Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 22.

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 FREE COUNTY.

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

Lawyer's Fees.

A case came up in the Supreme Court, sitting at Cincinnati, involving the right of how much a lawyer may bleed a client whom he has rendered very essential service, and one who is able to pay for it. It is a suit brought by Messrs. Johnston & Carrol, against Dr. Fisher W. Ames, for a fee of $2,000, in defending him on his trial for shooting, with intent to kill, James C. Hall, late Postmaster at Cincinnati.

It will be remembered Ames was acquitted, although the facts of the shooting were clearly proven; and, at the time, it was attributed by the press, more to the skill and cunning of his counsel, than to the innocence of the accused. Be this as it may, Judge Johnston, as principal counsel, had so much odium heaped upon him, that he found it necessary to publish a pamphlet defending his course in the transaction. From this fact, and the evidence of one of the witnesses for plaintiff—who declared "a lawyer ought to charge something in view of the newspaper abuse he receives"—we are inclined to think Mr. Johnston felt like patching up with a liberal fee, any rents his conscience may have received. But to this fee Ames' father demurred. A number of old lawyers as witnesses for the plaintiff—declared it to be moderate, while a not quite equal number for the defendant thought it too large by half. The Court decided the matter by awarding Messrs. Johnston & Carrol $2,250 for their services.

This case elicited some rather curious evidence. Several of the witnesses testified that they would have felt insulted at an offer of any thing less than $2,000! Think of that, ye miserable limbs who are content with less than half the sum for a whole year's pettifogging! Another declared that a man of wealth who engages a lawyer of talent in a case like the one under consideration, ought to be ashamed to demur to whatever fee was charged. We think so too. And we also think that a lawyer who, by his "natural cunning," or other endowments, can manage the entire escape of a criminal whose guilt was so patent to all the world as Matt. Ward's, or as that of Ames' is confessed to be, should have a liberal allowance for wear and tear of conscience.

The Presidential Intelligence.

DISTINGUISHED VISITERS.—The N. Y. *Herald* says:—"There is quite a number of celebrities sojourning among us. The summer season generally brings to our city distinguished characters from all parts of the world, and we are gratified to learn that they find the metropolis and its hotels much more munificent than they anticipated. Prince Paul of Wurtemburg, Count Wedgentois, of Germany; ex-President Ceballos, of Mexico; Mr. Stockel, Charge d'Affaire of Russia, and a number of other distinguished visiters from Peru, Chili and Europe, are now for a time at the Metropolitan Hotel, and their levees in the drawing rooms are quite a feature. Prince Paul of Wurtemburg is one of the most celebrated travelers of the age. He has just returned from California and South America, and is now on his way to the East Indies. He is brother to the present reigning Duke of Wurtemburg, and cousin to Queen Victoria. Ex-President Ceballos, of Mexico, has with him about twenty of his countrymen who will be soon again in the ascendant. They are anxiously awaiting the course of events in Mexico, and the result of the contest going on between Santa Anna and Alvarez."

Rev. E. H. Chapin will deliver an oration at the Palace on the Fourth of July.

Gen. Thomas H. Botts died in Fredericksburg, Va., on the 11th inst., aged about 54 years. Gen. B. was one of the leading men of his profession, (law,) and had acquired an extensive practice, when the calamity of a loss of eyesight overtook him in the midst of his usefulness and business. Gen. B. was a brother of John M. Botts, Esq., of Richmond.

The Portland *Advertiser* learns that Lord Elgin remarked to a gentleman of that city, that there was one feature of the reception given him in Portland with which he was particularly pleased—that of a public dinner without liquors of any kind. This, he added, was the first public dinner of which he ever partook which was strictly a teetotal affair, and from the handsome manner in which this passed off, he was satisfied that, for a company called together as that was, it was much better to exclude liquors than to admit them.

Cholera Items.

The hot weather we have had recently is beginning to tell in a most decided manner upon the spread of the cholera. It has even thus early in the season made its appearance in all quarters; and in some instances has assumed an epidemic form. There were fifty-seven deaths from this disease in New York last week, and nine in Philadelphia. In Portsmouth, O., there were thirteen, eight or nine of which proved fatal. Cases have occurred in Nashville, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Charleston and Providence. We now hear of it in Milledgeville. The *Georgian* also understands that Cholera has appeared in Cherokee county, and elsewhere in the northern portion of the State. The Shelby *News* states that the Cholera has appeared in Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky, and that several deaths have occurred. The Louieville *Courier* says the Cholera is prevailing in Bedford, Tenn. Several deaths have also occurred in Maysville, Kentucky. In Litchfield, Conn., it has become epidemic, and in many other places its appearance is noted, but under a milder form.

The principal cause of its fatality in New York and other vicinities where it has assumed a violent form, is the foul condition of the streets and alleys. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection visited some tenant houses and blind alleys in the commercial emporium, with a view of cleansing them, and there found among other filth, cellars and sheds, receptacles of bones in every stage of putrefaction, sending forth a stench almost intolerable; the various rooms overcrowded with human beings, covered with vermin, and living in a state almost beyond belief. Is it all wonderful a disease should become epidemic in such localities? Although cleanliness will not prevent the appearance of cholera, it will at least mitigate the evil by preventing its assuming a violent type. May we not hope that our authorities will look after the sanitary condition of our city in good time? "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—a very homely but true proverb.

☞ The weekly report of mortality in Philadelphia and New York city shows the occurrence of nine cases of cholera—seven of which have been fatal.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Thomas Seay, who recently killed Dr. O'Ferrel, at Appling Court House, Ga., has been admitted to bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

A PITTSBURGHER'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

[We give below a letter from a young friend of ours, now traveling in England. It will be read with interest, as showing the impressions made upon the mind of a Pittsburgher by the many strange sights to be seen in the old country.]

MANCHESTER, June 1, 1854.

GILLMORE:—While in Liverpool I attempted to write to you several times, but at every attempt failed; so now as I am in Manchester, I will undertake to give you a short description of the great manufacturing city of England. Manchester is situated on the river Irwell, in the county of Lancaster. It is 188 miles from London, per North Western Railway, and 31½ from the seaport of Liverpool. At the last census, taken in 1851, the population amounted to 303,358 persons. I understand that within the last fifty years, the business of Manchester has increased with great rapidity, and it is believed that the export of manufactured goods amount now to no less than from twelve to fourteen millions of pounds sterling per annum, which is equal to from sixty to seventy millions dollars. Up to the end of the eighteenth century, the fabrics now termed Manchester prints, were made from yarn spun by the peasantry of the surrounding districts, the limited quantity and deficient quality of which, retarded to a great extent the work of the weavers of the town. The spinning jenny, the power loom, the steam engine, have since made up the deficiency, until the renowned Manchester, the work-shop of the world, has arrived at a state of perfection altogether unequalled by any other manufacturing city.

Amongst the public buildings, the most important is the Exchange, a fine stone structure, which I believe has been recently erected, upon the site of the former Exchange, at the bottom of Market street. The majority of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Manchester and the vicinity, are members. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, consisting of from 500 to 600 of the leading men of the city, hold their meetings in the Town Hall Buildings, King street,—a large and exceedingly handsome structure—and is an association for the protection of trade and manufactures. The Corn Exchange, in Hanging Ditch, is a spacious building, measuring about 80 feet by 70 feet. The Free Trade Hall, in Peter street, is also a large building, and contains one of the finest rooms in the world. It was erected during the agitation of the Free Trade question, and it was here that the thousands of Manchester men met to discuss and ultimately convince Government, that protection must give way, and that a free trade should be opened with the whole world. This building has of late years been occupied as a Concert Hall, but it is now proposed to pull it down, and erect a new and much handsomer one on the same site.

Last Sabbath I visited the Manchester Cathedral—it is a very ancient structure, and a fine sample of old Gothic architecture. It would be useless for me to attempt to give you a minute description of it, as I could not do it justice; will give you a few particulars, however: The foundation stone was laid by the Roman Catholics in July, 1822—making it at the present time 432 years of age—and the building then cost £50,000—equal to $250,000. It now belongs to the Church of England. The service is conducted in a similar manner to ours in Pittsburgh—with a few slight exceptions, viz: Prayers for the Queen and Royal family are substituted for our prayers for the President and Congress, and the responses are chaunted by twelve choristers, placed around the pulpit, and dressed in white gowns, similar to those worn by our ministers during service. There are portions of the church allotted to various charitable schools, such as the Blue Coat School, founded by King Edward VI; the Jubilee, and various others, (of which I will give you a minute description hereafter,) and also to policemen and firemen, a number of whom attend service regularly, in their uniforms. The coming week is Whitson week, and a general holiday in all parts of the United Kingdom, in which there is all kinds of amusements in every place, and no business done whatever. There is a fair to be held here, and the annual races, and many other sights well worth seeing.

I will write you again and give a detailed account of the various scenes through which I will have passed. Truly yours, O. O. G. R.

Vultures at St. Paul's, Minnesota.

The excursionists, on their recent grand trip, complain loudly of the extortion of the St. Paul yankees. From the subjoined account, we strongly suspect these ravenous pioneers are an importation of the Jersey yankee, from the vicinity of Cape May. It is from one of the editors of the Dubuque, at every place we touched during this, our more than Argonautic expedition, the people received us gladly. With firing of cannon they received us—but they fired no cannon at St. Paul. With garlands of evergreen, and flaunting of banners, they received us—but there were no garlands or banners at St. Paul. With vehicles, free of charge, to take us into the interior, they received us, giving us champaigne into the bargain—but at St. Paul there was no champaigne, (which was a slight fault,) while the vehicles were charged at the following rates: a buggy, to carry two persons to the Falls of St. Anthony, eight miles distant, one hour and a half, mean time, $10; a stage, to carry eight persons same distance, same mean time, $25.

Those charges were a great sin, which will be chronicled against these Minnesota cormorants throughout the United States. Other charges were in proportion. A chewing friend of mine entered a store, chose a paper of tobacco—an ordinary paper, you might have bought it for two cents in New York—and they kept the twenty five cents that he threw down, assuring him that there was no change. A drinking friend, requiring some brandy, (to counteract the effects of the Mississippi water,) having a half dollar in his pocket, placed it innocently on the counter, and beheld it swallowed up by the till, or money-drawer, which yielded back not so much as a half dime. The Hudson river is nowhere beside the Mississippi; and even the Long Island Yankees—who, after the money-changer that the Saviour whipped out of the temple, are greediest after lucre—must retire before the people of St. Paul, or they will be assuredly beaten in the contest. St. Paul, Minnesota, stands alone, and unapproached, as the greediest place on the Western Continent. Conversing with a hundred persons of our party, and overhearing the conversation of at least two hundred more, I found the same impression had been conveyed by the treatment we had received.

The same system of extortion pervades every business proceeding. The land is fertile, but very far behind the Illinois prairie land, which you can buy—the best of it, for ten dollars an acre. Within three miles of St. Paul, inferior land is valued at from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per acre. Close to the city it is one hundred and fifty dollars. The fact is, it is in the hands of vulture speculators.

A FAVORABLE SYMPTOM.—A careful examination of the *Gazette* of yesterday morning will show that the epithet, "slave breeding Democracy," does not occur once in its columns. This shows a decided improvement in our venerable and dignified *cotemporary*; and we still have strong hopes, notwithstanding the hot weather. Before the appearance of this favorable symptom, we *had* serious apprehensions that the virus might take an aggravated form on the approach of the dog days!

Decisions under the Post Office Laws.

A postage stamp, cut from a stamped envelope, cannot be used in payment for postage.

A Postmaster, under no circumstances, is allowed to open a letter not addressed to him.

Where letters are mis-sent, it is not lawful to charge postage for forwarding.

All Newspapers having words written on or in them, are subject to letter postage.

To entitle papers to be sent to bona fide subscribers at half a cent each; a full quarters' postage is required in advance.

It is improper for a deputy postmaster to remove the wrappers of public documents franked by a member of Congress.

No paper, or other thing except bills or receipts of publishers, can be sent enclosed in a newspaper without subjecting the whole to letter postage.

Bona fide subscribers to weekly papers, whose post office is in an adjoining county, are allowed to receive papers published in a county in which they live, free of postage.

Any mark with a pen on a circular, such as date or anything of the kind, subjects it to letter postage.

A BIG RATTLESNAKE.—On the 14th ult., Mr. George W. Bowman, on his farm in Bullitt county, Ky., killed a rattlesnake six feet four inches long, and eighteen inches round the body, with twenty-one rattles. It is is believed that this was the largest and oldest rattlesnake ever seen in the Western country.

It is much to the credit of the whig papers of Vermont, that they republish a biography of G. Saxe, which does justice to his genius and literary labors.

It is stated that the Rev. W. Woods, of the Methodist Church North, is to the new territory of Nebraska, on a prospecting tour, as missionary of that order.

The drinking men of Philadelphians now resort to Cars on Sunday; but this will not continue long, as the Mayor is of that city, has resolved to enforce the Sunday law.

Locusts are infesting northern Illinois in myriads. In many parts of that region they cover every shrub, and make the woods vocal with their singing. In that section they are said to have last appeared in the summer of 1838.

Several rows and two murders are announced to have taken place in Pottsville, in addition to the one we reported yesterday. All these disturbances, the telegraph says, have grown out of rum.

In Cincinnati, a few days since, a live scorpion was found in a piece of logwood which came up on the steamer Tweed. It was in a partial torpid state, but when warmed before the furnace doors, it would strike wickedly at any object which was presented.

An organ of the largest class, which cost $7000, has been placed in St. Stephen's church, 28th street, New York. Its dimensions are as follows:—43 stops, 3 banks of keys, 2½ octaves of pedals. It is 45 feet high, 27 feet wide and 16 feet deep, and contains nearly 2500 pipes.

By the new liquor law passed by the Connecticut legislature, no debt contracted for liquor can be collected. This is favorable to the cash system. This beautiful bill forbids the manufacture and sale of hop beer, being in that respect considerably beyond the old law prohibiting beer from working on Sunday.

The New York Tribune admits the doggerel of a rhymester, into its columns, who dubs the American flag, "a flaunting lie," a "polluted rag," marked with "bloody stains," &c. He considers U. S. vessels "pirate decks," and vents sundry other similar epithets, which show the want of patriotism and right feelings in the writer. Shame on both author and publisher!

A spiritual convention which has been in session for some days past in New York, adjourned on Monday. Before adjournment, however, it organized a National Society, called "The Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge." N. P. Talmadge, Judge Edmonds, Juda Fowler, and many other prominent gentlemen from different parts of the country are announced among the officers.

Execution of a Russian Spy in Turkey.

The following statement appears in the Liverpool *Journal*. The same details of the occurrence are also published in the London papers. They were furnished by one of the English correspondents of the London press at Schumla:—

A Russian spy has been executed at Schumla. The details are horrible, and disgraceful to Omer Pasha. They are fit to savages, or worse. This statement is calculated to convince Europe to the expulsion of the brutes across the Bosphorus, even by Russia. The revolting account is as follows:—Three days ago he was conducted by a large body of military from one end of Schumla to the other. Ishmael Pasha, with a large staff, led the way. At a considerable distance came a band of drummers and musicians, playing tunes more suited to a triumphal event than to the tragical affair that was soon to take place. Behind them came some files of soldiers; then the condemned man, walking in the dress of a Bulgarian peasant, his two arms tied with ropes, and held by several kavasses who followed him. The criminal was led out to a spot in view of all present. Ishmael Pasha and his staff alighted. The preparations for the poor fellow's execution were very soon finished—something, in fact, having been done, excepting the binding of the man's eyes, and the tying of his hands considerably tighter.

The Pasha gave the signal to nine soldiers, who were placed at 25 yards from the condemned man, to fire. Three fired first, but only one of their shots took effect. It made him stagger and fall. Another three then fired, with but little more effect; after which, the remaining two discharged their muskets at him. Four balls in all seemed to have struck him; but as he was not dead, three other soldiers were ordered to fall out of their ranks, and to fire upon him. After they had done so, several men went up to the unfilled man, and stuck their bayonets into his sides. He groaned so heavily that the crowd heard him. The want of precision with which the men fired, and the tardiness they showed in doing their work, were very reprehensible, and gave much pain to the foreign officers who had seen military executions in other countries; but the finishing part of the business was little else than revolting to their feelings. Several Turkish officers went up to the mutilated man drew their swords across his throat, and the stoker of the pipe beside him, Dussa, was quietly smoking his pipe, and seemed as unfeeling as if he had been witness-stand, had been present at the Russian army. and was a man of some intelligence.

[From the Cincinnati Atlas, June 16.]

Extraordinary Case of Larceny—Trial of a Kentucky Lawyer.

Quite an excitement was stirred up in the little town of Greenupsburg, Ky., last week, by the arrest and trial of Jefferson Evans, a prominent member of the Greenup bar, on a charge of grand larceny. The *Record* says it was proven on the trial that Timothy Clary, while using some papers he had taken out of his pocket book, laid it down by his side on a bench in the Court House, and afterwards went away and forgot it. Soon after he left, the accused went to the spot Clary had left and sat down on the pocket book, and soon after sitting down, turned over so as to be able to get it from under him and put it in his pocket. He then went up stairs and went into the ante and lodge room, of the Free Masons, closing the door after him. The pocket book was afterwards found in the lodge room with only a part of the money in it, but more was found on the accused. On the trial, counsel for the defence rested their case on the proposition, "*that lost property cannot be the subject of larceny*," and on this point the prisoner made an eloquent speech—making a point from which this account is taken says "he spake as never man spake!" He was acquitted.

The Manifesto Against the Nebraska Bill—Col. Benton not the Author.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, (Benton paper,) June 14.]

Some of the letter writers say there is to be a manifesto issued at Washington City, against the Nebraska bill, signed by all who voted against it, and that Col. Benton is to draw it up. Now if no such manifesto shall be issued, it will have to be admitted that so much of the story, makes Col. Benton the writer of it, is untrue; and if one is issued all who know him and have observed his course, will know that he will have nothing to do with it. His course was clear from the beginning—to do nothing to excite the North against the bill. He kept his opinion about it concealed from the public and only let it be known to his intimate friends, lest he should excite opposition. He left that out of his plan of operations, which was merely to speak against the bill when it came up. And the same, no doubt, will be his future course, taking no hand in exciting opposition to the measure.

Telegraph Items.

WASHINTON, June 20.—Information has been received here of the safe arrival in Kentucky of the slaves found in Ohio, and remanded to their owners.

The Commissioner of Patents has given a decision in favor of the extension of the Morse telegraph patent for a period of seven years, commencing this day.

The amount of drafts upon the Treasury Department last week was $1,154,000.

Judge Merrick, a brother of the ex senator, died in this city yesterday.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday afternoon to consider the appointments for the new territories.

NORFOLK, June 20.—Two thousand bushels North Carolina wheat, of this seasons growth, left here yesterday for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Two night men, named William Deels and William Robinson were suffocated while cleaning a sink in this city last night. The Coroner held an inquest over their bodies, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

IMPERIAL GOSSIP.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial* gives the following bit of imperial gossip:

"The friends of the Emperor, and especially those who are desirous that he establish the Napoleon dynasty, are just now encouraged to hope that the birth of an heir is an event that may possibly be expected. Her Majesty is said to be in an interesting situation. Still her general health is far from good, and her appearance is that of a woman of weak natural constitution, gradually sinking under the effects of the wear and tear of the life she leads. Certain very nice observers affect to discover, in a late imperial decree, placing the infant day schools under the patronage of the Empress, 'as a proof of peculiar affection,' an argument in favor of the rumored situation of her Majesty. If that is the only argument, it amounts to nothing."

Leeches.

The raising and propagation of leeches for many years have been a necessity in France, for the supply furnished of her marshes gave out 30 years ago. Out of her abundance she used to export; and now she is forced to make up her deficiency from abroad. Other countries have in their turn been exhausted—Italy, Germany and Spain; and of late certain districts of Asia have been laid under contribution. Still, all over the world, the yield has been seriously diminished, and prices have risen to such a point that the poor cannot pay them; and the hospitals even are alarmed. The Academy of Medicine has voted prizes to persons who would discover methods of propagation; and lately a sum was placed in the hands of the Prefect of the Seine, to make experiments with a model leechery in the suburbs. A. M. Borne has just sent to the Academy an account of his establishment at Rambouillet, where he seems to have met with extraordinary success in encouraging the reproduction of "his pupils," as he calls them. They are fed three times a year; they bury themselves in the earth late in the autumn, and pass the winter in a state of torpor. They mate early in the spring—on St. Valentine's Day, probably—and lay their cocoons in May to hatch in September. The young ones are fed upon the less substantial blood of calves. They are extremely voracious, and in two years weigh ten times their primitive volume. M. Borne has built conveniences for the reception of the cocoons, and for their artificial incubation. By care and tenderness he has succeeded thus far in preventing any epidemic or sudden mortality in his reservoirs. The leech is very apt to be carried off by prevalent disorders, and history mentions the loss of a colony of 18,000 in one winter,—of the destruction of 60,000 by a hard frost, and of the consumption of 200,000 in Goloque by a flock of wild geese. M. Borne has taken extraordinary precautions against any invasion of the sort. In the middle of his ponds is a light-house or look-out, where a man is constantly stationed, armed with guns and other means of defence; the edges of the ponds are guarded in such a way as to keep out all aquatic enemies, such as water-rats, moles and frogs; traps are set for the trochetes, glossiphonies, hydrophiles and dytiques, which nourish a traditional animosity toward all leeches. Marauders and poachers are also keenly watched. In short, M. Borne hopes soon to be in a position to furnish France a supply sufficient to render any further importation useless; and later he expects even to be able to export for his own account.—*Paris Corr. N. Y. Times.*

[From the Washington Star.]

The Price for Cuba.

Those persons who are writing from Washington to the press with the view of prejudicing the country against the acquisition of Cuba, are harping on a story saying that the friends of the measure in public life, entertain the idea of having the United States Government offer three hundred millions of dollars for the Island. No one has a better opportunity than ourself to ascertain precisely the views of the friends of the measure on such a point, for a day rarely indeed passes, in the course of which we do not converse with some one on the subject who is as well posted upon it as it is possible for any one to be. Up to this time, we have yet to hear the first suggestion from any such leader, which the impression that the idea of going much beyond the original offer of Mr. Buchanan is dreamed of by any of them. That offer was one hundred million dollars, it will be recollected. Among the unthinking advocates of Cuban annexation around us, the notion of paying the American money for the Island is very unpopular; the belief being very general, that if we wait a time, the inevitable tendency of approaching events will cause the ripe pear to drop into our lap without money, and without price. But that policy involves tacit encouragement of filibustering on the part of this Government, those who value that pearl above price—our national honor—however, listen to no such suggestion. We need hardly add, that this class comprehends nine-tenths of the public men of the country who are for the acquisition.

The fact that every succeeding steamer from Havana is now bringing to our shores numbers of old Spaniards as well as Creoles, with their hearts blistering with dissatisfaction with their Government, has opened the eyes of all the public men here to the fact that, at this moment, the feeling for revolution is much more general and ripe than in this country on the 4th of July, 1775. Hence the indisposition of those first above referred to, to offer for that which they feel assured we may soon easily secure through a revolution on the Island. Men of prudence and true national chivalry, however, take a very different view of the subject, and are willing to have the American Government pay quite up to, if not a little beyond, the worth of the Island's true value, as denoted by Mr. Buchanan's tender. Their wish is to clear our national skirts of the dishonor of even *seeming* to seek to defraud Spain of what she has so long possessed, more especially at a season in which she stands, perhaps, in greater need of available means than at any previous period of her history, as chequered as that has been. We bought the Louisiana territory for twelve millions, and if but by way of showing Spain that we are not what she may take us to be, we have in our hands, honestly, honorably, will be quite willing to have this Government pay twelve millions more than for that Island, as the great and important purchase from Napoleon cost us.

FILING IT UP.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court at Noblesville, Ind., the case of Blair vs. McVey, for crim. con., was tried. The jury found a verdict, upon which judgment was rendered against the defendant for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars! The case is to be taken to the Supreme Court.

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills.**—A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

PITTSBURGH, November 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business, to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and one box of Liver Pills, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will complete her a perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Thrall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S.—As 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.,
60 Wood street.

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—"In time of peace prepare for war" is a sound maxim; in time of health prepare for sickness, is an aphorism no less wise. Spring, with its freshness, its vitalizing atmosphere, its cheering influences, is now with us; but summer, and with it its perchance, that dread scourge, the Cholera, approaches. Let all whose physical organization is sensitive and delicate, fortify their systems against the enervating heats of the coming season by a course of that most powerful, incuous and infallible of all restoratives and tonics, DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. As a cure for all nervous and functional diseases, in both sexes, its fame is co-extensive with the Union; but be it remembered that as a *preventive* it is no less valuable. It gives to the animal powers a restorant force that enables it to pass scatheless through the fiery furnace of contagion, or, in the event of an attack, to conquer the malady. Add vigor to the frame *now*, for there is no saying how soon it may be required. It is among the feeble, the torpid, the depressed, that epidemics reap their harvests of death. If, therefore, you are affected with any phase of nervous disease, or with any affection of the stomach; if you are depressed in spirits, or enfeebled in body; if, in short, you are in a condition which renders you peculiarly susceptible to unhealthy influences, resort to this great invigorant, alterative and antiseptic, in which, under Providence, fullness of years is offered to the feeble, and a "happy issue" out of their difficulties to all who suffer from shattered nerves and weak digestive organs.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. O. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

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

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS, No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. je16:daw

☞ **Old Sores, Ulcers;** and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints. ☞ See advertisement. je16:lndaw

☞ **Pantaloons.**—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the Garment, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season. E. GRIBBLE,
Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
240 Liberty st, head of Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Pittsburgh Trust Company.**—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Trust Company will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, June 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take action on the acceptance of the bill passed by the last Legislature for extensions of Charter.

je16:td JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

☞ **Citizens' Insurance Company, PITTSBURGH, JUNE, 16, 1854.**—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, upon the Capital Stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 19th inst.

je17:2t SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

☞ **Scrofula.**—It is due to KIESE'S *Petroleum* to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestage of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIES'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in *Tumors, Piles, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight*, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1853, to which is also appended the certificate of Dr. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best Physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as everything else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I st once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kiese's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of indolent ulcers and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use where other medicine had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. jel7:6dw.

☞ **Indigestion and Liver Complaint** CURED BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. DICKINSON, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. J. M. KIER—*Dear Sir:* Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, on Rock Oil. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved; and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. 3m:jel7 oct22

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET.
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHARLES A. COLTON, Secretary. JAMES S. HOON, President.

This Company makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss and Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies insured at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

James S. Hoon,	Wm. S. Haven,
Samuel M'Clurkan,	James D. McGill,
William Phillips,	Alexander Bradley,
John Scott,	John Fullerton,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	Robert Galway,
John M'Alpin,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County
Wm. F. Johnston,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
James Marshall,	Hiram Stows, Beaver.

jel:6m

☞ **Strange Development.**—Scepticism men march of progress is onward; persons Bald, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn that science and long research combined, have brought before the public the greatest wonder of the age, in the article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from falling. See circular to be had of the Agents, giving full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles. Sold by C. H. FISHER & CO. Proprietors,
57 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—

Fleming Bros,	Fonda, Williams & Co.
R. E. Sellers,	G. H. Keyser,
Joel Mohler,	Ben. Page, Jr.,
	J. H. Cassel.

Allegheny city.—L. A. Beckham, Pressly & Means, J. Fleming.

Birmingham.—A. Patterson, John G. Smith. japr6

☞ **ASSOCIATED Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.**—J. K. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Office: No. 99 Water street.

DIRECTORS.

J. K. Moorhead,	W. J. Anderson,
R. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
C. H. Paulson,	William Collingwood,
R. R. Roberts,	John M. Irwin,
Joseph Keys,	Wm. Vilkinson,
	David Campbell.

jel2

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—H. D. KING, President; SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.

Office: 84 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Lastner, jr.,
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Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
R. Walker,	W. Concomanaher,
Robert Graham,	William B. Hays.

John Shipton. dec28

☞ **CASH INDUSTRIAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pennsylvania.** CAPITAL, $100,000. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

President—Hon. AUGUSTUS O. HEISTER.
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William F. Fahnestock,	John B. Guy,
Harvey Rollman,	Jacob Peters,
John Walker, jr.,	William Colder, jr.,
Jacob S. Haldeman,	Aaron Borchman,

RUSSELL & OAKES, Agents,
Office, in Lafayette Buildings,
(entrance on Wood street.)

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Dr. L. Scheeco, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. Rezo, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny City, are the attending Physicians to the above Institution, for the first quarter of 1854.

Applications for admission may be made to them at all hours at their offices, or at the Hospital at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Recent cases of accidental injury are received at all hours without form. jel0:2t

☞ **TEAGER,** 110 MARKET street, Pittsburgh, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY AND STAPLE VARIETY AND DRY GOODS, offers to city and country dealers as large and well selected stock of Goods as any Eastern house, and same prices, thus saving freight, time and expenses. jel3:2t

☞ **H. O. F.**—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley.

MERCANTILE ENTERPRISE, No. 87—Meets first and third Friday of each month.

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The regular meeting of Angerona Lodge, No. 209, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. (jly7

☞ **Glass Premiums—Duff's College.**—The usual handsome Premiums will be awarded at an examination of the Classes in this Institute, on FRIDAY NEXT, for the greatest proficiency in Book keeping, Penmanship, and Mercantile Law. je13:w

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS OF CITY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first and third WEDNESDAY of every month, at the FLORIDA HOUSE, Market street. By order,

je13 JOHN YOUNG, JR., Secretary.

☞ ATTENTION! S. L. O.—You are hereby notified to attend at your Armory, on