Daily Morning Post.

THOMAS PHILLIPS ..... GEORGE T. GILLMORE.

Phillips & Gillmore, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING.....MARCH 10.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best *Job Printing Offices* in the city; and we would respectfully ask merchants and all others who want Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Handbills, etc., to give us a call. All our Job Type are of the most modern manufacture and cannot fail to please all our customers. Our workmen are perfect masters of their business, and will labor assiduously to please all who will favor us with an order.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. LEWIS CASS for valuable public documents.

☞ We return thanks to his Excellency, John Bigler, Governor of the State of California, for a pamphlet copy of his inaugural address, delivered 7th January, 1854. It is an able and eloquent document.

☞ The democratic ticket for state officers is now in the field. We raise the names of Bigler, Black and Mott at the head of our columns, and are prepared for action. We feel some curiosity to know what names the whigs will present against the democratic ticket. Next week the whig state convention is held at Harrisburg. It is a useless labor.

ANOTHER STEAMER.

The *Asia*, has arrived, and her news is important. For the last three days, we have had an arrival each day, and the Evening *Post* is the first to make known the news. See telegraph reports.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday. P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny county, was elected president.

Governor Bigler was nominated for Governor for a second term; Judge Black was nominated for Justice of the Supreme court; and Col. Henry S. Mott, of Pike, for Canal Commissioner.

Public Schools in Pennsylvania.

Nineteen years ago the public school system went into operation in Pennsylvania. That system had at first many enemies. 1st. The wealthy, who considered it a tax upon themselves for the benefit of the poor. 2d. The poor, who considered the public schools as "*pauper*" schools; and many poor parents refused to send their children to them. But it required no long time to enlighten the public mind on the subject; and now, in 1854, poor and wealthy avail themselves gladly of the public school for the education of their children in all the branches taught therein. The report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, lately published for the last year, develops some interesting facts. At the beginning of the last year there were, *outside of* Philadelphia, 163 school districts in the State, and the number of schools in operation, on an average of five months each, 10,000 and the attendance of scholars is estimated at 480,000. In 1,531 districts and sub-districts, 474,555 pupils were reported as attending the schools; and in the districts from which the numbers were not reported, it is believed would fully make up the 480,000.

According to the report, the wages of male teachers average $19 25, and female teachers $12 03. The expenses for tuition, fuel, and contingencies for the last year were $859,901,-94; and for school houses, $147,516 93, thus making the expenditures of last year for school purposes, $1,007,418 87.

The amount of taxes levied for school purposes for the year was $1,021,837 34. 480,000 girls and boys, then, are acquiring an education at the public expense in this State. In the whole United States, 2,000,000 pupils in schools constitute the army of "Young America." Nearly one-fourth of the number are found in Pennsylvania.

A British writer, in remarking upon the public school of America, says:

"There is a determination in America to unite the thinking class with the working hand; and to elicit all the talent and genius of the country. The system of public schools draws forth the talent of the country. Whether from obscurity, to public notice, and thus Washington was required. The respect for education implies itself in the embellishment of the system of the country schools. In place of the low, comfortless school-houses, brick structures are now reared in the large towns, twenty feet in length by twenty in width, and forty feet in height, well ventilated and warmed by furnaces. The books, too, are improved, and libraries provided. The local committees give attention to the studies; schools of design are established; Normal schools to prepare teachers are provided. Besides, public money is granted to educate the deaf, dumb, blind, and idiotic; all these are at the public charge. Academies and colleges follow, and schools for arts, law, medicine and colleges follow, and schools for arts, law, medicine and colleges divided equally amongst; to stimulate the whole, teachers' institutes, school journals, and agents are employed in the State to disseminate information and to fan the public enthusiasm." Appeals are constantly made to the public to withdraw no sorts of talents or ability to the cause of education, learning in the class deemed to tell, and to counteract the bad influences of the home of the illiterate emigrant by the attractions of school."

☞ DESTRUCTION OF THE EGYPT OBELISK TO BE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—At about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a mischievous fellow near the Monument became conscious of the possibility of something against the side of his watch-box, which, on further thought was his faithful dog but on attempting to scramble the dog found it secured by a rope, which had been drawn tightly round the box. Immediately after the perpetrator of this mischief was putting paper over the windows of their rooms, and asked what was meant, and was told to hush. He asked if they intended to leave him, and received the same reply, as he did to all other questions.

He then healed an iron poker in his stove, and, pressing it through the door, burned the rope in two and made his way out. He soon found that his dog had been poisoned, and was dead, and on examining the ground carefully, he discovered that the beautiful piece of marble, that had been presented to the Monument Association by the Pope, had been broken into a thousand pieces.

We have no information as to whom suspicion rests upon in connection with this deed. We are informed that a very large number visited the Monument yesterday, and that not one-third of them registered their names. We have no doubt a large reward will be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the high-handed depredators.—*Washington National Era.*

A more gross, base and rascally piece of sectarian scandalism has hardly ever been perpetrated in this country. We hope a large reward will be offered for the discovery of the rogues. No doubt some may be found, among the rogues who would do such an act, mean enough to turn informers for the sake of the reward.

THE JOURNAL.

We have an unsettled account with our neighbor of the *Journal*, which requires attention.

We know what communications to publish without any instructions from the editor of that paper. The charge that we publish any thing "*surreptitiously*," is untrue.

Our half dime is still on deposit in regard to the European war. Has the *Journal* editor made the proper deposit. If not, why not?

What says the *Journal* to our exposure of the gross errors in Mr. Darsie's statement, which was published and endorsed by the editor of the *Journal*! Mr. Darsie is here now; let him explain.

FINE CATTLE.

A few days since we saw three of the finest cattle that have ever been brought to the Pittsburgh market. They were purchased by Mr. Hugh Richardson and Mr. John Penn, two of our most enterprising victuallers, and the meat will be offered for sale on Friday and Saturday. We hope that all who are desirous of an extra choice cut, such as is seldom seen in any market, will give the gentlemen a call at their favorite stalls.

Mr. Richardson's stall is No. 78, and Mr. Penn's 101, New Market.

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE

Money lenders hold out for higher rates on loans within the last few days; and in some instances one cent and a half per month has been paid on good paper. It is alleged that such large quantities of money have gone from this city westward, to buy pork and other provisions that money has become less abundant, and will be so until returns are realized in April and May. But we believe there is money enough for all business purposes.

The business of Pittsburgh is now unusually active. The Western railroad and the steamers bring large quantities of freights here, and both the railroad and the canal are now busily forwarding it eastward.

In Cincinnati a scarcity of money is complained of, and from one to one and a half per cent. per month was paid for short loans.

In New York the money market is well supplied at 7@9 per cent. The last weekly statement of the Banks of New York showed an increase of loans and discounts to the amount of $1,028,705; and a diminution of specie to the amount of $658,293.

The steamers for Europe now take out but small amounts of specie.

The news by the last steamer (Atlantic) has the effect of advancing the price of breadstuffs in slightly the eastern markets. The apparent certainty of an European war has increased the confidence of holders of provisions; and some advance on all kinds must be expected, unless the next steamer should bring more pacific news.

The exports of the following articles from the port of New York, from January 1st to March 1st, for the years 1853 and 1854, were as follows:

	1854.	1853.
Flour, bbls.	340,918	217,673
Corn, bus.	1,180,023	152,122
Wheat, bus.	95,297	274,197
Beef, tcs.	6,718	7,254
Beef, bbls.	5,324	4,134
Beef, bbls.	2,059	1,732
Pork, bbls.	9,499	1,326
Pork, cwt.	6,844	11,629
Hams and Bacon, cwt.	13,521	20,759
Lard, kegs	2,245	950
Tallow, cwt.		

We find the following in the Baltimore *Sun* of a late date, and presume it will interest our readers:

EFFECTS OF DEBT ABROAD.—A communication from the Treasury Department was laid before the House of Representatives on Thursday, in answer to a resolution adopted by that body in April last, calling for "a statement of the aggregate amount of Federal, State, city, county, corporate and bank stocks, and other evidences of debt, held in Europe or other foreign countries on the 30th June, 1853, as far as the same can be ascertained."

The Secretary, says the Intelligencer, transmits the above information in detail, in tables marked from A to F. The first, give, respectively, the amount of Federal stock held abroad. The Secretary states the aggregate amount of Federal stock outstanding on 30th June, 1853, to have been fifty-two millions, and amount estimated to have been held by foreigners at the same time was $27,000,000.

Paper D gives the amount of State bonds outstanding at the period above named, and amount held by foreigners, so far as the same can be ascertained, viz: $13,000,000, of which amount $12,921,207 were held by foreigners.

States.	Outstanding.	Held by Foreigners.
Maine	$ 471,500	None.
New Hampshire	74,500	do.
Vermont	None.	None.
Massachusetts	6,445,000	4,000,000
Rhode Island	None.	do.
Connecticut	do.	do.
New York	24,923,533	4,763,740
New Jersey	None.	do.
Pennsylvania	40,021,445	21,524,871
Ohio	None.	None.
Delaware	13,344,824	8,537,917
Maryland	12,033,333	3,079,000
Virginia	4,224,000	do.
North Carolina	1,932,932	937,777
South Carolina	2,802,473	73,000
Georgia	None.	None.
Florida	4,497,000	4,297,000
Alabama	6,249,000	4,000,000
Louisiana	2,433,825	No return.
Arkansas	7,271,907	do.
Mississippi	3,355,000	do.
Tennessee	5,871,297	do.
Kentucky	602,000	75,000
Missouri	17,000,000	Not known.
Illinois	7,712,250	2,570,000
Indiana	10,543,540	1,750,000
Ohio	None.	Not known.
Michigan	2,239,550	None.
Wisconsin	100,000	do.
Iowa	55,000	do.
Texas	2,541,623	195,907
California	2,997,464	Not known.

The cashier of the Bank of America, in reply to a letter of inquiry, gives the amount of bonds of the State of Kentucky held by foreigners as $75,000.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, state, in reply to a letter of inquiry, that "it will be very difficult for us to say where the State securities are held, whether in Europe or this country, yet we can near it sufficiently so, perhaps, for your purposes"—1st. As to the debt of Georgia, fully three fourths of it is held in Europe. 2d. Tennessee, over one-half held in Europe. 3d. Michigan, more than two-thirds held in Europe, chiefly in Holland. 4th. Pennsylvania, over one-half held abroad. 5th. Illinois, three-fourths held abroad. 6th. Virginia, at least over one-half. 7th. Indiana, more than two thirds held abroad. 8th. Kentucky, about one half held abroad. 9th. Missouri, one half held abroad, chiefly in Holland. 10th. Indiana, four-fifths held abroad. 11th. Ohio, two-thirds held abroad. 12th. California, mostly held in this country."

If these returns be substituted for those given in this table, the total of State bonds held by foreigners swelling beyond the limits of the United States will be about $50,000,000, and the amount held in this country, with the Territories, Indians and Florida, amounting to several millions, or the arrears of interest of Florida, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1854.

The Convention met at 10 A. M., and chose Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., Chairman *pro tem.*

A committee was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization, when the Convention, on motion of Wm. P. Schell, Esq., adjourned for half an hour.

On re-assembling, the committee reported the following officers:

President—P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburgh.

Vice Presidents—Wm. T. Alexander, Wm. L. Hirst, Matthew Harbison, and thirty others, being one from each senatorial district.

Secretaries—Robt. W. Jones, and ten others.

The report was adopted.

On taking the chair, Judge Shannon delivered a neat and eloquent address, alluding to the proud position and cheering prospects of the democratic party in the old Keystone State. His speech was received with much applause.

A committee of one from each senatorial district was then appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention.

Messrs. Chase, De France and others constituted this committee.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AT 2 P. M. Convention met, and proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Wm. L. Hirst nominated William Bigler.

Alex. McKinney nominated Thos. S. Ball.

The vote was as follows:

For Bigler	123
For Ball	5

Mr. Bigler was then nominated by acclamation, Mr. McKinney alone dissenting.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black was then nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen were then put in nomination for Canal Commissioner.

Henry S. Mott,
Wm. Fry,
John H. Phillips,
John B. Beck,
D. L. Sharswood,
C. R. Sharswood,
George Scott,
Joseph Edwards,
Jacob Erdman.

The Convention proceeded to ballot, when the following result was announced:

Mott	66
Fry	14
Phillips	8
Beck	12
Sharswood	14
Scott	20
Edwards	4
Erdman	5

There being no choice, the names of J. H. Phillips, Joseph Edwards, and John Beck were withdrawn, and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, when the following result was announced:

H. S. Mott	88
Wm. Fry	6
D. L. Sharswood	18
Geo. Scott	20
J. Erdman	4

Whereupon, on motion, Henry S. Mott was declared unanimously nominated as candidate for Canal Commissioner.

The Convention then took a recess of one hour.

On re-assembling, the Committee reported resolutions complimentary to the nominations, and in favor of the compromise of 1850, which were adopted, and the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

(The resolutions will appear to-morrow.)

Dress Maker and Milliner's Guide.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. S. T. Taylor, New York, the March number of the above Magazine. We do not know exactly what to say about it. It contains some fine fashion plates. But we do not care much about such things. It contains two full-sized dress patterns, "suited to the seasons?" But they are of little use to us or any but the milliners.

The fact is, we are a little tired of picture books. The magazines are all becoming picture books; and their profuse and gaudy illustrations, while they please the eye for a moment, convey but little instruction. However, it is the fashion, and we shall not trouble ourselves much about it.

Strength of England for War.

We publish below an article from the *London Times*, which gives a startling, perhaps exaggerated view of the strength of England for naval warfare. We commend the article to the attention of our readers; and we hope our Congressmen will read it too, and learn from it the propriety of providing for the construction of more than six additional war steamers.

From the London Times.

Six short years ago it would have seemed absolutely incredible that such a state of Europe as now exists could ever occur. At the opening of 1848 we were not only at peace, but we had been at peace so long, and with such a thorough enjoyment of its blessings, that it was argued, as a logical deduction, that we could never go to war again. Since that time we have seen almost every European State convulsed by revolution, and Great Britain is now commencing a real war, with a French Empire as its ally. In February, 1848, we had few powerful ships, we were practising the construction of a steam marine, and were paying for our experience; our army was small; our artillery weak; our militia in the clouds, and our national defences malgnificant.

We have now such a navy as the world never saw, a considerable army, a most formidable artillery, and an excellent militia, which is to march into a standing camp some time next Spring. To estimate the real naval strength of this country it is only necessary, after recollecting that we have already a splendid fleet in the Black Sea, to consider the force of the squadron destined to operate in the Baltic. On this service we are to despatch 15 ships of the line, 4 screw steamships, and 11 heavy frigates. This force, even in mere numbers, is at least double that with which some of our most famous actions were fought and won, but, in point of fact, such a method of enumeration would convey no adequate notion of the truth. Every vessel now commissioned is nearly twice as powerful as vessels of the same nominal rate 50 years ago.—Every gun now is as destructive as two were then.

Nelson in one of his greatest victories had 13 ships, which mounted 938 guns; the 15 ships of the line in the Baltic fleet will mount 1431; the screw sixties, 236; and the frigates 348. This makes a total of 1810 guns—each gun being its calibre, construction and improvements incomparably more formidable than those of old. Science, too, has now made us independent of wind and tide. Of the 30 vessels which will form the Baltic squadron, being five three-deckers, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, five nineties, three eighties, two seventies, and four sixties, besides others, small only by comparison, no fewer than twenty-three will be screws, so that the main strength of the steam power, on which the squadron can be brought to bear upon any point at any moment. Neither does it appear that we shall be lacking in that most important resource which it was thought might prove unmanageable. Seamen are pouring in by hundreds daily, and the spirit of the profession, the excitement of the crisis, and the novelty of the call, are all operating with such effect that a three-decker is now manned more quickly than a sloop would have been five years ago. One other experiment has been successfully tried in old. Able bodied landsmen are entered, and some of the naval pensioners will be engaged in teaching them their duty; the Coast-guardsmen are draughted off to serve afloat, and detachments of Foot Artillery will be embarked as instructors in the practice of gunnery. Less than a fortnight has elapsed since war was finally though inevitable, and yet in a few days we shall have such a fleet at Spithead as was never seen there before.

The military preparations bespeak equal activity and success. Our contingent will at first be a small one, but it will be admirably efficient, and it can be followed by reinforcements whenever desired. England is not going to make a "little war" this time. Three battalions of the Guards, six line regiments, including the 93d Highlanders, are encamping at Chobham, a battalion of the Rifles, and a force of Artillery, will proceed forthwith to the Mediterranean. The rendezvous, in the first instance, may be Malta, but the ultimate destination will be Constantinople. Altogether, a division of some 10,000 men, or nearly such a force as was seen encamped and manœuvred last summer, will be transferred from the British Isles to the capital of the Ottomans. The transport of these troops will in itself afford most remarkable evidences of our national resources.

Every person acquainted with the history of the last war will recollect the difficulties and embarrassments of the transport service, the painful length and privations of the voyage, the sufferings of the soldiers, the uncertainty of the reliefs, and all the other apparent results of the sweeping expedition. The whole affair will now be reduced to an easy calculation, a simple order, and an agreeable voyage at ten knots an hour. Government will merely take up a few large steamers in aid of the Royal marine. To avoid confusion and disorder, a liberal allowance of room will be provided, and, at the rate of 200 tons register to every 100 men, it is plain that some 20,000 tons of steam shipping will be required. Nearly half this amount is instantaneously offered by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, in the Jason and Golden Fleece of 2,500, and the Bipon of 900 tons. Three others—the Great Britain, the Hydaspes, and the Queen of the South—would provide together 5,000 tons more, so that seven merchant vessels, acting as scouts and ties to the government steamers, would do all the work in a few days' time. It is remembered, too, that these transports can return for a second trip as quickly as they went, we shall see that a British force of 20,000 men could be carried from Southampton to Constantinople, without inconvenience, in less time than it takes the Russians to march 300 miles. Be it observed, too, that all this can be accomplished without disturbance to our commercial service, and with no material derangement of the mercantile marine.

It is less, however, to the actual magnitude of the force displayed, great as this is, in the inexhaustible resources for renewing and supporting it; that the power of this country will be shown. Every department of the army and navy is now in a position to act with a vigor heretofore unknown. Our real strength must prove enormous. We have a surplus revenue, a prosperous and united population, a prodigious commerce, princely colonies, and innumerable ships. For the last few years we have been in preparing and extending every branch of the warlike service—but why dwell, indeed, to satisfy some critics, too eagerly to please others—but undoubtedly with a steadiness of progress which will now yield its fruits. We possess, in fact, all that we possessed in the last war, with the addition of greater wealth, greater knowledge, better preparation, and more desirable ally.

Above all, it must now be plain to Europe that Great Britain will be not only earnest, but unanimous in the prosecution of this war. It was not of our seeking. We have done all in our power to avoid it, and, as some will probably allege, rather too much. But now that we are dragged into it, we shall carry it on to some purpose. On this point there was no difference of opinion between Whig and Tory—Ministerialists and Opposition. Lord Derby concurred with Lord Clarendon, and Mr. Disraeli with Mr. Gladstone, in bespeaking for this enterprise all the vigor, energy, and resolution of a combined and determined nation. The Czar will find no party of sympathisers here, either in Parliament or out of it. His madness, in fact, has been such as to scare and alienate even those Courts most nearly connected with his own; nor can he now count on a single supporter. This, however, is the consequence of his own aggression exclusively, nor will he have any title to complain if a war which he so deliberately provoked should not only leave him without the acquisitions he aimed at, but cost him, besides, some of those advantages of which he stood already possessed.

DR. WM. ELDER.—The Boston *Transcript* says:

"Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, one of the most eloquent and accomplished writers of America, is collecting his miscellaneous works, to be shortly issued in New York, by Derby. Dr. Elder's writings will meet with a hearty welcome all over the country. He is always in earnest, and no man wields his pen with more vigor and caustic wit."

This will be good news to an extensive circle of Dr. Elder's admirers, and his volume will be hailed with great joy by them, while it will be sure in other quarters to extend his fame.

☞ A bill for the preservation of fish in the waters of New York State has passed the Legislature of that Commonwealth. The preservation is to be by the new method of pisciculture, which must be practised by all persons who obtain a livelihood by the capture of fish.

There are on the earth 1,030,000,000 inhabitants; of these 88,888,888 die every year, 81,824 every hour, and sixty every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births.

☞ There were built in the United States in 1853, 269 ships, 95 brigs, 681 schooners, 304 sloops and slipper boats, and 272 steamers. Total 1,771; tonnage 425,672,490. Of the ships 182 were built in Maine.

News and Facts from all Quarters.

The total exports from the port of New York since January 1st, (exclusive of specie) are $4,-944,637 greater than for the same period of last year, and $6,229,512 greater than for the corresponding months of 1852.

The revenue of the United States for February, from imports, is a million and a half dollars less than in February, 1853. The falling off is 31 per cent.

Why is a person asking questions the strangest of all individuals? Because he's the querest.

In 1814 there was 8 Dutch Reformed churches in New York city, 18 in 1832, 16 in 1841, 23 in 1852. The whole denomination has increased from 118 churches and 73 ministers in 1814, to 332 churches and 332 ministers in 1853.—While in the past four years only, 58 churches and 36 ministers have been added.

The General Land office gives notice that 79 military land warrants were stolen from the land office in Iowa City.

The French newspaper, the *Journal des Debats*, has only 9000 subscribers, yet it is estimated to be worth $280,000; 1-14th of it sold for $20,000 a short time since.

The receipts of the Paris theatres, &c., in January, exceed those of December by $39,000, being $280,000.

There is a fellow in this city desirous of leaving the State, but refuses to do so because he cannot dispose of his interest in the "states house!"—*Raleigh Gazette.*

The house of W. W. Corcoran, the banker, was set on fire on Sunday night, and considerably damaged.

The Nebraska Indians now in Washington, maintain that they have not cheated in relation to the amount of their possessions, and stand to ten millions of acres. The object of their visit is to make a proper treaty with government for their lands.

The redemption of the public debt last week amounted to $280,000.

The Virginia legislature adjourned *sine die* at midnight, on Saturday.

The Earl of Derby, ex-Premier of England, won $68,000 last year, by race-betting.

A lynx was captured near Mount Sterling, Brown county, Ill., a few days since.

The firemen of the city of Boston are prohibited from smoking, while on duty.

A geological survey of the State of New Jersey has been ordered.

It is now necessary that travelers to France should be provided with passports, verified by the agents of France in England.

At the sale, a short time since, of a vessel in White Haven, in Scotland, one of the bidders, who was in Glasgow at the time, made his bid-dings by telegraph.

The Express train from Chicago to Alton, ran against a bind car, on Friday morning, killing a man who was there. The man had stolen the car, and was running away with it when killed.

The people of St. Louis are talking about erecting a Crystal Palace there.

It is rumored that three of the Board of Directors of the Erie and Sunbury Road have resigned.

The tonnage of Boston was never increasing faster than at present, probably at the rate of more than ten per cent a year. Not a ship-yard in New England is without a ship, building for some Boston house.

Messrs. Meillefert & Rassiloff, who were so successful in removing the rocks from Hurl Gate Channel, are now engaged in removing the Red River Falls, opposite Alexandria, La., and with good prospects of success.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells an anecdote of a pious old gentleman, who told his wayward sons not to go, under any circumstance, a fishing on the Sabbath; but if they did, by all means to bring home the fish.

Death from a Rupture.

☞ There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay but little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability it may be too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering with any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protrusion of the bowels. Dr. KEYSER has an office back of his Drug Store, where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters, Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent TRUSS FOR CHILDREN, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.

☞ DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar.

☞ *We invite the careful attention of all persons afflicted with Cholera or Chills, to the following certificate, given below, by* Mr. JOHN C. LITTLE, *of Perkin township, in this county.* Mr. LITTLE is one of our most respectable citizens, and we unhesitatingly refer to him for information, and offered his certificate to the public for the facts stated below. The PECTORAL SYRUP is for sale at 140 Wood street, and by druggists generally.

Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—I live in Perkins township, Allegheny county. I had a coughing and spitting, which commenced on the 5th of February last, and continued for eight whole months. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough continued unabated, until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, which I did; and after I had taken one bottle, I was entirely free from coughing and spitting of blood. I would therefore recommend it to all who think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case.

JOHN C. LITTLE, Perkins township.

Witness R. H. KEY.
sept. December 21, 1853. 4d1

☞ Dr. KEYSER'S GOLDEN BALSAM OF HEALTH AND LIFE, *does not exist by the Physicians in charge* of the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James and Hare,—names celebrated for science and skill, and having had daily intercourse with them, I am well aware that your physicians, respecting diseases of all kinds, and the proper remedies therefor; and being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the past 20 years, the following valuable family Medicines, each one to a specific disease, viz:

DR. J. S. KOSSY'S NERVOUS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The Greatest Discovery in Medical Science, for all Nervous Conditions of the System!—Heart Disease and Nervous Complaints. The astonishing and happy effect of Dr. Rose's Nervous Cordial, for Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, Numbness, Neuralgia, Nervous Tremor of the Muscles, Heartburn, Flatulency, Pain in the Side, Wakefulness, Restlessness, or for the Mind or Body, worn down by care, labor, or study, has induced many physicians to use it in their practice. For a weak constitution, it is a grand restorer; it completely removes from the system all nervous irritations, and is almost miraculous in its rapid and happy effect. The weak and delicate of both sexes are frequently restored to perfect health before using one bottle. Price 50 cents. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug store, 140, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. feb1

☞ New Discoveries.—VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These powders are put up in one pound packs, and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to Horses, Cows, Swine and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

So Much Cows, they not only improve the condition of Much Cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it, say a pound and a half to two pounds per week; with the same kind of feeding as before. Of the truth of this we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time and save money by the operation, as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price 25 cents a paper; 6 papers for $1. DR. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

Wholesale and Retail Agent. feb1

☞ Medicine Chests.—DR. KEYSER, wholesale Druggist, at 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS, for families and steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. feb1

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."

☞ Every well dressed man knows how difficult it is to find a Tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit his requirements; while a well cut, gentlemanly fitting garment, is the last as the first consideration. To remedy so manifest a deformity, E. GRIFFITH has practically studied both form and fashion, always adapting the garment, whether coat, vest, or pantaloons, to the articulation of its wearer. Accordingly, wishing that degree of fit which the spirit of the age dictates.

GRIFFITH'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
feb28 60 Liberty st., head of Wood.

DIED:

On Thursday morning, 9th inst., at 4½ o'clock, JAMES W. HAMILTON, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Mechanic st., Pitts. 2d Ward. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

On Thursday morning, March 9th, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. MATILDA G. PARSONS, relict of Mr. Robert E. Parsons, and daughter of Major Isaac Craig, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will leave the residence of her son, Eugene Russell, opposite Kirkpatrick's Bastion, on the O. and P. Railroad, THIS (Friday) MORNING, immediately after the arrival of the 10 o'clock accommodation train; interment to take place in the Presbyterian burial ground, on Montour's Island.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAMS & CO.,
(Successors to E. DWINTON.)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Lumber, Produce and Groceries, Red Bank, Clarion county, Pa.
mar10-m3m

LARD—50 kegs received per steamer Editor, and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON.
mar10 114 Front street.

PINE APPLES!—PINE APPLES!!—250 Fine Apples just received per Adam's Express, and for sale by JOSHUA REDDS & CO.,
mar10 32 Wood street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD ST.—Dwelling House, three rooms, &c. Three good brick Dwelling houses on the south-west side of Third street, and the owner intends leaving the city. Now is the time for a bargain. Apply to R. CUTHBERT & SON.
mar10 140 Third street.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Third street, below Ferry, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to R. CUTHBERT & SON.
mar10

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Townsend street. Price $1000. A good bargain. Apply to R. CUTHBERT & SON.
mar10

HOUSE TO LET.—A three story brick Dwelling House, No. 200 Second street, furnished with gas fixtures, chandeliers, bath room, water closets, complete. The lot runs through to Front street, on which is erected a brick stable and carriage house. Apply to BAILEY & RENSHAW,
mar10 No. 253 Liberty street.

HOUSES TO LET.—A large Dwelling House, with gas and water fixtures, comfortable and convenient, situated on Wylie street.

A well arranged Dwelling, situate on Second street, above Smithfield.

The pleasant residence on Mount Washington, suitable for a small family; a delightful and healthy location; fruit trees, grape vines, &c., for $50 a year.

A large frame house on Van Braam street, near the Fourth street road. Rent $15 per month.

Also, a number of Stores, large and convenient, over our office, No. 140 Third street.

A few cottage Houses, with an acre of ground, fruit trees, stable, wash-house, &c., in the Borough of Manchester.

Apply to R. CUTHBERT & SON,
Real Estate and General Agents,
mar10 No. 140 Third street.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED at Davison's cheap Store, No. 53 Market street, near 4th. Many Books for children's reading. Also, Miscellaneous Books, viz: Hamilton's Miscellanies, Various works by Dr. Cummings, viz: Time and Its Mysteries; Lectures on Daniel; The Great Realities; Scripture Readings on Genesis, &c.; The Great Redemption; Scripture Readings on Exodus, &c.; The Voice of the Church; Voice of the Day, the Night and the Peal; Apocalyptic Sketches; English edition, $1.25 per vol.

Hope and Mishaps. (Free Grace vs. Old Brewery.) Maurice's religion of the world; Christian world unmasked; Bogue's Essay on Spiritual Despotism; Bogue's defense; McCalla's doc. M'Calla on the Doctorate; Earthly care, by Mrs. Stowe; Ryle's word for every body.

Wood and the Huguenot; Poetry to do and how to do it; Christ in history, the Lamb of God; Hamilton's Work and Rest; Hamilton's Philosophy; Restoration of Belief; Hamilton's Mediatorial Display; Hamilton's Studies; Hamilton's Spirit; Hamilton's Life and Light; Hamilton's Diamonds; Hamilton's Royal Readings; Hamilton's Sermons; Hamilton's Sculpture, by Mary Lee; Hyppitt; Friends in Council; Companions of my Solitude, by same author; Attractions of the Heavenly Home; Hamilton's Philosophy; Restoration of Belief; Gilmour; a book for Boys; Hare's mission of the comforter; the 10 o'clock Sermon; Work and Rest; New Oriental scenes; Fairy Land of Science; Baker's revival sermons, 21 series