newly-married couple, are; and the roses which cluster round them exhale their sweetest perfumes. But what wanderer is yon, who, with a knapsack on his back and staff in his hand, stands beneath the oak trees on the hill? He stretches out his arms towards that lowly house in a last adieu, for his path must henceforth lead elsewhere. Why does he now kneel on the grassy height? why does he lift his hands to heaven in prayer? Can it be possible that he thanks God because his beloved is his brother's bride? Can it be possible that with a heart unbroken by grief—that with tears, which are not of sorrow, in his eyes, he can leave all he has ever loved, to become a pilgrim in a foreign land? It is—for a conscience, released from the heavy burden of guilt, supports and blesses him, and transforms every sigh into gratitude and joy.

Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 9.

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.

See telegraph column for important foreign news.

By the Board of Health returns of Pittsburgh, it will be seen there were thirty-four interments last week, one of which was from cholera. The showing is exceedingly favorable, as there were five deaths less than the previous week.

Mrs. Ann Watson, a singer of some reputation—and particularly in English ballads—died very suddenly in Philadelphia, on Monday morning. The supposed cause of her death was apoplexy.

A most lamentable loss of life occurred at Milwaukie, on the 28th ult., by the burning of a shanty, in which five persons were burned to death, and three others seriously injured. The parties were apparently Swedes.

Two Germans took passage in New York, last week, in the Liverpool steamer. Previously they had exchanged $5,000 on the Lancaster Bank, which, it is believed, was the amount stolen from Mr. Malone, the Contractor, robbed in Philadelphia. The wonder is, that any honest man would exchange money he must have known was stolen.

A report having been published by the *Herald* newspaper, to the effect that San Juan and Point Arenas was held in a state of blockade by the British. Com. Tinklepaugh, of the *Star of the West*, states it is entirely unfounded. On the contrary, he says, everything was quiet at Greytown and Point Arenas when the Star of the West left. All excitement had subsided, and matters were in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired.

The Cholera epidemic continues in Chicago and Detroit without much abatement. The subjoined table will show how many cases there were in the three last days reported:

	Cholera.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Fourth	10	25	35
Fifth	10	12	22
Sixth	15	11	26

At Detroit, on the 4th inst., the interments in three Cemeteries show the following to be the number:

Elmwood Cemetery	11
Mt. Elliott "	10
City "	7
Total	28

The mortality, last week, in the three great Eastern cities—New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,—will be found by the following table:

	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Total.
New York	302	846	1148
Philadelphia	88	381	469
Baltimore	00	141	141

In New York the Cholera interments increased 61, but the total deaths only 9; in Philadelphia the Cholera interments numbered 88, to 77 the previous week, while in the total number of deaths there is a *decrease* of 104. Baltimore also makes a healthy exhibit, and shows a decrease on the previous week.

IMPORTANT TREATIES OF THE YEAR.

The rapid progress of political events, and the constant changes in the condition and political and commercial relations of the nations of the world, require of our government the most vigilant watchfulness, the most enlarged intelligence, and constant readiness to seize upon every opportunity to secure to this country all possible advantages to be derived from events and changes occurring all over the world. Our high position among the nations, our wide spread commerce, and the grand career on which this republic has evidently entered, render it impossible for us to be indifferent to any important events occurring in any other nation.

The year past has been fruitful of such events and changes; and our government has not been unmindful of its high duties, and has not neglected its complicated and arduous task. Several important treaties have been concluded; and others are in process of negotiation, that will secure to this country advantages never heretofore possessed.

A brief review of them may be interesting and useful at the present time.

Within this year a treaty has been concluded with the empire of Japan, by which a valuable commerce has been opened with an empire containing thirty-six millions of people, rich in natural resources, and wanting such merchandize and manufactures as our country can supply. That treaty, too, secures supplies of coal for the steam marine that this country will soon put afloat between our Pacific coast and the Asiatic nations. With this treaty every American citizen is well pleased.

We have next the long talked of, but long delayed, "Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty." It is at length concluded, and confirmed by our Senate; and we presume it will be adopted by the British Provinces, and confirmed by the three parties to it, to wit, Great Britain, her American Provinces, and the United States.

This treaty will be highly favorable to the New England States, New York and eastern Pennsylvania. And it is those portions of the country that will be most benefitted by its operations. The south is benefitted to some extent by its provision that cotton, hemp and tobacco, its three great staples, may be imported into all the British American provinces free of duty. To the northwest it opens the free navigation of St. Lawrence river; which, with the Lakes, thus gives them a water communication with the Atlantic; and, at certain seasons of the year, propellers with heavy freights may proceed from Chicago and the ports of the Lakes to Liverpool without breaking bulk.

But to the New England States and New York the treaty gives numerous advantages. It is those States alone that are engaged in the fisheries; and it enables them to take fish without restriction, in all the tide waters of the British provinces: a right worth millions of dollars each year. The trade of the Canadas with England is large and valuable. Until within a few years it has been carried on principally by the St. Lawrence river. But since the construction of the canals of New York, and the railroads of New York and New England, connecting the principal commercial points of the Canadas with their sea-ports, a considerable portion of that commerce has taken those routes, and the tonnage of the St. Lawrence has declined. This treaty favors the entire diversion of that trade from the river to the speedier transit over those roads, whose profits will be thus largely increased.

This treaty also admits Canadian wheat and grain, and all kinds of provisions into this country free of duty. The New England States consume far more food than they produce. The Canadas produce a large surplus for exportation. It is supposed that this year they will have twelve million bushels of wheat for exportation.

The Philadelphia market, and the New York and New England markets are open to them on about equal terms with the farmers of the West. This cannot fail to cheapen to some extent wheat, flour, and all provisions in the eastern States. The Canadian farmers are thus made competitors, to some extent, as with the farmers of the West, in supplying the wants of the East. New York and New England thus get cheaper food; but their money paid for the Canadian portion will be slow to return; for their manufactures cannot pass free of duty into the Canadas.

The fishery business will be stimulated by the removal of restraints, and the increased supply will doubtless reduce the price. Many million dollars worth are annually consumed. The treaty also admits, duty free, Canadian lumber, and many other articles for which there is a large demand in the eastern States.

The benefits of this treaty are not equally shared by the whole Union; but on the whole it is favorable and valuable to the United States, and very liberal towards the British Provinces.

To those who desire the annexation of those Provinces to this country, the treaty must be acceptable. It will do more towards accomplishing that desirable, and not distant result, than perhaps all other causes. The separation, hereafter, will be little more than nominal. The free intercourse, the large and valuable commerce, and the friendly feelings to which it will give rise, will soon satisfy both parties of the identity of their interests, and of the advantages that would flow from their political union. This treaty brings those Provinces half way into the Union. But few years will be required to complete the process.

Several treaties have also been concluded with the Indian tribes of Kansas and Nebraska, by which large portions of their lands in those territories have been ceded to the United States; and thus opened for settlement by our citizens, and foreign emigrants.

Then an important neutrality treaty has been concluded with the Russian empire, that secures our commerce from embarrassment and injury, so far as Russia is concerned, by the events of the European war. But this treaty contains a still more valuable feature. It recognizes the principle, for which our government has always contended, that "free ships makes free goods;" and that the right to search neutral vessels for the goods and cargoes of belligerent nations shall no longer be recognized as a feature of international law. Two of the four strongest maritime nations of the world are now committed to the support of this important principle; and it will doubtless soon universally prevail. Under the operation of a different rule, during Bonaparte's wars, our commerce was nearly annihilated; and this country was forced into an expensive war with England. To the commercial interests of this country this treaty is of great importance.

We have next the Gadsden Treaty, concluded with Mexico. Upon this the Whigs have been lavish of abuse and falsehood; yet it is probably one of the most valuable and necessary treaties that our government has formed for many years. It settles the Messilla valley difficulty, which threatened another rupture with Mexico; and gives us the whole of that fruitful valley, and other territory, in all amounting to 17,000,000 acres; a part of it supposed to contain valuable minerals. It also gives us the free navigation and pearl fisheries of the Gulf of California. It also secures a route, supposed to be the most favorable for a Pacific railroad. It secures, too, the right of way, and privilege to construct railroads or canals across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. For this last named right, it is said, President Polk would have been willing to pay $15,000,000. It also abrogates that clause of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo by which this country was bound to protect northern Mexico from Indian depredations. And it settles all Mexican claims for damages for such depredations heretofore committed. These claims were large. President Fillmore was willing to pay for these two last advantages of this treaty six, and some say seven, million dollars. They are now settled, and all the other advantages above enumerated acquired, for the sum of ten million dollars. If Brother Jonathan never makes a worse bargain than that he will never lose his character for shrewdness and thriving prosperity. No better investment could have been made of that portion of the surplus funds in the treasury.

Whoever will candidly examine the merits of these several treaties, which we have thus successively and briefly indicated, cannot fail to see that our foreign relations are greatly improved by them; and our commercial advantages vastly extended and increased. They have secured peace with a neighboring nation; added largely to our national wealth and domain; opened new and rich realms to our commerce, and obtained new and desirable routes of travel and trade between the far distant extremes of our wide-spread republic.

Other treaties are now in progress, equally important, and that will probably soon be closed: One for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands; one for the purchase of Russian America; and one to obtain the cession to this country of Vancouver's Island. We may hear, before the year is out, of yet another, annexing to this country the Island of Cuba.

Our government certainly has plenty of work on hands; and can have little time to notice the busy, incessant and base calumnies of its unscrupulous maligners. Nor need they be noticed. The people will appreciate the faithful public servants. And the people will approve and applaud that progressive and expansive policy that is fast making this country the greatest and most prosperous nation of the world.

OUR HONEY MOON, *And other Comicalities*, from Punch, is the title of a handsome volume which we have received from the publishers, Springer & Townsend, New York. It contains a number of interesting and amusing stories, done up in the very best style of the world-renowned "Punch." Punch has made his mark on the age; and has furnished more food for laughter and amusement than any other periodical published. This volume is made up of the best selections from the volumes of Punch. "The Natural History of Courtship" is one of the subjects of this volume. The illustrations are excellent.

This book is for sale cheap by Miner & Co., Smithfield street, and Gildenfenney & Co., Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT KNOW-NOTHING RUMORS.—There is a mysterious rumor afloat to the effect that the Know-Nothings are going to petition for the removal of the statue of Christopher Columbus from the Capitol at Washington, because he was a foreigner. It is also understood that at the general convention of the order, to be held some time in the latter part of September, resolutions will be introduced declaring General Scott can never be their choice for the Presidency so long as he adheres to his love for that "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent."

[Correspondence of the Daily Morning Post.]

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Menard Case—French Citizenship—Error of the New York Tribune.

PARIS, July 15th, 1854.

EDITORS OF PITTSBURGH POST:

An article has recently appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and been copied into Galignani's *Messenger*, of this city, in relation to the case of an American citizen who has been forced into the army of France, and about whom the *Tribune* says, "active negotiations are going on with a view to a decision of the French government upon the question of naturalization." As I have for some time been aware of the facts of this case, and among others have felt considerable interest in it, I will give them to you, for the purpose of correcting a most important point in the statement of the *Tribune*, which conveys the idea that the claims put up by Mr. Menard, the gentleman alluded to, were upon a "declaration of intention" to become a citizen of the United States. The circumstances are these:

Here is the article taken from the *Tribune*, and re-published here.

"We learn that an American citizen, belonging to that category recognized as such by the nationality doctrine of Mr. Marcy, in his Hungarian letter, but now in France, has been compelled by the French authorities to draw in the conscription, and, having drawn an unlucky number, he has been placed on the rank and file of the French army. An active negotiation is now going on at Paris for this man's liberation, and the French Cabinet is being pressed to make a final decision on the European doctrine of 'once a subject always a subject.' It is expected that the Cabinet will declare, once for all, what amount of respect they consider due to a renunciation of allegiance, and to a simple declaration of intentions to become the citizen of another Government. The name of the individual is Menard."—*Times.*

About the middle of April last, Mr. Menard was notified to attend the drawings for recruits at Bordeaux, where, with his father, he was temporarily residing. His first step was to place himself under the protection of Mr. Bowen, the United States Consul at that place, by whose advice he was induced to take no notice whatever of the order, except to submit to them the evidences of his birth and passport as an American citizen. His name was then drawn as a conscript by the officers, and he was accordingly notified to appear before the "Prefet" (the Governor of this Department,) and a council of revision, for examination and further orders. This, the Consul again advised him to decline doing. Before the day arrived for inspection, the Consul, Mr. Bowen, addressed to the Prefet (or Governor) an earnest letter of remonstrance against the act of the authorities, presenting all the facts of Mr. Menard's citizenship, and urging immediate discharge. Those facts I have distinctly learned from a friend of the family during my stay here, and they are as follows:

The father of the young man emigrated to the United States in the year 1814, and settled at St. Louis, and in a few years afterwards married an American lady of the State of Missouri. There he resided until a few years ago, having acquired a considerable property, all of which remains in that State. Among several children, family, and to educate his children, the father returned to France, and, for the time, settled in Bordeaux. In 1850, Joseph took an American passport from the United States Consul, and went to the United States to remain, (where he has brothers and sisters at present permanently residing,) but on account of delicate health, in a couple of years he returned to Bordeaux. There he was staying, when in April last he was called to serve in the army. Thus, it will be seen his claim is not based upon *naturalization*, but that he is the *native born citizen* of the United States; that he so considers himself is clear, from the fact of his election to journey to his country under an American passport.

As I before remarked, the Consul opened a controversy with the authorities, insisting upon a recognition by them, of his claim to the protection of the United States government. The Prefet, in reply to the Consul, only granted a delay in the matter for further investigation. Several meetings, and a lengthy correspondence were had between the Consul and the Authorities, during which the rights of young Menard were urged by the Consul with earnestness and ability, as I have learned, but all to no purpose, except to procure postponements from week to week. The authorities finally decided against him, and ordered him to come forward and take his orders to join his regiment. In doing this, he laid in the hands of the authorities a protest prepared by the Consul. The Consul then laid the case before the Minister at Paris, Mr. Mason, between whom, and the French government, negotiations have been going on for some time, and the case is not yet decided.

These are the true circumstances of the case, as I have collected them from good sources here; and, as you will see, puts the case in quite a different light from that of the statement made in the *Tribune*. There is, however, but little hope of his being released, as the doctrine of the French Code is, that "children of Frenchmen are Frenchmen forever, no matter where born," and I have never heard of any provision to cut the application of this principle to the second, third, or even fourth generations. In this case the father has resided, almost from boyhood in the United States; has all his property there, and purposes to return and end his days there; the mother is a native born American; the son was born there, has never done anything to forfeit his citizenship, and being accidentally found here, when not yet of age, is forced into the service of a foreign nation and thereby deprived of his rights as an American; and, as I have learned, nothing but the cautious, though zealous and decided, interference of the Consul prevented the immediate imprisonment of Mr. Menard until the time of marching arrived, after first refusing to attend for examination and final orders.

It becomes, consequently, an exceedingly important question to hundreds of others now in France, who, under the same rule, may be any day forced into the French army. But, as I suppose the case will ultimately be laid before the Government of the United States, with the correspondence, you may perhaps learn all about the matter. You can rest assured the statements I give you are literally correct, except perhaps the dates. As to the statements in contradiction of the *Tribune*, you can rely upon them.

* * * ALLEGHENY.

Frederick A. Beelen, Esq.

We find the following in the Washington *Star*, in relation to this well known gentleman, who is a native of our city:

"FREDERICK A. BEELEN.—Amonst the numerous appointments confirmed by the Senate during the present week, was that of Frederick A. Beelen, Esq., as Secretary of Legation to Chili. Mr. B., though but a young man, has already filled several diplomatic posts, and the zeal and ability with which he discharged their duties, is best evidenced by the appointment which the President has just conferred upon him. His intimate knowledge of the people and institutions of South America, acquired from a long residence in that country, eminently fits him for the discharge of the duties of his new position, and will enable him to render valuable assistance to the Minister under whom he will serve."

We can cordially wish Mr. Beelen a safe trip round Cape Horn, and a pleasant residence among the far distant Chilians. Mr. B's diplomatic career thus far has been useful to the government, and has gained him a high reputation for talent, intelligence and judgment. He speaks the Spanish language fluently, has resided much among Spanish Americans, and is well qualified in every way to render valuable service in the Chili Mission.

FINE HAMS.—We are fond of good Hams in the summer season, and we would commend all who have the same appetite, to call at stall No. 87, kept by our friend JAMES GARDNER. He is a man skilled in his business, has a most excellent article, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Remember 87, new market, JAMES GARDNER.

PEACHES AND MELONS.—We would call the attention of the lovers of good fruit, to the advertisement of Mr. S. STEINRUCK, who is receiving daily at his depot, some of the finest and freshest Melons and Peaches ever brought to our city.

HON. THOMAS M. HOWE, has our thanks for a valuable volume containing the official report of the surveys and exploration of the valley of the Amazon; and also an accompanying volume of maps of the regions drained by the greatest river on the globe.

THE GREYTOWN CASE.

The New York papers most particularly under the influence of the "*merchants*," generally condemn the action of the Government in the affair at Greytown. The rank abolition organs, such as the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, the *Times*, &c., fairly exhaust themselves with the effort to outdo each other in vituperation. We look for no just judgment on any subject from the inflated journals of that city of stupendous frauds and swindles.

But occasionally a New York paper can be found that can give an unbought opinion. Here is one from the N. Y. Merchants *Ledger*, a paper by by no means friendly to the administration. It is well worth a perusal:

"Well, San Juan, or Greytown, has been bombarded and burned up, by an American man-of-war called the *Cyane*, and the newspappers have been making a terrible ado about it. Greytown was an insignificant place, *apart* from the fact that it was the Atlantic port of the State of Nicaragua, and possessed many advantages for those who traded with, or traveled to California. It can hardly be said to whom the place of right belongs. It isn't ours, although we claim, by treaty, certain control over it; it is not exactly England's, although she makes a greater claim in the premises than we do; it's not the property of the State of Nicaragua, although the people of the State *say* it is; nor is it the asylum for military deserters that myth called the "Mosquito King," who sets himself up in his mud cabin as the ruler, and professes to be under the especial protection of "Her Britannic Majesty." It was destroyed, that is, its houses, (a few huts and shanties) in obedience, we presume, to the orders of our government, and we know no naval officer would be insane enough to commit such an outrage without explicit orders on the subject from head quarters. The principal inducement for this peremptory and destructive conduct was certain shameful treatment which our minister to Nicaragua recently received at the hands of the authorities of Greytown, and we think, unlike a majority of our editorial brethren, that the act was perfectly justifiable. Ask all the returned Californians what they think of San Juan, and two-thirds of them will tell you, from personal experience, that it ought to have been burned and bombarded long ago, as outrages of the most inexcusable character have been pepetrated there daily—almost hourly—upon defenceless American citizens, by a set of brutes as savage as Kaffirs and as illiterate as swine."

Mackerel are being caught in large quantities in Salem, (Mass.) harbor.

From different parts of the country we have accounts of numerous deaths from the excessive heat.

Hon Thos. D. Washington, grand nephew of Gen. Washington, died at Albany on the 4th inst.

Sir Phillip Sidney defines health in these words: Great temperance, open air, easy labor, and little care.

The Granite Mill, at Burrillville, Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss $125,000. On the same day a fire occurred at Buffalo. Loss $25,000.

At Kansas, on the 20th July, whilst Judge Walderman, who was in pursuit of runaway negroes, was attempting to dismount from his horse, he accidentally discharged his gun and killed himself.

A party of young Frenchmen, of New York, have organized themselves with a view of emigrating to Kansas, and propose to establish a joint stock company for that purpose.

A traveler on the Nemehaw river in the north of Kansas territory, writes to the Canton *Transcript*, that there is a fine vein of coal, three feet thick, on that stream; that it is overlaid by limestone which affords abundance of fine building material. The Nemehaw is the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska, and coal in that region, where wood is comparatively scarce, is a very important object.

CARVING.—We would call the attention of our citizens and builders to the advertisement of Mr. M. T. HOGAN. He is a finished workman in his line, and all who may employ him, will be well satisfied with his workmanship.

☞ Another letter from our Paris correspondent will be found in this morning's paper. It will be found very interesting. We expect a continuance of such favors.

CHOLERA is prevailing quite badly in Albany, N. Y., and the Evening Journal says the virulent type it assumes has spread panic and terror, especially as the city was wholly unprepared for such a visitation.

☞ **The Great French Remedies!!**—MBALLY'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 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 hesitate to recommend it to any one 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, 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

☞ **Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.**—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone co., Ia., May 10, 1850.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit a agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. M. Lane's and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the *expulsion of worms*, that *no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity*. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and *the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.* PORTER & DYCUS.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the 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.

au6:daw

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—The most terrible of all bodily complaints are those which affect the integrity of the intellect, disposing it to monstrous fancies, alternatives of gloom and excitement, or, worse than all, profound, unvarying depression. Diseases of the nervous system and of the digestive organs create these sad conditions of the mind; but, happily, in DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR we have a preparation that removes both cause and effect, by rallying the dormant powers of the stomach, bracing the nerves to a healthful tension, and relieving at once the mental symptoms.

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. 140 Wood street, do do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. au6:daw

☞ **Sylphilis, 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 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. jy10:1:mdaw

☞ **Pantaloons.**—The well-known superiority of GRIBBLE'S fit in the Garment, needs no comment on his part; it has been acknowledged by all who have favored him with their orders, that they have never been fitted with the same ease and style as by him. He begs to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season.

E. GRIBBLE,
Tailor and Pantaloon Maker,
340 Liberty st., head of Wood.

mar24

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 238 feet by 340 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 had 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.

jy25

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

BENNETT, MARSHALL & CO.

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Copartnership under the name and style of GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron, Nails, &c., at the Clinton Rolling Mill, South Pittsburgh. Office at present with English & Richardson, No. 116 Water, and 160 First street.

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

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854—je30:tf

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 makes every insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

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

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

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

DIRECTORS:

James S. Hoon, Samuel M'Clurkan, William Phillips, John Scott, Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., John M'Alpin, Wm. F. Johnston, James Marshall, George S. Selden, my25:ly

Wm. S. Haven, James D. M'Gill, Alexander Bradley, John Fullerton, Robert Galway, Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County, Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning, Hiram Stowe, Beaver.

☞ **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, William Bagaley, Samuel Rea, Robert Dunlap, jr., Isaac H. French, S. Harbaugh, Walter Bryant, Wm. Larimer, jr., Samuel M. Kier, William Bingham, John S. Dilworth, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, William B. Hays. John Shipton. dec23

☞ **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, B. C. Sawyer, Wm. M. Edgar, O. H. Phillips, L. B. Roberts, Joseph Kaye, W. J. Anderson, R. B. Simpson, H. B. Wilkins, William Collingwood, John M. Irwin, Wm. Wilkinson, David Campbell. jal2

☞ **Strange Development.**—Scientific men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward; numbugs fall, or becoming so, will be exposed. Pleasant to learn that science and long research combined, have brought before the public the greatest wonder of the age, in the article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE, a sure cure for Baldness and to prevent Hair from falling. See circular to be had of the Agents, or the bottle, full particulars. Price $1.00 in large bottles. Sold by

C. E. FISHER & CO., Proprietors,
57 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale in Pittsburgh in the following houses:—

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

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

Birmingham.—A. Patterson, John G. Smith apr6

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—Drs. L. SCHECK, 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 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:tf

☞ **G. YEAGER,** 110 MARKET street, Pittsburgh, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY AND STAPLE VARIETY AND DRY GOODS, offers to city and country dealers at large and well selected stock of Goods as any Eastern house, and same prices, thus saving freight, time and expenses. ja25:y

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

PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.

MONONGAHELA ENCAMPMENT, No. 57—Meets first and third Friday of each month. mar26:ly

☞ 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,

Secretary pro tem.

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the 2d WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOCHLETER'S, in the Diamond. By order,

GEO. W. SEESE, Secretary.

jel:y

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 259, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy1:y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **Philadelphia, 1854.**—The attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, who wish to read a Philadelphia paper, is called to the *Evening Register*, a journal published every day, containing a complete routine of all local matters that transpire to the hour of going to press, and as particular attention is paid to this department, it will recommend itself strongly to the favor of those persons who formerly resided in that vicinity, as it conveys a faithful epitome of the vast changes occuring in their former homes. To the reading and manufacturing portion of the community no better medium could be selected for advertising their wares and products, thus bringing directly before the eyes of the merchants the advantages of patronizing the factories of the "west end" of the State. As a journal of liberal sentiments, advocating all the reforms of the age, we heartily recommend it to one and all, believing that all may be benefited by subscribing and supporting a paper that supports the people—"*non nobis nos omnibus.*"

The subscription price is $5 per year, in advance, and should be sent, pre-paid, to WILLIAM BIRNEY,

N. E. corner Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

au9:3n

☞ **To the Clergy.**—Believing that Intemperance and Vagrancy are alarmingly on the increase in these cities, and knowing them to be enormous evils which should be arrested or abated, if possible, the undersigned request the Clergy of the different Churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, to meet in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, to consult as to what is practicable to be done in the premises. Pastors will please invite to accompany them a few judicious lay Brethren.

FRANCIS HERRON,
C. COOKE,
JOHN T. PRESSLY,
JAMES ROGERS.

au9:2t

Japanning.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JAPANNING, in all its branches, executed in the best style, and at prices to suit the times, at the Old Shop, rear of Jaynes' Tea Store, FIFTH Street, below Wood.

The attention of Tinners, Founders, Furniture and Glass-ware Manufacturers, is solicited to our new variety of Valid Pearl Papier Mache, in wood, glass and iron ware, of every description. Samples can be seen and information obtained at the Shop, or at the Warehouse, No. 124 Wood street.

J. BARNDOLLAR.

☞ Steamboat men can also see a new style of Ornamental Glass Panels, surpassing any heretofore executed in this city. au9:1m

Bathing Apparatus.

WE are manufacturing an improved BATHING APPARATUS, to which we would invite the attention of the public. It is simple in its construction, easy to operate, the pumps of the and using leather valves, as heretofore, we are now making the pumps of copper and the valves of brass, being not only a more complete article, but a durable one.

We will always endeavor to keep constantly on hand various other Baths of the latest style.

J. BARNDOLLAR,
Iron City Stove Warehouse, and Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufactory, No. 134 Wood street. au9:1m

Seminary for Boys.

South-west cor. of Fifth and Grant Sts., opposite Court House.

THE Fall Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, September 4th, and the duties of instruction will be resumed by Messrs. GRIGGS and M'DONALD.

There are ten successive months in the Academic year. Tuition is $12.50 per quarter.

The number of pupils is limited, and boys are admitted in the order of applications which may be made after August 30th, at 54 Liberty street, or at School, or by letter dropped in Post Office. au8:w

Locust Grove Seminary for Young Ladies.

THE next session of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 20th, and continue forty-two weeks.

Day Pupils from the city are conveyed to and from the Grove in an easy, comfortable omnibus.

Circulars may be obtained at the store of Mr. George R. White, on Market street, and at Mr. Mellor's, 51 Wood st., or on application to the Rector,

REV. WM. H. CLARKE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

au9:d

WAVERLY HOUSE.

HAVING left Wilkins Hall, and moved to the WAVERLY HOUSE, Diamond alley, which I have fitted up in fine style, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of my former friends. Oysters, Game, &c., of the choicest kind, can be had at all times. The Bar is well supplied with Liquors of the best brands.

JOHN WALKER.

Peaches and Melons.

RECEIVED daily from New Jersey, by Express. Lovers of fine Fruit will find them, wholesale and retail, at the Excelsior House, No. 128 Wood street, above Fifth, opposite Washington Hall.

SAMUEL STEINRUCK.

[Dispatch copy.]

New Jersey Water Melons and Peaches.

THE subscriber is in daily receipt, by Railroad, of the finest quality of PEACHES and WATER MELONS. Call at his Depot, No. 128 Wood street, above Fifth.

au9:tf SAMUEL STEINRUCK.

Architectural and Ornamental Carver.

M. T. HOGAN, Architectural and Ornamental Carver, corner of FOURTH and BERRY streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. au9

Wm. Digby, Jr.,

Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.—Clothing made to order, in good style, and at moderate rates au8:tf

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling House of 6 rooms, hall and cellar, with 3 lots of ground, having a front of 51 feet on Franklin street, Manchester, by 123 deep to a wide alley; a good well of water, with pump; out oven, coal house, fruit trees, grape vines, &c., for $3,000. Terms easy.

S. CUTHBERT & SON,
Real Estate Agents, 140 Third street.

au9

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Grain Drills, Hunt's Patent Right Tube Wheat Drill, one of the best in use, warranted; for sale at the Seed and Implement Warehouse, 49 and 51 Fifth street. [au9] JAMES WARDROP.

SARDINES—2 cases Sardines, in whole, half and quarter boxes, just received and for sale by

BAILEY & RENSHAW,
2-3 Liberty street.

au9

SUGAR CURED HAMS—We have just received another lot of superior Sugar Cured Hams, esteemed the best in the Cincinnati market. Also, Sugar Cured