Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:.....JUNE 30.

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.

THE LINDEN LEAD MINES.

We would call attention to the Report of Mr. Vivian, Civil Engineer, in relation to the Linden Lead Mines. Mr. Vivian visited the mines at the request of parties interested, and reports the results of his investigations. Mr. Vivian's experience in such matters give to his report a reliable character. His report, and the specimens of ores he brought with him, are highly encouraging to the proprietors and stockholders of these mines. It is a Pittsburgh enterprise, and bids fair to prove a very successful and profitable one. The specimens can be seen at the Banking House of A. Wilkins & Co., Fourth street; and Mr. Vivian can be seen for any further information desired at Knapp & Wade's, where he has an office.

EFFECTS OF HOT WEATHER.—The editor of the *Gazette* yesterday exhibited some symptoms of hydrophobia. We never saw him in such a rage. It charges the *Post* with nearly all sins imaginable; but more particularly with the sin of withholding from our readers information which ought to be laid before them. We fill our paper pretty full of good reading matter; and must be ourselves the judges of what is likely to interest our readers.

The editor of the *Gazette* must try to keep cool. The indulgence of angry passions during such warm weather as we have now, might result in dangerous maladies. Those who are worsted in argument are apt to get angry. But it will be useless in this case. We shall continue to expose the falsehoods and humbug of our neighbor. The people must not be deceived. The *Gazette* thinks it quite wrong that we neglected to publish the following resolution, which was adopted at a meeting of a few slaveholders in Kansas:

"*Resolved*, That we will afford protection to no abolitionist, as a settler of Kansas territory."

Well, what of it? Who wants their protection? Northern men going to Kansas, or any other new territory, must protect themselves. That is the way in all new settlements. Do the abolitionists expect slaveholders to protect them if they venture upon a frontier life? Slaveholders must take care of themselves, and so must the men from the north who settle in the new territories. We see nothing dangerous in the resolution, and nothing that will deter northern men from going to Kansas.

Then, we are charged with withholding the fact from our readers that a leading paper in Missouri says that "slaveholders have as good a right to go to Kansas with their property as northern men have, and this they will assert at all hazards."

We see nothing dangerous or even wrong about that. They *have* a right to go with slaves to Kansas; and to hold them there if they can. But when the popular will abolishes slavery there, as it surely will, the slaveholders will have to submit.

We have said that Kansas is more accessible from the north than from the south. We say so yet. Our lines of railroads, our rivers, and our rapid means of traveling will carry emigrants to Kansas from all parts of the north more speedily and cheaply than from nearly all parts of the southern States. All we have said on the subject we believe; and are satisfied that all candid and sensible men believe as we do. It is only the demagogues who are employed in manufacturing abolition sentiment, and their deluded victims, who profess to believe otherwise.

We have only further to say to the *Gazette*, in reply to its column of balderdash, keep cool, and restrain your angry passions. Kansas will be a free State; and the people will discover in a brief time who deceived them.

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS.—Fowler & Bierdon have opened a shop on Smithfield street, near Fifth, and will attend to all business in their line as ornamental carvers. The splendid sign they have put up over their door is a specimen of their skill and taste that will satisfy any one that they are masters of their business.

A PROGRESSIVE.—Gerritt Smith declares that he is for the annexation of Mexico and Cuba.

WEEKLY MONEY ARTICLE.

Money is said to be plenty, but a good deal is loaned at high rates, one and a half per cent. per month is frequently paid. After the 1st of July payments, we believe the money market here will be easier than it has been before for some time. Loans are now easily obtained on first class security. There is no scarcity of money; but a want of confidence keeps up the rate of interest.

The European advices do not warrant the high prices still demanded for provisions. There is no scarcity of food, yet the prices now are almost double what they were two years ago.

The Philadelphia butchers have resolved to buy no more beef cattle at present prices. They say the drovers have combined to demand exorbitant prices.

One fact occurring in New York shows that there never was a better supply of capital in the country than at the present time. The bids for the New York Canal Loan show how eager capitalists are to make safe investments. The amount advertised for was $1,000,000, at *six per cent.* interest. The offers exceeded six million dollars, and at a rate varying from par to 20.00 per cent. premium, and on the whole amount of the loan a premium of 16½ to 20.00 per cent. was realized. Thus parties were found anxious to pay an average premium of $18 on the $100 for the privileges of making a *six per cent.* investment.

Below we annex Anthony & Co's. Circular:

LONDON, June 14.—Since the date of our last there has been a progressive improvement in financial affairs, stimulated by the large increase of bullion in the Bank of France, (£7,100,000 within three months) and the lower rates of money on the Continent, coupled with a rise in the funds, which has been caused by the continued speculation for lower prices, carried on for some six months past. In England the money market continues stringent, and, notwithstanding the large arrivals of bullion, and the slight improvement in the exchanges, the statement of the Bank of England show but little improvement, and a brisk demand for money. The Joint Stock Banks are also very much in the same position; there is, notwithstanding the absence of all speculation for more than eight months past, comparatively very little money on deposit. The rate of discount for first class bills is 5½ to 5¾ per cent.

There is reported as on the way home from Australia £1,200,000 in gold.

There has been more business doing in investments, and more disposition on the part of capitalists to listen to enterprise and engagements. The progressing war having momentarily lost much of its effect upon the markets, many of the trade circulars, issued since the 1st of June, represent the value of money as having reached its maximum, but we are inclined to think they base their views upon the recent improvement, rather than from any other facts or prospects.

The trade of the country continues large, with extraordinary high prices for both the later and materials. The shipments of silver to the East continues. The government balance is small, and the expense of duration of the war unknown; and, under all the circumstances, as long as rates are surrounded, we are inclined to adopt a different view, anticipating higher rates, and lower prices in merchandize and values.

The weather has been cold and unseasonable for the coming harvest during the past month, but as yet no great injury has been sustained. Wheat is firm—the foreign arrivals being dull. Flour is in demand at the quotation.

Scotch Pig Iron has during the past fortnight advanced to 92s, declined to 88s 6d, the present quotation, at which the market is not strong; the stock of warrants in hand is small, but the make of the country is unusually large and increasing, and the international parly by reason of differences in which iron is continually being applied in this country and on the continent.

Hails are quiet at the quotations. A number of contracts have recently been entered into on time with bond payments, at intervals, at from 20 to 25 per cent above the cash quotations, with interest added at 6 per cent.

In American securities there have been considerable fluctuations. The demand has been for United State Stocks, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia State Stocks, and some of the railroad bonds, and the prices obtained has been somewhat higher than that current of late.

ANTHONY & CO.

FUSION UP A STUMP.—We stated some time ago that Mr. Darsie would withdraw from the Whig ticket, and let a Native American take his place. Mr. Darsie's foreign birth was in the way of an alliance between the Whigs and Know Nothings. Many of our friends thought we were rash in predicting that such would be the result of the meeting of the Whig State Central Committee at Philadelphia, some two weeks ago. But we can now state that Mr. Darsie's letter declining the race, and withdrawing from the ticket, is now in the hands of the Committee, and will be published during the month of July.

An attempt was also made at that meeting and subsequently, to induce Mr. Smyser to withdraw from the ticket, and let Wilmot be placed in nomination for the Supreme Court in his stead. Mr. Smyser refuses to withdraw. This will give trouble to the fusionists. The judgeship was the only State office they had to offer to the Abolitionists, after Judge Pollock refused to get out of the way. Mr. Smyser will not decline. How shall the Abolitionists and renegade Democrats be bought now? What else have the Whigs to offer? Trade, gentlemen—gamble; sell the people if you can.

Democrats have no bargains to make. They announce their principles without hesitation, and enter the contest without fear. They are the same principles taught by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk. They have borne the party through many a struggle, and have raised the country to a height of prosperity and greatness such as no other nation ever attained in so short a time.

MORE TESTIMONY.

The Baltimore *American*, one of the most influential and reliable Whig papers of the South, thus discourses on the subject of slavery going into the territory of Kansas:—

"A brief period will convince the most incredulous that the Nebraska bill, in all but the barren principles it enunciates, is a triumph of which the North will reap the chief benefit and advantage. The belief has already been expressed in our columns that slavery will never permanently enter Nebraska or Kansas. The impulse which has been given to free emigration to them by their territorial organization will speedily convert that belief into an actual certainty. They will be occupied by the actual occupation of free settlers, free territory; and by a bond stronger than any line of compromise, because palpable, will open their doors to a free, sufficient for the formation of half a score of States, to free labor and its cognate institutions. Extended organization, and the additional feeling will impart its powerful stimulus, have been put into operation to accomplish this in a period of unexampled swiftness as compared with the settlement of other portions of our country. The North will thus gain, with a celerity which probably no process of history has yet accomplished, a number of new States. Her territory will be enlarged, and her representation increased, by a measure which has excited strongest denunciation, and aroused a spirit of hostility to the South which, in all candor, appears to us both unjust and unmerited. The South, in the meantime, gains nothing but the consolation of a barren victory, which may or may not prove serviceable to her in the future."

We would call the attention of northern Whigs and Abolitionists to the above extract. If the writer's views are correct, the hue and cry they have raised against the Nebraska bill is all humbug. That those views are correct, we have no doubt.

☞ We have received a communication, which we suppose was designed for publication. But the writer should know that anonymous communications receive but little attention. We must know the authors before we publish them. We are ready to answer all reasonable questions, but must know from whence they come.

THE FRENCH COMMANDER IN THE EAST.—A Paris correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following not very flattering description of Marshal St. Arnaud. It may probably account for the dilatory movements of the allies in Turkey:

"France never had, perhaps, a poorer head to her army than now, in Marshal St. Arnaud. The Emperor did not wish to send Arnaud to the command, because he knew a more unpopular appointment could not be made. But it appears that ever since the *coup d'etat*, the Marshal has held a letter, written by the nephew Napoleon to his father Arnaud, at that time, which has been the talisman to all the power the Marshal holds over the Emperor. When the Emperor hesitates, the Marshal has but to hold up the letter and his ends are gained, and such an *emeute* it was that decided the question as to who should command the French army. Those who deplore the misfortune of this appointment find some consolation in the fact that 'Madame St. Arnaud has gone along to command the Marshal. She is said to be the better man of the two."

IMPORTANT.—A Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg *Union*, makes the following statement:

"There is no doubt whatever, but that all the necessary steps for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands have been taken by the present administration, and that that measure will be completed as far as the acts of the administration is concerned, within the space of sixty-days. The treaty of annexation is expected with the first direct arrival from Honolulu. The annexation has been very much opposed by the British and French consuls in the Islands, which opposition might have amounted to something, if the present war in the east did not dictate to both England and France, a mild or policy to the United States."

We hope this announcement may prove correct.

The True Delta, says that though there is, on an average, a murder committed in New Orleans *every twelve hours*, there have been but two convictions for the crime in *eight years*.

LINDEN LEAD MINES.

PITTSBURGH, June 23d, 1854.

MESSRS. A. WILKINS & CO.:

Gentlemen:—I have returned from my visit to the Linden Lead Mines, Wisconsin, which I have examined minutely, with a considerable portion of the surrounding country. The Linden Mines are 64 miles North-west from Mineral Point, and are close to the populous village of Linden; the road from Linden to Galena runs through the mines. The lead already raised and now being raised from this range of veins known locally as the Heathcock diggings is from the upper grey limestone, No. 4, of the Geological Section, which is in places 100 feet deep, but almost is peering out in the valleys below. The first point I examined in this stratum (the nearest point to Linden) is about 30 feet deep to water, and they had to haul out a considerable quantity of water to enable me to see it; it has been discontinued working almost entirely in consequence of the water. There is there a good vein of rich lead ore varying from two to five inches thick. The next place there was a vein of lead accessible for some 9 or 10 feet in length; from which a few tons more can be dug before the water entirely prevents their further digging. From the deepest part of this working they hauled out considerable water to allow me to examine the top of a sheet of mineral, which the water prevented their digging further. In such points as I could see it, the vein was about 1 inch thick, and the lead from four to five inches thick, one side of the vein being a soft clay or ochre, which they remove easily by gouging, and considerably lessens the labor of removing the mineral.

The third place which is now working, dry and accessible and which three men have on lease, is a place that well developes the peculiar character of the country. It is in a higher portion of the range and one of the flat openings occurs in it which throughout the country are so favorable for the production of lead. The upper portion of the vein has been all worked out, and they are now working on the flat sheet; the working ore are about 10 to 12 feet long and rich at each end—the sheet of mineral averaging at least five inches in thickness throughout it. This has continued for a width of 7 or 8 feet, and then turned downward where it can probably be pursued some 4 or 6 feet further before the water hinders them. I was down in two other pits where the formation was pretty similar to the first two I examined, and in one of which a stone of lead 8 inches thick and weighing, I judge, *by lifting it*, over two hundred pounds was broken while I was down.

Near Mr. Heathcock's house, shown on the map in the office, a level has been driven which unwaters a sheet of mineral to a depth of 18 feet. They have proved well extracted all the bast of the mineral that was accessible from this level. The level is crushed and filled so that I could not get into it any where—a stream of water runs from it that would require a 7 in. pump if it had to be raised.

About 600 yards from this in a South-west direction another adit is now driving which will unwater the range from 20 to 30 feet deeper—the deepest pit is about 50 feet from the top of the hill, and the level will be from 20 to 25 feet below the bottom of it. I have no doubt from the appearance of the five points I examined above which are disposed almost over the entire length of the range that there is a sheet of ore charged with mineral, and that sufficient will be found above this level to leave a profit on the whole cost of starting the mine. What portion of this may be already leased, or for what length of time I do not know, but the men working at it are on shares. My next object after ascertaining the resources of the Mine, was to examine the timber land, which I was informed is 400 acres in extent, of which 160 has been worked with tolerable success from time to time for mineral. 240 acres are good for timber, from which all the timber required for mining purposes for many years can be obtained. Occasionally a longer stick than can be procured there will be wanted for work about the engine, pump rods, &c., but they can be obtained on easy terms in the neighborhood. Every description of timber, of which I saw many little will be required at the Linden mines, can be procured from the mills that supply Mineral Point, Linden and Dodgeville.

I examined, as far as I had opportunity, every point where they are or have been pumping water, and find that owing to ineffective machinery and too limited power, they have been generally or always unsuccessful.

Vivian & Rule's diggings, in a line with the Linden, and within one-fourth of a mile distant, are thirty-five feet deep, and are just keep even at their present depth, without the power of sinking further, by a six inch pump of three feet stroke, seven strokes per minute, driven by a water wheel of about twelve horse power.

Dodgeville diggings, water wheel driving six inches, lift four feet stroke, seven strokes per minute lifts the water about twenty feet.

From time to time several attempts have been made, or considerable expense, to unwater those diggings to a greater depth; but from want of power the success has been very limited.

At Brocken's diggings, Mineral Point, they are raising water from a depth of one hundred feet with a nine inch pump working four feet stroke, five strokes per minute, driven by four horses. At the Jefferson Mines, near Hazel Green, Maj. Dewatter and Owen had two small steam engines at work, the exact size of them I could not learn, but believe they were of sixteen inch cylinder, and pumps of same diameter. This mine, although a valuable one, they were obliged to abandon, as their power was quite inadequate to keep out the water. The Messrs. Tyler, of New York, have just completed the erection of an engine at Shellsburg of sixteen inches cylinder, with which they work a nine inch pump, four feet stroke, nine strokes per minute, from a depth, I believe, of sixty feet, which is much too fast for a nine pump, calculating for any considerable depth of sinking. Now the greatest accessible depth from which any water can be drained from the Linden mines by level being about seventy to seventy-five feet, and there being yet of the same strata, from twenty-five to fifty feet to penetrate. Below this is the Blue Limestone No. 5, separated from it by the Pipe Clay opening, which varies from one foot to ten feet in thickness. *In one instance, the Grom Branch diggings, I saw it thirty feet thick*—cut in one range of five feet. The pipe clay vein is usually, I believe always, productive of lead. The blue limestone generally renders the veins unproductive, and is represented in the section as forty foot thick. The most productive diggings now at work in the vicinity of Mineral Point, Dodgeville, and Franklin, are in this strata, and the mineral of the upper strata being pretty much worked out. So that in the daily working and productive strata there is a yet a depth, below the possibility of drainage, without machinery, of one hundred and five feet. The water will be required to be raised to the highest points, for the purpose of being used to drive crushing and jigging machinery, air machines, &c., making a depth of about one hundred and fifty feet to pump from known productive ground before sinking further becomes a speculation. Below this there is sixty feet of sandstone, unproductive, which is succeeded by another strata of Magnesian limestone of unascertained depth, and in which they are now working on lead near Franklin, where the limestone crops out from below the sandstone. The strata dipping pretty uniformly about ten feet in the mile, in a south-westerly direction the bottom of the sandstone has been seen near Linden and near Franklin, a distance of twenty miles. The veins being as good in the upper strata at Linden as in any part of the lead region, there is every probability of the mineral continuing in the lower strata as well as at Franklin, and there is also, in Section 21, to the east of and adjoining the Linden lead per range, and included in the Linden location, a Cops Lode, which I could find no place accessible to examine; but from the appearance of the rubbish remaining from the excavations, and from the specimens I procured, I should consider to be an important feature, and more likely to be productive in the lower limestone, as copper mines are almost invariably more productive at great than shallow depths.

For the above reasons I think that a company undertaking to work the Linden mines should calculate on sinking at least 100 feet in the lower limestone, and that preparations should be made for thoroughly effective pumping, at least to that depth, or 300 feet in all, and that considerable increase of water is to be expected below the level of the valley. I would suggest a plain, direct action, pumping engine, of *not anything less* than 30 inches diameter of cylinder, and at least 8 feet stroke, *condensing* for the sake of economy of fuel, and pumps of 14 inch diameter with 15 inch column, of the common lifting kind, until the sandstone is reached, at which depth a plunger should be fixed of such diameter as will by that time be proved to be advisable.

I could not get out specifications and estimates for such an Engine and Pumps, without being professionally employed to do so, but I believe I am near the mark in supposing that the engine and boiler, &c., complete, will cost from $7,000 to $8,000; the pumps about $2,000; transportation $1,000; setting up, &c., $2,500: Total, $13,500. All else that will be wanted to the proper starting of the mine, will be an office of two good rooms; a store house for such materials as candles, ropes, steel, nails, shovels, seives, helves, &c., a two-fire smith's shop, and a carpenter's shop. Teams and carriages can be hired, and there is sufficient accommodation in the neighborhood for a strong force of men. There is no necessity for building stores, boarding houses or stables, no coal making, or any other of the expensive preparations so burdensome on new mines generally. I believe it is the intention of Mr. Bracken and his friends, to recommend Capt. Chynoweth as the agent of the mine. I have known Capt. C. some years, and can recommend him as a *capable* and *judicious* agent; and I am of opinion that if he is employed to carry on the mines, he will be able to make the resources that the level now diving will place at his disposal, meet every other cost of preparation, except the purchase and erection of the engine, and perhaps some portion of the expense of sinking the engine shaft to sandstone. What this may amount to, there is not much data for judging, but I estimate it at $100 per fathom for labor, the Company supplying the necessary timber, &c. Probably the whole cost of the shaft to that depth will be about $8,000.

In conclusion, I beg to say that in my opinion, I have never seen a mining speculation that promises better for so small an outlay, as will be required at the Linden Mines.

I am, gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

NICHOLAS VIVIAN,
Civil Engineer.

There were several cholera deaths at Nashville, on the 21 inst.

The thermometer stood 98° in the shade in Cincinnati, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. At six o'clock in the evening it stood at 90°.

A white woman has just been arrested for bigamy in New York, who has six husbands—two of whom were blacks. She is a *loving* creature.

One nursery near Rochester, N. Y., has *several acres* of roses now in full bloom, embracing some 400 varieties.

Buffalo City, is thought to have at the present time a population of 80,000 persons, the estimate being based upon the number of names in the new City Directory, which is over 17,000.

Hon. Gilbert Dean, member of Congress from New York, has received information of his appointment as a successor to Judge Barculo, on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

A Census of the City of Dubuque, Iowa, just taken shows it to have a population of 7,715. When the census of 1850 were taken, the total of Dubuque was 3108. The town has thus more than doubled its population in four years.

The clerks in the Ordnance Office (War Department) have set a noble example, by giving each one day's salary of their respective grades, as their fourth of July contribution to the Washington national monument.

The wheat in Missouri, is said to promise the largest yield known for many years. The Milwaukie Sentinel also says, "there could not, by any possibility, be a better prospect for the wheat crop," in Wisconsin.

Jackson, charged with the foul, unnatural and brutal murder of Laidlaw, the artist, has been arrested, and is now in jail, awaiting an examination. He was taken in Lucas county, Iowa, where he had fled and taken refuge at the house of his half brother, named Clark.

A locomotive was run the entire length of the Catawissa Railroad, from Catawissa on the Susquehanna river, to the junction of the Little Schuylkill Railroad, at Tamaqua, Pa., on Saturday last. It is said that in a few days the whole line from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, will be finished.

A riot was caused at Riply, Ohio, on Saturday night, by the inmates of a coffee house throwing rotten eggs into a temperance meeting. The temperance men rifled the coffee house, and then visited all the liquor shops in the town, and those that did not agree to give up business, were assaulted. No lives were lost.

Madame Sontag, died at the city of Mexico, (not Vera Cruz) She was taken sick on the 11th, when she was announced to sing in the opera of Lucretia Borgia. On the 17th she was somewhat better, but on the 18th, she relapsed and died. Universal grief was manifested, and her funeral was attended by an immense number of citizens.

☞ "Fanny Fern" is roughly criticised by the London *Athenæum*. We give a specimen:

"Fanny' (whether *Mrs.* or *Miss* appeareth not in her books) does not seem to have a country bone in her body or a country hair on her head. The up-stairs, down-stairs and back-stairs life of towns, with all its pretences and ambitious struggles, seems as well known to her as is can be by any respectable Londoner of average fortune. She delights in slang. A mother, with her, is '*a maternal*'—a man '*a masculine*'—and women are '*feminities*.' She is boisterous on the subject of female shopping—nor less animated when lecturing the lords of creation in regard to what they should put on:—'I understand,' says she, 'the architect of a coat to a charm; know as quick as a flash whether it is all right, the minute I clap my eye on it. As to vests, I call myself a connoisseur. *Slacks* are only fit for Wall street! Get yourself some also silk neckties, and ask your wife, or somebody who knows something, to longitudinize them to your jugular. Throw your colored, embroidered and ruffled shirt bosoms overboard; leave your cane and cigar at home; wear a pair of neat *Lark* gloves; carry an immaculate pocket handkerchief and dickey.' A 'Fern Leaf' the above? —Nay, rather let us call it a grain of *chaff*, (to review slang by slang,) presented by *Bob* to *Bill*, and scrawled by the former on the back of an unpaid tailor's bill."

A FRENCH FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—The police have just arrested the oldest and most experienced of Parisian female pickpockets, a woman nicknamed from her dexterity, the Main d'Or. A few days ago they received intelligence that several pockets had been picked at railway stations, and that the Main d'Or had just arrived in Paris. Thinking she must be the author of the robberies, they set a watch for her, and saw her in the bureau of the Passy omnibusses, near the Palais Royal. She was finely dressed, and preserved an air of demure respectability. Several ladies were in the office at the time; and presently the police saw her slip her hand into the pocket of a young lady, and draw from it a well-filled purse. They immediately, in polite terms, asked her to accompany them, and they carried her off to the Prefecture of Police. Main d'Or made no attempt to deny her guilt, but said it was her first offence, and that she had only recently arrived from Holland, where her husband died a short time ago. The history of this woman is very curious. She was married at the age of fifteen, and immediately took to thieving. Her success was such that she and her husband lived in a fine hotel, and kept a carriage and pair. After his death she lived with different eminent thieves, most of whom are now in jail. Her age at present is about sixty-seven, and after upwards of fifty years she has constantly practiced thieving. In the course of that time she has frequently been condemned in France, and also in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Holland, and other countries.

State Politics.

IOWA.—The Gubernatorial and Congressional elections in this State take place in August next. The nominees of the respective parties are as follows: For Governor—Curtis Bates, democrat; James W. Grimes, whig and abolition. For Congress—First District, Augustus Hall, democrat; R. I. B. Clarke, whig. Second District, Stephen Hempstead, democrat; James Thorrington, whig.

VERMONT.—The democratic State convention met at Montpelier on the 21st inst. Merrit Clark, of Poultney, was nominated for Governor, and William Mattocks, of Peacham, for Lieut. Governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The whig State convention met on the 20th inst., and nominated James Bell, of Gilford, for Governor, and William Whitlie, of Concord, for Railroad Commissioner. The democratic nominees are—Nathaniel B. Baker, of Concord, for Governor, and Mark Noble, of Somerworth, for Railroad Commissioner.

MAINE.—The democrats of Maine have nominated Hon. Albion K. Parris, of Portland, for Governor. Mr. Parris was Governor of the State thirty years ago. He subsequently was a United States Senator, afterwards a State Judge, then a Comptroller at Washington, and then Mayor of Portland, to which office he was elected over Neal Dow. His nomination is considered a very strong one.

A GLORIOUS RELIC.—The Syracuse *Journal* says that a banner which was stretched across Salina street, from the Corinthian Hall, during the sittings of the Old Soldiers in Convention, was the same used as the field flag at the battles of Plattsburg and Sackett's Harbor. The gallant Col. Pike was wrapped in its folds after he was mortally wounded at Little York, and it was his winding sheet. The blood-stains from his wounds are still to be seen upon it.

☞ Connecticut seems to be going the whole figure against the South since the passage of the Nebraska bill. The Senate of that State has just passed an act forbidding the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the custody of fugitive slaves, and another act is before the same body inflicting a fine of $6000 upon any person who shall fail to prove a valid claim to any fugitive slave he may claim.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE—Pleasantly situated on Carpenter street, near Wylie, with fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c., for sale at a very low price.
jel3 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 Third street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Orphan's Celebration.**—The Managers of ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, will celebrate the FOURTH OF JULY, at SWISSVALE, near Wilkinsburgh. The Managers pledge themselves this year to make the occasion as agreeable as possible to all. A large Police force will be in attendance to prevent improper persons from coming on the ground. Two Bands of Music are engaged. A line of Railroad Cars will leave the Depot at the Canal Bridge, every hour. Excursion Tickets can be procured at the Depot. Fare ten cents each way. Je29

☞ **First Ward School Festival.**—The Pupils of the First Ward Public School, will hold a FAIR for the BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY, in the Hall of the School Building, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, June 29th and 30th.

A large assortment of Fancy Articles, made by the Pupils, will be exhibited for sale.

CARGO'S BAND will be in attendance. Tickets 10 cents, to be obtained at the door. je29:1

☞ **Notice.**—The Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the name and style of BENNETT, MARSHALL & CO., was dissolved on the 19th inst., by mutual consent.

BENNETT, MARSHALL & CO.

Pittsburgh, June 23th, 1854.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Copartnership under the name and style of GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron, Nails, &c., at the Old Pittsburgh Rolling Mill, South Pittsburgh. Office at present with English & Richardson, No. 116 Water, and 150 First street.

WM. B. ENGLISH,
ROBT. H. MARSHALL,
JAS. J. BENNETT,
JOHN GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, June 23th, 1854—je29:tf

☞ **Citizens' Insurance Company,** of Pittsburgh, June 15, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, upon the Capital Stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 19th inst.

je17:tf SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

☞ **Scrofula.**—It is due to KIER'S SARSAPARILLA 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 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.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 1, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated Dr. T. 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 it was no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as we are writing this I 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 the Oil a few days 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 indigestion, rheumatism 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 it in use where other medicine had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. je27:6tw

☞ **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 forward me a keg of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of our church are afflicted with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, or Rock Oil. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have enjoyed the best of health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle, before the distress 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 she had labored under several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KETNER, 140 Wood street, and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. oct25

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company:

OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,

MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES S. HOON, President.

CHARLES A. COLTON, Secretary.

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.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

James S. Hoon,	Wm. S. Haven,
Samuel M'Clurkan,	James D. M'Gill,
William Phillips,	Alexander Bradley,
John Scott,	John Fullerton,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	Robert Galway,
John M'Aleer,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm. F. Johnston,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
James Marshall,	Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George T. Selden,	

my25:1y

☞ **Strange Development.**—Scientific men of the present day bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward; persons fold, 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 E. FISHER & CO., Proprietors, 57 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—

Fleming Bros.,	A. Wilcox & Co.,
R. E. Sellers,	G. H. Keyser,
Joel Mohler,	Jno. Dejo, Jr.,
	J. H. Cassel.

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

Birmingham.—A. Patterson, John C. Smith [apr6

☞ **Associated Firemen's 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,
B. C. Sawyer,	R. R. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
C. H. Paulson,	William Collingwood,
R. B. Roberts,	John M. Irwin,
Joseph Hays,	Wm. Wilkinson,
	David Campbell. jal2

☞ **Citizens' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.**—R. KING, President; SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office at Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

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

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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

DIRECTORS:

B. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
William Bingaley,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac D. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.
	John Shipton. dec28

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

President—Hon. AUGUSTUS C. HEISTER.

Secretary—THOMAS H. WILLSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. O. Heister,	Samuel W. Hays,
William Robinson, Jr.,	Thomas Gillespie,
William F. Rahnestock,	John R. Cox,
Harvey Bollman,	Jacob Peters,
John Walker, Jr.,	William Colder, Jr.,
Jacob S. Halderman,	Aaron Bernhaugh.

RUSSELL & OAKES, Agents,
Office, in Lafayette Buildings,
(entrance on Wood street.)
je3

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Drs. D. C. SCHMUCK, Second, between Wood and Market, and J. REID, 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 2 o'clock, P. M.

Recent cases of accidental injury are received at all hours, without form. jal3:6

☞ **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 Instalment of Five Dollars per share, payable to the Treasurer on the 1st Monday of JUNE, and also Five Dollars per share on the first Monday of each ensuing month, until the whole amount is paid.

my30:6t ALVAN WILKINS, Treasurer.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.—Atherton: by Mary Russell Mitford; price $1.25.

Nanette and Her Lovers: by Talbot Guyne; $1.

The Money Maker: by Jane G. Campbell; $1.

Behind the Scenes: by Lady Bulwer; $1.25.

The Master's House, by Logan; $1.25.

Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest; a Romance of Mexico: by Robert Montgomery Bird; $1.25.

The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence: by Mary C. Clarke.

The Dodd Family Abroad; by Charles Lever; 75 cents.

The Jesuit's Daughter; by Ned Buntline; 50 cents.

Aubrey: by the author of Castle Avon, The Wilmingtons, etc.

Dark Shades of City Life; 25 cents.

The Renegade Gipsey, or the Betrayal of Claude Duval.

For sale by all the Booksellers and Periodical Agents.

W. A. GILDENNEY & CO.,
76 Fourth street.
je28

KID GLOVES—Bajon's black and colored Kid Gloves. Also, kid finished Silk Gloves at
je24 FRANK VAN GORDER'S.

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

NEW YORK, 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 every 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 restore her to perfect health