"Gracious heavens! what a misfortune. But the ship—she sent a boat ashore—Eh?"

"No; she luffed and weathered the island. I presume she never saw any one, and had no idea that the place was inhabited; for she stood away to the westward, and was soon hull down and out of sight."

"And you were then alone?"

"I was now the last man. I stood a solitary and deserted wretch—the only living being within a thousand miles. A hundred times I have meditated self-destruction, as I have walked toward yon peak, hurl to the earth with sorrow. Oh, the mournful silence that creeps over nature in the calm of the evening; then one feels that man was not made for seclusion, and as I have repeatedly swept the wide horizon in search of some passing vessel, I have felt the cold and dreary misery of utter desolation. Again and again the same sun set, and no vessel appeared; and again and again I went back to my cave, and offered up prayer after prayer for help. My prayers have been heard," continued the old Spaniard, smiling at us, "for they were sincere, from the necessity that prompted me to utter them."

After a minute's pause, to allow the emotion of the captain to subside, we asked him "if the burning palm grove was not his signal by night?"

"Just so. I always thought a fire was my only chance; during the day I occasionally collected a large stock of wood together, and after sun-down I set it on fire; luckily, at last, with success, for it fortunately attracted your attention."

Here the Spaniard's story ended, and our men, having finished a hasty meal, we set to get the boats through the belt of surf that fringes the shores of the Isle. Of course we did not forget the eleven cases of bullion, the fruitful cause of so much misery and crime; nor the Spanish captain either; and after a rather tough struggle we reached our little sloop at her anchorage, and put our freight aboard; and then we had to recount to our wondering companions the strange adventures we had just heard related. At sundown we weighed anchor and stood out to sea, the Spaniard remaining on deck, and wistfully gazing to the last minute upon the island prison, where he had suffered such severe misfortune.

Perhaps the most curious part of this singular story is, that we landed the honest Spaniard at Valparaiso, and had the happiness to learn that the merchants to whom the cases of bullion were originally consigned, received them without any further loss, and that out of gratitude they rewarded the captain by providing for him the rest of his days.

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 29.

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 Programs for exhibitions. All orders will be promptly filled.

News of the Day.

A letter from Eden, Wisconsin, says the Wheat crop promises to be better this year than ever before.

It will be seen by reference to an article in another column, that John Morrissey, the prize fighter, has got what he deserved—a terrible beating. He is the same individual who was so cut up by Yankee Sullivan, and tried to drag Tom Hyer into a fight.

From an abstract of the deaths, published by the City Register of St. Louis, it appears the deaths for the week ending the 24th inst. were two hundred and ninety-six—only eighty-five of which were from cholera. The previous week the cholera deaths amounted to one hundred and thirty-eight; and the week before that, upwards of two hundred and fifty.

"The Saturday Morning Post."

Our weekly, issued this morning, will be found to contain more than the usual amount of interesting reading matter. Among the leading editorial articles are:—"The Foreign News," "River and Harbor Bill," "The Homestead Bill," "The Bulletin on Repeal," "Morality and the Lawyers," "James Pollock a Know-Nothing," "Population of Pennsylvania," "Who Holds the Offices," &c., &c. Also, several columns of short editorial items, as well as the "News of the Week," being a condensed account of events that have transpired since our last issue. Besides these, there are several choice tales, and selections on a variety of subjects from our exchanges. Price per year, $2,00—to clubs of ten, $1,00. Single numbers at the counter, with or without wrapper, five cents.

RUSSIA SELLING OUT.

It is alleged that Russia has offered to sell her North American possessions to the United States. The superior naval power of England enables her to seize upon that region and retain it as a permanent conquest. To avoid this threatened loss Russia may well be disposed to sell her American province at a very moderate price. It was under similar circumstance that Bonaparte sold the whole Louisiana country to the government for a few millions of dollars. As many *hundreds* of millions would hardly have bought it but for the danger of its being seized by England. We have now a chance to make a good purchase, though of much less value, from the Emperor of Russia.

Russian America extends from the 55th to the 70th degree of north latitude; and is bounded on the east by British America, south by the North Pacific, west by Bherings Straits, and north by the Arctic ocean. It contains, including the Aleutian Islands, over four hundred thousand square miles, and a population of about sixty-five thousand, mostly Indians. The seat of government of the territory is Sitka, which is situated on an island of the same name. A great portion of Russian America is barren and uninhabitable. But the Southern portion could sustain a population. The territory lies in the same latitude as Norway and Sweden, and Sitka is three degrees further south than St. Petersburgh. The whole territory would make seven or eight States as large as Pennsylvania; but probably not one third of the region will ever be permanently settled.

The greatest value of Russian America is in its mines of excellent coal, which will supply the vast steam marine that will yet float on the Pacific; and in the whale and other fisheries along its coasts. The most valuable whales are taken in its waters; and with the possession of the ports for the rendezvous of our numerous whaling vessels, that interest would be greatly promoted. It is believed, too, that in the Aleutian islands valuable minerals exist. The fur trade of the country is of considerable value.

Sitka is about two thousand miles north from Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. From the Western coast of Russian America, it is only forty miles across Bherings Strait to Kamskatcha, in Asia.

Such is Russian America, which the Czar, it is said, now proposes to sell to the United States. It would be a possession of considerable value to this country. It could doubtless be bought cheap just now. England has given our government notice of her intention to seize it, and add it to her North American possessions. This notice was no doubt given to prevent the United States from purchasing the territory. It ought not to be permitted to fall into the hands of England, and we hope our government will make the purchase if an opportunity occurs. We want the whole north American continent, and must have it; and *will* have it yet.

COMING TO ITS SENSES.

The New York *Times*, one of the most influential whig papers in the country, for some time favored the scheme of a fusion of all parties and factions upon the humbug cry of *repeal*. It appears now to have become satisfied that it will not do, and that the whole thing will end in the utter destruction of the whig party. Here is what it says on the subject;

"We confess an apprehension that it is part of the general project that seems to have been formed, of breaking down the Whig party, by divisions, under the pretext of organizing a new party, founded solely on hostility to the Nebraska bill, and seeking to absorb into itself all those other parties in the Northern States who share its opinions. We have already expressed our belief that any such general movement would end simply in breaking down the only party by which any effective opposition to the aggressions of slavery can be made, and in giving full sway and complete ascendancy to that political party in which the pro-slavery propaganda has always found its most effective ally. We have seen nothing to change that opinion in any respect, but much, on the contrary, to confirm it. In vement the movement may do no harm, because the Whig party is strong enough to overrule it. But if it shall be imitated in other States, it cannot fail to end in ruin to the cause it professes to serve. If there were any longer doubt as to the position of the Whig party in every State where this movement is proposed, there would be some show of reason for it. But, under existing circumstances, the policy in question is very much like that of disbanding a strong, disciplined, and well-organized army, on the eve of an engagement, in the hope of raising a better one by calling for volunteers."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* seems to be coming to the same conclusion. In its issue of Thursday, it uses language indicating already that there is no hope of a union with the abolitionists on any other terms than complete and *honest* submission to all the exhorbitant demands of the Garrisonites. The address of the whig State Committee was artfully framed to deceive the allies sought. But the abolitionists see that it concedes nothing to them; and commits the whigs to no measure they may not repudiate the moment they think they have no further use for the allies they have duped and demoralized. In fact, the marriage of the parties under such forms would not be legal, as the whigs well know; and the issue would be bastard.

GONE CRAZY.

The editor of the *Gazette* in his paper of yesterday gave evidence of serious alienation of mind.

It first pitched right plump into the Know Nothings, and gave them fits all round. He finds they are going to vote for Bradford. But, neighbor, your warning came too late. A great number of Whigs have already joined, and you approved of it till you found that Pollock, notwithstanding he has joined their order, is not to receive their support. The mischief is done and cannot be undone. We would not wonder if Bradford would run ahead of Pollock.

The *Gazette* next asserts that Pollock did not join this secret society on the 19th June. When was it then, we would like to know? The Philadelphia *Argus*, one of the leading papers of the State, asserts that Pollock did join this Society; and that the whole thing is susceptible of proof. We will publish the proof when it appears.

The editor of the *Gazette* next takes Governor Bigler to task about his temperance letter. He waxes exceeding wroth as he proceeds, and almost exhausts the billingsgate vocabulary in heaping abuse upon our worthy Governor. He seemed at a loss for terms abusive enough. In fact the deacon almost swore. We presume the Governor will feel very bad about it. The sin of the Governor is that he has refused to promise to sign a bill till he has seen it, and knows what its provisions are. No honest public officer would do otherwise. The letter gave general satisfaction, and that is what the *Gazette* man is mad about.

FALSE ALARMS.—In many cities men and boys are punished with fine and imprisonment for raising false alarms of fire. It is punishable everywhere under the head of malicious mischief. But there are other matters about which false alarms can be raised, equally malicious, and even more mischievous. The attempt to alarm the people of the north with the idea that Kansas will become a slave State, is a case in point. Whig papers, for the purpose of keeping up political agitation, still assert their pretended belief that such will be the result of the settlement of Kansas. Yet every day brings proof that it is a false alarm; and that the most ultra advocates of slavery have abandoned all hope of extending the institution of slavery in that direction. The people need be no longer deceived by this false alarm. Freedom can outrun slavery; and the future population of Kansas will never voluntarily adopt an institution so injurious to their prosperity and peace, and progress, as slavery undoubtedly is. Kansas and Nebraska will be admitted to the Union as free States long before the enemies of popular sovereignty accomplish their purpose of repeal; and long before James Pollock will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

A CHANCE FOR THE SACRED NINE.—The N. Y. *Post* offers five prizes, varying from $25 down to 62½ cents, for the five best poems on the recent bombardment of Greytown. The competitors for the first prize are limited to one hundred lines; for the last, they may continue until they feel relieved. The proprietors of the New York Theatre also offer a splendid silver vase for a suitable address, to be delivered on the opening night of their recently built establishment. Whoever succeeds in "marrying the choral stars" will get a handsome fee. Where is Woolly Hose Walrt?

Magazines.

PUTNAM FOR AUGUST.—In this number we find a very beautiful and life-like engraving, representing J. Bayard Taylor in Turkish costume; as well as an article by the same author, entitled "Ethiopian Night's Entertainment." An excellent sketch of Confucius and his Philosophy is given. Israel Potter, by Melville, is continued; and Stage Coach Stories is concluded in this number. A poem—To Lyra—occupies three pages; but we have not yet had time to read it. For sale by Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co.

A SECOND HORRIBLE RUMOR.—There is a horrible rumor rife in Providence, to the effect that Judge Hoile and wife, who have recently died—as it is supposed—of Cholera, were in reality poisoned. A post-mortem examination showed, it is said, traces of poison. The other one we allude to was, that Madame Sontag had been poisoned in Mexico, instead of dying by Cholera as it was supposed. These "horrible rumors" are taken, as they should be, *cum salium granis*.

☞ Two discharged servants died at Cape May, recently, of cholera, as it was supposed, but really from drinking whiskey, which cost but twenty cents per gallon. Two barrels of the same liquor, afterwards seized and destroyed by the Mayor, was analyzed, and found to contain two pounds of arsenic!

An Irishman complained to his physician that he stuffed him so much with drugs, that he was sick a long time after he got well.

The Toledo *Blade* nominates Hon. T. H. Benton for President. The editor was once a Whig member of Congress, but for some time has shown depided Free Soil proclivities.

On the 14th inst. a man named Moses Coffman was knocked down near Bloomsburg, Columbia county, by three men, who stabbed him in the breast, gagged him and robbed him of $460. He was not dangerously hurt.

The Belfast (Ireland) *Mercury* says, the extent to which the sale of Indian Meal is carried on through the rural districts, seems really wonderful. At one steam mill the average quantity turned out, for the last couple of months, exceeded fifty tons per week.

At the foot race in the Hippodrome, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, twenty-three young men entered the ring to contend for the prizes. A great majority of them gave out, however, on account of the heat, so that on the last heat round there were but four on the course. A young man named Sam. Acker won the first prize. Time 7 minutes 27 seconds.

The Boston *Post* says:—"Mr. Furness, of Philadelphia, who delivered a freesoil discourse before the graduating class of the divinity school at Harvard, Sunday evening, before commencement, did not produce a very harmonious result. The class did not consist of but six—these half dozen quarrelled, and only two made their appearance at the exhibition."

☞ Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once quick and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Lills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in the United States and Canada.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

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

jy29:3aw

☞ Syphilis, Scrotula 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 Walsh, of the Mammoth Cheese; 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. jy10:3mdaw

The Africa's Mails.

The telegraphic despatch of the Africa's news, in yesterday's *Post*, was very brief. We subjoin a fuller report received by mail.

WAR NEWS.

From the London Times, July 15.

[BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.]

We have received from our correspondent in Vienna the following despatch, dated yesterday morning:

The *Presse* states that on the 7th the Turks took Mokan Island; and on the 8th Omer Pacha, with 40,000 men, surrounded the Russians, and took Giurgevo. The Russians out their way through, with the loss of 900 men. Gen. Ostensacken has been deprived of his command. We have received the following, dated Wednesday evening, from our correspondent at Vienna: Prince Gortchakoff is advancing with 80,000 men, by forced marches, toward Giurgevo. It was thought that the Turks would not risk a pitched battle, but, 15,000 Anglo-French troops being at Rustchuk, the Turks will undertake anything. The Turks have also crossed at Oltenitza, but all details are wanting. One hundred and fifty wagons, with wounded, have already arrived at Bucharest. Among the wounded are 80 officers.

VIENNA, Thursday evening.—The *Oest. Correspondenz* contains an article stating that almost all the German governments have promissed to give their support to a motion to be made in the German Diet, that the whole of Germany do join the Austro-Prussian alliance. The King of Wurtemberg still stands aloof, but it is considered certain that a monarch who was always one of the first to defend the rights of Germany against the west will not be found wanting when it is necessary to oppose the disturbance of the balance of power in the East.

PARIS, Thursday evening.—According to advices from Constantinople of the 5th, the Duke of Cambridge returned on the 2d to have a conference with M. de Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio. The day after, the Prince, in company with the Sultan, reviewed the Ottoman brigade and the thirty pieces of artillery attached to his division. On the 4th the Prince returned to Varna. Omer Pacha had arrived at Silistria. The Dobrudscha was not yet evacuated. The Anglo-French troops encamped near Varna were ready to enter on the campaign. According to despatch from Odessa of the 7th, the combined fleets, 50 sail strong, had been seen proceeding in the direction of Sebastopol.

Embarkation of French Troops in British ships—Address of the Emperor.

BOULOGNE, July 12.—The reception the Emperor, who arrived at seven last night, was most hearty. Everywhere he was most heartily cheered; he was in excellent health and spirits, and appeared highly delighted with his warm reception; he was in plain clothes. The Emperor, after his arrival at the Hotel du Nord, appeared at the windows, where he received one of those bursts of feeling so rare except in Old England. At 9:30 P. M., he took a drive on the port in a carriage and pair. Not a soldier or police officer attended during the day, save to keep order at the entrance of the railway. The Emperor to-day reviewed the troops intended for the Baltic. His Majesty delivered an address, which was most enthusiastically received. The first division marched for Calais immediately afterwards, and will embark on Friday.

It appears certain that the Emperor has this morning taken the whole of the Hotel de Brighton for a month, with liberty to keep it on longer if he pleases. The troops left for Calais in high glee, singing, laughing and shouting. The following is an official copy of the Emperor's address to the troops:—

"Soldiers: Russia having forced us to a war, France has armed 500,000 of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops. To-day our troops and armies, united in the same cause, dominate in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have selected you to be the first to carry our eagles into those regions of the North. English vessels will convey you thither—a unique fact in history, which proves the intimate alliance of the two great nations, (*peuples*,) and the firm resolution of the two governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weak, the liberty of Europe and the national honor. Go, my children! Attentive Europe, openly or secretly, offers up vows for your triumph; our country, proud of a struggle which only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events, shall have my eyes upon you. I shall be able to say—'They are worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland and of Moskowa.' Go, may God protect you!"

Loud and prolonged shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and other loyal cries, followed this address.

CALAIS, July 13.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Calais, from Boulogne, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, with several generals, and took up his residence at the Hotel Dessin, which had been prepared for his reception. His Majesty was saluted, on his arrival with the utmost enthusiasm. Commodore the Hon. F. W. Grey, Captains Robbot, of the Algiers, Kingcome, of the Royal William, Maxwell, of the St. Vincent, and Clif Ford, of the Sphynx, with Consul Bonham, waited on the Emperor, and met with a most cordial reception.

Proceeding to the business in hand, his Majesty expressed an opinion that the expedition had better not take place on Friday, referring to the still lingering English prejudice against that as an "unlucky" day. It was then proposed to postpone the embarkation to the 20th inst., but the weather being fine, and all the transports ready, it was finally settled by the Emperor and the British officers that the baggage and *materiel*, which includes 6,000,000 cartridges and 820,000 lbs of powder, should be placed on board to morrow, (Friday,) and that the troops should embark on Saturday.

This having been settled, the Emperor invited the British officers to dine with him. They expressed their sense of the offered honor, but declined it, as it was not consistent with their duty to remain absent from their ships. The suggestion to postpone the embarkation to the 20th came originally from the English Admiralty, and was in the apprehension that all would not be ready before. The Emperor's address to the Baltic expeditionary force was yesterday placarded throughout Paris, and read with universal interest. It is said that the embarkation of the troops at Calais is postponed for a few days.

Admiral Lapierre is to superintend the embarkation of the French troops for the Baltic on the 14th. Nine thousand men will be embarked at Calais on board the English ships; and 3,000 men, with siege artillery and 100 horses, will embark on French sailing ships, which will arrive at that port two days later. The English ships will anchor at the distance of a mile and a half from the shore, fitted up as transports. The troops will also arrive on the same day, a part on foot from Boulogne, and part by railway from St. Omer. Fifteen French steamers will be ranged along the Calais quays in order to convey the troops from the shore to the English ships. The embarkation will begin on the morning of the 14th. The 9,000 men will be embarked in one operation, and the rest will be taken in a day or two after on board French sailing vessels. The total force that will proceed to the Baltic in subsequent detachments will be about 80,000 men.

Prize Fight between Morrissey and Pool—Morrissey Whipped, and Dreadfully Beaten.

[From the New York Post.]

About seven o'clock on Thursday morning, the wharf at the foot of Amos street, was the scene of a brutal fight between John Morrissey and William Pool, two notorious pugilists, in which the friends of both parties participated. The prize fighters met at the City Hotel, corner of Howard street and Broadway, at half past four o'clock, yesterday afternoon. During the conversation, Morrissey said that he could "lick Tom Hyer or any other man." Pool replied that he could do nothing of the kind; whereupon Morrissey reiterated that he could do so, and what was more, that he would bet one thousand dollars to fifty that he was able to whip him (Pool) in any kind of a fight.

Pool immediately accepted the bet, and told Morrissey that he would meet him at the Christopher street Dock the following morning, at 7 o'clock. To this Morrissey objected, alleging that he had not the money with him, besides that, there were too many of his (Pool's) friends in that vicinity. Pool then offered to bet even—fifty dollars to fifty—if Morrissey would let him name the time and place of meeting. Morrissey agreed and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. James Hughes. Pool named Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock in the morning, as the time, and the Amos street dock as the place where the fight should take place. News of the intention of Pool and Morrissey to fight, spread like wildfire among the sporting houses during the evening, and heavy bets were made as to the result of the encounter.

At half-past six o'clock on Thursday morning, a crowd had assembled on Amos street wharf to witness the affray. There could not have been less than three hundred persons present during the progress of the fight, consisting mainly of the "fancy," and the friends and admirers of Pool and Morrissey. A little before seven o'clock, Pool drove on to the ground in a light wagon, and shortly afterwards Morrissey made his appearance, accompanied by some friends. There were no seconds or bottle holders, it being understood that the fight was to be what is termed a "rough and tumble"—the advantage, of course, being in favor of the man who first got his opponent down. The parties immediately stripped themselves, and the crowd formed a ring around them. After a little sparring, Morrissey succeeded in planting an ugly blow on Pool's left eye, which caused a black spot on it.

Pool then made a feint at Morrissey, and by an expert movement caught him around the leg and threw him on the ground. He then jumped on Morrissey, and beat him with his fist, cutting his face in a shocking manner. Morrissey at length cried out "*Enough*," when his friends interfered and extricated him from his unpleasant position.

Morrissey sprang to his feet and exclaimed wildly, "Johnny Ling, give me the pistol! give me the pistol!" This was addressed to one of his friends. Ling put his hand in his pocket, but before he could withdraw it one of Pool's friends knocked him down. The fight now became general, and at a time the wharf was a scene of the wildest confusion. The friends of Pool being very numerous, beat Morrissey's friends dreadfully. The *melee* was finally stopped by a report that the police were coming, when Morrissey was carried to a carriage and driven down towards his house in Leonard street. Pool jumped on board a small boat and rowed out into the middle of the river.

The police, however, did not arrive until some time after the fight was over; and what is also strange, they appear to know very little about the fight, nor has there been any attempt made to arrest the parties. The disgraceful affair lasted only a few minutes. Morrissey's friends complain that fair play was not shown him, and they will never be satisfied until another fight takes place. Morrissey is a larger man than Pool. Pool is noted as being one of the best, if not the very best, rough-and-tumble fighters in the country. There is an intense excitement among the friends of the respective parties, and it is said that a number of fights will grow out of this affray.

☞ At the request of a number of persons, we publish again the following extract from the Philadelphia *Argus*:

James Pollock a Member of the "Know-Nothings."

BIGLER REJECTED BY THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS."—The Washington *Commonwealth* learns from Philadelphia that Governor Bigler applied for admission into the society of Know-Nothings, but was rejected.—*News.*

This of course is a fabrication of the most silly character. It will deceive no one. Governor Bigler is known to be opposed to this secret political religious society, and on all proper occasions has denounced it as an attempt to mingle the bitterness of religious prejudice in our political canvasses. The Whigs and their allies must, in their ingenuity for a more plausible invention, or they will lose their old and well-established character for adroitness in manufacturing falsehoods for all occasions.

But James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a member of the Order of Know Nothings. He was initiated in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 19th of June, and made a speech on that occasion, in which he gave in his adhesion to all the monster doctrines of that unconstitutional organization. James Pollock, *We would not vote for or appoint to office any man who was not born in this country.*

2d. *He would not vote for or appoint to office any man who believed in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, whether born in this country or elsewhere.*

3d. *He would not vote for or appoint to office any man whose father was not born in this country, and a believer in the Protestant religion.*

These are the facts with relation to Mr. Pollock. Will he dare deny them? The case is susceptible of proof most abundant and convincing. The time, the place, the circumstances in connection with the admission of Mr. Pollock, are all known in this city. The members of the Know-Nothing organization claim him as their candidate, and as a member of their order, in full communion with all its proscriptive ideas. If Mr. Pollock is elected, instead of the State government being conducted on the broad, open basis of the Constitution, and the equality of all men under that sacred instrument, the directing hand will be controlled by the *oath of a secret society*, proscriptive in its character, and based on the baldest and most ultra doctrine of religious persecution. Mr. Pollock is sworn to deprive one portion of our fellow-citizens of their equality of rights, because they do not worship God in the same manner that he does; another, because they were not born upon the soil of this country; and still another, because their fathers were not native to the country, or may have been believers in a particular religious faith. This is new doctrine to be preached on the soil of old Pennsylvania, and attempted to be forced on her citizens by means of a sworn secret society. How will the honest yeomanry of the interior relish such an attempt to make aliens of their children, and ostracise them from the benefits of civil and religious liberty?

[From the Boston Post.]

Hon. John L. Dawson, of Penna.

The speech of Hon. John L. Dawson at the great Democratic gathering in Philadelphia, on the Fourth was just the thing for the occasion—fresh, earnest, and happily seizing upon the sympathies engendered by that immortal day. A man who would "get off" a dry disquisition in Independence Square, surrounded by an enthusiastic Democracy, on the Fourth of July, could never obtain the thundering applause which greeted Mr. Dawson's effort, and, in our opinion, would not deserve it. On that day the great truths and doctrines of Democracy may be "fresh remembered," but they should rather be announced, like the sudden roar of cannon, than elaborated in the tedium of a turgid oratory, playing like heat lightning in the distance.

The resolves passed on the occasion, and which we have published, in accordance with the spirit of freedom, denounced religious intolerance, and all secret, proscriptive, mysterious organizations, as not in harmony with our republican system; but in speaking to these resolutions, Mr. Dawson, who is a representative in Congress from a district remote from Philadelphia, forbore any remark which might offend even one of his audience in that metropolis, in view of recent political action. On the contrary, he thus gracefully referred, in the first place, to the act of consolidation under which the late election was holden: "Appropriate for the day which hallows in our affections the Union of the States is a word of congratulation upon the union of your municipalities. Auspicious of good for your future may be the act of your consolidation!" He then spoke of Philadelphia as, excepting London, the largest manufacturing city of the world, and as the natural market for the greatest deposits of coal and iron upon the globe,—which deposits she reaches by means of those nerves of iron," the railroads. Upon those veins and arteries of intercourse, Mr. Dawson naturally passes out into the commonwealth, which he eulogizes like a true and loving son.

Mr. Dawson belongs to a class of statesmen whose career of usefulness is not yet accomplished, and who have the ambition to acquire further distinction at the hands of their fellow-citizens by continued labors in their behalf. It has ever been the pride and pleasure of a democratic constituency to advance those who serve them with the ability and fidelity, as Mr. Dawson has done while in congress. He has been a zealous and uniform advocate of all the democratic measures, and has given President Pierce and his administration a cordial support. At home, in Pennsylvania, his services to the good cause have been rendered without stint, and have met with a generous appreciation. His exertions will not, we trust, be relaxed in the ensuing campaign, during which the efforts of every real friend of the Union and the Constitution will be needed to withstand the onslaught that is to be made upon democratic principles and men by the combined factions of the opposition.

Health vs. Riches.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—At a time when Cholera menaces us from abroad, and every ship from Europe arrives laden with disease and death, it is of the highest importance that the blood should be purified and the system put in a condition capable of resisting contagious influences. This great restorative and disinfectant is the best safeguard against infection that the world has ever seen. The herb which forms its principal ingredient is chewed by the inhabitants of Arabia, where it is found, as a sure antidote to the terrible pestilence which occasionally sweeps over that region; and it has been administered in choleric remedies in London and Paris with the most surprising curative effect. In the debility which follows fever, in the decrepit stages of life, and in all cases of feebleness and depression, from whatever cause arising, it seems to create a new and vigorous vitality, restoring the strength of the muscles, bracing the nerves, clearing the brain, improving the appetite, and bringing all the functions of the body into a normal and healthy condition. In cases where the law of reproduction has not been fulfilled in married life, both sexes will find in the INVIGORATING ELIXIR the best means of removing the cause of these repinings. Its regular use occasions a constant and placid cheerfulness, its gently stimulating effects are never followed by depressing reaction. Ladies, whether married or single, will find it perfectly invaluable in all the physical difficulties to which their delicate organization is liable.

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

C. M. 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.

☞ The Great French Remedies!!—MALLY'S ANTIDYE AND LOTION.—Those persons who wish to 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 patients. Hence the wonderful success attending their use.

A gentleman connected with the Western Railroad says: "I have experimented for other people during the last three years over $200, for remedies of this description, and have finally 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. Mally, 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, 458 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROTHERS, (Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,) No. 60 Wood street. Wholesale, by J. H. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. jy23

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 258 feet by 240 feet, and bounded by four streets. Will be sold on reasonable terms. It is near Bakewell & Co's new glass works, and several other manufacturing establishments. It is the largest and best lot now to be sold in Birmingham for manufacturing purposes. Title perfect, and clear of incumbrance. Enquire of

C. B. M SMITH, at his Law Office,
Fourth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

jy26

☞ SCROFULA.—It is due to RING *Chemist* 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 RING'S *Panacea* is a medicine of no common order, and is a real remedy in *Scrofula, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight*, but as a valuable internal remedy, virtuous the investigating physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a trial of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of its parent.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, N. Y., and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is 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 get some relief, but no cure and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as we thought we had tried all else, 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 Kirk'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, I 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. jy27:d3aw

☞ Notice is hereby given to the holders of this little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company, that an election will be held at the office of Mr. Wm. Darragh, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 20TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect, by ballot, one President and six Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. ESPY, President.

jy26:dawlw

☞ Notice.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of BENNETT, MARSHALL & CO., was dissolved on the 12th 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 Clinton Rolling Mill, South Pittsburgh. Office at present with English & Richardson, No. 116 Water, and 100 First street.

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

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854—jy26:d

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET.

MASONIC HALL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHARLES A. COLTON, Secretary.

JAMES S. HOON, President.

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 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'Murkan, James D. Mills,
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John Scott, John Fullerton,
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John M'Alpin, Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm. F. Johnston, Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
James Marshal, Hiram Stowe, Beaver.
George S. Selden,

my25:ly

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

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—

Fleming Bros., L. Wilcox & Co.,
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☞ CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.—H. D. KING, President; SAMUEL M. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

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

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Isaac M. Pennock, Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh, J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, William B. Hays.
John Shipton. dec28

☞ Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—Drs. L. SCHUCK, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. REED, North-east corner of Diamond, Allegheny city, are the attending Physicians to the above Institution, for the first quarter of 1854.

Applications