Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....JULY 17.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

MORNING POST JOB OFFICE.

We would call the attention of MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN to the fact that we have just received from Philadelphia a number of fonts of new Job Type, and are now prepared to fill orders for Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Paper Books, Posters, and Programmes for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

Mayor Conrad, of Philadelphia, exercised the veto power, for the first time, on Thursday last. He sent back to the Councils, with his objections, an ordinance prescribing the powers and duties of City Controller.

Hon. Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War under General Taylor, who was attacked with a severe spell of sickness at Niagara Falls, about ten days ago, is recovering. He is now the guest of Ex-President Fillmore.

It will be seen from an extract from the Louisville *Courier*, in another column, that the press of that city still keep up a running fire upon (Hon.) John J. Crittenden, for his disgraceful part in the Ward trial. He has laid himself out cold, so far as the Presidency is concerned.

GREELEY ON THE REVOLUTION.

Mr. Greeley steadily pursues his task of preparing the public mind of the North for a dissolution of the Union. Nothing is too sacred for his slanderous pen. The Union and the Republic which our ancestors founded, and the glorious Constitution which they framed, Greeley and Garrison denounce. But not content with this, Mr. Greeley now pronounces the war of the Revolution a "very common-place matter;" and Washington a man "of no genius," and "more eminent in limiting the evils of defeat than in achieving triumphs." Here is what he says in the *Tribune* lately:

"Our fathers nobly did their work; but they won no great battles with signally inferior forces, as did the Greeks in their resistance of Xerxes; and neither their achievements nor their sufferings can be compared with those of the Swiss in their struggle for independence against the immensely superior forces of Austria, much less with the Netherlanders' protracted resistance to and final triumph over haughty Spain at the height of her power. Take away from our Revolution so much as a street, a universal—nay, I take it to be a more popular resistance to the payment of odious and illegally levied taxes—and it dwindles into a very common-place matter. Our Washington was a noble man, admirably adapted to the exigency; but he was no genius; his character added nothing to what was previously known of Military Art; and he was more eminent in limiting the evils of defeat than in achieving or emphasizing triumphs."

Observe the caution with which the task of slandering the heroes of the revolution is commenced. The public mind would not endure open and unqualified denunciation of our revolutionary ancestors. So he mingles praise with disparaging remarks; and eulogizes while he stabs their fair fame.

Thirteen colonies declared themselves independent, and waged war for eight years against the most powerful nation of the world, till their independence was acknowledged; and then laid the foundations of an empire, with such wisdom, prudence and foresight, that in three-fourths of a century, it has become one of the greatest nations of the earth; distinguished for its wealth and prosperity, and for the freedom and intelligence of its people. Such was the work of our revolutionary sires; and Horace Greeley pronounces it "a very common-place matter." The Greeks, the Swiss, and the Netherlanders, he says, are entitled to much more credit than the Americans; and displayed much more heroism. All honest American readers of history will deny the truth of Mr. Greeley's assertion, and detest the motive. The armies of Persia, with whom the Greeks contended, could bear no comparison with the valor and discipline of Britain in the days of the revolution. Small numbers of Swiss could defend their mountain passes against the hosts of Austria. The Netherlanders encountered Spanish armies sent from a great distance, and who frequently refused to follow up their victories till their wages were paid; and were occasionally disbanded because the treasury was exhausted. After giving all due credit to the Greeks, the Swiss and the Dutch, we may safely contend that, during the war of the revolution, the Americans displayed a degree of heroism, fortitude and patriotism unsurpassed in the history of the world.

What can be the motive of the editor of the *Tribune* in depreciating the well-earned fame of our ancestors? It may be safely attributed to the same motive that induces him to teach the people that the Union is of no value to the north. We value the Union, and our free republican government, for their *cost*, as well as for the vast benefits we derive from them. To show that they cost but little treasure or blood, and were the result of no patriotic and heroic achievements, is one means of weakening the attachment of the people to the Union and the Constitution. To show that the Union is of no value to the North, is another means well adapted to the same end. And both these means the editor of the *Tribune* employs with a deliberate malignity, and a steady perseverance, that all the yearnings of a frenzied ambition can never excuse or mitigate.

To induce the people of the Northern States to form a great *sectional* party, hostile to all the interests of the South, and that must inevitably lead to a dismemberment of the republic, it seems to be deemed necessary to destroy all sentiments of patriotism in their breasts; to depreciate the achievements of our ancestors; and to satisfy the Northern Whigs and Abolitionists that the Union *cost* nothing, and confers no benefits.

Such is the grave task that some of the enemies of Democracy have undertaken to accomplish. With what success their labors will be crowned, remains to be seen; but the indications are strong already that public sentiments will repudiate the factionists, and crush the dangerous scheme.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE, HARRISBURG.—This institution, established a year ago, held its first annual commencement in the Capitol on Thurday evening last. The music, which is spoken of as very fine, was discoursed by the band of the National Guards, and the oration by Hon. Job R. Tyson, of Philadelphia, fully sustained the distinguished literary reputation of that gentleman. A large number of young ladies underwent a very satisfactory examination.

There is nothing more necessary for domestic happiness than correct female education, and few things more shamefully neglected than this by the numerous fashionable boarding schools. From what we learn, this institution is conducted with great care and an eye to solid acquirements, and we congratulate the people of Harrisburg upon its flattering prospects.

COUNTY FAIR.

The fifth annual fair of the Allegheny county Agricultural Society will be holden at Pittsburgh, on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th days of October next. We have received a pamphlet containing directions to exhibitors, instructions to judges, the names of judges, and a list of premiums, &c.

We find our name among the names of the judges, and we shall not decline the honor. It is hoped the exhibitors will be numerous, and the articles exhibited better than were ever before exhibited in this county.

We will hereafter publish the directions to exhibitors for the information of all parties interested.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

We have received from John Harper, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, a Report, in pamphlet form, of the financial condition of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, of the number of patients relieved up to the present time, the nature of the diseases, and some account of the mode of treatment.

The donations to this institution received up to April 15th, 1854, were.....$88 768 75
State appropriation.....10,000 00
Interest received.....342 91
Received from pay patients.....250 77
$49 362 43

Paid for buildings and improvements.$38,338 29
Expenses.....4,327 83
Interest on loan from Bank of Pittsburgh.....225 62
Allegheny city bond, bills receivable and cash on hand.....6,470 69
$49,362 43

Quite a large number of cases of sick, disabled and insane have been taken into the Hospital, and successfuly treated. Dr. Langdon's management of the institution is excellent. Neatness, good order, and kind attention to the patients prevail throughout the establishment. This institution does credit to our community where so large a sum has been voluntarily contributed to so humane a purpose. More money, however is needed to improve and adorn the grounds.

It should be understood that this institution is not purely a charity, designed only for the poor who have no homes, or means to pay for nursing and medical attendance. All classes are received, and those who are able can pay, and can find at the hospital the best attention and medical treatment. In many cities people of wealth prefer to be removed to the hospital when sick.

The officers and managers of the Hospital are entitled to much credit for their judicious selection of the ground, the erection of a large, airy and elegant building, and furnishing it with everything necessary to render it an ornament and a blessing to our city. Mr. John Harper has devoted much time to the work, and is entitled to a share of the credit.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE, *a tale of Southern Life. By Logan*: published by McElrath & Co. New York. We have received a copy of the above book, and read it through. It is a feeble imitation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and written with the same general design. But in delineation of character, narration and vividness of colouring, the writer falls far below Mrs. Stowe. The book is not likely to do much good or harm. It will not help much in the foundation of a northern party; and it contains not one new idea in relation to the institution of slavery. It illustrates no general truth, or particular truth either, unless it be the fact apparent through all its pages that the author is wholly incapable of of producing any creditable variations on Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tommyticides." How we succeeded in reading the volume through we can hardly tell. We supposed there would be a murder or a duel near the end of it, and read on to find them. And sure enough, near the end of the book a negro is cruelly murdered, and a planter is killed in a duel by a friend. Then, the wife of the surviving duellist dies, and he is left sitting on the verandah, like patience upon a monument "smiling at grief" till the sun goes down, and he is left in the dark; and there the book "quits."

If the author had "quit" before he killed the planter he would have shown more humanity. It is astonishing with what impudence novelists commit murder.

[For the Morning Post.]

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Congress—Gen. JAMES H WATSON, Elizabeth
Assembly—Hon. Charles Shaler, City; Colonel Matthew Harbison, Robinson; Col. William M Stewart, Allegheny; Col. Sam. W. Black, City; Capt. D R. Miller, Sewickly.
Clerk—Abram Hays, Allegheny.
Recorder—James Salisbury, Birmingham.
Commissioner—Elijah Trovillo, City.
Register—Sam. Snowden, Allegheny.
Judge—Edward Thompson, Wilkins.
Poor House Directors—Francis Wilson Penn; J. Harvey Robb, Lower St. Clair; James Barton, Indiana.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—What do you think of the above for a ticket? Let the coming Convention place at the head of our ticket an honest farmer like General Watson. We have been represented long enough by sharpers, bankers, professional men; and no great good has ever been gained to the district. Circumstances have even compelled us to apply to one of the learned professions for a portion of the Assembly ticket; and we place two of our strongest men, Judge Shaler and Col. Black, on the ticket, on account of the great strength of the ticket of the opposition, as those two great luminaries of the law—Messrs. Pollock and Carnahan—were selected on account of their great legal learning and transcendant oratorical powers, and especially appointed to stump the county,—particularly in the rural districts,—and astonish the unsophisticated. Hence the necessity of selecting two, at least, as near their equal as possible. Col. Trovillo we all know. He has been Sheriff for two terms; and although he is a man that practices the strictest economy in his private affairs, he retired from office poor; and after having his hand in the public treasury for six years, earns his living and maintains his family by the sweat of his brow—conclusive evidence that he will not steal; a qualification that at this time ought to be indispensable in the case of Allegheny county Commissioners and New York City Aldermen. Allegheny should have a man in the House to protect her beautiful commons from the grasp of railroad corporations. Colonel Stewart is the man that can and will do it: and the Alleghenians know it, and will elect him, if nominated. Yours,

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MORNING POST:—As the time is near at hand for the Democratic Primary Meetings of Wards, Boroughs and Townships, for the nomination of County Officers, I wish to recommend to the party, as a candidate for County Commissioner, a gentleman of long experience, well known, tried and true, and to the manor born; served with distinction in our last war under Harrison; has been Sheriff of our county; knows all the duties pertaining to the office; and is in every way qualified. I allude to your old and respected fellow-citizen, ELIJAH TROVILLO, of the Sixth Ward of Pittsburgh.

CHARTIERS.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—A Mr. Nash, of Pembroke, Massachusetts, and Miss Sampson, formerly of the same town, but more recently of Stoughton, drowned themselves on Monday, in Reed's pond, Abington, in the same State. The Boston *Traveler* says:

The girl went with the Pembroke, and thence to Abington, where, after divesting themselves of their outer garments, they lashed themselves together and jumped overboard, and were in that position when the bodies were recovered. They left a note behind, stating their intentions, and where the bodies could be found. The letter found is as follows:

"My name is Isaac P. Nash. In this water you will find me. I am a perfectly sane man. P. S.—Bury us together as you find us.

ISAAC P. NASH."

The deceased had formed an attachment for each other, but were prevented by some reason from being married. The female had been in this city on a visit to her aunt, and was in her usual spirits.

DURING THE FIRST six months in this year there have been 110 accidents on western waters, without reckoning whole fleets of coal boats, which were lost during a storm last winter, with many of the hands on board. These 110 accidents include collisions, explosions, burnings, snaggings, running aground, &c. They have caused the destruction of over two millions of dollars of property, and the loss of from 370 to 400 lives.

Effects of Polygamy upon the Mormon Population.

As the Saints in Utah will shortly be applying for admission into the Union,—when the question whether they can be admitted with their "peculiar institution," will come up for decision,—we give an extract from a late work, to show how polygamy operates. It is from a work entitled "Utah and the Mormons," by Benj. G. Ferris, late Secretary of the Territory. Mr. Ferris is spoken of as a gentleman of strict veracity, and having resided a year in Utah, mixing with the people, his means of information are of the first order:

The effect upon population is decidedly deleterious. The prophet Joseph had over forty wives at Nauvoo, and the rest of the priesthood and various numbers, corresponding to their standing and inclinations; nearly all the children of these polygamous marriages died at that place; indeed, it is alleged by Mormons that not one was taken to Utah. Brigham Young has thirty children, of whom eight are by his first and second lawful wives; the remaining twenty-two are by his *spirituals*. He has about fifty wives, some of whom are widows of Joseph Smith, and are probably past the time of having children; but, supposing him to have thirty who are capable of having issue—which is below the true number—the twenty-two children would be less than one child to a concubine. If each of these degraded females could have been the honored wife of one husband, the aggregate number of children, according to the usual average of four in a family, would be one hundred and twenty, showing a loss in population of ninety-eight.

"The children are subject to a frightful degree of sickness and mortality. This is the combined result of the gross sensuality of the parents and want of care towards their offspring. As a general rule, these saintly pretenders take as little care of their wives as of their children: and of both less than a careful farmer in the states would of his cattle; and no where out of Five Points, in New York city, can a more filthy, miserable, neglected-looking and disorderly class of children be found than in the streets of Great Salt Lake City. The Governor again, whose attention to his multifarious family would seem to suppose greater than the average, affords fair illustration. He was twice lawfully married, and has eight legitimate children, who are all living. He has had a large number of children by his concubines—no one knows how many—it is only known that there are only twenty-two surviving. These females do not reside in the 'Governor's house,' so called, but in different establishments, from one up to a dozen in a place."

To Correspondents.

We find the following sensible remarks in the New York *Tribune*, to which we invite the attention of all correspondents—particularly to the last sentence in the third paragraph. So great a penchant have many for writing long winded documents, that if asked what we were reading, could reply like the man in the play, "words, words!" and nothing else:

A correspondent writes us a letter for publication upon both sides of half a sheet, and not having room enough, extends it upon another sheet, and then asks us to excuse him for not writing all he had to say upon one sheet. What for? Is he laboring under the hallucination that he post office still adheres to that very ancient piece of old fogyism, so appropriate to its general character, and charges twenty-five cents for every piece of paper of which a letter is composed? We are thankful that we have got rid of that nuisance, and wish we could get rid of the greater one, the whole post office establishment.

That is not the offense our correspondent needed to ask forgiveness for. His error was that he did not write upon four sheets instead of two.

Write upon one side, and one side only of your paper. Write with black ink, and eschew all other shades as hateful abomination to the printer.

Use plenty of paper, plenty of ink, and put what you have to say in good, large letters and very few words. This is a telegraph age, and every surplus word is expensive folly—costly to write, tedious to read, useless to print!

Remember that paper for a printer has only one side.

Review of Senator Crittenden's Speech at the Trial of Matt. F. Ward.

[From the Louisville Courier, Whig]

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Crittenden's whole course towards the pupils of Butler's school was most slanderous, and he found it so when Mr. Allen called him to account for it. His floundering them made him look ridiculous. He had to admit that the boys were honorable and intelligent, and the admission shows that his inventions for impeaching their testimony were utterly disgraceful to him, both as a man and as a lawyer. In his whole reference to the boys, contained on page 133 of the Ward edition, Mr Crittenden was exceedingly unjust to the pupils, unjust to Sturgus, and unjust to all professional honor.

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We have thus followed Mr. Crittenden through his extraordinary speech on the Ward trial. We sincerely regret that he ever made such an effort. If the slanders, false representations of evidence, the handling of testimony that had been excluded by the court, the numerous inventions, the abominable opinions and outrages upon all truth, justice and propriety which pervade his speech are calculated to do Mr. Crittenden honor, he is entitled to a large share of that article, for he has rarely, if ever been excelled in these things. But in our judgement they degrade Mr. Crittenden to a point lower than any of his friends ever expected to see him occupy.

More Wall Street Morality.

The Belmont banking-house robbery turns out not to be a mere vulgar theft by a professed and practised robber. It was the skillful work of a highly esteemed Wall street gentleman, a presumed partner of Belmont's, a confidential cashier, and an experienced financier. But he lacked the courage and effrontery necessary to carry out his scheme of crime, and on being accused by the police, unhesitatingly admits his guilt. On being questioned, says the Courier and Enquirer, "as to how he came to take the money, he said that he took it *not for himself, but for the firm, to meet defalcations which he had unfortunately incurred by speculating in stocks*," &c.

Here is another illustration of the morality taught in the school of Wall street. Stock speculations, as carried on there, (and to a certain extent elsewhere,) are made the excuse for all sorts of violations of law and morality. They have been the causes of the downfall of Schuyler, Kyle, Paul and others within a week or two, and we are called to apprehend further falls of men who have thus far been called honorable.—*Bulletin.*

A TRIAL OF THE STRENGTH OF BRIDGES, models of which are exhibited at the Crystal Palace, was made on Tuesday afternoon: They were the Arch Truss bridge, invented by Henry Lane, jun, of Boston, and the Uncle Sam, invented by Hamilton and Howe, of Cincinnati. They were models of bridges of four hundred and fifty feet span, and the sides about a foot high. Both were constructed of white pine. The Uncle Sam model weighed sixty-four pounds, and the Arch Truss sixty one pounds. The inventor of the former had announced that his model would sustain twice the weight of the latter, or be broken in the attempt. The weight on the Arch Truss was from time to time increased until three thousand and four pounds and a half were put upon it. The weight on the Uncle Sam was then increased to six thousand and sixteen pounds. For a few moments the bridge sustained this immense pressure—nearly a hundred times its own weight—but soon after the timbers broke. Subsequently about five hundred pounds weight was added to the pressure on the Arch Truss bridge but without its breaking it. Its strength was tested further.

A SAFE SAFE.—When the steamer Caroline went down in deep water, with many souls on board, it was hinted that the Captain had done the deed to hide the crime of plundering the safe of money and valuables deposited by the passengers. The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 2d, shows how much truth there was in the suspicion. It says W. Elliott had returned from the wreck, with the safe in his possession, which was opened in presence of a number of gentlemen, and found to contain *twenty dollars more in the safe than all claims called for*. The result of the opening was as follows: $3,110 belonging to Mr. Penn, of Augusta, $860 belonging to Mr. Willbanks, $54 belonging to Mr. Young, and $590 belonging to the steamer Caroline—in all $4,410, of which $86 was in specie. The paper money is not at all injured; the silver is very black, and the gold slightly tarnished. In addition to the above, the safe contained four gold watches and two pencils, beside a large quantity of valuable papers. It was taken out of fifty-nine feet water.

DEATH HASTENED.—The Baltimore *Sun* has the following paragraph; the italics are ours:

"Major William Keller died at Cumberland, Md., on the 22d inst. His death, it is said, was *hastened* by a wound received *in the war of 1812*."

Repeal a Good Word, but Result a Better.

Or rather, as the adage has it, "brag is a good dog, but hold fast a better." Either will suit our present purpose. Every decade of years or so, the opposition to the Democratic party, in a spirit of intense boasting, raise the cry of repeal against some popular measure. They are very sure to do this, if in consummating such a measure, a good deal of excitement has been created, and a good deal of antagonism manifested. Like all other paroxysms, these efforts are brief, but violent. They are accompanied by the most theatrical preparations and predictions. Innumerable disasters are anticipated as the fruits of a failure to repeal, and innumerable blessings as a consequence of the success of repeal. Generally, however, while the prophets are declaiming, with oracular significance, the approaching evil, the plain and practical knock-down argument of the RESULT of the offending and offensive reform is presented, and a collapse takes place at once. Repeal, therefore, as we have said, is a good word, but result a better. Who now would repeal the tariff of 1846, the annihilation of which was called for by countless voices only a few years ago? Who would think of repealing the independent-treasury law, which was at one time, and that recently, so odious to masses of men that, as usual, *violence was threatened if it was not torn out by the roots!* Who wants California thrown back into the arms of military Mexico?—and yet California was an acquisition full of the seeds of ruin to most of our whig friends only yesterday. Who wants to see the act annexing Texas repealed?—and yet this, too, was threatened a few years since. The reflections to which these questions must give rise in every honest mind are the best argument in favor of Democratic measures that could be framed. They carry conviction to the most stubborn intellects. They shatter the brittle and transparent glass of political delusion, and they leave the impostors of party, like the engineer who is hoisted by his own petard, melancholy monuments of the fate of those whose greed is but an accident, and whose success a misfortune.

Recollect, fellow-countrymen, that these cries for repeal, heretofore refused by you, and rebuked by results, were all the inventions of the same men who now clamor like so many fiends for the repeal of the Nebraska bill, as if the same fate did not wait, like some swift and terrible Nemesis, to crush them again. In the forefront of the present tumult we see the same malignant faces, and hear the same malignant cries, that have followed the democratic party after every great measure has been adopted—the same hypocrite Greeley, the same infidel Phillips, the same noisy Hale. They point out, as before, to some future calamity which is to never happen; and their only present fear is that the people will remember the unvarying current of their past lives to be unable to attend to any kind of business. Even if they now succeeded in their insane designs, the democracy would shortly be called upon to help them out of the vexations which they themselves had brought about. It is madness not to see these things; it is worse than madness not to be admonished by them.—*Washington Union.*

MOVEMENTS OF MATT. WARD.—The Louisville *Courier* of the 8th inst. says:

We learn that a few days since, Matt. F. Ward left Hot Springs, Ark., where he had been staying several weeks, for New Orleans, whence, it is said, he will shortly sail for Europe. His health was quite good, and before leaving Hot Springs he threw aside his crutches, was able to dance, and walk, and seemed to be in fine spirits.

The *Courier* of the 11th says:

Matt. F. Ward was one of the passengers on the steamboat Antelope, from New Orleans, and at Flint Island was transferred to the Telegraph No. 2. He arrived here at 12 o'clock Sunday night, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning started in the cars to Frankfort, accompanied by several members of his father's family.

☞ We find the following in Mrs. Swisshelm's paper of Saturday last:—

The Free Democrats of this county have issued a call for a County Convention. It is very numerously signed, and verifies our statement of a few weeks past, that they would not support Judge Pollock. This call states that a part of the object of the Convention is to take measures to support their own ticket. We trust they will stand fast on this ground and support their own man, unless some general move be made whereby they can unite with some other party, without betraying their principles. They certainly can not support a Baltimore platform man, and such we understand Judge Pollock to be.

Mr. Edwin Crosswell has retired from the editorship of the Albany Argus.

A game of quoits for $500, was played at the Atlantic Hotel, in Jersey City, on the 4th inst., three on a side each.

James G. Percival, the poet, has been appointed, State Geologist of Wisconsin, in place of Prof. Daniels, removed.

It is stated that the Emperor of France has offered Lieut. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, a commission in the French army.

A gentleman writing from the western portion of Michigan, states that the crops are superb. Wheat never has promised better.

Capt. Wm. C. Jewett, of the steamer *Martha Jewett*, trading between Jefferson and St. Louis, died at Glasgow, Mo., on Wednesday morning last, of Cholera. Capt. J. was well and favorably known to most shipping men on Western rivers.

Some time ago, it was stated that Mrs. Robinson, the "veiled" and condemned murderess of Troy, N. Y., was a Mrs. Campbell, who had kept a hotel in that place. This is now denied by Mrs. Campbell's sister, Mrs. Ruelly of Toronto, who has visited Mrs. Robinson in jail.

☞ **This is the Remedy.**—MOSES'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—If there be "a special providence in the fall of a sparrow," so is there also in the plucking of an herd. What now would be the condition of thousands, if Dr. Morse, in his oriental wanderings, had not discovered the plant which gives to his INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL its extraordinary potency to functional diseases? He found the production growing and in use among a race remarkable for longevity and for exemption from the harrassing diseases of civilized life. He made many inquiries as to the effect produced by this herb, and the replies convinced him that it possessed restorative and vitalising properties heretofore unheard of, except in fable. Having concentrated the juices of the plant, and combined it with other vegetable extracts, he commenced experimenting with the compound upon himself and others. Finally he presented to the world the Invigorating Elixir, and what is all his fame as a philosopher and traveler, compared with that which he will derive from the introduction of this revolutionizing preparation! Age and decrepitude feel new life stirring within them, under the influence of this unrivalled exhilirant. The trembling, shaking, despairing, strengthless victim of nervous disease is enabled to throw off the incubus that was pressing him to the earth; the dyspeptic patient feels his appetite return, and the power of digestion with it; and woman, suffering under the tortures of hysteria, or any of the debilitating complaints or distablilities which belong to her sexually, experiences in every fibre of her shattered system the restorative effects of this peerless remedy.

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.

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GIST, H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street.
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. jy14daw

☞ **The Great French Remedies!!**—M BALLY'S ANTIDOTE AND LOTION.—Those persons who wish for a safe, speedy, and permanent cure, should use 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 nature 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 $300, 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. Bally, Physician to the Paris Hospitals, and prepared from the original recipes, and sold wholesale and retail by DUROY & CO., Sole Proprietors for the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 488 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. jy23

☞ **Syphilis, Scrofula and Diseased Blood.**—For these terrific diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va.; Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; General Welch, of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Handley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm A. Mathews, and C. B. Lock, Esq., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. F Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.

**See advertisement. jy10,2mdaw

☞ **Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!**—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to S. A. Thead, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

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

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

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

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

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☞ **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.

☞ **Scrofula.**—It is due to KIER'S *Pitcrocum* 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 PITCROCUM 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 mixture can be assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled and sealed from the boom 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 past 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 city 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 of 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. ow2tdaw

☞ **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 28th, 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 Juniata 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 25th, 1854—jy20:tf

☞ **Citizens' Insurance Company,** PITTSBURGH, JUNE, 16, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Company are 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.

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

CHARLES A. COTTON, Secretary. JAMES S. HOGG, 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 issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

James S. Hogg,	Wm S. Haven,
Samuel McClurkan,	James D. McGill,
William Phillips,	Alexander Bradley,
John Scott,	John Fullerton,
Joseph R. Giazzam, M. D.,	Robert Galway,
John Walpole,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County.
Wm F Johnston,	Horatio N. Lee Kittanning,
James Marshall,	Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George S. Selden,	

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☞ **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 RUERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent their from falling. See circular to be had of the Agents, giving full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles. Sold by C. R. FISHER & CO., Proprietors, 57 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—
Fleming Bros, I. Wiseman & Co.,
R. E. Sellers, G. H. Keyser,
Joel Mobley, Benj. Page, Jr.,
J. H. Cassel.
Allegheny city—L. A. Beckham, Pressly & Means, J. Fleming.
Birmingham—A. Patterson, John G. 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. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
C. A. Paulison,	William Collingwood,
R. B. Roberts,	John M. Irwin,
Joseph Kaye,	Wm. Wilkinson,
David Campbell.	

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

Office: 94 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. Larimer, Jr.,
William Bagaley,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Peacock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Herbert,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.
John Shipton.	

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

President—Hon. AUGUSTUS O. HEISTER.
Secretary—THOMAS H. WILSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. O. Heister,	Samuel W. Hays,
William Robinson, Jr.,	Thomas Gillespie,
William P. Rahmstock,	John B. Cox,
Harvey Bollman,	Jacob Peters,
John Walter,	William Colder, Jr.,
Jacob S. Haldeman,	Aaron Bernbaugh.

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

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☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Drs. L. SOHNCK, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. REDI, Northeast 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. jal0:2

☞ **C. YEAGER,** 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. je27

☞ **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.

MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. (mar26:y

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. (jy19

☞ **Notice.**—THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first and third WEDNESDA