fearful mixture of love and beauty, and rage and despair. It was well that she did return to her sister's house instead of her own home, for her husband, enraged at her persistence in visiting her brother against his consent, ordered the servants to refuse her admittance should she present herself, and to open the house door only with the chain across."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JULY 19.

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.

For interesting foreign and other news, see telegraphic column.

New Orleans is exceedingly healthy for this season of the year. There were but one hundred and ninety-one deaths for the week ending 9th inst., which is a remarkable decrease.

It appears from a communication of Hon. Jas. Cooper, President of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, that the failure of Edward Crane will not cause a suspension of that work.

The Board of Health of Wheeling report six interments from Cholera since Saturday last up to yesterday. The general health of the city is good.

Monday's Chicago papers announced no diminution in the epidemic in that city. On Friday there were twenty-eight deaths from Cholera, and eight from all other diseases,—making thirty-six in all.

In another part of our paper we give a copy of the Japan treaty, which was communicated to the Senate on the 13th, and ratified on Saturday last. It will be found an interesting document.

A destructive fire occurred in Syracuse, N. Y., on Sunday. Four buildings in the western part of the city, together with four thousand cords of wood, the property of the New York Central Railroad Company, were destroyed. Loss, twenty thousand dollars.

SENATOR BRODHEAD AND THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

We have received from Senator Brodhead, a copy of his speech in the Senate, on the 15th inst., on the Homestead bill.

While we differ with that gentleman in his views on that subject, we can willingly accord to him great credit for the clearness and ability with which he has presented all the main objections that can be urged against the measure that is now exciting such general interest.

Mr. Brodhead sustains the President's veto of the Indigent Insane land bill, and thinks that some of the President's objections to that bill apply with equal force to the Homestead bill. He considers such a disposition of the public lands as *giving* them away without any equivalent or compensating benefit, which Congress has no power to do. He considers the bill unjust towards the old States whose population, he argues, will be drained off, and whose property will be depreciated in value by the operation of such a law. He considers it unjust towards all classes of the people except the agriculturalist, who alone would, under the law, take possession of the lands which belong to the whole people; while all the other classes would lose the benefits of the revenues which may be derived from their sale.

The bill provides that only alternate quarter sections shall be given free to actual settlers. The settlement and cultivation of one half the public lands in alternate quarter sections would certainly enhance the value of the other half, and the government could fix such prices upon the last half as it saw fit, and can withhold it from sale, if it chooses, until double the present prices could be obtained. The same revenues would thus be obtained from the lands; nor is the time distant when all the lands will be wanted for settlement and cultivation.

The settlement of our Western domain, and formation of new and populous States, would necessarily increase importations, and the revenues derived from that source. It does not necessarily follow, then, that the public revenues would be diminished by the operation of the Homestead bill.

Frequent grants of alternate sections of the public lands are made by Congress to Railroad Companies, to aid in the construction of their roads. This is justified on the grounds that such roads, and such disposition of the lands, encourage settlement of the wide regions of the West yet unoccupied. Will not the Homestead bill equally encourage such settlement; and present by that means the strongest inducements to construct such roads. They will all pay good dividends when the whole western regions are settled.

All classes of the people are benefitted by the general prosperity of the country. And those classes who would not avail themselves of the benefits of the Homestead bill, by taking up a quarter section of land, will yet be benefitted by the general increase of public prosperity; by the increased production of food, and consequent diminution of price; and by the increase of enterprise, public works and commercial activity; and the increased demand for the manufactures of the older States.

It is argued that offering land at the West to settlers and cultivators without price, diminishes the value of every acre of land in the older States. Would not the same argument have had equal force fifty years ago, before Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the other western and south-western States were settled? Yet who doubts that the wealth of the old Atlantic States has been doubled by the settlement of those western States? Such, at least, is undoubtedly the truth in regard to such of the old States as have engaged in commerce, manufactures, and nearly all other occupations. Shall we retard or obstruct settlements at the West for fear those settlers and cultivators should come in competition with those of the Atlantic States? Do not the farmers at the East, and of the whole country, now find ready markets at high prices for all their surplus products? What more can be demanded?

The details of the Homestead bill it may be difficult to adjust. But the principle of the bill we believe is right, and its policy sound and safe. That feature of the bill which exempts the lands, and improvements thereon, taken up by settlers, from being seized and sold for debts, is objected to as unconstitutional. It is argued that it is in effect a bankrupt law, applying only to those lands, and the improvements made upon them; whereas, Congress has only the right to establish *uniform* bankrupt laws. Are all exemption laws, then, bankrupt laws? Is the three hundred dollar exemption law of our State a bankrupt law, or unconstitutional, on the ground that individual States cannot enact bankrupt laws? We do not think so. But if this objection to the Homestead bill is well founded, let that clause be so modified as to meet the spirit and letter of the constitution, and the requirements of justice. The whole bill need not fall for want of one trifling amendment.

What will be the fate of the bill in the Senate at this session, we cannot tell. It may be lost, or postponed. But, ultimately, such a bill will become a law.

We have only to add that Senator Brodhead's objections are fairly and forcibly stated in his able speech; but, after reading it, we are still of opinion that such a law would work well; would speed the settlement of the West, and the formation of new and opulent States; and would greatly promote the general prosperity of the country.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING.—The New York *Post* has an article on cholera preventives, and in the course of which it expresses what is well known, viz: that in times of distress and anxiety there is more necessity for amusement and recreation. It says, further, that a well-conducted and well-ventilated theatre may be looked upon as one of the best preventives of Cholera. This is no doubt true; if pure atmosphere and good ventilation in a theatre is possible in the dog-days; but these we have never yet found—and the reverse is surely anything but beneficial to health, even if Cholera was not prevailing.

We notice, on the other hand, that the editor of a paper in a Western city, where the disease has been very fatal hitherto, some weeks since recommended the Board of Health to prohibit a circus exhibition; as, argued the editor, it may superinduce Cholera, by causing unnatural excitement! He spoiled his argument the next day, however, by publishing a call for a meeting to get up an excitement about an imaginary political evil, and was only thwarted in his choleric design by the difference of opinion between himself and his subscribers. The meeting was a failure,—no excitement; and no cholera,—but whether in consequence we will not say.

After all, we are rather inclined to the opinion of the New York man, that harmless recreation and amusement is a preventive in epidemic disease. But exciting political gatherings—particularly of the anti Nebraska stamp, where ill-feeling is stirred up by demagogues for a bad end,—should be eschewed.

TELL THE TRUTH, NEIGHBOR.—The editor of the *Gazette* says "the *Post* designates those members of its party who cannot endorse the Nebraska bill as 'sore-headed Democrats.'"

It will be observed that the *Gazette* uses the three last words as a quotation from our paper. We would thank the editor of the *Gazette* to tell us where he finds those words in our paper. We have used no such language towards those Democrats who do not like the Nebraska bill. Democrats have a right to think as they please on that subject. But they have no right to distract and injure the party, because the great mass of its members differ with them in opinion on that or any other single question. Neither have disappointed office-seekers a right to divide the party, because they were not successful in their applications. If any could be called "sore-heads" it is they. But we have not used the term. So, the *Gazette* editor's "*democratic friend*" will have to find some other "term of opprobium" to complain of. We belong to no faction. The entire democratic party is the only party we belong to.

The story is a sheer fiction of the editor of the *Gazette*. No *democrat* would use such language as that editor ascribes to his "friend." Does the editor of the *Gazette* wish to know what a whig said to us about his paper, a few days ago?

RUNNING IT INTO THE GROUND.—For several years past none in New York have been making money more rapidly than the hotel keepers. This being the sure way to wealth, a succession of palatial houses, certainly not exceeded and perhaps not equalled in magnificence by any in the world, sprung up as if by magic. The St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, La Farge and the Prescott House, were all erected within the last three years, and owing to the Crystal Palace exhibition and some other unusual causes, for awhile did a paying business. But these causes have evaporated and consequently we have the report that they are now nearly all losing money. The truth of the matter is New York went ahead a little too fast in the hotel line, for some years past, and she will have to contract. People will only indulge in the magnificence of her hotels while money is plenty; whenever the market becomes "tight," or there is the least commercial depression they will retrench, and hotels will be the first to suffer.

A "DIRTY DOG."—If any man in the U. S. Senate deserves the epithet, it is Senator Clay, from Alabama, we believe. We have no sympathy for Mr. Sumner's abolition views nor his manner of urging them at all times, but when a man uses such undignified language as this Clay does to his Senatorial peers, he deserves to be considered nothing more than a "dirty dog."

ANOTHER NOVEL.—*Sir Jasper Carew, Knt.*: His life and experiences, by Charles Lever, author of a great many humorous, elegant and laughter-provoking novels and romances. Lever's writings are very generally read and admired; and this new book from his pen is spoken of as equal to any of his former productions. It is published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and for sale by S. B. Lauffer, bookseller, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—In our advertising columns, this morning, will be found the card of this hotel. Messrs. Parker & Laird have recently refitted it, and it is now one of the most elegant of the Chestnut street houses, without charging Chestnut street prices. For business men, too, its location is one of the very best, being within two minutes walk of the Exchange, and yet sufficiently retired for comfort. We commend it to Pittsburghers.

☞ N. Bowditch Blount, District Attorney of New York, whose death we mentioned yesterday, died of Cholera. He was a prominent Whig politician, had been a member of Councils, and frequently before held the office of District Attorney.

☞ Gov. Mattison, of Illinois, has commuted to imprisonment for life, the sentence of the three Irishmen, convicted of murdering a contractor named Story, at La Salle, last fall. A portion of the press severely condemn the Governor's conduct, while others give him credit for acting with upright motives.

There were eight cases of cholera in Toledo, and three in Sandusky on Friday, the 14th.

A Census of Dubuque, Iowa, just taken, shows that town to have a population of 6,635 persons.

Col. Dustin, U. S. District Attorney of Minnesota, died at St. Anthony, a couple of days ago, after an illness of a few hours.

John Smith, one of the Mormon patriarchs, brother to the celebrated Joe. Smith, died at Deseret, on the 23d ult.

The celebrated trotting stallion Cassius M. Clay, died on Thursday week, at Montgomery Orange co., N. Y.

John B. Sheppard, a well known and highly respected citizen of St. Louis, was attacked with cholera on Friday, and died in seven hours.

Judge Conrad has sent in his resignation of the Presidency of the Hempfield Railroad. A meeting of the directors takes place on the 20th, when his resignation will be acted upon.

We have seen, says the Albany Atlas, a one dollar bill on the Commercial Bank, Glens's Falls, altered to a ten, which is the best paster we ever saw. The genuine one's have a team of horses with a load of barrels, for the vignette.

The Albany (N. Y.) Register, of a recent date says:—A wealthy gentleman from western New York, died in this city, at one of the hotels. An only son, and the only relative present at his decease, while the corpse was warm, offered to sell the boots of the dead to the porter of the hotel at which they were stopping.

JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following is a copy of the Japan treaty, communicated to the Senate, July 13th:

TREATY

Between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa, the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1854, and of Kayie the seventh year, third month and third day.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries, for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his Commissioner, Matthew Galbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his Commissioners, Hayashi-dai-gar-kuno kami, Ido, Prince of Tsus; Sima Izawa, Prince of Mima-Saki, and Adono, member of the Board of Revenue—and the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ART. 2. The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Idzu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsmai, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [NOTE.—A tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ART. 3. Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked upon the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen, appointed to receive them; and whatever articles the shipwrecked may have preserved, shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the relief and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded.

ART. 4. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free as in other countries, and not be subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ART. 5. Shipwrecked mariners, and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda or Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles, (or ri,) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart, hereto appended, and shall, in like manner, be free to go where they please at Hakodade within limits to be defined after the visits of the United States squadron to that place.

ART. 6. If there shall be any sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties, in order to settle such matters.

ART. 7. It is agreed that ships of the United States, resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin, and articles of goods, for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.

ART. 8. Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ART. 9. It is agreed that if any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein guaranteed to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and the persons thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ART. 10. Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports of Japan but Simoda and Hakodade, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ART. 11. There shall be appointed by the government of the United States consuls or agents, to reside in Simoda, at any time after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

ART. 12. The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective Power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august sovereign of Japan; and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and the Empire of Japan, aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

M. C. PERRY.

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF PACKAGES.—Some time ago considerable attention was directed to an ingenious invention for the conveyance of packages through a tube, of any length, by the force of atmospheric pressure. At the present session of Congress the inventor, a Mr. Ithiel S. Richardson, presented a petition asking an appropriation to construct a line between Washington and Baltimore, to test the value of the invention. A special committee on the subject was appointed by the Senate, which, after due investigation, has reported a bill authorizing the construction of a line of this telegraph between the cities named, under the supervision of the Postmaster-General. It is now so late in the session, and there is so much other very important business before Congress, that it is doubtful whether this bill can meet the consideration which it deserves, but the experiment is well worth trying, as the plan has been examined by scientific men and pronounced feasible. The electro-magnetic telegraph was tried between Washington and Baltimore in the same way as is proposed in this instance, and its usefulness being thus demonstrated, it was immediately extended far and wide over the Union. Properly speaking, the new invention is not a telegraph, but a machine for the conveyance of packages. The plan contemplates the transmission of the mails, and should it be adopted for that purpose, it will render the government independent of railroads, at the same time that far greater speed is attained and all danger of mail robberies during transmission avoided.

BUT TWO GREAT PARTIES.—The Washington *Union* says:—There are but two parties in this country—the democratic party and THE OPPOSITION TO THAT PARTY. The present is one of those occasions when the whig party passes all

Behind the Scenes.

An action at law was lately tried in one of the London Courts, in which Douglas Jerrold, the novelist, was defendant, and which has given rise to a little gossip. Jerrold, it appears, is father-in-law to Henry Mayhew, the author of "London Labor and London Poor," and in consequence of having introduced Mayhew to a tailor, was summoned to pay for certain garments obtained by Mayhew from the "Knight of the Goose."

Mayhew is very extravagant, and at the time he contracted the debt, he was engaged on the Morning Chronicle, furnishing articles on "London Labor and London Poor," for which he received from thirty-five to fifty dollars per week. This was not sufficient for his purpose, and in 1852 he found himself in Queen's Bench Prison, for not paying his creditors. This did not hurt his feelings, and he consoled himself with the reflection that nobler and better men than he had been there. Jerrold has paid several hundred pounds for him since, and vows he'll pay no more. In this case, the defence was, that having paid large sums of money for Mayhew before the debt in question was contracted, he was not likely to assume the responsibility of this, and that he did not pledge his word, (as the plaintiff swore,) to pay if Mayhew did not. Here the issue turned upon a question of personal veracity, and the jury took the novelist's word in preference to the tailor. In the course of the trial; Jerrold was sharply cross-questioned, and gave some pungent answers. He was asked his age, and stated it fifty. Mayhew is but eight years his junior, and is generally believed to be anything but a chicken of a son in law. He is a portly bald headed man, and evidently takes the world easy. A person looking at the two, would be likely (if he did not know to the contrary) to take Jerrold for the son in law, instead of Mayhew, and such was the determination of the tailor. This makes the second case, in which a noted literary character has been in a Westminister Court, in a suit for money, during the past three months.

[From the Washington Star, 14th.]

The Homestead Question in the Senate.

The friends of the Homestead principle were very sanguine last evening that there is a majority in the Senate disposed to pass the bill to that end now being considered by them, with amendments which shall not violate its main feature of according land to the landless who will work it, on easier terms than the Government will dispose of it to others. They certainly regard the vote of eighteen ayes to thirty noes on the motion for the bill's indefinite postponement, as, in considerable measure, a test question. Few of them seem to believe it possible that the bill will pass the Senate precisely as it went up from the House; the prevailing impression being that an amendment charging the actual settler perhaps thirty cents per acre, payable in a term of years, will prevail. If so, the bill will embrace, as the distinctive feature of making favorable a distinction between the laboring settler, and the person buying a portion of the public domain for speculation.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—A writer in the Paris *Patrie*, discusses at some length the subject of the German emigration from Europe to the United States. At first, he says, the German States saw with indifference the departure of the peasantry and mechanics; ere long, however, the municipal authorities and governments became alarmed, and now it was seen that labor and capital were moving off to an extent which must be seriously felt at home. "In 1848 the German rulers thought of diverting, and thus lessening the current. They looked to Hungary—to the Moldo-Wallachian provinces—but found invincible obstacles."

The writer in the *Patrie*, believes that it is possible to render Algeria attractive, and thus secure to a colony of France the benefit of that vast tide of emigration which now sets across the broad Atlantic to our shores.

THIEVES ON THE RIVER.—During the last trip of the Highflyer to Louisville, on Friday night, a passenger named M'Knight was robbed of a gold watch, $40 in cash, and a draft for $5,000. M'Knight is an agent for a banking house in Philadelphia, and was traveling on business connected with the bank. His state-room was entered by means of an "outsider." On the return trip of the same boat, a gentleman named Smith, from Vicksburg, and traveling east, was robbed of a gold watch and $70 in American gold. It is thought that the thieves left the boat at Lawrenceburg.—*Cin. Com.*

EMBARGO ON BIBLES—TROUBLE FOR NAUGHT.—Recently the British Foreign Bible Society went to considerable trouble and expense to have the Bible translated and printed in the language of the Mongol Tartars; but the Czar of Russia, who is the master of the Mongols, having, in advance, forbidden its circulation, the whole edition remains useless on the Society's shelves in London. The Czar evidently does not want Christian civilization among his Tartar subjects. Religious light is no part of his system.

THE SALE OF RUSSIAN VESSELS NUGATORY.—According to a statement made by the French Consul at Baltimore, it is the intention of the French Government to treat as nugatory all sales of Russian vessels to subjects or citizens of any of the the allied or neutral powers, during the pending European war. Notwithstanding such sale, the vessel will still be treated as belonging to the enemy.

☞ The distillation of spirits from Molasses is now carried on to a considerable extent in the northern part of France, where twenty distilleries for the purpose have been established.

☞ This is the Remedy.—MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—If they be "a special providence in the fall of a sparrow," so is there also in the plucking of an herb. What one 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 vitalizing 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 rejuvenating preparation? Age and decrepitude feel new life stirring within them, under the influence of this unrivalled exhilerant. 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 disabilities 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 the dollar, 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. jy14:daw

☞ The Great French Remedies!!—MABALLY'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 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. je23

☞ 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. Hendley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, 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. jy10:1mdaw

☞ 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. Hardin, No. 3 Manhattan Place, or to S. L. Theall, 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.

jy7:daw

☞ Pantaloons.—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLES 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 latest 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 KIRK'S *Hydrozen* 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, some 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 KIRK'S HYDROZEN is a medicine of the most sterling value, not only as a local remedy in *Pimples, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight*, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician, 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 certificates of the celebrated D. V. Foot, M. D. of Syracuse.

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with boils 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. BAKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kirk's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of incident 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. jan27:3daw

☞ 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 Nai s, &c., at the Clinton 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 28th, 1854.—je29:tf

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET.

MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES S. HOON, President.

CHARLES A. CALVON, Secretary.

This Company transacts 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. Hoon, Wm. S. Haven,
Samuel M'Clurkan, James D. M'Gill,
William Phillips, Alexander Bradley,
John Scott, John Fullerton,
Joseph F. Harrison, M. D., Robert Galway,
John M'Alpin, Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm F. Johnston, H. Lee Kittanning,
James Marshall, Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George S. Selden,

my25:1y

☞ 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 EMMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from falling. See circular to be had of the Agents, giving full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles. Sold by C. E. FISHER & CO., Proprietors,

67 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—

Fleming Bros, L. Wilcox & Co.,
R. E. Sellers, G. H. Keyser,
Joel Mobley, Benj. Page, Jr.,
J. H. Cassel.

Allegheny city.—L. A. Beckhap, 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,
R. C. Sawyer, R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Moser, H. B. Wilkins,
C. H. Paulson, William Collingwood,
R. B. Roberts, John M. Irwin,
Joseph Kaye, Wm. Wilkinson,
David Campbell. ja12

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

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

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

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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

DIRECTORS:

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

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

President—Hon. AUGUSTUS O. REINSTER.
Secretary—THOMAS H. WILLSON, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. A. O. Heister, Samuel W. Hays,
William Robinson, Jr., Thomas Gillespie,
William F. Fahnestock, John B. Cox,
Harvey Bollman, Jacob Peters,
John Walker, Jr., William Colder, Jr.,
Jacob S. Haldeman, Aaron Bornbaugh.

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

☞ Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—Second annual Report of the Board of Managers, presented this day at their office, or at the Hospital at 2 o'clock, P. M. Recent cases of accidental injury are received at all hours, without form. jn10:2t

☞ C. T. EEAGEM, 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. je23:y

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

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 235—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MACEDONIA ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets first and third Friday of each month. [mar25:1y

☞ ANGEKRONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.—The Regular Lodge, No. 230, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy1:y

☞ Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, 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.

je1:y

☞ ATTENTION! S. L. O.—You are hereby notified to attend at your Armory, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for drill, and to transact such business as may come before the Company.

P. KANE,
Secretary pro tem.

mar23:dtf

Cargo's Daguerreotype and Art Gallery, *Apollo Building, No. 76 Fourth street, (next to Lynd's Carpet Emporium.)*

R. M. CARGO & CO, having fitted up the most ample rooms in the city with mammoth sky and side lights, offer First Class LIKENESSES, in style to suit all, varying in price according to size and quality of case, &c. ☞ Superior Oil Paintings, by the best artists, for sale, and on exhibition during the day and evening. Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine specimens and Paintings. apr27

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A BUILDING LOT IN ALLEGHENY CITY, 24 feet by 100. A good bargain can be had by applying soon at the office of the MORNING POST. jy12:tf

Lot for Sale.

A GOOD BUILDING LOT, 24 feet front on Carson street by 100 feet in depth, in Birmingham, will be sold cheap. Enquire of GEO. F. GILLMORE,

jy13 at office of the Morning Post.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT 24 feet front on WYLIE street, and extending back 109 feet to Wide alley. On the back part of the Lot is a Cellar Wall, built for two small Houses. This Lot is in a desirable location for a residence; and will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Title good, and clear from incumbrance. Enquire of GEO. F. GILLMORE,

jy13 At Office of Morning Post.

CHEESE—200 boxes prime W. R. Cutting, for sale by

jy1 HENRY H. COLLINS

CALERATUS—40 boxes fair, in quarter, half and pound papers, received and for sale by

jy1 HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA.

PARKER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

jy19:3m] TERMS $1.50 PER DAY.

For Sale.

A LARGE NEW COUNTER, SHOW CASE, and other store fixtures, cheap, for sale at No. 71 FOURTH Street. jy19:2w

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Thirty Building Lots in the borough of Manchester, each 24 feet wide by 100 feet deep; part of the estate of the late James Adams, Esq., dec'd. These lots fronting on an avenue 90 feet wide, and extending to an alley in the rear 25 feet wide, make them desirable property for a suburban residence.

Also, a lot of ground on the corner of the Fifth Ward Market House and Penn street, 55 feet front by 100 feet deep, to Spring alley.

Also, two lots of ground on Liberty street, each 25 feet front by 160 deep, to Quarry street. Apply to

JAMES BLAKELY,
Real Estate and European Agent.

jy19

BEECHER STOWE AGAIN!—Just received and for sale at MINER & CO.'S c