Daily Morning Post.

LEWY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING: ..... JUNE 16.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,
of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
of Crawford County.

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☞ FINE JOB PRINTING.—☞ Having recently made large additions of New Type, our Job Office is now one of the best in the city, and we are prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, in a neat style, and upon the lowest terms. Persons in want of Printing will find it to their interest to give us a call.

☞ Col. ROBINSON, of Galena, Ill., a gentleman well known to a large number of our citizens, is now in town, and will stop at Brown's Hotel for a few days, where he would be happy to meet his friends.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

PROBABILITIES OF A CONTINENTAL WAR!

The intelligence from Europe, brought by the steamer *Pacific*, which arrived at New York on Sunday morning, is truly of a warlike character. All Europe appears to be slumbering on the verge of a volcano. The difficulties between Russia and Turkey, are rapidly approaching a crisis, and from present appearances a war is inevitable. Austria and Switzerland are also at sword's points, and hostilities between those powers are daily looked for.

It is announced that the mission of Prince MENSCHIKOFF to Constantinople has been a complete failure. All further negotiations between Russia and Turkey, are therefore, for the present, at an end. The Ambassadors of France and England and the Ministers of Prussia and Austria had previously agreed to make a joint attempt at reconciliation between the Divan and the Russian Envoy. Their attempt, however, was fruitless, as Menschikoff persisted in his demand for the immunities of the Greek Church.

Dispatches purporting to be from Kalish, state that the military camp generally formed during the spring, near Warsaw, had been indefinitely postponed; owing to the state of affairs at Constantinople, and the van of the Southern army of 100,000 men, had received orders to approach the Turkish frontiers. Letters from Jassy also state that the Russian military preparations were continued on an extensive scale. A permanent bridge is in course of erection over the river Truth.

A Constantinople letter, dated 16th May, published in a second edition of the *London Times*, states that a Turkish steamer had been sent to summon the Ottoman fleet to Constantinople.—Ships has been sent to Egypt to assist in transporting the troops that Abbas Pacha has ready at the Sultan's disposal. The Minister of War had sent couriers to the whole of the provinces of the Empire, to call militia to arms, and to prepare them to act at the shortest notice. There were rumors at Paris that the Russians had actually advanced, but this was probably mere surmise.

A second edition of the *Morning Chronicle* publishes the following postscript from its Paris correspondent:

"I have just heard that letters received at the Russian Embassy, from St. Petersburg, contain the most threatening language towards Turkey. These letters state that the Emperor Nicholas declared, on hearing of the rejection of his ultimatum, that he would carry his cannon to Constantinople to punish the insolence of the Porte."

It is generally believed that Russia would like to swallow Turkey, if she could do so without the interference of other European powers.—France and England would certainly not remain quiet spectators while such an event was in progress. France has an old grudge against Russia, and no doubt Louis Napoleon would like to lead an army in person over the same bloody track traveled by his illustrious uncle, in order to win for himself a name in history, and at the same time unite the people of France.

The *Pacific* also brings advices from Vienna to the 23d of May, which says:—Austria is as inflexible in its negotiations with Sardinia as it proved in the case of Switzerland. There is no hope of a speedy suspension of the sequestration which has been imposed upon the properties of the Lombard emigrants.

From Berne, 28th, we learn that the Federal Council had resolved to issue orders to the various cantons, instructing them to raise their military contingents at once, and to be prepared to take the field at the first call.

Austria seems determined to act in the most cowardly and tyrannical manner towards Switzerland. It will be remembered that she vented her resentment on the Swiss by the expulsion of several thousand vinedressers and cowherds, natives of the canton of Ticino, who had for many years found an honest livelihood by their own industry in the Austrian dominions. No charge was ever preferred, either individually or collectively, against these unfortunate persons, and it was never alleged that they had been concerned in the slightest degree in Mazzini's insurrection. Now Austria has thought proper to withdraw her minister from Switzerland, and has proclaimed a diplomatic rupture with the Helvetic confederation.

Austria has therefore placed herself in a very unenviable position. Her oppression of the brave Swiss will call down upon her head, the vengeance of every republican throughout Europe. If she supports Russia, her late ally and protector, she must necessarily give offence to the Germans; and on the other hand if she opposes Russian aggression on Turkey, the friendly relations between the two great tyrannical powers of Europe will be at an end.

A European war appears to be inevitable.—Where or how it will commence is immaterial.—Its results, whether for good or evil, cannot as yet be predicted. The republicans on the continent, however, appear to be hopeful. They are anxiously looking forward to the "good time coming," when the oppressor's yoke will fall, and the republican star will be in the ascendant. The gallant Kossuth will doubtless soon be at the head of the people, raising his eloquent voice in behalf of down trodden humanity. The glorious patriots of Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c., will make a bold and united effort to overthrow the tyrannical systems which have oppressed them for so many long years.—That they will be successful, we most fervently pray.

☞ The Paid Fire Department in Cincinnati is said to work most admirably. The reward for labor at the fires is, we believe, 12½ cents an hour and a premium to the first four men who reach the conflagration.

☞ This regulation has been proposed in several other cities, and we believe, adopted in some of them. It has been spoken of in our city, and was well thought of by many who feel an interest in our firemen.

WONDERFUL IF TRUE.—The St. Paul *Democrat* has the following improbable story. It says:

We can show you a Democrat away out here in Minnesota, J. E. Warren, Esq., who declined *two* offices, the Secretaryships of Legation to Central America and Peru. Desirable as are those appointments, he preferred the position of a private citizen in Minnesota.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Ever since the inauguration of President PIERCE, the whig organs have been watching, with vigilant eyes, to find some act of his administration upon which they could light. Like Mr. Macawber, they thought that something might "come round," which they could pick up, and make it the basis of a general assault. But thus far they have been disappointed; all the important movements of the administration works well. His principal foreign appointments are received with warm approbation by the country; and well they may be, for more able diplomatists could not be sent from any Government in Christendom.

His Cabinet comprises the choice of the able public men of our country, and their ability is made manifest by their rigid attention to the most important branches of their departments.

The Treasury Department, which, for some years past, has proved to be very much like a "den of thieves," is undergoing a complete cleansing, under the vigilant eye of that honest and uncompromising democrat, Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, the head of the Department. Early in the progress of the administration, he proved to the country how clearly he understood the frauds which his predecessor had permitted to be practised upon the government, and resolved at once to stop those that were in progress of consummation. His honest course has galvanized the Galphinites, and we do not suppose that one of them will dare to approach him with a request for the redemption of their fraudulent claims.

Mr. MARCY's letters of instructions to the Foreign Ministers, Charges, and Consuls, a synopsis of which we publish to-day, makes manifest the plain republican principles and sterling honesty of this old, steadfast democrat and profound statesman. It will no doubt displease the whigs that he suggest to our representatives at foreign courts that they should refrain from making spectacles of themselves by donning the livery of royalty, instead of retaining their own plain, but appropriate citizen costume, such as is worn by the highest representatives of the people in our own country.

It will no doubt displease the Galphinites that he should be so cruel as to inform the gentlemen who have received subordinate foreign appointments, that they will be held to a strict accountability for the performance of all the labors required from them in the positions they are appointed to, and, also, rigid honesty in all financial transactions that may come within their control.

Such an order as this has had no precedent within the last four years, and if the Galphinites were still in office, it would be hard for them to bear it. They would consider it a violation of their prerogative which was vouchsafed to them (and himself) by Secretary Corwin, and pronounced good law by Attorney General Johnson. The stealings which those two high officials allowed have been cut off by the present administration at one swope of the pruning knife, and we do not suppose that one of the Galphinites would thank the President now if he would offer him an appointment.

The administration has marked out for itself a course of rigid economy, so far as it can be followed consistently with the honor and interests of the government; and also, a determination to hold all its officials to a strict accountability for the manner in which they discharge the various trusts confided to them. We have no doubt but the President and his Cabinet will carry out their determination to the very letter, and the people may rest assured that during the next four years they will hear no more of their treasury being plundered through the negligence, or something worse, of high officials.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Wheat crop in Ohio, it is said never looked better, and promises a large yield. All the dolorous statements about the ravages of the "fly," originated in a desire to get up a profitable speculative movement.

Washington McLean has resigned his post as Director of the Ohio Penitentiary, and Gov. Wood has appointed George T. Barnum, the late member from Cuyahoga county, to fill the vacancy.

We learn from the Logan *Gazette* that W. V. Marquis, Esq., has received the appointment of Postmaster of Bellefontaine.

Mr. A. K. Swink, of Lebanon, Ohio, on Sunday night last, while in his sleep, dreamed that several persons were after him to take his life, and jumped from his bedroom window to the pavement, some fifteen feet, and thence he ran four squares to the market-house, before his wounded limb caused him to awaken. His family discovered him, greatly alarmed at the narrow escape he made.

The Canfield *Sentinel*, of last week, announces the death of the Rev. J. Whippo, of Mahoning county, caused by Chloroform administered by a Dr. Garlick.

We learn from the Batavia *Courier*, of the 9th, that E. S. Chapman, son of a widow near Edenton, in that county, died in Batavia, in a fit of insanity.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that on Saturday, a carpenter, by the name of Samuel Black, while in the act of lifting a joist in the third story of a house on Commerce street, lost his balance, and falling, was precipitated to the lower floor. His head crushed in a horrible manner, causing instantaneous death.

The Ohio State Teachers' Association will hold its semiannual session at Dayton, on the 6th and 7th days of July next.

Mackay, who murdered a man last fall in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, was recently convicted of *assault and battery!* If he had murdered two men, it would probably have been brought in by the jury as a *harmless joke*.

SALE OF WOOL.—We learn that Messrs. J. M. Ashbrook, and James T. Church, of Pleasant township, recently clipped 1,425, sheep, yielding some 4,275 lbs. They sell 1,100 fleece at 55c per lb., and the balance for 50. Wool is now rating at high figures, and no fears are entertained, we believe, of a decline in the price.—*Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette.*

STORE AND DWELLING BURNED.—The dwelling and store, with all their contents, and about two hundred dollars in money, belonging to Mr. George Christy, of Ohiton, was burned on Monday night last. The family were awakened from their slumbers by the fire, and barely made their escape, saving nothing but a few articles of clothing, and a portion of a bed. There was some insurance, some say full, on the property lost. Miss Pew, who was teaching school in the neighborhood, had all her summer clothes, except one suit, burned in the house.—*Trumbull Democrat.*

RAILROADS.

In a few years the State of Illinois will be covered as thick with railroads as any of the Eastern States. There is a project now on foot to construct a road from Alton to Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, a distance of some twenty-five or thirty miles. It is stated that Mr. Bacon, of the well-known banking-house of Page & Bacon, St. Louis, has negotiated the necessary funds to build the road, and that the preliminary survey has been completed, and that the contract for construction is closed.

BUSINESS ON THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The increase in the business on the Columbia Railroad this year has been very large. The number of cars going eastward from Columbia during the month of May was 5,710, against 4,568 last year, and the total freight for the month 39,989,200 lbs., against 30,485,700; being an increase of 1,142 in the number of cars, and 9,503,500 lbs. in freight, or about 25 per cent.

☞ The following are the only banks in this city standing fair:—Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of Washington, Patriotic Bank, Exchange Bank of Selden, Withers & Co.—*Washington City Star.*

Items of News and Miscellany.

It is said that the manager who has engaged Grisi and Mario to visit this country, has contracted to pay them £17,000 and all their expenses, for a five months' trip, during which they are to appear exclusively in operas.

During the fifteen years ending in 1852, 998 persons were convicted of capital crimes in Great Britain, of whom 162 were executed, 617 transported for life, and the remainder had their sentences commuted to lighter punishment.

About the sauciest affair we have seen of late, is an advertisement in the New York *Mirror*, headed "To persons who think of dying," and offering several elegible cemetery lots on moderate terms.

A fatal case of cholera has occurred in the St. Louis Charity Hospital, and two were reported in the city by a German physician. The latter persons are supposed to have been emigrants.

The New Bishop of North Carolina, Dr. Atkinson, is a native of Virginia, and was formerly a lawyer in his native State. He is represented as being a man of sound and moderate views.

Kissing, says the Boston *Post*, is all the fashion in Paraguay. The ladies are very pretty and amiable also, for when they hold up their faces for a salute they always take out their quids of tobacco, and deposit them on the rim of your hat.

Judge Colt, of the criminal court of St. Louis, it is said is about to resign to take charge of the affairs of his brother, Col. Colt, either in New York or Europe.

Enoch Reed has escaped! Convicted last February by the United States Circuit Court, in this city, of having rescued a fugitive slave from the Marshal, he was awaiting the punishment prescribed by law—a fine of $1000 and a year's imprisonment. But the day before yesterday he died.—*Albany paper.*

Ninety-five free colored people, from the interior of Georgia and Tennessee, have arrived at Savannah, to embark at that port in the bark Adeline, which has been chartered by the Colonization Society, for Liberia. They are represented to be an orderly, discreet, and well disposed set of people.

The Jewish Feast of Pentecost commenced on Saturday with the usual ceremonies. Some of the synagogues in New York were very handsomely decorated.

Among the passengers by the Canada, from Liverpool was Professor Stowe, husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

A hen belonging to Myron H. Davis, of Lafayette, Onondaga county, has finished the egg campaign by hatching a chicken with four perfectly developed legs. The chicken is alive and doing well, even with an extra pair of trotters.

The enchanted mountain in Texas is an immense oval rock 200 feet high, situated about eighty miles north from Bastrop. Its surface is polished, and in sunshine dazzles the beholder at a distance of three or four miles. Those who ascend it have to wear moccasins or stockings, and, like those who went up to Mount Horeb, must put off their shoes. The Camanches perform their religious rites on this singular hill.

The Superintendent of public instruction in California has published his report. The State has recognized the New England principle of common schools. There is now in California about 18,000 white youths under eighteen years of age fit candidates for schools. The free school fund of the State now amounts to $300,000.

In the vicinity of Boston the canker worm is committing great ravages on the apple tree.—Trees which a few weeks since were covered with blossoms, are now blasted, and have the appearance of having been partially burnt.

The Roxbury Journal says, according to the report of the expenditures of that city, it appears that *more money is spent at the almshouse for tobacco than preaching.* The items of account as quoted by the City Missionary, are as follows:

Howe & Leeds, for tobacco..... $46,00
James Ritchie, for preaching..... 35,00

When the "Barkers" sung at Oswego, a dog, in search of his master, got upon the platform, in order to survey the audience. The incident was slightly laughable; but a little boy among the company brought the house down by the pun—"He's one of the *Barkers!*" So says the Times.

Instructions to our Representatives Abroad.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, has issued instructions to our diplomatic and consular agents abroad, intended to effect certain important reforms in those branches of the public service. Hereafter our foreign ministers are to transact their own business, and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and responsibilities of official signatures. For the future all our foreign legations are ordered to be opened every day, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the accommodation of American citizens, and American passports are to be vised gratis at the American legations, in all places where there is one. All fees paid at a consulate are to be reported to the State Department, under a penalty of dismissal from office. The secretary has also abolished consular and diplomatic uniforms, in all cases where they can be dispensed with. American ministers must appear at foreign courts in the simple dress of an American citizen, where they can do so without impairing their usefulness.

"The simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling among our people," says the Secretary, "is much more in accordance with the example of our first and most distinguished representative at a royal court than the practice which has since prevailed." No one but an American is to be hereafter allowed to act as Secretary of Legation, and in this connection Mr. Marcy remarks:

"The correspondence between the government and the legations of the United States must be guarded with the utmost secrecy even as relates to our own citizens. To submit it to the examination of a foreigner will be regarded as an indiscretion in the offender, demanding immediate deprivation of office. The first duty of a subject is considered to be fidelity to his sovereign. Foreign clerks may justly be regarded as unsafe depositories of the secrets of our diplomacy in legation where they are employed. The possibility that a revelation of our secret State papers may occur in this manner is sufficient to excite fears on the subject, and require the strict observance of the above instructions."

Here is something for the Consuls:

The President, in the performance of his duties, conceives that he has no alternative but to manifest his decided disapprobation of the anti-American practices and tendencies, which are too palpable in our consular establishments.—There are many of our citizens (young men) at home and abroad, who are anxious of acquiring a knowledge of one or another of the continental languages of Europe—a knowledge which, in after years would be valuable to the government and to the people. And it is recommended to our consuls to procure such assistants—confident that they will be found equally effectual and more trustworthy.

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Upon examination it is found that no returns have been received from several of our consulates, and that in some of those transmitted there are, apparently, irregularities in the statement required to be made semi annually to this department. If there be but a solitary fee paid at a consulate during a twelve month, it must be reported in future; and if none be received, that fact must also be reported. In every instance where an official service is performed, the consul will be particular to include the amount required therefor, in his reports to this department. The omission to make the reports required by instructions, will be regarded as a sufficient cause for removal from office.

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Where there is a legation of the United States and a consulate at the same place, consuls are not authorized hereafter to issue or vise passports. This duty devolves upon the legation, as the higher authority of the two.

This department is informed that in some countries our consuls think to import dignity and importance to the place where the business of the consulate is transacted, by calling it "La Chancellier," and the clerks in their employment "La Chancellier." This is done without any warrant in law or by instructions; it is not in harmony with the usages in their own country. If led to it by a desire to imitate what they see abroad, the motive for it is as reprehensible as the practice.

Consuls will not be at liberty hereafter, to absent themselves from their consular districts unless upon leave obtained at this department, which will only be given in urgent cases and for comparatively short periods.

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All the instructions heretofore issued from this department, in relation to consular uniform are hereby revoked. Neither the propriety nor the utility of any regulation on this subject is perceived.

The West Point Military Academy.

The annual review of the cadets at West Point by the Board of Examiners, commenced on the 1st inst. We have published a list of the graduates. The life of a cadet at West Point is one of hard study, under rigid discipline, as will be seen from the following details, given by the correspondent of the New York Herald:

"He sleeps in the barracks, in a room with one other; at five o'clock in the morning, in summer, and at half-past five in winter, the reveille awakens him; he immediately rises, doubles up his blankets and mattress, and places them on the head of his iron bed-stead; he studies till seven o'clock; at that hour the drum beats for breakfast, and the cadets fall into rank and proceed to the mess pan. Twenty minutes in the time usually spent at breakfast. Guard mounting takes place at half-past seven, and twenty-four are placed on guard every day. At eight o'clock the bugle sounds, and the recitations commence. At one o'clock the bugle again sounds, the professors dismiss their respective sections, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks and march to dinner. Between eleven and one, a part of the cadets are occupied in riding, and others in fencing, daily. After dinner, they have until two o'clock for recreation, and from two till four they are employed at recitations.—At four the bugle sounds, and they go either to battalion or light artillery drill. This exercise lasts an hour and a half. After that they devote the time to recreation until parade, which takes place at sunset. After parade they form in rank in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the cadets. Supper comes next, and after supper recreation until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds the call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes at study, and must remain there thus employed till half-past nine. At half-past nine the bugle again sounds; this is called tattoo; and at ten the drum taps, and every cadet must then be in bed, having his light extinguished, and must remain there until morning. If during the night a cadet is found to be absent from his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him, and he is court-martialed.

"The use of intoxicating drink and of tobacco is strictly repudiated; so are playing at chess, wearing whiskers, and a great many other things. The punishments to which cadets are liable are privation of recreation, &c., extra tours of duty, reprimands, arrests, or confinement to his room or tent; confinement in light prison, confinement in dark prison, dismission with the privilege of resigning, and public dismission.

"Through the months of July and August the cadets are encamped, and during the encampment the instruction is exclusively military. The only furlough allowed to cadets is two months when they are in the third class.

"The pay of the cadet is twenty-four dollars per month, and his board costs him ten of this. From the balance he is required to dress and defray his other expenses, and he is prohibited from contracting debts without permission. In the reward for all his labor and deprivation, the cadet acquires an excellent education—in mathematics better, probably, than he can get in any other institution in the country. The training here of both body and mind is very thorough and complete."

One of the exercises is described as follows:

"That part of the cavalry exercise called running at the heads and ring, was attended by the Board of Examiners and many other spectators. This exercise takes place in a large hall in the basement of the academic building. This hall is a very dark, dismal looking place, with rows of columns, only a few feet apart, through the centre, extending its entire length, and in utter darkness. Lamps are hung for the purpose for which it is used.

"Twenty-eight horses, properly equipped, are led into the hall. Lieutenant Sackett, the instructor in this department, sits near one side of the room, mounted on a splendid white charger. Twenty-eight cadets, members of the graduating class, march in, and at the command of the instructor, all are instantly mounted. Posts are placed along near the sides of the hall, and on the top of them balls of stuffed canvass about a foot in diameter, and called 'heads,' are put. On the arms of some other posts, much higher, rings are hung. The cadets ride round and round in various ways, at these heads and rings, with their horses on a fast gallop. The lieutenant sets the example. Not a stroke of his well aimed sabre misses; but lo! as he completes the round, in consequence of the curb chain of his bridle breaking, his horse plunges full tilt against the board fence, directly in front of the hall, and down he goes, flat upon his side, and his immensely heavy rider falls with him. For an instant there is a half suppressed shriek, when the rider and horse are both seen to have arisen, and the promptly given order, 'Next,' elicits a round of applause.

Soon afterwards another horse slipped with a cadet at the opposite end of the hall, and I am told that owing to the total unsuitableness of the hall, accidents are of frequent occurrence. But the cadets acquitted themselves in this exercise in a manner most creditable to themselves, and their instructor. In spite of all the disadvantages, from the imperfections of the hall, under which they labored, all the evolutions and the numerous feats, difficult of performance, were admirably done. They rode without stirrups, the stirrups being crossed over the horses' necks."

News from Salt Lake City.

The Deseret News, to the 30th of April, has been received. During 1852, there were 99 deaths in Salt Lake City. The General Conference of the Mormons opened on the 6th of April with imposing ceremonies, there being a military and civic procession on the occasion, and speeches from Gov. Brigham Young and others. The Mormon Propaganda fund now amounts to 24,000, a considerable portion of which is in oxen, wagons and other property.

The fare from Salt Lake City to San Francisco is advertised for $120, including provisions, and to San Bernardino $80, each passenger allowed to carry 25 pounds of baggage.

Carpenters at Salt Lake City receive 2 to $3 per day; masons 2 to $3; cabinet makers 2 to $3; team work 3 to $4.

Ephraim K. Hanks, mail-carrier, Brother Groard, and Franklin Pierce, (nephew to the President of the United States,) left on the 19th of April with the mails for Fillmore, Parowan, San Bernardino, San Francisco, Sacramento and San Diego, Cal.

There has been no mail received at Salt Lake since November in consequence of the deep snow on the mountains.

SHORT DRAMA, IN TWO SCENES.—*First Scene*—Millionaire seated in his easy chair. By him stands a poor man, in a supplicating attitude.

Millionaire—Ahem! very sorry, my young friend, that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of advice—*economize.*

Poor Man—But when a man has nothing to do—

Millionaire—Nonsense! Under certain circumstances, a man *must* know how to save.—*Second Scene*—The Millionaire is drowning in a pond, the poor man calmly regarding him from the shore.

Poor Man—Sorry, my friend, that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of advice—*swim!*

Millionaire (choking)—Bub-bub whe-when a ma-man can't swim!

Poor Man—Nonsense! Under certain circumstances, a man *must* know how to swim!

DYSENTERY IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.—We learn from the Leonardtown (Md.) Beacon that the dysentery has been prevailing with considerable violence for some week or two past, in the upper portion of the Chaptico district, in that county. It is represented as being of a very malignant type, and attended with a fearful fatality, causing death in nearly every instance. One gentleman, Mr. Lewis E. Turner, has lost four of his family—his son, a promising youth of about fourteen years, and three servants. So far its attacks have been chiefly confined to the blacks, but lately it has begun to attack the whites more generally, many of whom, at last reports, were lying at the point of death with it. It is prevalent to some extent in the Leonard town district, towards the shores of the Patuxent, but so far has not been very fatal.

SNOW STORM, DECLINING.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Paris on the 19th ult., says: "Just now any one of the Rochester rapping girls would stand a better chance of 'knocking' to advantage here than Mrs. BECCHER STOWE herself, who, unless she hastens her visit, will find her Uncle Tom almost forgotten. The tables have fairly turned against her."

CURIOUS RHYMES.

What is earth, nation?—A place to dig graves;
What is earth, rich man?—A place to work slaves;
What is earth, gray beard?—A place to grow old;
What is earth, miser?—A place to dig gold;
What is earth, school boy?—A place for my play;
What is earth, maiden?—A place to be gay;
What is earth, seamstress?—A place where I weep;
What is earth, sluggard?—A good place to sleep;
What is earth, soldier?—A place for a battle;
What is earth, herdsman?—A place to raise cattle;
What is earth, widow?—A place of true sorrow;
What is earth, tradesman?—I'll tell you to-morrow;
What is earth, sick man?—'Tis nothing to me;
What is earth, sailor?—My home is the sea;
What is earth, statesman?—A place to win fame;
What is earth, author?—I'll write there my name;
What is earth, monarch?—For my realm 'tis given;
What is earth, Christian?—The gateway of Heaven.

Late and Important from Mexico.

The steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz the 8th inst., arrived at New Orleans June 11.

Senor Almonte, the new Minister to the United States, is among her passengers; also the newly appointed Minister to France. The former was to leave here for Washington, via Louisville, on Monday.

The Texas brings $126,000 in specie.

Senor Alaman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, died on the 1st of June, and Manuel Bonnita, Secretary of War, takes his place. Senor Navareco, of Guadalajara, was spoken of for Secretary of War.

Santa Ana had revived an old decree intended for the annoyance of the United States travelers, and the Governor of Acapulco, Gen. Alvarez, had issued a counter-proclamation, advising the people to pay no attention to the edict of Santa Ana.

The new tariff of Santa Ana, is said to be higher than that of 1845, and was expected to prove very unsatisfactory. Cotton goods are to pay six cents per yard.

A band of sixty robbers entered the town of Lagos, liberated the prisoners, about two hundred in number, and carried away property to the value of some $80,000 or $40,000. The inhabitants, numbering 8,000, made no resistance.

Sixty deaths by vomito were reported at Vera Cruz on the 7th.

Mr. Falconet, the agent of the English bondholders, had been liberated.

☞ **Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine.**—Is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Dropsy, Gravel, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Gout, Loss of Appetite, Complaints of the Liver, Heart, Kidney and Stomach, Colds, Coughs and Consumptive Declines, ever offered for sale in this city. Circulars, giving full particulars, can be had gratis.

☞ See large advertisement in another column.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, by JAMES T. SAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny City. jo8:indaw

Liver Complaint.

☞ This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has since attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being nearly able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; fast cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits; hesitancy, with disinclination to exertion, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. FLEMING BROTHERS, jel1:tdlw 60 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL!

Benefit of the Widow of the late Officer Ferguson.

We are Murdered while on the Discharge of its Duty.

☞ THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.—"*THE GREAT NOVA SCOTIA GIANT BOY!*" ANGUS MCASKILL, who is only 22 years of age, and is 7 feet 3½ inches high, and weighs between four and five hundred pounds, and pronounced by the world-renowned MAGPARLAND TROUPE, composed of some of the best Acrobatic, Equilibrian, Terpsichorean Artists in the United States.

The above named popular Artists will give one of their novel and truly inimitable Entertainments at the above Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 17th, for the sole benefit of the widow and children of the late officer Ferguson.

The Entertainment is under the sole direction of the Chief of Police, Mr. FOX, who will receive the money and pay it into the hands of the Beneficiary.

☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance will commence at 8½.

☞ Admission only 25 cents.

☞ For particulars see bills of the day. jel6:2t

CHEAP FINE GAITERS.—Plain and fancy; a superior assortment, of almost every variety. All in want of such Goods are invited to call and examine.

L. P. HAYWARD,
jel6 corner of Market and Liberty streets.

Office of the Citizens' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

RESOLVED, That we, the Stockholders of the Citizens' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, in general meeting assembled, have accepted, and hereby do accept the charter and act of incorporation, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1853. (Resolution passed May 20th, 1852.)

Resolved, That the Board meet daily, at the Office of the Bank, to open the Books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., and that further public notice thereof be given by advertisement in three daily papers.—(Resolution passed June 16th, 1853.)

Published by order of the Board.

jel6 SAMUEL MCCLURKAN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, are now open for additional subscriptions to the stock of said Road, at the Office of the President of said Company, on Fourth street, next door to the Bank of Pittsburgh.

The first instalment of $5.00 on each share of stock, will be payable at the time of subscription.

By the charter of the company the stock and tonnage of this road are made free from taxation; and the dividends, to the amount of 6 per cent, are also exempted from taxation.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all stock paid up, until the Road is completed. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM LARIMER, JR.
jel6:2m President Pittsburgh and Connellsville RR. Co.

WHITE LAWN CRAVATS—For clergymen, just rec'd at CHENEY'S
jel5 Gothic Hall, 74 Wood street.

MORENS AND DAMASKS—25 pieces beautiful figured jan received by A. A. MASON & CO.
jel5 No. 25 Fifth street.

DE BEGES—50 pieces of these beautiful Dress Goods, jan received by A. A. MASON & CO.
jel5 No. 25 Fifth street.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—Summer Shawls, of every variety and quality, constantly received, by A. A. MASON & CO.
jel5 No. 25 Fifth street.

PAGODA TEA STORE.—Just received, Wolfe's celebrated Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, recommended by the medical faculty as being a superlative tonic, diuretic and invigorating cordial. For sale by JEHU HAWORTH,
jel5 corner of Diamond and Diamond alley.

NEW GOODS.—

JUST RECEIVED—by Adams & Co's Express, a fresh supply of Summer Goods, consisting of Linens, Marseilles, Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers, and a variety of other seasonable Goods, which have not enumerated to mention, at R. Gribble's Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 240 Liberty street, head of Wood. [jel16] R. GRIBBLE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Of about 120 acres. The land is well improved, with a garden and orchard of choice fruits, large and small, vines, &c., all well fenced, water good and plenty; a neat cottage house, of five rooms and cellar; a barn and stable; carriage house; smoke and spring house, and other out buildings; in a healthy and pleasant location on the Washington road, 3 miles from the city. The whole is in first rate order. Price $3400. Terms easy.

jel5 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third st.

Birmingham Bridge Company.

AT A MEETING of the Commissioners of the Birmingham Bridge Company, held at the house of David Shawhan, on motion, C. Ihmsen was called to the Chair. After an examination of the books, it was found that sufficient stock had been taken to secure the charter. On motion, C. Ihmsen, Thomas Blackmore, and S. M'Kee, were appointed a committee to forward the certificate to the Governor. On motion, the following committees were appointed, for the purpose of procuring further subscriptions:

For Birmingham, Thomas Blackmore and Thomas M'Kee.

For Pittsburgh, C. Ihmsen and S. M'Kee.

For the Eighth Ward, Thomas Raff, Esq., and William Eichbaum.

jel6:2t JOSEPH M'KNIGHT, Secretary.

Hough & Anthony's Daguerreotypes.

THE undersigned would inform their many friends and the public, that they have removed from Burke's Building to No. 62 Fourth st. (a few doors above their old stand) where they have fitted up rooms for Daguerreotyping. Having a superior arrangement of light, and the most approved instruments now in use, with some ten years experience in the business, they pledge themselves to turn out as good pictures as any other establishment in the country, and far more exactly like unexcelled by the skilled of Pittsburgh, either single or in groups.

Citizens and strangers are respectfully invited to call, whether they wish pictures or not.

Our motto is good pictures, fair prices, and perfect satisfaction to our customers. HOUGH & ANTHONY.

N. B.—We furnish all articles in our business to other operators as heretofore. apl8

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE,

JOSEPH MOGRIDGE ..... FRANCIS MCFAUL.

MOGRIDGE & MCFAUL,
(LATE TWIGHELL & MOGRIDGE,)
Corner of Commercial and Fine Sts.

CONSIGNMENTS and Commissions will meet with prompt and personal attention, and liberal advances will be given when required, on Consignments or Bills of Lading, in hand.

Orders for the purchase of Lead, Grain, Hemp and other Produce, will be promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

The Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandize and Produce will meet with especial care and dispatch; the lowest rates of Freight will always be procured, and the expense of Storage and Drayage as much as possible avoided.

REFERENCES:

J. & E. Walsh, St. Louis;	Ellis & Morton, Cincinnati;
Page & Bacon, do;	Strader & Gorman, do;
Chauncey, Blow & Co., do;	Howes & Frazee, do;
Chouteau & Valle, do;	Springer & Whiteman, do;
Dean, King & Co., do;	E. O. Goodman & Co., do;
J. W. Butler & Bro., Pittsburgh;	R. & C. Yarnall & Co., Philada;
D. Leech & Co., do;	Morgan, J. M. Buck & Morgan;
Wm. Holmes & Co., do;	R. B. Conger, do;
Blow & Hatch, New York;	Shields & Riley, do;
Frost & Forrest, do;	Josiah Lee & Co., Baltimore;
Charles A. Metz, do;	Abraham J. Cole, do;
A. G. Farwell & Co., Boston;	W. B. Reynolds, Louisville;
Howard, Son & Co., do;	H. D. Newcomb & Bro., do;
T. C. Twichell & Co.,	Commission Merchants, New Orleans.

☞ We have an open Policy of Insurance, which will cover all shipments to our address, when advised by letter per mail, or when endorsed on bills of lading before, or at the time of shipment. MOGRIDGE & MCFAUL,
jan20—jan27—6m St. Louis, Missouri.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ H. ATZ, Surgeon Dentist—[Successor of G. W. Biddle.] No. 144 Smithfield st. [my5y

☞ U. A. O. D.—Meets at the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets, (above Murphy & Burchfield's Store,) on Monday evenings, at 8 o'clock. [may2y

☞ ANGEBONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.—The Angemona Lodge, No. 262, I. O. of O. F. meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [1y19

☞ BLACK TEA.—For the best Oolong Tea in Pittsburgh, at 50 cents a lb., go to the Pekin Tea Store, No. 88 Fifth street, where the very best Black and Green Teas can always be had. [1y2

☞ JOHN H. FOWLER, late Fowler & P