILLER, } Executive Com.
CHARLES BARNETT,

MYLER'S CHOLERA REMEDY—A fresh supply just received. This medicine has never failed to effect a cure in all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps Pain in the Stomach, &c. It has been used with astonishing success in the very worst cases.

Sold wholesale and retail by

S. L. CUTHBERT,
No. 70 Smithfield st. jy24

Hill & Elliott,

On Eighth Street, near Grant,

MANUFACTURERS OF LIGHTNING RODS of superior quality, style and quality. We invite the attention of people of town and country. Orders left at the Eagle Hotel, Liberty street, or at Lang & M'Fadden's Market street, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance can have them put up by addressing a note to the subscribers, and the most favorable terms will be given.

Church and School Houses will be furnished at one fourth our usual prices for lightnings. jy21:3m

Refer to—John B. M'Fadden, Pittsburgh.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.

W. W. DALLAS, Pres't.—ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds.

Office in Monongahela House, No. 124 and 125 Water st.

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Dallas, Rody Patterson, R. H. Hartley, R. B. Simpson, Joshua Rhoads, R. G. Ralston, Wm. Eagle, Edward Gregg, A. P. Anshutz, Wm. Collingwood, B. C. Sawyer, Chas. Kent, Wm. Gorman. jy22

Petroleum!

Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa., March 4, '51.

S. M. KIER: Dear Sir—Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore, we would thank you to send us two dozen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN LONG & CO.

Hayesville, Ashland Co., Ohio, March 19, '51.

S. M. KIER: Dear Sir—Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock Oil, which we have sold. Please forward to us six dozen immediately.

Your medicine is working wonders in this region.—We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them. Yours, &c. W. W. SCOTT.

For sale by Keyser & M'Dowell, 140 Wood street; R. S. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock & Co., corner of Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Doogless, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny. Also, by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ LUNCH served up every day at 10 o'clock, at OWSTON'S HOTEL, St. Clair street.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Company

BRANCH OFFICE, 54 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH,

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1851.

THE Directors of the success of the Director, in endeavoring to make the STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY meet the wants of the community, by the unparalleled amount of business which has been done—having issued $2,000 Policies during the past year, thereby adding over $200,000 to the funds of the company. LEVI NORTH, Esq., all the property insured is of the safest kind, in small risks, and a large proportion insured for only one year.

Whole No. Policies issued—.....	7,500	
do do expired, terminated & cancelled—.....	92	
do do in force.....	7,408	
Amount of Property insured.....	$7,686,119	
do Canceled, terminated and expired.....	201,723	
do do in force.....	$7,684,691	
do Premium Notes.....	79,676.67	
do Canceled, terminated, exp'd,	627.10	
do in force.....	$79,038.77	
do Cash Premiums received.....	$51,257.14	
do do canceled.....	221.24	
	$51,223.90	
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid.....	23,111.46	
Balance in favor of the Co. in cash,	$27,234.43	

To city or country merchants, and owners of warehouses, and isolated or country property, it is believed this company affords advantages in point of cheapness, safety and security, inferior to no Insurance Company in this country.

Conducted on the equitable and greatly improved system of Classification of Risks, excluding all specially hazards, insuring only a limited amount in any one locality, thus precluding the frequency and occ