Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....MAY 17.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF ERIE COUNTY.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

It is hardly necessary to call the reader's attention to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Navy, inviting proposals for supplying the Navy Yards at different points. It is a curious document, and shows the particularity of Uncle Sam in specifying what he requires.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

On the 5th of next month the school directors of the several districts of Allegheny county are to assemble and elect a suitable person as a county superintendent of common schools, to serve for three years. This office will be one of great importance to our common school system. The superintendent will be clothed by the late law with large powers in the management of the schools. The assembled directors who elect the superintendent, are also to determine upon the amount of his salary; and it is to be paid by the State Superintendent out of the public treasury, the amount being deducted out of the State appropriation to the county. It is highly important to the success and value of our public schools that the proper person be selected to fill this office in our county. This officer is empowered to visit all the public schools, note the mode and course of instruction, and give such directions as he, with the board of directors, shall see proper; and provide for uniformity in the management of the schools; and see that all the elementary branches are taught in each. The county superintendent is also to examine all applicants for situations as teachers, and give certificates to such as he deems qualified; the certificate specifying the particular branches the applicant is qualified to teach. Without this certificate no one can be lawfully employed as a teacher. The Superintendent may also recall or annul certificates for good cause, on ten days notice being given to the directors and teacher. He is also to make a report annually to the State Superintendent of the condition of the schools in his county.

It will be seen that this officer will possess large powers; and no one but a thorough and practical teacher and scholar should be elected to the office. To his influence, faithfulness and ability, a great public interest is to be committed; and if suitable persons are elected, this change in our school law will be of great value.

A Physician Charged with Murder.—A Dr. Bartholomew Weber was arrested on Saturday, and brought before the Cincinnati Police Court, charged with murdering a child of Mr. Solomon Kaufman, by prescribing an overdose of medicine. The following was the prescription he sent to the Druggist:

"May 7, 1854.

Extract nux vomica.....20 grains.
Camomile Water.....2 drachms.

Make solution, put in vial, and give twenty drops 4 times every day. Mr. Solomon Kaufman.

B. WEBER."

After taking the first twenty drops, as prescribed, the child died in less than three quarters of an hour. A number of physicians were examined, all of whom testified to its being an overdose, and the majority declaring they would under no circumstances administer nux vomica to a child. The components of nux vomica are Brucine and Strychnine—two of the most deadly poisons in existence. During the eight hours the examination lasted, every part of the court-room was crowded by an audience that manifested the most intense interest. The father in his testimony, exhibited much feeling, making it evident the little one was very dear to him. He said when he came home and found the child dead, he offered to forgive Dr. Weber, if he would be willing to take the medicine himself, but this the Doctor declined. The case was adjourned until 7 P. M.

☞ The crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, lately arrived at Philadelphia, soon after arrival, got liberty to go on shore, until the order arrived from Washington to pay them off, which was done on Friday and Saturday. They all presented themselves in full citizen's dress; not a man was drunk, they were orderly, clean, respectable, and many of them were paid off with a good round sum in gold. They are stopping at respectable taverns and boarding-houses, and are well treated, and pay their way. This is an argument in favor of abolishing the cat in our navy, which it will be hard for its opposers to answer. It shows when the sailor is treated as a human being and not as a brute, men who have self-respect *can* be induced to enter the U. S. service.

Departure of Dr. Duff.—Farewell services in honor of the departure of Rev. Dr. Duff, were held on Saturday morning in the Grand street Presbyterian Church, City of New York. Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, and Rev. Mr. Thomson, of the city, took part in the proceedings. The parting address by Dr. Duff, was feeling and affectionate in the extreme, and moved many of the congregation to tears. About $20,000 has been raised in this country for this distinguished divine, one-fourth of which is said to have been contributed by a gentleman of New York. The money is to be applied to defray the expenses of a College now erecting in Calcutta, under the direction of Dr. Duff.

Mad Dog.—A mad dog seized a passer by in Cincinnati the other day and while he was struggling to shake him off, a blacksmith came out of his shop with a loaded gun, took aim at the dog and fired; when, sad to relate, the barrel burst, tearing away the flesh of the right arm from the wrist to the shoulder, and severely lacerating the sinews and muscles. The dog was afterwards killed; but two lives have been endangered. Hydrophobia prevails to an alarming extent this season in nearly all the principal cities. It would be well for our Mayor to put the muzzling law in force at the earliest opportunity.

Throw Physic to the Dogs.—Philadelphia still maintains her supremacy in turning out more M. Ds., than any other city in the Union. The number for 1853–4 was: Students, 1418; Graduates, 543. Just think of it! *Five hundred and forty-five* men commissioned in one season, to administer physic! Whether Quackdom deserves the blessings or curses of mankind for this "turn out," is a debatable question.

A Valuable Newspaper.—M. D. Potter of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, has purchased the half of that paper from the executor of his former partner for $35,000. This, we suppose, includes the building—a very valuable one. Mr. Potter is now the sole owner. He commenced a few years ago as book-keeper in the establishment.

☞ The New York anti-Nebraska gathering was a failure in point of numbers, and but few of the speakers advertised to address the meeting were present. According to the *Herald*, there were at no time more than a thousand present.

☞ The Governor has vetoed the bill to consolidate the suits against the railroad companies for paying small notes. The following are his reasons:

The act of 1850 imposes upon every corporation that passes a foreign bank note of less denomination than five dollars, a penalty of five hundred dollars, and on every individual a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be sued for and recovered as other debts are recovered, one-half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the county where the offence is committed.

The bill now under consideration does not propose to renew the law of 1850, nor is there anything in it from which it can be inferred that the General Assembly believed its influence to be evil. In my consideration of the subject, I start, therefore, with the assumption that the law forbidding the circulation of small notes from other States is a necessary and wholesome regulation, and that the penalty for its violation is required to give it force and effect. When the Legislature were dealing with the subject, if they had not supposed the act which they found in force to be just and necessary, they would undoubtedly have repealed it at once and forever. But the bill before me not only contains no clause of repeal, but expressly provides against any interference which might impair its future force. Here, then, is a law based on principles undeniably sound, containing provisions necessary to protect an interest so vitally important as the currency, called for at the time of its adoption by public opinion, and consistent with the true rules of public economy, passed by one Legislature, and after four years of experience solemnly sanctioned by another. Shall such a law be executed? To ask the question is to answer it. The affirmative must be the universal response.

This bill declares that "where several suits are brought against railroad or canal companies to recover penalties incurred by violating the 48th section of the act of 1850, the suits shall be consolidated into one, and judgment be given by the Court for only one penalty, together with the costs of all the suits to the time of the consolidation; and all other penalties heretofore incurred, whether sued for or not, shall be remitted and forever released."

This means simply to legalize all the offences which a railroad or canal company may have committed, except one.

But why should one offence be reserved for punishment, while thereat are remitted? If the law has been violated one hundred times, and each time under like circumstances, the excuse which should free the party from thirty-nine penalties ought to be equally valid for the hundredth. If the law be right in one case, it is right in all; and if it be wrong in any, it is mere cruelty to let a person suffer under it at all.

But the bill not only creates this difference between similar offences, committed by the same corporation; but a still more unjust distinction is made between corporations of a particular class, and all other corporations, officers, brokers, and citizens. None but railroad and canal companies are to be favored by the impunity which this bill provides. All other persons and bodies, public and private, natural and artificial, must take the consequences which their misconduct has drawn upon them. I am sensible of the importance and usefulness of railroad and canal companies, and I certainly have no inclination to prejudice them in the accomplishment of the legitimate end for which they were created. But when we are dealing with them for an infraction of law, justice, looking at the question of guilt or innocence, is blind to all difference between them and others. She is no respecter of persons or corporations.

The penalties which it is proposed to remit were incurred (if incurred at all) by the infraction of a plain law, of which the offenders had full notice: and I cannot realize the conclusion, that it would be degrading and humiliating to the State to denounce a punishment for an offence, and then refuse to execute it, while insisting that it is just. It does not consist with her dignity and honor to compromise with transgressors against her statutes. She has threatened, and shall she not execute? She has promised, and shall she not perform? If the statute in question were cruel, unjust, or useless, there could be no objections to its total repeal, such a full remission of all penalties incurred under it. But the General Assembly themselves, who passed this bill, held a contrary opinion, and on this point I concur with them.

And again, the demoralizing influence of the precedent this bill would establish, should not be overlooked. If this kind of legislation be once begun, where is it to end? The railroad and canal companies may violate the act of 1850 again and again, and with more confidence than ever, expect to be again absolved by the Legislature. Other corporations will claim equal favor with quite as much justice. Individuals will have good cause to complain, if they should be punished when corporations are not. If this bill be right, I know not on what ground we can refuse to pass similar acts whenever applied for. How can we refuse to suspend, remit, and lenity to corporations, and refuse like relief to the destitute individual who may be arraigned for passing the only note he has? It would be far better to repeal the law, than thus to trifle with and degrade it.

I object to this bill for another reason. Some of the penalties it proposes to remit are already sued for, and the suits are now pending. I am bound to infer this from the words of the bill. All legislative interference with the regular administration of justice, it may be remarked, is pernicious influence upon the morals of society. It has excited complaint wherever practised, and has generally produced great evil and no good. The legislative and judicial departments of the government must be kept separate, and each, as it is vested to perform its functions without interference from the other. The one is not fitted to do the duties designed to the other. By this bill the Legislature would step in between a judicial tribunal and its suitors, and, in substance, say to the Court, "You may suspend your deliberations on this case—cease to examine the law, and stop the investigation of the facts, for we have determined to dictate the judgment without hearing the parties, without knowing the facts, and without caring for the law. And this we do, not because we would change the law on which the suit is founded, for we think it wise and salutary, and it shall not be repealed, but we interfere for this case alone, merely as a matter of special favor to the present defendants." I submit, that such proceedings would be wholly improper and unjust.

The cases contemplated in the bill may be surrounded by mitigating circumstances, and therefore seem to impose hardships; but the open degradation of the law, and the pernicious tendencies of the precedent proposed to be established, should be held above any private consideration, and certainly above the most liberal humanity to transgressors. It is to be hoped, that the parties may not suffer more than the ends of justice and the vindication of the law may manifestly demand. Certainly I take no pleasure in their misfortunes. But I cannot consistently, with a sense of duty to the State, approve the bill for their relief.

It is to be hoped that the inconvenience in the use of the currency, which is pleaded as an excuse in their case, may be speedily removed. A united effort on the part of the Railroad Companies, Banks and individuals, to introduce small gold and silver into the channels of circulation, it is confidently believed, would accomplish this desirable end. The fact that the adjoining State of Ohio, at the late session of the Legislature, has interdicted the circulation of notes not issued by her institutions, of a less denomination than ten dollars, would seem to suggest the necessity and utility of common effort to remove the difficulties in the way of the administration of our law of 1850. Such an effort, I believe, would succeed in nearly all parts of the State, and succeeding, would exercise a most wholesome influence upon the character of the currency, the interest of commerce and trade, and especially upon the rights and rewards of labor.

WM. BIGLER.

Destructive Fires.—The Imlay Mills, a large flouring establishment at Hartford, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss $80,000—insured for $25,000. At Baltimore, on the same day, a lumber yard and four warehouses were consumed. Loss $40,000—insurance $25,000.

A Strong Resemblance.—Moore, in his Diary, mentions an anecdote told by Croker, as one of the happiest things he ever heard. Fenelon, who had often teased Richelieu, (and ineffectually it seems,) for subscriptions to charitable undertakings, was one day telling him he had just seen his picture. "And did you ask it for a subscription?" said Richelieu, sneeringly, "No, I saw there was no chance," replied the other, "it was so like you."

A California Lake.—The Placerville Herald says that Lake Bigler is one of the curiosities of California. It is a lake fifty miles long and from ten to twenty miles in width, situated between distinct ridges of the Sierra Nevada, and about one and a half miles north of the road to Carson's Valley. According to the Herald, it is a perfect paragon of a lake, a miniature paradise among the mountains.

THE ATLANTIC'S MAILS.

The War.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The following is from Vienna: "Twenty six sail of the combined fleet arrived before Odessa on the 10th. They bombarded it for one hour on the 18th, and during the whole day on the 22d. The magazines of the outer town were in flames. This is official."

Another account, dated Vienna, Sunday, April 30th, says: "Nine steamers of the combined fleets attacked the quarantine port of Odessa. They dismantled four gun batteries, burnt one Austrian (Sta. Catharina) and eight Russian ships lying in the port. The town was bombarded with bombs and Congreve rockets. The cannonade lasted two hours. This is authentic."

According to advices from Constantinople of the 20th, 10,000 men of the combined French and English forces had reached that city. The 33d, 41st, 49th, 77th, 47th and 95th English regiments of the line were stationed at Scutari.

The English and French admirals demanded the surrender of the Russian ships in the port of Odessa. This being refused, the bombardment began from eighteen ships. An attempt to land eighteen hundred men had failed.

A despatch in the Vienna paper *Oest. Correspondenz* states that the Woronzoff Palace was entirely destroyed at the bombardment of Odessa, and that four frigates were severely damaged.

[From the London Times.]

We received the intelligence of the bombardment of Odessa with feelings which are not unmixed with regret. It was to be expected that the first great operation of war in which the combined fleets now in the Black Sea were engaged would inflict a severe blow on the enemy, and would prove with what overwhelming force the naval armaments of England and France are provided.

We shall doubtless learn that the measures taken by the fleets under the command of Admiral Hamelin and Admiral Dundas were of the most effective character, but we must be allowed, without the slightest disparagement to the gallantry of these officers or of the magnificent fleets under their orders, to feel some regret that the first blow in the war should have fallen upon a commercial city, rather than a military or naval port.

We are satisfied, however, that the Russian authorities in Odessa are to blame for having drawn down this terrible calamity on their unfortunate fellow-citizens by an outrage on a flag of truce, which is almost unparalleled in the warfare of civilized nations. (Reference is here made to the firing of the Russians upon the English steamer Furious, with a flag of truce.)

The town of Odessa was founded by Catherine II., after she had extended her dominions, in 1792, to the banks of the Dniester, and in 60 years it has become the emporium of the trade of Southern Russia. Its population, exclusive of the garrison, exceeds 70,000.

The town is built on cliffs, which rise to a considerable height above the sea, and form a sort of amphitheatre round the bay. It is fortified according to the modern principles of defence, and the citadel, on the east side of the town, commands the port.

The port itself is formed by two large moles, one of which is regularly defended by a parapet, with embrasures for cannon. The anchorage in the bay is good, and the water so deep that vessels of the first class lie within reach of the shore.

It seems, however, by the brief account which has reached us from Vienna, that the only practicable harbor was attacked on the 23d by nine steamers of the fleet, and that one small battery was destroyed, and the ships in the harbor burnt.

It is added that the city was bombarded with shells and rockets for ten (or, as another account says, two) hours; but this information has probably been transmitted to Vienna through Russia.

A Constantinople letter states, that a part of the combined fleets was to cruise before Sebastopol, to prevent any attempts of the Russians to the direction of Circassia or elsewhere. The latest accounts tend to show, that Schumla is likely to be the scene of important operations, and that Omar Pacha will there make a stand against the Russians. The English troops are well lodged at Scutari, and are on good terms with the Turks.

Silistria, April 25.—The bombardment had produced no effect. The Russians are expected to attack on May 1st, with 30,000 men, who will cross the river under cover of seventeen heavy batteries. The passage of the river of Ottenitza is expected at the same time.

St. Petersburgh, April 22.—Business almost entirely suspended. Exchange, 344d to 34¼. Great preparations are being made in case of an attack, which seems to be much dreaded.

Copenhagen, April 29.—The steamer Ivar broke our whilst at Kiogo Bay, on board the James Watt.

The Baltic Fleet.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent states that the ravages of the small-pox have proved to be confined to the James Watt, which had four deaths among men. Several English war ships have had their crews vaccinated at Elsinore. The Admiral is off Cronstadt and Helsingfors, and is much undermanned, the capture of merchantmen having still further weakened him. The weather was mild and favorable.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[By Submarine and European Telegraph.]

We have received the following from our correspondent at Vienna, dated Tuesday evening:

"The Duke of Cambridge arrived before Corfu to-day. The Greek insurgents have been defeated between Janina and Preyasa, with the loss of 100 killed, 120 prisoners, 4 guns, and 60 barrels of powder. Grivas has been defeated near Metzovo, and has fled to Thessaly with 16 men. Dissolution prevails among the Greek army. A correspondency in the revolutionary committees. Baron Hess goes to Frankfort in a few days on business connection with eventual military contingencies.

"Dalmatia, April 26.—The Pasha of ——nia, in the Herzegovina, has raised the Landsturm against the Montenegrins.

"Semlin, April 28.—The Turks, as they advanced into Little Wallachia, were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Liprandi's corps will probably attempt to pass the Danube at Nicopoli."

The following despatches are from our correspondent at Berlin. The first is dated Tuesday:

"The ratifications of the Austro-Prussian treaty were exchanged here to-day."

"Copenhagen, Sunday.—The law on contraband has appeared."

Our Paris correspondent sends us the following, dated yesterday evening:

"The Bourses has been very firm to-day, and has closed at a slight rise. The Three per Cents closed at 64f. 40c., and the Four and a half per Cents at 91f. 10c. for the end of the month.

Death of Montgomery, ex-M. C.—James Montgomery, the poet, died suddenly at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, on Sunday, April 30.

Latest from Japan.

A circular from Messrs Nye, Perkins & Co., (received by the Canada) gives some later news from Japan. After alluding to the statement that the Russians had already with their expedition gained what Com. Perry demanded, the circular goes on to say:

It did not appear, therefore, that a Treaty has been conceded as yet, neither that the inferior force of Russia has achieved a success denied to the splendid armament of Commodore Perry, as has been insinuated, but on the contrary, the inference from the first uncourteous, not to say hostile, reception of the Russian Admiral, which was before the account of Commodore Perry's visit at Yedo had reached Nangasaki, may be fairly drawn that with a force less imposing even than others of former years, no better success would have accrued to the Russian Admiral than had waited on other visitors to Nangasaki, had not the moral effect of Commodore Perry's visit near the Capital of the Empire finally reached its extremities.

That this latter hypothesis may be relied upon we are enabled to offer proof of a very direct kind contained in a letter from Lewchew, extracts of which we beg to refer to in the postscript hereto, we add the publication of accounts from Nangasaki, omitting all editorial comment. Referring to this account from Lewchew of the changes observable there in the reception of the squadron as indicating the influence of Commodore Perry's visits to Yedo, we may here remark that we have felt constrained, by the importance of the subject, thus to discuss the question in its new phrase, because we have observed more than one editorial comment intended to detract from the credit due to the United States Government and its able representative Commodore Perry, which, if sent forward uncontradicted may be assured as conveying a correct view of the respective claims of America and Russia.

P. S.—Later News from Japan.—According to the information we have received from an authentic source, sometime after the Russian Admiral had intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived and after entertaining him at a feast on shore, entered upon the subjects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance they stated very candidly, that the Japanese government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations.

In this spirit all the ports of Japan might at once be considered as accessible to foreign vessels, requiring to refit, or take in supplies of wood and water; but to avoid disturbances, the crews must not be allowed to land. This, however, is only confirming what foreigners have already enjoyed, without always fairly acknowledging. With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade could come into operation."

Extract of a letter dated Low-chew, Feb. 6 1854.—"We have been here now over a fortnight, and during that time have been mostly engaged in taking in coal and refiting the ships, four of which have already gone to Yedo, leaving the steamers to convey and escort the Commodore. We have had considerable intercourse with the rulers and more with the people, who are becoming familiar with us. The familiarity of the children in the streets is one of the most apparent signs of progress, for while they ran away from us before in every direction, they now come about us and seem under no restraint. The Commodore went to Shui on Friday, with a large escort, where he was entertained by the Regent, and feasted with a dinner of fifteen courses."

Late from Havana.—*General Pezuela Sustained.—New Regulations about Slaves.*—By late arrival we have important news from Havana. The Spanish government has approved of the conduct of the Captain General, in all that he has done in regard to the Black Warrior. He denies, in terms the most explicit, the reported agreement between the Spanish and English governments, for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, in consideration of England's protection against the aggressive acts of the American government, which, he says, "has perhaps greater obligations to respect the Spanish alliance, agreed to in the cradle of its own liberty. He call it a "detestable invention, false in every point, offensive to his country and its Queen," and says the emancipation "will not now nor at any future period be consummated, while Providence does not extinguish in every Castilian breast the holy sentiments of justice and respect for property *legitimately applied*."

The Captain-General also signifies his intention at all risks to put a stop to the slave traffic, without "further subterfuge or hypocritical deception," and to that purpose issues a decree in six articles, authorizing every plantation suspected of having negroes newly imported, to be searched, and if any are found, they are to be made free and their owners fined.

The annual Connecticut editorial convention will meet at Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, June 7.

The Williams and Forrest libel case closed in New York on Friday, and it is rumored that the jury were equally divided between ten thousand dollars and six cents.

John O'Sullivan, convicted in King county, New York, for the murder of his wife, was, on Friday last, sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment.

A man who advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine adds that it will be found profitable to the "undertakers."

In Europe, the people take off their hats to great men. In this country, great men take off their hats to the people. Cause of the difference, universal suffrage.

The steamer Pike, belonging to the Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis mail company, and recently sunk in the lower Ohio, will prove a nearly a total loss. She was insured for fifteen thousand dollars; valued at twenty-five thousand.

A Russian armed schooner, with eight guns, was at Rio on the 17th of March, bound to the Pacific, to join two Russian frigates now there. It is supposed she is a privateer. Her officers had visited the U. S. Revenue Cutter Jeff. Davis, at Rio, bound for San Francisco.

Freeman, a colored man at Indianapolis, Ia., who had lived there for years, and sustained a good character, was some time since claimed as a fugitive slave by a Kentuckian named Ellington, and kept in prison for a considerable period. After he had proven the charge false and was set free, he prosecuted Ellington for damages. Last week the matter was compromised by his being paid $2,000.

An Absconding Juryman.—"I remember," says Lord Biden, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed, 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the twelfth?' 'Please you my lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he has gone away about some of his business, *but he has left his verdict with me!*'"

A Geologist Nonplussed.—An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady, who was present, declared that she knew of a rock of which he was wholly ignorant. "Name it, madam!" cried Cuvieba, in a rage. "It is *rock the cradle*, sir," replied the lady. Cuvieba evaporated.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Many persons, No. 10

We oft a fortune mate, not make,
Because we neither give or take—
For business timfit and fortune gates,
In *giving* and in *taking*—lies.
Then give and take's a righteous rule,
That should be taught in every school;
It should be known to every trade,
In all their windows wide displayed,
For through all arts that ever came,
We take to *give*, or *give* to *take*.

Now "ALF.'S" fish goods are here at stake:
He says to all the *ready*, *take*;
But since he needs must make and live,
He says to all who *take* them, *give*;
This is his rule throughout his trade;
In best of Teas so nearly made,
In his Straw Goods, so fresh and fair,
And Sauce-pies so rich and rare.
A loss obedience to this rule
Would make a wise man of a fool,
And wise as he has been before,
He daily opens wide his door,
And says to all who pass that way,
(The poor, the rich, the grave, the gay,)
Call in my friends, call once, call all—
Call in my face, both great and small—
Select your fit, and after that,
Just *give* my price and "TAKE MY HAT."

BANNER HAT STORE, 147 Wood st.
myl6 Sign of the American Flag.

☞ A Most Extraordinary Cure Effected BY DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, March 19, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for almost four years with a choking sensation, sometimes so bad as almost to suffocate me; I employed two regular physicians, but to no purpose. I was then persuaded to try a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge. I took two teaspoons full of one dose. It soon began to operate, when it made thorough work. (I had a regular worm factory within me,) I should judge it brought away from me two quarts of worms; they had the appearance of having hurried. I took the remainder of the bottle at two doses. The effect was, it brought away about one quart more, all chopped to pieces. I now feel like a different person.

The above is from a widow lady, forty six years of age, resident in this city. For further particulars, the public are referred to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Thenll, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
myl7:mww 60 Wood street.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—The startling cures of nervous diseased wrought by this marvel-working restorative has awakened the public mind from the apathy with which innumerable disappointments had accustomed it to regard what are called "patent medicines." It is not too much to say, that nothing short of miraculous interposition has ever produced such rapid relief to the feeble and suffering. Thousands of both sexes, whose nervous systems were entirely prostrate, some of whom were bed-ridden, and others merely tottering over the earth's surface, apparently broken in constitution and on the high road to the grave, have been restored, by two or three courses of the Elixir, to robust health. The Agent has the proofs and evidences in his hands, and is prepared at all times to exhibit them. The medicine only requires facts to sustain it. Ladies who for years had been suffering from the worst complications of the peculiar difficulties to which too many of the sex are subject, have been relieved in less than one month; casting off, as if by enchantment, the lassitude, pains, nervous irritation, low spirits and debility, and becoming active, healthy and cheerful. The INVIGORATING ELIXIR is indeed a godsend to the feebler sex—restoring to regularity every intermitted function, and in many instances blessing the despairing wife with maternal joys. Nervous debility in its exciting or depressing weakness, or suffering from constitutional debility, nervousness, dyspepsia, liver disease, or any other disorder that impairs the integrity of the vital function.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, or five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

AGENTS.
O. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

FLEMING & BROS., No 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street;
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City.
myl5:eow&m

BACON—2 casks Shoulders;
2 do Sides;
2 do Hams; for sale by
SMITH & SINCLAIR.
myl6

DIED,

On Tuesday, May 16th, at 9 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. LYDIA, relict of the late Judge Hay, aged 75 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Liberty street, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilson M'Candless has removed his Office to No. 160 FOURTH Street, near Grant [myl7:2w

ORRICE ALBERT.....JACOB GARDNER.
Monongahela Livery and Sale Stable,
(formerly kept by E. H. Patterson.)
ALBERT & GARDNER.

THE subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above Stable, and are prepared to accommodate with the finest CARRIAGES, and the best HORSES, both for saddle and harness.

Gentlemen wishing to have Horses kept in livery, will find superior accommodations at this stable.

New and second hand Buggies constantly on hand, and for sale. myl7:1m

SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.—Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black, Red and Carmine.
Blackwood & Co.'s superior Black Steel Pen Ink.
Jackson & Co.'s do do Fluid.
Whittaker's Patent Ink and Powder.
Harrison's Columbian Ink, Black, Blue, Red, Scarlet and Carmine.
Warren & Co.'s Congress Ink.
Estel & Co.'s Commercial Ink.
Arnold's Machine Copying Ink.
Gargot's French Carmine, a superior article.
Fitzpatrick & Co.'s superior Black Ink.
Also, a general assortment of the best Indelible Inks.
For sale, together with a large lot of other Inks, for sale wholesale and retail by
SAML. R. LAUFFER,
myl7 87 Wood street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. No. —
The United States, at the instance of
William Arnold,
vs. In Admiralty.
Steamboat Quaker City.

To all persons interested—Take notice, that by virtue of an attachment issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, dated the 16th day of May, A. D. 1854, and to me directed, I attached the steamboat Quaker City. In a plea civil and maritime, wherein the United States, at the instance of William Arnold, are libellants, and the owners and Captain of the steamboat Quaker City are respondents: and that the Court have appointed the SIXTH DAY OF MAY, inst., as the time for hearing of said attachment.

myl7:nd WESLEY FROST, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, dated the 12th day of May, 1854, to me directed, I will expose to sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, A. D. 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Jesse Carothers, of, in and to the following described property, viz: "A tract of mountain land, situated in Dunbar township, Fayette county, Pa., on the west side of Laurel Hill, containing about 1500 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Watt & Co. on the north, John Martin on the west, and James and Josiah Paul on the east. The timber thereon is white oak, chestnut, poplar and locust. Two small streams of water run through the land. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Carothers, at the suit of the City Bank of Pittsburgh, and to be sold by
WESLEY FROST, Marshal.
myl7:21w

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.—Received this day—
Theological Essays and other papers: by Thomas DeQuincy.
The Russo Turkish Campaign, with a view of the present state of affairs in the East: by Col. Chesney, with maps.
Critical and Miscellaneous Writings of T. Noah Talfourd, author of "Ion."
Africa and the American Flag: by Commander H. Foote, U. S. N.
The Oath of Office; a Tragedy, in five acts: by Charles J. Peterson.
Received and for sale at
W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO'S
myl1 Cheap Book Store, 75 Fourth st.

WANTED—A situation by a middle aged man as Bookkeeper. Unexceptionable references given. Apply at
FRANCISCUS' Agency Office,
myl7 65 Fifth street, near Post Office.

Valuable Property For Sale.

FIVE HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS situate on Centre Avenue, near Fulton street, and within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. For terms, inquire of
ROSS & SARGENT,
myl7 corner of Wood and Fifth sts.

Just Received This Day:

A WM. DIBBY'S, 181 LIBERTY Street, a splendid assortment of colored and white fancy linen Drillings and Ducks, of the newest patterns, for pants and coats; 10 pieces of fancy Cassimeres; a large stock of Gambroons, Cashmerette, plain and fancy colors; Vestings, Shirts, Bosoms, Handkerchiefs, etc., to be sold very cheap for cash; the largest stock of fancy Summer Clothing in the city, fashionably cut and well made.

N. B.—Clothing in the Tailoring line executed in the best manner at the shortest notice. myl6:1m

Co-Partnership.

WE have this day associated ourselves in the CARPET BUSINESS, at No. 112 Market street, the partnership to date from the first day of January last, and the business will be conducted under the name and firm of W. M'Clintock & Brothers.

WASHINGTON M'CLINTOCK,
ALEXANDER M'CLINTOCK,
GEORGE L. M'CLINTOCK.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1854.—myl6:1m

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect, until 5 o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., for the erection of the buildings of the Western University. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at said office, corner of Fifth and Wood street.

By order of the Building Committee.
JOHN HARPER, Secretary.
myl6:2t

Dividend.

THE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of four per cent. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 22d inst.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, May 15, 1854—myl6:2t

German Canary Birds.

CHARLES HINE has imported, direct from Germany, a very large and superior stock of CANARY BIRDS, (the singing kind) which he will sell on reasonable terms. No. 125 FIFTH Street, next door to Market st. myl6:3t

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.—Miss C. A. ALLEN has just received several lots of Embroidered Skirts, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, and Spencers, which they will sell at great bargains. Also, a fine assortment of new patterns of plain Crape Shawls. myl6

SILKS.—A. A. MASON & CO. will open in a few days some very superior and new styles of plain and striped Silks. myl6

FAST COLORED PRINTS, worth 12½ cents, are now selling at 6¼ cents. myl6

EMBROIDERIES.—A. A. MASON & CO will open in a few days another large stock of Embroideries; comprising more than 120 cartons new styles Chemisettes, Sleeves, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Swiss and Jaconet Edgings, Flouncing, &c. myl6

LAWNS.—We will open in a few days more than 1000 pieces of Lawns, which will be offered to the trade at reduced prices. [myl6] A. A. MASON & CO.

FINE BRIDGE DELAINES.—2000 pieces fine but colored Bridge Delaines, worth 25 and 18¾ cents, we have now selling at 12½ cents. [myl6] A. A. MASON & CO.

NEW CARPETS! NEW CARPETS!—We have just received a lot of Crossley's Patent Tapestry Carpets, consisting of new and elegant styles, which we will dispose of at the extremely low price of 75 cents per yard. Also, a full supply of Three-ply Carpetings, entirely new designs, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be sold lower than any other house in the city.
myl6 D. R. HEADLY & CO.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Porter in a store, or to take care of horses, having had several years experience in the latter business. Apply at
FRANCISCUS' Agency Office,
myl6 65 Fifth street, near the Post Office.

WANTED—A Porter for a hotel in the city. Apply at
FRANCISCUS' Agency Office,
myl6 65 Fifth street, near the Post Office.

RAGS WANTED—For which the highest cash prices will be given. Apply at
FRANCISCUS' Agency Office,
myl6 65 Fifth street, near the Post Office.

DRESS GINGHAMS.—50 pieces of new style Dress Ginghams, for sale by
myl6 A. A. MASON & CO.

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKY, 8 years old;
1 bbl Monongahela Whisky, 8 years old;
10 do do do 7 do;
10 do do do 5 do;
10 do do do 2 do;
50 do do do 1 year;
10,000 Spanish Segars, just received and for sale by
JOHN LITTLE, Jr., Agent,
No. 124 Second street.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, pleasantly situated on Fulton street. The house is comfortably arranged, and contains 5 rooms, hall, pantry, &c., portico and garden in front. The lot is 24 feet front on Fulton by 83 deep on Bedford street. Price $1000.

Terms—$500 in hand, balance in one and two years.
S. CUTHBERT & SON.
myl6 No. 140 Third street.

BROOMS, &c.—200 dozen Eastern Brooms of the best qualities; also Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Reelers, Wash Boards, Step Ladders, Clothes Pins, &c., of every variety, style and price, compising the largest assortment in the city, received and for sale wholesale and retail by
BAILEY & RENSHAW,
myl6 283 Liberty st.

SUMMER BLOOMING PLANTS.—Monthly, Tuberoses, Calicos, Gladiolus, and monthly Pinks for planting in beds of choicest sorts, from the Seed and Apartment Store of
myl5 JAMES WARDROP, Fifth st.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny:

The petition of Edward Riley, of the Second Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth—That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

EDWARD RILEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

J Bowel ser, Wm Bryant, Jas Lemon, Henry Oyerhilton, Thomas Simmons, J R Hartley, Robt H Patterson, John Bolen, O Ramsbot, George Arthurs, John M Irvin, E Y Beggs. myl6

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court