Daily Morning Post.

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.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....JULY 22.

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.

It appears by a letter from his three attending physicians, that N. Bowditch Blunt, Esq., did not die of Cholera, but of Congestive Fever, after six days' illness.

John H. Latrobe, Esq., President of the National Colonization Society, has published an elaborate article in the *Colonization Herald*, opposing the withdrawal of the American squadron from the African Coast.

Gov. Seymour has appointed Lorenzo B. Shepherd to succeed N. Bowditch Blunt, deceased, as District Attorney for the city of New-York. Mr. S. will only hold the office by appointment until January next.

Cholera is very bad in many towns in New Jersey. In Newark, there are upwards of a dozen deaths daily from that disease; in Trenton, some eight or ten cases, and seven deaths have occurred in Woodbury, a little town in Gloucester county.

A fire occurred on Tuesday morning, in St. Louis, which consumed the composition roofing manufactory of Messrs. C. M. & H. M. Warren, No. 127 Second street, with a number of other contiguous small buildings and out houses. During the fire, a row occurred in a beer shop, in which two men were shot and seriously wounded.

It having been reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad was largely interested in a line of steamers just established between Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Thos. T. Fritt, Secretary of the Company, has published a card stating that they have no interest whatever in either line—and moreover, that if they had the disposition they have not the power, under the charter and supplement of the Company, to embark in any such enterprise.

MORALITY AND THE LAWYERS.

Nothing connected with the Ward trial has struck us more than the diversity of opinions expressed in the discussions that have arisen out of it, respecting the privileges and obligations of Lawyers, in the exercise of their profession. We avail ourselves of the occasion to consider how far the ordinary principles of morality are applicable to these gentlemen.

Much has been said of the fidelity due from the lawyers to his client. This principle of fidelity, is so commendable, and noble a quality in itself, that men are not apt to look very closely to its application; and hence it comes, that in the estimation of many, fidelity to his clients, under all circumstances, is the Lawyer's highest virtue. But a very simple test will show the absurdity of this conclusion. In any other walk of life, the man who hires himself to perform what he believes to be an honest job, and afterwards discovers that he is expected to perform a dishonest and disreputable one, would indignantly repudiate the contract, feeling himself doubly wronged and insulted, first, in being supposed capable of performing such service for hire, and secondly, in being led into it by false representations. This we say would be the feeling and the judgment of any man of common honesty, engaged in any other walk of life. Why then, should the lawyer who finds that he has been entrapped into the support of an unrighteous cause, feel and judge differently? The truth is, in practice, the advocate almost always believes in the justice of his cause. No one will be surprised at this, who considers for a moment the wonderful diversity of opinion among men, on all subjects. A little attention to the logical disputes, or to the conflicting theories of medicine, or to the disputes among politicians, where we find millions ardently maintaining one set of opinions, and the other millions as ardently maintaining the very opposite opinions,—a little consideration of this kind, we say, will satisfy the most censorious, that lawyers may advocate very opposite views, and yet be sincere.

It has been said, again, (and the names of eminent moralists are not wanting to support the sentiment,) that the advocate is to remember that his business is to argue the case, not to decide it; and therefore, although he may not state anything which he knows to be false, he may yet employ any argument which he thinks will help his case—leaving the soundness of his arguments and the justness of his sentiments to the Court, whose business it is to pronounce on them. This, if we mistake not, is a very common view of the subject; and it is certain that the sturdy old moralist, Johnson, has endorsed it with his great name. It is easy, however, to bring this doctrine also to a decisive test. If the employment of sophistry be allowable in one, it is allowable in all cases. Let us then suppose the case of a man endowed with eminent abilities—of high culture—of extensive learning—in short a man in every way calculated to sway the minds of his fellow men. Now, if this man were to spend his life wilfully and knowingly in defending wrong, and assailing right; in crushing the innocent, and rescuing the guilty; in perplexing men's notions of truth and justice, and confounding all moral distinctions;—if he should thus spend his life in trying to make the worse appear the better cause, would not the universal sentiment of mankind pronounce him a greater scourge to humanity than the pirate or the highway robber?

But, even if such course were allowable in respect to others, no wise man would practice it, for his own sake. The faculty by which we discriminate between right and wrong, is a delicate one, and its condition depends very much on the use we make of it. That a man could go on for a series of years upholding right and wrong, truth and falsehood, indiscriminately, and yet retain his moral sense unimpaired, is utterly impossible; and hence, such a practice must end in the degradation if not the destruction of the divinest property of our nature.

But it is in its application to the defence of criminals that the question becomes peculiarly important and difficult. Is the Advocate only to defend innocent men? or may he defend any man without reference to his guilt or innocence? and how is he to know before hand whether his client is guilty or innocent? The rule on this subject, has been so well laid down by Erskine, (who was not only *the* great English advocate, but a great moralist, also) that we shall content ourselves with quoting his language, as we find it in his defence of Tom Paine. Paine was on trial for libel, in publishing the Rights of man in reply to Burke's Letters on the French Revolution. He had not yet made himself odious to all christendom by his Age of Reason, but was known as a zealous republican and revolutionist, which was sufficient in those days to render any connection with him, infamous in the the eyes of the aristocratic classes of England. Under the pressure of these circumstances, Mr. Erskin delivered himself as follows:

"I will forever, at all hazards, assert the dignity, independence, and integrity of the English bar. From the moment that an advocate can be permitted to say, that he will or will not, stand between the crown and the subject, from that moment the liberties of England are at an end. If the advocate refuses to defend from what he may think of the charge or of the defence, he assumes the character of the judge; nay, he assumes it before the hour of judgment, and in proportion to his rank and reputation, puts the heavy influence of, perhaps, a mistaken opinion, into the scales against the accused," &c., &c.

This rule, it must be observed, however, relates to the undertaking of a cause—leaving its subsequent management to be governed by such principles as we have considered above. There is, however, one important peculiarity in the trial of criminal cases. Every man is entitled to be tried according to the forms of law, and public safety requires that those forms be always strictly adhered to. It is, therefore, the clear duty of an advocate to rescue even the most guilty criminal from an informal conviction; for, if the laws be violated one day to punish guilt, the way is opened for their violation the next day to oppress innocence.

We began with allusion to the Ward trial. Another consideration which that unhappy case forces upon our attention, is the low moral standard which seems to prevail among what is called the "best society," in one State of this Union, at least. The highest sentiment of the occasion seemed to be that Ward must be saved at all hazards, from the disgrace of conviction. To this end, the first men in the community exerted their utmost influence—regardless of the interests of humanity, of the purity of justice, and of the public sense of decency. How infinitely does this come short of the morality of the old Roman times, when the elder Brutus vindicated the laws by sending his own son to the scaffold. In our day it seems the highest virtue consists in standing by our order, our party, our class. The highest eulogy passed upon a man is that he is always ready to help any member of his clan or faction, in any emergency. And this principle has so much the appearance of a virtue, that it passes under the sacred name of friendship. But friendship in its very nature implies the idea of virtue. Hence, it follows, that whoever requires of another any service inconsistent with the laws of virtue, thereby shuts himself out of the pale of friendship; and whoever performs such a service, will in vain plead that relation to justify him; for the relation itself is dissolved the moment that virtue, which is its vital principles becomes extinct, and the relation is henceforth one of sheer selfishness. We have referred to the example of one old Roman, and we will end with the words of another—Cicero, in his treatise on Friendship:

"Let it be established, therefore, as one of the sacred and indispensable laws of this connection, never either to make or to grant a request which honor and virtue will not justify. To allege, in any instance of deviation from moral rectitude, that one was actuated by a warmth of zeal to his friend, is, in every species of criminal conduct, a vile and utter contemptible and inadmissible, but particularly in transactions that strike at the peace and welfare of the State."

The last clause of this extract would seem to have been written expressly in anticipation of the Ward case.

MAD BECAUSE EXPOSED.

We wonder if the editor of the *Gazette* has ever heard the story of "the thousand cats." A little boy, having returned from a short journey, in relating the wonders he had seen, declared he had seen "a thousand cats." Some doubt being expressed, he agreed to reduce it to a hundred. Being required to specify, he could only remember "Uncle Nat's and ours."

The editor of the *Gazette* stated that Cuba, if annexed to the Union, would probably be divided into two or three States. On being told by us that there was not ground enough for any such purpose, he seems willing now to compromise the matter, by fixing the area of Cuba at about forty-three thousand square miles. That is a good deal too high; but that figure is a good deal below the area of Pennsylvania, and of most of the Southern States. Congress has never shown a disposition to make *small* slave States. So, Cuba will make but one State. The *Gazette* man is down, then, from two or three to one. *Cats.*

He next stated that Kansas territory was nearly *four times* as large as Pennsylvania. We kindly corrected him there; and he now seems willing to compromise on about ninety thousand square miles as the area of Kansas. That is less than *twice* the size of Pennsylvania instead of *four* times. *Cats*, again. Another application of figures would probably bring them down to "Uncle Nat's and ours."

But, our neighbor comes down with a terrible osterwaul; and abuses us right soundly. It is the anger of convicted criminality, and exposed untruth. So, we forgive him, and dismiss him, with the kindly intended advice, that, during this warm weather, he should keep cool; *try* to tell the truth; and count the cats more cautiously.

PROSPECTS OF "FUSION."

We have frequently stated the leading whig papers in different parts of the northern States were one after another declaring themselves entirely opposed to a coalition of the northern whigs with the abolitionists. We have named the papers, and quoted from them to show their views, and their determination to prevent the coalition. They speak the sentiments of a large portion of the whig party, undoubtedly, and it is evident that the effort to compel the whigs to coalesce with the abolitionists, will result in dividing the whigs of the north irreparably. Here is what the New York *Advertiser*, a leading whig paper, says upon the subject:

"While on this subject we may be permitted without any outrage upon modesty or violation of good taste, to express our sincere gratification at the response, both private and public, we have received to some remarks made in this column some days ago, on the duty of the whig party to maintain its organization in its integrity. We have every reason to believe that the leading whigs and whig journals are sound upon that point, and that any attempt to sectionalize the party—to make it a northern and abolitionist party—would be promptly resisted and put down."

PATRIOTIC AND ORIGINAL.—Each celebration of the "glorious fourth," besides producing a multitude of orations, brimfull and running over with patriotism, is prolific of toasts marked with originality. In reading the proceedings of one of these celebrations in a neighboring county, we were convinced of this more particularly, and submit to a "candid world" a few facts. First, from a gentleman who offered a number of the same sort:

By A. L. Dalby—*The American Flag*—May its stars and stripes "wave over the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

Then follows another tribute to the American flag:

By Miss Ann Horner—*The Flag of our Union.*—May it wave in triumph over all our glorious States as long as American Volunteers are found to guard the golden Eagle.

Marriage of the Daughter of Mrs. Aaron Burr.

[Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated June 25, 1854.]

We had a visit, yesterday, from the widow of Aaron Burr. Her business here is the marriage of a niece to a gentleman of this place, named Perry. She gives $100,000 as a marriage gift; and Mr. Perry, the father of the young man, gives the same amount. Mr. Bowen, the U. S. Consul, has been requested to be the trustee of the money. Mrs. Burr is the American lady who created such a sensation at the balls in Paris last winter.

GROSS CARELESSNESS IN A MILKMAN.—A few days since, a gentleman in Manchester, N. H., uncovered a can of milk which had been left at his house, when out jumped a fine plump frog. His frogship, however, seemed to be much startled at finding himself clothed in white, and after a single glance around him, turned about and plunged to the bottom of the can. It is a matter of serious regret that milkmen should be so careless when they scoop up their water.

A "STAIN TO HIS ORDER."—There is a bachelor's club in Danville, Va., which has been brought into bad repute by a weak brother who has violated the first principles of the order, by offering his hand to a lady whose charms he could not resist.

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Post.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1854.

The House of Representatives is now busily engaged with the appropriation bills, taking up incidentally other matters, and disposing of them without much ceremony. Members are anxious to get to their homes, to attend to their private business and recruit their health, and some of them have already left, not to return again during the present session.

In the Senate, the Homestead bill is up, and is being debated and amended. The general impression is now that the bill cannot pass; that a bill such as Hunter's, graduating the price of the public lands, will be substituted for it, or that the whole subject will be postponed until the next session. Only fifteen legislative days remain before the day fixed for an adjournment, and no opportunity is now offered to give important matters much deliberation.

Many important matters will of course remain undisposed of; and, in expectation of this result, the House has already passed a resolution declaring that the unfinished business of this session shall go over to the next, and be taken up in the order in which it now stands on the calendar. An effort was made yesterday to take up the bill to re-organize the army, but it did not succeed. A retired list is wanted, and higher wages must be given the soldiers, or our small standing army will soon consist of nothing but officers. The pay is altogether too small to attract good men to the ranks; and the recruits are pretty sure to embrace the first opportunity to desert. The indisposition of the House to take up the Army bill, it is feared is indicative of its determination with reference to the Navy bill. The Committee on Naval Affairs, of the House, have digested a bill making many improvements in this branch of the service, and the public interests require that it should be acted on speedily. The suggestions made by the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, have received the general approbation of the country; their adoption, it is believed, will infuse new life and spirit into the Navy, and make it reflect the enterprise, energy, and genius of America. The public should know, however, that the greatest obstacles to reform are to be found in the Navy itself. Superannuated officers, occupying high positions, are losers by any change; and hence they are determined enemies of reform. Many of these are to be found cruising about Washington; and every one has access to the ears of some members, whose influence he secures in protecting him from the consequences of every reform by opposing them all.

Yesterday, another illustration of the evils growing out of the present mode of reporting the proceedings of the two Houses, occurred in the Senate. Mr. Wade charged Mr. Clayton with having altered some remarks made last week by the latter, affecting the Ohio Senator. This led to a violent scene, as usual. The reports of the proceedings of the two Houses should be verbatim, and beyond their control to alter or amend. If mistakes are committed by the sworn reporters, let the former or Senator correct it in the official journal, over his own signature; there can then be no mistake, and no violent recriminations. The country has a right to know precisely what is said in the halls of Congress, and how it is said; and I have no doubt, if no opportunity was permitted for revisal, gentlemen would be much more careful in what they said.

The last news from Europe leaves everything in darkness as to the future of the war. The English Government holds out the idea that Austria is co-operating with the allies against Russia, yet it is quite apparent that the full distrust is felt at the movements of Austria in taking possession of the Principalities, and the concurrent movement of Russia in evacuating them. The agreement under which Austria occupies the Principalities is made, not with the Sultan, but with the allies, and no one here knows but that there is also an agreement with Russia on this point? England and France are disposed, *apparently*, to press upon Russia, and require of her some material guarantee not to push her ambitious projects any farther after the end of the war, this guarantee to consist of the open intercourse of the Danube, and the restoration to Turkey of all the provinces of which it has been heretofore despoiled by Russia. Austria, on the other hand, with strong sympathies for Russia, will be satisfied with the establishment of the territorial lines existing previous to the war. So soon, therefore, as the allies insist upon the material guarantee, Austria will be found on the side of Russia, and against the allies. In the meantime, England is greatly anxious for peace, the only supposition upon which the inactivity of her fleets can be accounted for. The Northern bear must not be exasperated. He has placed himself on the defensive, however, and if he can prevent the allies from striking a blow during the season, he will have accomplished his objects and gained a real victory, and the long winter will afford Russia ample time either to strengthen her defences or accept propositions of peace. Yet the next arrival may totally change the aspect of affairs.

The stringency of the money market still continues in the Northern cities. Confidence has received a severe blow in the succession of frauds that have recently been discovered, of which the Schuyler fraud is the largest and most astounding. Frauds and breaches of trust seem to be the order of the day among the stock brokers of New York. If this state of things continues long, other classes of business men will be included in a general crash. It is admitted universally that credit is enormously extended, and it is only necessary to remove the corner stone of this airy fabric to cause it to crumble in ruins. It is anticipated, also, that the exposure of the late frauds in certain stocks must greatly affect the price of American securities in Europe, and cause a return of the vast amount of gold and the other side of the water, for retention, causing in turn an extraordinary exportation of specie, thus removing all the basis for the present expansion. This will be indeed a disastrous result, yet its near approach is more than probable. There has been too much credit, too much extravagance, too many efforts to grow suddenly rich by desperate ventures,—and the reckoning is now to be paid.

A LOOKER ON.

Nativities of the Population of Pennsylvania.

The census of 1850 states the places of birth of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania to be as follows in other States of the Union:

Maine	1,157	Alabama	87
New Hampshire	1,776	Mississippi	101
Vermont	4,832	Louisiana	137
Massachusetts	7,350	Texas	17
Rhode Island	1,946	Arkansas	10
Connecticut	9,266	Tennessee	152
New York	58,336	Kentucky	497
New Jersey	29,117	Ohio	7,729
Pennsylvania	1,344,672	Michigan	224
Delaware	12,652	Indiana	599
Maryland	21,018	Illinois	333
Dist. of Columbia	767	Missouri	220
Virginia	19,410	Iowa	70
North Carolina	409	Wisconsin	45
South Carolina	259	California	33
Georgia	176	Territories	2
Florida	21		

Total Population of Pennsylvania born in the United States, in 1850.....2,014,619

The following table exhibits the places of birth of those inhabitants of Pennsylvania who were born in foreign countries:

England	38,048	Norway	27
Ireland	151,723	Denmark	97
Scotland	7,292	Sweden	133
Wales	8,920	Prussia	413
Germany	78,892	Greece	7
France	4,083	China	6
Spain	101	Asia	42
Portugal	31	Africa	40
Belgium	126	British America	2,500
Holland	257	Mexico	42
Turkey	2	Central America	4
Italy	172	South America	83
Austria	49	West Indies	666
Switzerland	914	Sandwich Islands	3
Russia	139	Other Countries	361
Total Foreign			294,871
Unknown			2,296
Aggregate native, foreign and unknown			2,311,786

Of the White population of this State in 1850, the relative number of Males and Females was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the State	899,111	897,099	1,797,310
Born out of the State and in the United States	85,854	80,182	165,966
Born in Foreign Countries	166,690	137,418	303,108
Unknown	1,099	680	1,779
			2,268,160

Of the Free Colored population of this State the following return was made:

	Males.	Females	Total.
Born in the State	17,603	20,155	37,758
Born out of the State and in the United States	7,367	7,796	15,163
Born in Foreign Countries	151	161	312
Unknown	248	135	383
Aggregate			53,626

NEW NAME.—The *Herald* proposes that old "Sol," if he continues his *over issues of* "fiery darts," shall be named Schuyler. We object to this. Old Sol's issues are genuine "shiners" Schuyler's were bogus.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger]

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Society has published its list of premiums, and the regulations for its Fourth Annual State Fair, which is to be held next September, commencing on the 26th and ending on the 29th. Preparations, we understand, are being made for a grand exhibition, both in numbers and the variety of animals and articles. An extensive lot, allowing an enclosure of twenty-four acres, has been obtained at Powelton, where the exhibition will be held. This is convenient to this city, and on the main line of railroad through Pennsylvania, so that easy access may be had, at but little cost to the visiters and exhibiters. Any person may become a member of this society by paying one dollar to its treasury. Every exhibiter must be a member. An office will be organized in this city after the first of September, for the purpose of receiving articles of exhibition. The articles and animals must be entered on the Secretaries' books before the evening of the 27th. The premiums range from $30 down to $1. They are for cattle, horses and mules, sheep swine and poultry; plowing match; farm implements; dairy, sugar and honey; flour, cornmeal, grain, seeds, and vegetables; domestic and other manufactures; agricultural productions of field crops; fruits and flowers; stoves, silverware, glass and glassware, cutlery and Britannia ware, bacon, hams, inventions, and miscellaneous articles. The plowing match will take place on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Persons competing in the plowing match, will have their teams hitched and in readiness at the appointed hour.

First premium to be awarded for the best plow, $10; second best do., $8; third best do., $5; fourth best do., $3; best single horse plow, $10; second best do., $5; best subsoil do., $6; second best do., $5, best corn plow, $10; second best do., $5; best side-hill plow $10; second best do., $5; first premium to be awarded to the best plow-man, $15; second best do., $10; third best do., $8; fourth best do., $6; first premium to be awarded to the best plow boy under 18 years, $10; second best do., $8; third best do., $5; fourth best do., $3.

It is intended, we learn, to have the Annual Horticultural Exhibition at the same time, in conjunction with the Agricultural Fair. It is also suggested that the interest of the occasion might be very much increased by the Franklin Institute making arrangements to give its annual exhibition at the same time and place. Since the disastrous fire at the Chinese Museum, there is no convenient public building in which such an exhibition could be given; and as the Institute's exhibition embraces a great variety of inventions connected with agricultural labor, the union of all these exhibitions would be particularly appropriate, and enhance greatly the interest attractiveness, and usefulness of the display, both to our own citizens and visitors from other parts of the State.

A SEQUEL TO THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Purnell Johnson, the colored boy whose recent disappearance gave rise to the suspicion that he had been kidnapped, was found last evening in Seventh street, near Chestnut, by officer Zell. The youngster kicked, screamed and struggled most vigorously to get away from his captor. He seems he ran away from his master at New York. He was sent to the House of Refuge this morning. This discovery of course relieves Messrs. Wright and Ingram from the charge of kidnapping.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Rose Devries, Italian Opera troupe, are to perform on Tuesday, in Cleveland.

The grape crop of Ohio, it is stated, will be less than an average crop this year.

Lining the crown of the hat with raw cotton, to the thickness of half an inch, is said to be a sure preventive of sun stroke.

Mr. James A. Hicks, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Detroit, died in that city, on Sunday night.

Four of the Hardin county jury have been indicted for perjury and subornation, to drown the recollection of his infamy, has taken to strong drink. Surely the way of the transgressor is hard

A saloon keeper in Cleveland, named Charles Lamartine, was arrested in Cleveland, for vending U. S. coin. He was caught in the act of selling a large quantity.

Among the passengers by the unfortunate Franklin, were twelve nuns, from Italy; nine of them belonged to the Order of Jesuits, and three to the Order of the Sacred Heart.

It is not a little singular that notwithstanding the universal complaint of excessive heat, but few deaths comparatively have occurred this season from sun stroke. Last year, it will be remembered, upwards of 100 deaths were recorded in New York, in a single week, from *Coup de Soleil*; thus far this year none worthy of note.

☞ To the Nervous.—At a time when the community is deploring the evils resulting from the use of pernicious preparations of alcohol, a stimulant exhilerant and invigorant, purely vegetable in its nature, and entitling no caution, is of immense importance to the public and to the medical world. The faculty admit the necessity for tonics and stimulants; they have long administered, and continue to administer, spirituous liquors and narcotics in a large class of cases; but here is a renovator and restorative that not only reinforces the vital powers, tones the stomach, and regulates the secretions, but *keeps them* in the condition necessary to health and vigor. Half the diseases that distress and harrass the civilized portion of the human race are nervous in their character, and spring from our artificial mode of living. Dyspepsia, bilious diseases, all disorderers of the primal inner influences, yield to this disastrous effect upon the nerves. Now, MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR strikes both at the cause and the effect, regulating the secretions, while it tranquilizes the nerves. It is destined to take the place of alcoholic stimulants as a medical agent, and it is, as has been proved in countless instances, a mental exhilerant, the use of which is never succeeded by melancholy or hypochondria.

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

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

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

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 840 Wood street, do

J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. jy22daw

☞ 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. 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. Lusk, 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

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED BY MINER & CO., No 32 Smithfield street

Sir Jasper Carew Knight, his life and experience, with some account of his over-reachings, &c: by Charles Lever, author of O'Malley, &c: price 50 cents.

Fash on and Famine: by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; complete in one volume, of 425 pages; cloth, $1.

The Master's House; a tale of Southern Life; $1.25.

Aubrey: by Mrs. Marsh, author of Emily Wyndham, Castle Avon, &c.: 50 cents.

The Ancient Egyptians; an account of their manners and customs; illustrated, with 600 wood cuts; $2.

Chambers' Journal, for July.

The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence: by Mary Cowden Clark; $1,20. For sale by H. MINER & CO.,
jy17 No. 32 Smithfield street.

Treasurer's Office of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company.

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

ALVAN WILKINS, Treasurer.
my20:2tf

NEW ARRIVAL AT HOGUE'S.—Just received a new and rich assortment of fine Gold Jewelry of every desirable style. Also, pearl and velvet port monies, in great varieties; fine fans, gold and silver thimbles, and numerous other goods, all of which we will sell at New York city prices, and much below the prices usually asked at other establishments in this city. Call and examine our goods and prices, and save from 25 to 50 per cent. in your purchases at 81 Market street. jy11

EMERY—2000 lbs, assorted numbers, on hand and for sale by [jy7] FLEMING BROS.

☞ On such subject the testimony of WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and gave it two tea spoonsfull, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms, to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

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.

jy21daw

☞ 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.

R. GRIBBLE,
Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
240 Liberty st., head of Wood.

mar24

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Scrofula.—It is due to KIER'S *Pittsburgh* 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 PYROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in *Pseudo Venereal Affections, Defective 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 and sent from the Rock Oil Works.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Geneva, N. Y., and bears date August 4, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. V. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as one of his patients had been cured by it. 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 indurated 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 medicines had failed.

D. V. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh. [au27:3tdew

☞ 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 Nail s, &c., at the Union Iron Rolling Mill, South Pittsburgh. Office at present with English & Richardson, No. 110 Water, and 140 First street.

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

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854.—jy20:3

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 make every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

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

And against 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'Alpin,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm F. Johnston,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
James McNair,	Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George S. Selden,	

mw20:1y

☞ Storage Development.—Scientific men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward; persons bald, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn that science and long research combined, have brought before the public the greatest wonder of the age, in the article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR INVIGORATIVE, a remedy 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. R. FISHER & CO., Proprietors,
57 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses—

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

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

Birmingham.—A. Patterson, John G. Smith [apr2

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

PITTSBURGH, OFFICE 84 WATER STREET.

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

DIRECTORS.

J. K. Moorhead,	W. J. Anderson,
R. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Edgar,	H. B. Wilkins,
C. H. Paulison,	William Collingwood,
R. R. Roberts,	John M. Irwin,
Joseph Kaye,	Wm. Wilkinson,
	David Campbell. jal2

☞ 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 Magaley,	Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
S. Hartenbach,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	William B. Hays.
John Shipton.	

dec23

☞ Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—DR. D. SCHENCK, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. HEAD, 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. 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. jsk:y

☞ I. O. O. F.—Place of meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley. Meets every Monday evening. Mercantile Encampment, No. 57—Meets first and third Friday of each month. (mar26:1y

☞ ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of Angerona Lodge, No. 236, I. O. 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.

☞ ATTENTION! S. L. G.—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