# Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....JUNE 24.


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 PIKE COUNTY.

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

## FEATS OF THE TELEGRAPH!

The importance of the telegraph, as a speedy means of receiving intelligence, is now admitted by every one. We are in daily receipt of despatches containing important news from three to five hundred miles distant, which are received in an incredibly short space of time! Let us submit a few facts.

On Tuesday afternoon a destructive fire and loss of life occurred in Philadelphia. It was important news, and as a consequence the wires did their duty nobly, sending it a distance of *three hundred and sixty-one miles* in about *twenty-two hours after the conflagration.* To be sure, if the Pittsburgh press had had a correspondent on the ground, the information would have been received considerably earlier by mail; but the press of this city had no such correspondent and we are duly thankful therefore for what we got.

The fire at Hollidasburg was published in the Philadelphia papers of Wednesday afternoon; but we have no thanks to render on this score, as it did not come at all by telegraph.

A despatch from Cincinnati, published yesterday morning, contains the report of a case that occurred on Wednesday, and a full account of which was received in the Cincinnati papers, by the 8½ o'clock mail on Thursday evening. These are only a few of the grievances, but are sufficient to show that a screw is loose somewhere—either in the neglect of the reporters for the associated press to furnish the news at the proper time, or of the operators in sending them. In some instances it may be the former; but from reliable evidence that has come to our knowledge, we are satisfied the neglect in nine-tenths of the cases lies with the operators. As despatches are now received, they could be often anticipated by Uncle Sam's slow coach, and are often so anticipated. The nuisance is one that not only affects proprietors of newspapers, but the whole reading public, and should therefore be abated for the benefit of the public.

**The Knud Iverson Monument Fund.**

Our readers will recollect the universal sympathy created in the public mind, by a story started in Chicago to the effect that a little Norwegian boy of that city, named Knud Iverson, had been drowned by some larger boys for refusing to steal. It was soon after contradicted, and a fierce newspaper war arose out of the matter, some of the editors charging it to be a fraud got up by the *Press* of that city. Before this took place, however, a proposition was made to erect a monument to "the noble boy," and so great was the admiration felt for this supposed little martyr to truth, that vast numbers of little and big children throughout the country sent their mite, until a fund of $1,579 89 had accumulated.

But now arose a difficulty: If Knud the martyr, was a myth, as many persisted in declaring, and the story got up a hoax, to gull an only, too credulous public, the erection of a monument would do no good, but help rather to perpetuate the fraud. It was therefore determined to appoint a committee of leading citizens to examine into this singular example of virtue. That committee has just made its report, and they came to the conclusion that there "is not sufficient evidence to challenge undoubting belief," and hence, under the circumstances, they recommend that "the money be returned to the donors."

Thus has the whole story ended in smoke, destroying a text for many valuable Sunday School sermons. As few of the contributors to the fund will care about having it returned, we suggest they recommend the committee to appropriate it to the Washington Monument Fund. That praiseworthy enterprise is now languishing for want of the needful; and besides, it would be a near approach to their original intention—it would go to erecting a monument to "the boy who could not tell a lie."

THE AFRICAN EXODUS.—In 1850 there were 910 colored inhabitants of Harrisburg. By a census just completed it appears there are now only 805—a decrease of 105 in four years. During the same time the whites increased from 6,924 to 11,217—or 4,293. The exodus of the descendents of Ham is supposed to arise out of the enactment of the fugitive law and a fear on their part of being returned as "fugitives from labor."

CRUEL SUSPENSE.—The Washington *Star* of the 21st, states upon authority, in which they place implicit confidence, that neither of the Nebraska and Kansas appointments of any grade, nor the New York appointee for the district attorneyship, have yet been determined on. Hence the story put in circulation of the nomination of a Pennsylvanian as one of the Governors cannot be true.

☞ It is now stated that the story going the rounds of Patrick Henry's youngest son dying in indigence, was manufactured out of whole cloth, and had its origin in the promptings of malice. Nathaniel Henry, the youngest son of the orator, has been dead about three years. He died poor, but his poverty was an honorable poverty, and his last days were cheered by the kind attentions of attached friends and relatives.

☞ General Cass, in his great speech, delivered on the 13th inst., in defence of President Pierce's veto of Miss Dix's Insane Land Bill, paid a just tribute to the Homestead Bill, which he called not only the great measure of the session, but of the age. It is thought the measure will undoubtedly pass the Senate, as it has already the House. We give an extract from the speech in another column.

☞ Wm. Wilson, a white man and two negroes named Warner and Arch, were executed in Woodford county, Ky., on Saturday last, for the murder of a man named Peter Teaker. When asked why they should not be hanged, the two former remained silent, and Arch protested his innocence. Another negro named Alfred, who was also to have been executed for the same crime, escaped from jail a few days before.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of this institution takes place at Carlisle, Pa., on the 13th of July. The Rev. Wm. Milburn, chaplain to Congress, will deliver the annual address before the Union Philosophical Society, and Rev. Thomas Bowman, the address before the Belles Lettres Society. Two of the graduates will leave in the fall for China as missionaries.

ANOTHER HARTFORD CONVENTION.—A Convention meets at Hartford, Connecticut, on June 22d, for the purpose of devising the best means for enforcing the prohibitory liquor law.

☞ Josiah Holbrook, Esq., of Washington, well known for his scientific writings, &c., was accidentally drowned at Lynchburg, Va., on Monday.

☞ The accepted bids for the New York Canal loan ranged from 117 to 120, which is a large and satisfactory premium.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.]

*Misrepresentations of the Opposition Press—Opposition to the Reduction of Tariff—Delay not Improbable—Northern Abolition Journals Advocating Secession—Meeting of Congress—Busy Day—Mr. Bell—Steamship Contracts—Naval Reform—Redress Demanded for Insult to Mr. Borland—Message Transmitting the Mexican Treaty.*

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1854.

The opposition press throughout the country, ever ready to carp at or misrepresent the administration, allege that the proposed modification of the tariff is not designed to reduce the revenue, and relieve the people from taxation; but rather to effect an accumulation of money, to be used to aid in the acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase, or by an aggressive war. They say that a reduction in the rate of duties will cause an increase of importations, and an increase of revenue accordingly. This position is correct in making a change from the protective or prohibitory system to one based upon the revenue principle; but it is evident that a reduction of the rate of duties amounting to one-third, while the revenue system prevails, would not be followed by so great an increase of importations as to make up the loss occasioned by the reduction. Importation may be stimulated somewhat, but not so greatly as to produce the result these wise men predict. Such an argument, too, is a new one for protectionist papers to urge. The secret of this misrepresentation of the proposed modification is, that the opponents of the administration do not desire any reduction themselves, and they hope that, if the accumulation of surplus revenue is not checked, its distribution among the States will be an unavoidable necessity. The Democratic party will thus be thwarted in its efforts to approximate more closely to a system of free trade, and be compelled to adopt a measure distasteful to it. That the effect of the bill will not be such as represented by its opponents, will be apparent from the fact that the proposed duties on such important articles as Cotton Fabrics, Sugar and Molasses, Cigars, Tobacco, Linens, Silks, Woolens, Iron, Leather, Drugs, and many others of general consumption, which now pay thirty per cent., will be twenty per cent., and in some instances less; while that in *toto* goes on the list. The average reduction will amount to at least twenty per cent. upon the rate of duties now paid.

It is not regarded as very probable that this modification of the tariff will become a law during the present session, nor is it very desirable. The result of the investigations of the Committee of Ways and Means is now before the country, and can very properly be submitted to the consideration and examination of the people during the summer recess. A measure so immediately affecting the commercial interest of the country, should not be pressed hastily, nor without a sufficient notice to enable all persons interested to prepare for the change. Its passage, too, is rendered less urgent by the amount absorbed in the payment of the public debt, and the expected payment of ten millions to Santa Anna, under the treaty recently entered into with the Mexican Government. The consideration of the measure can be resumed at the next session of Congress, when every member will be prepared to act upon it understandingly, and to the satisfaction of those he represents.

It is really amusing to see those northern journals that were loudest in the denunciation of Southern secession a few days ago, now talk of dissolving the Union on account of the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. When a Southern proposed to make the Wilmot proviso a leading feature in the organization of all Territories, the South felt that it was a denial to them of their equal rights under the constitution, that it was a premeditated insult; hence, many Southern men talked of redress, and some, even more ardent in their feelings, urged secession as the proper means of redress. But more considerate counsels prevailed; the Wilmot Proviso was not passed, and the South soon acquiesced in the settlement of the pending question. Now, those violent opponents of Southern secession are counselling resistance and invoking a spirit of disunion at the North, and for what? Not for any threatened denial to them of their equal rights, but because they could not have an exclusive privilege to settle the Territories and control the action of the Government. Their violent counsels, however, indicate unerringly that public opinion is rapidly recognizing and acquiescing in the correctness of the principles embraced in the Territorial bill; nothing short of this will serve to keep up an excitement against it. As in the South in 1850, so in the North now—sober public opinion will soon make itself felt in support of correct principles.

The House on Monday passed a joint resolution fixing the meeting of Congress hereafter for the first Monday in December—a month earlier than the present time of meeting. Some twenty or thirty years ago, the two Houses commenced their session—at the time now proposed, but as they dawdled along back to the day originally fixed upon by the framers of the constitution, it is to be presumed that the people did not endorse the new arrangement. The effect of this innovation will be to add two months to the length of each Congressional term.

The lower House had a busy day of it yesterday. The Minnesota Railroad bill was passed; also, the resolution giving each member over a thousand dollars extra pay in the shape of books and Mr. Cullom and Mr. Churchwell, members from Tennessee, came near quarreling in personal conflict. To-day, both gentlemen begged pardon of the House for the violation of decorum, and the matter is dropped. Nebraska was at the bottom of it. Mr. Senator Bell voted for an amendment to the original territorial bill, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to repeal the Missouri Compromise Act, and finally voted against the Nebraska bill because it contained this identical provision. He is looked to as available for the next Presidency, and hence his friends are exceedingly careful of his reputation.

A bill has been reported to the House providing for a weekly mail service to California, and discontinuing the contracts under which the mail is now carried to San Francisco. This matter of steamship contracts has attracted a good deal of attention, and a committee of the House has given it pretty thorough investigation. Mr. Mace promises some astounding disclosures concerning them when the subject is brought up. He is prepared to show that not one of the steamship contracts has been faithfully performed, and that they should be forfeited. One thing is certain that the Government is now paying four times the amount necessary, and that for a small service, always anticipated two or three days or more by private enterprise.

The Senate on Monday passed to a third reading the Naval Reform Bill, but yesterday a motion was made to reconsider, with a view to some amendment. These amendments were acted upon and passed to-day, and the bill will now go to the House of Representatives. As it is identically the same bill as that agreed upon by the committee of the lower House, it is confidently expected that it will also receive the sanction of that body. This will be a first step in advance in the cause of reform and efficiency.

The Navy Department has sent the United States steamer Cyane, Commander, Hollins, to San Juan, to demand apology from the authorities for the insult offered to Mr. Borland, while exercising diplomatic functions in Central America, and to require a pledge against future offences of the same sort. Capt. Hollins is one of the most gallant and efficient officers in the Navy, and will be pretty sure to secure compliance with all his demands, if he can find any authorities whom he can hold responsible for this offence.

The President to-day sent a message to the House, transmitting a copy of the treaty with Mexico, announcing the assent of Santa Anna to the treaty in its present shape, and requesting an appropriation to enable him to carry out its provisions. The time limited for its ratification is the 30th instant. This matter will receive the immediate attention of the two Houses, and the required appropriations will be promptly made. The treaty has already been published in the newspapers.

A LOOKER ON.

☞ Here is a romantic incident, as related in a letter from Washington:

"A handsome young lady, closely veiled, took a seat in one of our trains of cars. On approaching Baltimore, she desired the conductor to let her alight a square or two this side of the depot. She was told that it was unusual to stop the train at a point so close in. The fair one remonstrated, and the conductor consented to have the speed slackened and assist her off. It was done. Subsequently, it is ascertained that the lady's parents desired her to marry a young gentleman of this place whom she did not fully approve of. She therefore wrote to a more successful lover in Baltimore, who met her at the place referred to—the happy couple proceeded to the house of a minister—were married, and continued en route for New York."

## GEN. CASS ON THE HOMESTEAD.

The following is an extract from the speech of Gen. Cass in defence of the veto of Miss Dix's bill. The General is a true and able friend of this great measure:

The duty of profitably managing the domain, and of rendering it more valuable, thus increasing the inducements to emigrants to purchase, justifies any disposition honestly effecting this purpose. It does so in the words of the President by "augmenting the value of the residue, and in this mode encourages the early occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer." It began during the administration of General Washington, when an act of Congress was passed granting three tracts of land in the North-Western Territory to Isaac Zane—one where Zanesville now is, another where Lancaster is, and a third opposite Chillicothe, in consideration of his marking and opening a road (a bridle path rather) from Wheeling to the Ohio river, opposite Limestone, now Maysville, in Kentucky. It is upon the same ground of increasing the value of the property, that grants for the purposes of education, of settlement, of defence, and for many other objects of a similar nature have been made in the public domain, and may be constitutionally defended, and in like manner the *great bill of the session*, of the age rather, the homestead bill, making provision for granting a tract of land to every man, who will occupy and improve it for five years, becomes as constitutional, as it is just and wise.

A proposition earnestly advocated by Andrew Jackson and by Daniel Webster must have some claims to favor, and is hardly a fit subject for the sneers and denunciations it has provoked here and elsewhere. Its friends may pass them by, unharmed by vituperation, and not fear to do right, because charged by those, who find the rule of conduct for others in their own breasts, with being mere demagogues, while seeking to do justice to all, whether rich or poor. I believe, if this homestead bill passes, as I trust it will, that it will form a marked era in the history of our country, accelerating the progress in all the elements of power and prosperity. It will add to our population, to our productive resources, to our strength, and, above all, to the contentment of our citizens, furnishing new and powerful motives to rally round a Government, in its hour of danger, which offers to them the noble example of beneficence, instead of taxation; and which thus aids in fulfilling the great injunction to "replenish the earth and subdue it"—an injunction, which, if not facilitated by such a measure, would be delayed and disobeyed, it may be for centuries in, much of our public domain, which would remain a waste or forest, instead of being covered by a happy and thriving population.

I have been gratified in finding, that the doubtings of the wise and good, as I understand them, respecting the objects of this bill within the constitutional powers of Congress; and this belief has been fortified by the consideration, that in the examination of the grants heretofore made, the President enumerates but two, those to Kentucky and Connecticut, which he considers clearly unconstitutional. Among those not disavowed are the grants made by the Florida settlement law, by which a tract of one hundred and sixty acres was secured to every man, who should occupy it for three years. And also by the Texas settlement law, by which a tract of six hundred and forty acres, or less, according to circumstances, were promised after an occupation of five years. Like grants, though on a smaller scale, were made to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis, and also to the Ohio company for actual settlers, and in other cases, not necessary to be particularly referred to.

But, sir, there are other considerations, not indeed legally binding, but which appeal strongly to Congress in favor of its action upon this subject. And of those considerations arise out of the moral duty of the United States, as a great land owner, to do something towards the progress and improvement of a country, whose advance has added, is yet adding, so much to the value of the property of the Government. As I shall recur to this branch of the subject again, I merely touch it here.

## A Reverend Rogue.

A scoundrel living near Lebanon, Ill., and who claims to be a Methodist preacher, married some time since, a respectable widow lady, with a daughter about 14 or 15 years of age, whom he soon afterwards seduced. The citizens determined to lynch him, but on going to his house they found it firmly barricaded. He at length agreed to submit if they would promise to inflict no other punishment than a coat of tar and feathers. This was finally agreed to, and upon gaining admission they found the fellow stripped and ready; but what was the astonishment of the impatient mob to find the tar would not stick. *The fellow had greased himself*, in anticipation of the punishment. Some genius in the crowd happily suggested sand and ashes, which was adopted and found to succeed admirably. The St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following version of the affair:

He tampered with his own step-daughter, seduced her, and had issue by her. Before the conjugal honeymoon was apprised of the matter, the child, from some cause or other died, and was secretly buried in some out of the way place by him. Last week the whole matter came to light. The citizens gathered, held a hasty consultation, and proceeding to his house, seized, pinioned, and tarred and feathered him, advising him then to decamp. A serious proposition was entertained at first to kill him outright, and it was only at the earnest pleadings of the more sober members of the party that his life was spared. Being released, the miscreant made his escape, not without injury, and caused the principal actors in the lynching to be arrested. They were arraigned before some magistrate at Belleville, but the prosecutor having had time to consider the matter more dispassionately, and reflecting that by his course he was at least inviting a criminal prosecution, refused to appear against them. Our informant adds that he has a farm somewhere in the vicinity of Lebanon, and heretofore had maintained a fair enough character. The citizens have given him until after harvest time to make his preparations for a removal.

A RELIC OF WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, while on a visit to Col. Wade, of Ipswich, was shown the following letter from the "father of his country:"

HEAD QUARTERS,
ROBINSON'S HOUSE, Sept. 28, 1780.

*Col. Wade*—Sir: Gen. Arnold has gone to the enemy. I have just now received a line from him, enclosing one to Mrs. Arnold, dated on board the "Vulture." From this circumstance, and Col. Lamb being detached on some business, the command of the garrison for the present devolves upon you. I request you will be as vigilant as possible, and as the enemy may have it in contemplation to attempt some enterprise, even to-night, against these posts, I wish you to make, immediately after receipt of this, the best disposition you can of your force, so as to have a proportion of them in each work on the west side of the river. You will see or hear further from me to-morrow.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A SON RUNNING AWAY WITH HIS FATHER'S WIFE.—On Sunday morning, a man about thirty years of age, accompanied by a woman aged twenty-seven, and two children—representing themselves as husband and wife—made application to Mr. Thompson for relief. They stated that they were just from Canada, having come over by the boat, and were destitute of means hence, the appeal for aid. Mr. Thompson kept them during the day and the succeeding night, and then told them that if they persisted in asking aid, he should be compelled to send them to the county house. Upon this they left. Nothing further was heard from them till several days after, when an old man arrived from Canada in pursuit of them, stating that the woman was his own wife, and that the man was his son by a former one!

Whether he succeeded in tracing the fugitives we have not learned, but should he, we should infer that the meeting between father and son must be rather embarrassing. What the woman must feel, who is said to have been rather smart and intelligent, is more than we can pretend to determine, though the presumption is that she would be fully equal to the occasion.—*Rochester American.*

☞ LIQUOR LAW AMENDMENT IN RHODE ISLAND.—Previous to the adjournment of the Rhode Island Legislature, an important amendment to the Liquor Law was passed, authorizing the arrest, confinement and fine of any person found drunk in any of the towns of the State; but if such intoxicated person shall disclose the name of the person who furnished the liquor with which he got drunk, and shall give evidence against said person, he may be discharged from imprisonment; and persons furnishing intoxicating liquors, giving or selling, are liable to prosecution. The vote for the bill stood 48 yeas to 12 nays.

☞ It is said that a regular vein of nitre, believed to be unique in its character, has been discovered in Bradford county, Pa.

## FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A meeting, between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, attended by their respective ministers, was to take place on the 9th inst., at Teschean, on the Saxony frontier. It was suspected that the meeting would not increase the cordiality of Austria towards the Western Powers, especially as it has transpired that Count Westez is the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Nicholas. It is, however, stated, that Prussia had sent a note advising Russia to accept Austria's invitation to withdraw from the Turkish Principalities.

There is a rumor that Russia is inclined to authorise Austria to propose an armistice.

Important movements are also discernable among the German States. At a conference of eight governments, recently held at Hamburg, it was unanimously resolved, that it is the intention of all the German States to adhere purely and simply to the convention of April the 20th, if it be submitted to the Diet. At the same time, there was drawn up the basis of a note to Austria and Prussia, if those powers shall further consult the Diet. The note agrees to defend the Austrian and Prussian territories if menaced by Russia, provided Austria and Prussia will agree to defend Germanic territory with their whole force instead of their contingencies against Invasions. But the German States demand the right to reconsider before engaging in any act of aggression. Bavaria is the negotiating power between the parties.

France and England have notified the government of Morocco of their war with the Russian empire. The Emperor replied that no Russian flag shall enter Moorish ports during the continuance of the war.

The *Arauto* (semi-official journal) states that Portugal will, if possible, maintain entire neutrality.

Prussia has forbidden the export of ammunition.

Kossuth made an eloquent speech in Sheffield, on the nationality of Poland, and the London *Times* has an editorial endeavoring to counteract its effect.

Ten thousand sabres were taken from the Tower of London, to equip an equal number of Turkish cavalry.

Lord Howden, the British Minister at Madrid, is to have a command in the East. He is succeeded by Mr. Otway.

Both branches of the Baltimore City Councils have passed by a two-thirds vote the Railroad Consolidation Bill, recently vetoed by Mayor Hollins.

A woman, walking on the track of the Vermont Central Railroad, near Montpelier, was run over, on Monday afternoon, and instantly killed. The usual signals were given, but not heeded by her.

A recent writer asserts that the less a man knows, the wider he carries his mouth open. He says it is impossible for an ignoramus to keep his jaws closed, as it is for a sick oyster to keep his shell shut.

Dr. W. L. Breckenridge has resigned the pastorship of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville, with the view of accepting the Presidency of Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo.] Dr. B. has been pastor of the First Church for more than twenty years.

United States Commissioner Carpenter publishes a long communication in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, denying the constitutionality of the portion of the fugitive slave law, making it the duty of commissioners to issue warrants and hear cases. He says he has refused, and will continue to refuse, to issue warrants.

A citizen of Delhi township, Hamilton county, Ohio, has in his possession a singular *lusus naturæ*, alive and kicking. The creature consists of a cat and a rabbit, embodied in one animal. The head, fore legs, and part of the body are the perfectly formed parts of a cat, whilst the rear portion, hips, hind legs and tail, are those of a rabbit. The hind legs are very long, and their power of locomotion excel those of the fore legs, which are unable to keep pace with the rear movements. Its habits are carnivorous, and similar to those of the genuine tabby cat.

ALAS, POOR YORICK!—John May, the clown, well known to the frequenters of Welch's National Circus, died within a day or two at the Blockley Alms-house. May was formerly of his profession, and drew a better fate. Sometime since he met with an accident which injured his brain and caused temporary attacks of insanity. This misfortune prevented his continuing his profession, and finally caused his death. He bore a good reputation as an upright, inoffensive man, and in his profession was certainly "a fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy." The hosts of friends and admirers who flattered and caressed him in the day of his prosperity could not or would not see him from the pauper's door. Poor May! "When now are his gibes? his gambols? his songs? his flashes of merriment that were wont to set the circus in a roar?"

☞ A newspaper makes the calculation, that an individual desiring to read all that has been written during the last eighteen months upon the Eastern question, would have to begin at the age of six, and read without interruption for a period of one hundred and ninety-four years.

☞ It is stated that the cholera at Boston this year made its appearance in the very house in which, in 1849, the first fatal case occurred. The *Transcript* notes a singular coincidence to the above in Edinburgh.


☞ **The Great French Remedies!**—M. DALLY'S ANTIDOTE AND LOTION.—Those persons who wish for a safe, speedy, and permanent cure, will find the above celebrated and unrivalled FRENCH PREPARATIONS. They have now been in use for five years—have been thoroughly tested in thousands of the most obstinate cases, and invariably have given satisfaction. They are not composed simply of Balsam Copaiva, but are entirely different from all other preparations, both in the manner of their ingredients and the manner in which they operate upon the patient. Hence the wonderful success attending their use.

A gentleman connected with the Western Railroad says: "I have expended for other people during the last three years over $200, for remedies of this description, and have never found a single article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Antidote and Lotion does. I do not recollect of their ever failing to cure in a single instance. Many have been cured in two or three days."

Price, Antidote $1; Lotion 50 cents per bottle.

Invented by M. Dally, Physician to the Paris Hospitals, and prepared from the original recipes, and sold wholesale and retail by DUBOY & CO., Sole Proprietors for the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 458 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROTHERS, (Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,) No. 60 Wood street. Wheeling—J. H. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. jel23

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—There are facts and principles which can only be reached by deep research and laborious investigation. The superiority of the Invigorating Elixir over every other restorative and anti-dyspeptic preparation is not a fact of this class. It lies upon the *surface*, it is *self-demonstrable*, palpable to all eyes. To overlook it is impossible; to doubt it, is to deny credence to the evidence of the senses. As a means of relieving every form of nervous disease, whether acute or chronic, continuous or spasmodic; whether affecting the springs of motion, or the sources of sensation; it *has not*, it has *never had*, an equal. In neuralgia, tic doloreux, rheumatism, general exhaustion of the system, morbid melancholy, hysteria, spasms, paralysis, epilepsy, palpitation of the heart, &c., it produces a most astounding effect—rallying, bracing, it might almost be said electrifying, both body and mind, and replacing torpor and weakness with energy and strength. As a stomachic, it has properties no less positive and potent. The weakest stomach recovers its vigor, or receives it, if never before enjoyed, under the influence of this great tonic, which not only renovates the digestive powers, but conserves the vigor it creates, and perpetuates the health it restores. This is the declaration not of one or two, but of thousands. The medical profession, slow to recognize any innovation upon established remedies, admit the commanding efficacy of this wonderful catholicon.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. 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. jel23:dew

☞ **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. jel0:3t:indsr

☞ **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,
220 Liberty st., head of Wood.
ma24

STAR CANDLES—60 boxes Cincinnati, assorted sizes, at manufacturers prices.
my6 F. SELLERS & CO.

## 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 extension of Charter.
jel9: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.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.
je17:2t

☞ **Scrofula.**—It is due to KIER'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 KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in *Paralysis, 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, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. V. 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 at 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 Kier'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 the attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use where other medicine had failed.
D. V. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. jel27:3dw.

☞ **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 benefited 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, to a DEGREE, we could hardly walk 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. oct25

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE NO. 62 *FIFTH STREET*,
MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES S. HOON, President.

CHARLES A. COLTON, Secretary.

This Company make 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 all loss or 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, | W. S. Haven, |
| Samuel M'Clurkan, | James D. M'Gill, |
| William Phillips, | Alexander Bradley, |
| John Fullerton, | John Scott, |
| Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., | Robert Galway, |
| John Walpin, | Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County. |
| W. R. Johnston, | Horatio N. Lee Nicholas, |
| James Marshal, | Hiram Stowe, Beaver. |
| George S. Selden, | |

jel27:y

☞ **Strange Developement.**—Scientific men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the 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 future falling. See circular to be had of the Agents, giving full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles. Sold by G. R. FISHER & CO., Proprietors,
57 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fleming Bros., | L. Wilcox & Co., |
| R. E. Sellers, | G. H. Keyser, |
| Joel Mohler, | Neil, Page, Jr., |
| | J. H. Cassel. |

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

*Birmingham.*—A. Patterson, John G. Smith. [apr6

☞ **ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.**

J. R. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds. Office: No. 92 Water street.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. K. Moorhead, | W. J. Anderson, |
| B. C. Sawyer, | R. B. Simpson, |
| Wm. M. Stage, | H. B. Wilkins, |
| G. H. Paulson, | William Collingwood, |
| R. R. Roberts, | John M. Irwin, |
| Joseph Kaye, | Wm. Wilkinson, |

David Campbell. jel12

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

*Office: S. W. corner First street, 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. Larimer, Jr., |
| William Bagaley, | Samuel M. Kier, |
| Samuel Rea, | William Bingham, |
| Robert Dunlap, Jr., | John S. Dilworth, |
| Isaac H. Pennock, | Francis Sellers, |
| S. Harbaugh, | J. Schoonmaker, |
| Walter Bryce, | William B. Hays. |

John Shipton. dec28

☞ **CASH MUTUAL FIRE AND SALVAGE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pennsylvania.** CAPITAL, $100,000. *CHARTER PERPETUAL.*

*Resident Director*, AUGUSTUS O. HEISTER.
*Secretary*—THOMAS H. WILSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. A. O. Heister, | Samuel W. Hays, |
| William Robinson, Jr., | Thomas Gillespie, |
| William F. Schaffnstock, | John B. Cox, |
| Harvey Bollman, | Jacob Patere, |
| John Walker, Jr., | William Colder, Jr., |
| Jacob S. Haldeman, | Aaron Dornbaugh. |

RUSSELL & OAKES, Agents,
Office, in Lafayette Building,
(entrance on Wood street.)
jo8

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Dr. A. Sutton's Office, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. HAND, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny city, are the attending Physicians to the above Institution, for the ensuing quarter of 1854.

Applications for admission may be made to them at all hours, at their offices, or at the Hospital at 2 o'clock, P. M. Recent cases of accidental injury are received into the house, without form. jel0:3t

☞ **YEAGER,** 110 MARKET street, Pittsburgh, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY AND STAPLE VARIETY AND DRY GOODS, offers to city and country merchants at large and well selected stock of Goods as any Eastern house, and same prices, thus saving freight, time and expenses. jel3:y3

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

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 356—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MECHANICS MONUMENTAL LODGE, No. 57—Meets first and third Friday of each month. [mar25:1y

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy1y

☞ **Class Premiums—Duff's College.**—The usual handsome Premiums will be awarded at an examination of the Classes in this Institution, in JULY NEXT, for the greatest proficiency in Book keeping, Penmanship, and Mercantile Law. jel4:w

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS 80 CITY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first and third WEDNESDAY of every month, at the FLORIDA HOUSE, Market street.
By order.
JOHN YOUNG, JR., Secretary.

☞ ATTENTION! S. L. G.—You are hereby notified to attend at the Armory, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company. P. KANE,
Secretary pro tem.

M'CONNELL & WILLOCK,
BANKERS,

AND Dealers in Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin. Current and Par Funds received on deposit. Stocks bought and sold on commission. Collections made at any point in the United States.

South East corner of Market and Fifth streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
my11

**Treasurer's office of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company.**

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Road are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have called for a second installment of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable to the Treasurer