Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....SEPTEMBER 12.

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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CHARLES SHALER, City of Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.
MATTHEW I. STEWART, Allegheny City.
[Subject to the decision of the conferees of the district.]

ASSEMBLY,
J. K. MOORHEAD, City of Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON, South Pittsburgh.
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, City of Pittsburgh.
THOMAS M. CARROL, M'Keesport.
WILSON STEWART, Duquesne Borough.

RECORDER,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, City of Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
J. HARVEY ROBB, St. Clair.

CLERK OF COURT,
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, Robinson.

COMMISSIONER,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, City of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL WERTZ, Pitt Township.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Penn.
EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.
ROBERT BAILEY, Manchester.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

The following named gentlemen compose the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence, for the present year:

John Birmingham,	Wm. Wilson,
D. R. Williams,	A. Holstein
L. B. Patterson,	Thos. J. Keenan,
Thos. B. Hamilton,	J. Hol man.
Henry Ingram,	Jas. A. Irwin,
Barnes Furst,	Geo. F. Gilmore,
W. M. Porter,	John M. Irwin,
Thos. Farley,	Alex. Black,
Edmund Snowden,	John Shields,
Dr. A. H. Gross,	Chas. Barnett,
F. H. Collier,	Francis Felix,
Jacob McCollister.	

The Democratic County Committee of Correspondence are hereby notified to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ROBT. B GUTHRIE, Chairman.

News of the Day.

The mortality of New York and Boston last week was as follows:

	Cholera,	*Other Dis.*	*Total.*
New York.....	129	603	732
Boston.....	13	117	130

While the total number of deaths in New York show a decrease of ninety, those from Cholera are more numerous by thirteen. In Boston, there is also an increase of one from Cholera, and twenty-three altogether.

It will be seen by the California news in another column that a large English and French squadron had arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Its object was not known; but if it was to prevent the annexation of Cubs, they were a *leetle* too late.

THE CAMPAIGN OF FALSEHOOD.

No political campaign for many years has been conducted with so much unfairness, and such reckless disregard for truth, on the part of the opponents of the Democracy, as the campaign of the present year. The New York *Tribune*, at the commencement of the year, suddenly descended from the national and manly position it had previously occupied, and became the advocate of a sectional or Northern party. To prepare the people of the North for a movement so dangerous to the Union, it labored to satisfy them that the Union was of no value to the North, and that the South could be "crushed" into submission by the superior power of the Northern States. While feebly denying an intention to destroy the Union, it has diligently and recklessly pursued a course that, if successful, could hardly fail to produce that disastrous result. All isms and factions, of whatever complexion or creed, have been urged to rally under a banner inscribed with but two sentiments:—reckless opposition to Democracy; and uncompromising hostility to the South. To give countenance to such a crusade against the Democracy, and all the best interests of the Union, the base falsehood was fabricated, and disseminated throughout the North, that the present National Administration is favorable to the extension of Slavery; and that the Democratic party of the whole country was pledged to a grand but undefined scheme to enlarge the area of Slavery, and give the "Slave power" the control of the federal government. A lie more gross and groundless, no partizan sheet has ever uttered, or labored more desperately to prove. Every act of the administration, however important or insignificant, has been represented as a part of this grand scheme of "slavery extension."

Even the Reciprocity Treaty, the negotiation of which was commenced under a Whig administration, is represented by Greeley, of the *Tribune*, as designed to prevent the Canadians from desiring annexation to the Republic. That the very opposite will be its effects, every sensible man knows; while, at the same time, it will bring into the United States a vast amount of cheaper food in this remarkable year of short crops and exorbitant prices. To prove that the *Tribune* designed to deceive the people in this matter with an Abolition humbug, we need only mention that nearly all the Senators from the Abolition States of the North-east voted for the confirmation of the treaty.

The annexation of the Sandwich Islands, now in process of consummation, is denounced as a scheme to extend slavery over the islands of the Pacific. The acquisition of a commanding marine depot and naval station, on one of the most important commercial routes of the globe, is the real design. No intelligent patriot can oppose the acquisition; and none but a few reckless partisan editors will attempt to deceive the people as to the motives for which it is sought.

The desire to acquire Cuba by fair and peaceable means is represented as a part of the grand scheme of slavery extension; and *two* or *three* slave States, it is said, are to be formed out of it. It is large enough for but one; and none but the reckless maligners of the Democracy have ever proposed to make more than one out of it. Its acquisition would remove a troublesome neighbor from our vicinity; add a new, rich and populous State to the confederacy; give us the control of the Mexican Gulf, a new field for American enterprise, and sugar free of duty. Slavery is already there, and its area would therefore be not one foot extended by annexation; while its condition would be greatly ameliorated, and the slave trade of the island abolished. All these advantages the *Tribune* and its admiring satellites throughout the North, would prevent by the humbug cry of "slavery extension." Two Senators would be added to the Senate from a new slave State, it is true; but they would be met there about the same time, by twelve more Senators from the free States of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah and Oregon. Every one can see, then, the folly and falsehood of the charge, that the acquisition of Cuba would extend slavery, or increase its relative power. If the Sandwich Islands should come in as a State, that alone would balance Cuba in the Senate, although those Islands contain but 70,000 inhabitants, while Cuba contains about a million and a half.

No intelligent and sensible man can be deceived into the belief that the institution of slavery in this country can ever become an agressive or expansive power; and no one, not anxious to be deceived, can be misled by the lying charge that the present Democratic administration is committed to any scheme to favor its growth or increase its power. On the contrary, the administration, and a Democratic Congress, during the last session, took the most effectual means to sever the national government from all connection with the subject. It re-affirmed and applied the principle of *non-intervention* by Congress and the federal government on the subject; and referred the whole matter to the people of the several States and territories. Thus, while the administration would sever the federal government from all connexion with the subject of slavery in the States and territories, it is basely charged with favoring the extension and power of the institution. No one of any discernment can fail to see the gross falsity of the charge, and the criminal design to deceive and mislead the people: to mislead them, too, into the formation of a party of evil and dangerous tendency; and that cannot fail to lead to disastrous results.

But these falsehoods of the enemies of Democracy, manufactured by the *Tribune* and retailed, even without credit, by such papers as the *Journal* and *Gazette* of Pittsburgh, and other Whig and Abolition sheets of the north, have been sternly met and refuted by the Democratic press. The people are learning the truth, and will despise the calumniators and rogues, and eternly rebuke them.

One significant fact, lately developed, shows the estimation in which the people hold that reckless sheet that is daily employed in manufacturing and vending these countless libels upon the administration, and these transparent falsehoods against the Democracy.

The New York *Daily Tribune* is a failing concern. Its proprietors have lately reduced its size eight columns, and announced that they lose money on it every week. The public is appealed to to bestow a more liberal patronage, and sustain it. Only a few months ago the proprietors of the *Tribune* boasted of its profits and prosperity. Only a few months ago it commenced its new crusade of falsehood and slander on the great party of the people. It is now sinking money and begging for support.

But it is not on the subject of slavery alone that falsehoods innumerable and most base are scattered broadcast over the land.

Another faction is forming and allying itself to the enemies of Democracy. It is based mainly on the religious prejudices of the people inflamed and misled by the most unscrupulous falsehoods and misrepresentations. The Catholic church of this country is represented as having become so numerous and powerful a body as to be able to control the government, and destroy our free institutions, if they desired. The desire to do any such thing is nowhere proved; and their power and numbers are grossly exaggerated. Of the 38,000 churches in the United States in 1850, only 1221 were owned by Catholics. Less than *one thirtieth* of the churches are catholic; and probably not more than that proportion of the offices of the country are held by members of that denomination; and they *generally*, offices of inferior grade.

The foreign-born population of the United States numbers about one-twelfth of the people; a large portion of them having resided in the country nearly all their lives. We published not long since a statement showing that they held a proportion of the offices much less than their proportion to the whole population. The statement had been compiled with great care and accuracy, and can be relied on. These statements show that there exists in the present circumstances no occasion for secret political combination to save the country. Secret political societies, and sectional parties are far more dangerous to our free institutions than any religious denomination; or than the fact that about one-twelfth of our people were born, without their consent, in foreign lands. Yet, to help this new secret ally of Whiggery, circulars and statements are issued asserting that the majority of the offices under the State and National governments are held by foreigners and Catholics. It is a gross falsehood, designed to deceive the people, and induce them to join the secret order, and vote for the Whig candidates. Some small offices are to be thrown to the Democrats, if this secret order can prevail, to keep up the deception still that it stands independent of old parties. But all the important offices must be given to Whigs as heretofore, in every place where elections have lately occurred.

A SYMPATHETIC STORY SPOILED.—Some ignorant correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, has started the report that "the remains of the late Edgar Allen Poe, are still reposing in an obscure corner of Potters Field of Baltimore." This ungrateful conduct will, of course, be mourned over by the thousand and one admirers of "Annabel Lee," and "The Raven," and we, therefore, give the flat contradiction of the Baltimore *Patriot*, which says: "Nothing can be further from the truth. His remains were interred at the time of his death in the First Presbyterian Church yard, on the corner of Green and Fayette streets, and were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends. His obsequies were of a character every way worthy of such a man, and we are surprised and grieved that such reports should be put in circulation as the one quoted above."

"FREAKS OF FORTUNE," is the title of a new novel laid upon our table yesterday. It is by J. B. Jones, author of several interesting and popular novels. The scene of this new novel is laid in the city of Philadelphia. The writer displays rare power in portraying character, and "showing up" the follies of fashionable life. Financial and political life, and the life of the sons of toil, are all brought in review in the crowded incidents of this spirited and amusing tale. A rich banker, greedy of gold, and unscrupulous as to the means of obtaining it, is the leading character of the story, and his portrait is drawn in vivid colors. We can commend the book to all readers of fiction. Published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, and for sale by Miner & Co.; Gildenfenney & Co., at their literary depots, Pittsburgh.

THE "SUMMIT."—We are informed by travelers and others who have stopped during the recent excessively warm weather at the "Summit," in Cambria county, that it is one of the most pleasant and healthful summer retreats anywhere to be found. Senator Dodge, of Iowa, who has passed several weeks at this place on account of the ill health of his family, speaks in high terms of its pure air and water, and of the good accommodations to be had at the "Mansion House," kept by James M. Riffel, Esq., who is untiring in his efforts to serve and render comfortable those who may stop with him.

ELEGANT CARD WRITING.—We have seen some specimens of card writing, by W. I. Vescelius, the celebrated American card writer, that we think would be hard to excel. It has all the eveness and regularity of lithograph, without any of its stiffness, and for penmanship is really ahead of any thing that has come under our observation. Mr. V. may be found every day in the reading room of the City Hotel, where he will furnish specimen copies gratis to those who wish them.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Democratic conferees of the twenty-third Congressional district, composed of Mercer, Beaver, and Lawrence counties, met in Newcastle, on the 6th inst., and unanimously nominated Hon. M. C. Trout for re-election. Notwithstanding the fusion movement in that district, we confidently anticipate the election of Mr. Trout; for he is a man in whose vocabulary "there is no such word as fail."

☞ The American Protestant Association turned out yesterday in large numbers, and paraded through the principal streets of the two cities. We were told they numbered nearly nine hundred. The affair passed of without any disturbance, as was the desire of all our citizens.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR BIGLER.

The Montrose *Democrat* gives us the speech of Governor Bigler on the 31st ult., from which we extract the following on the subject of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. The editor of the *Democrat* says that this part of the speech was revised by the Governor before publication; so that it may be relied on as expressing his views fully and correctly on this subject.

The laws organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas were next referred to by the Governor. He said he was well aware that this was the absorbing topic in the northern part of the State. He said that officially he had no connection with the subject—it was not a part of the stewardship for which he must account, that he had not covenanted with the people to organize territories, nor to control the action of Congress on any question. He should not claim for himself any of the honor that might flow from Congressional action on this or any other subject, and he did not intend to bear the responsibility, for this was the work of members of Congress, and they must account for it to their constituents—that he should not ask them, or the President to bear the responsibility of his errors of State policy. He did his duty without consulting them and they certainly did not and ought not to take his word as a rule of action on any subject. He said he never had and probably never could have any official connection with this subject, and that it was scarcely possible that the election of a Governor whoever might be elected, could have any influence upon the future policy of those territories. This much he thought it right to say as to his official relation to the question, but as a member of the Democratic party, amongst whom a diversity of opinion exists on this subject he should most carefully say what he thought about the question.

He did not think his views of special importance, for he made no pretensions to experience in National politics; that from 1848 to 1850, however, he had given the slavery question some consideration. That the national convention growing out of the attempt to adjust the question of slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico, absorbed all other topics and seemed for a while to threaten the stability of our National Union. It was at that time that Gen. Cass, the patriot and statesman, proposed the doctrine of non-intervention,—that Congress should forbear to act on the subject of slavery in the territories; and that the whole question should be referred to the people occupying the territories—that such territories at the proper time should be admitted as States with or without slavery as the people may decide. He said he thought this doctrine was safe. He became its advocate—that he had so said to the people in 1851, when traveling the State as a candidate. All, however, remembered that he endorsed the Compromise measures of 1850. That he was still the advocate of the doctrine of non intervention,—that he was willing to trust the people with a question of morals or politics,—that he had more confidence in their judgment, patriotism and love of freedom than he had in that of Congress. Indeed, if we were to believe half that is said of the impossible character of that body, we should be compelled to regard it as unsafe on any and all questions. He thought the reference of this vexed and dangerous question to the people well calculated to allay the excitement and give greater stability to our national confederacy. And as to the question of slavery, he did not embrace the doctrine of non-intervention, believing that it would extend the institution,—he believed just the reverse, that the tendency would be to restrict, to drive it south of the Missouri line. That such was his estimation of the value of the Union, such his ideas of the blessings which it has bestowed on the American people—such the blessed influence which our institutions were exercising in other parts of the world, that for one he was willing to labor for its preservation and be sacrificed if needs be to secure its perpetuity. Its dissolution, in his opinion, would be the most horrible calamity that would befal both races,—It would be a sad calamity to the North and the South, to the master and to the slave.

He next went on to say that had it been his business to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, he should have done so on the basis of the compromise acts of 1850, *without disturbing the act of 1820, fixing the Missouri line*. Whilst he said this, he was also bound in candor to declare, that he did not believe that the policy of the territories would be different from what it will be under the present law—that he firmly believed that slavery could not extend there—that nine tenths of the people would decide against it—that the laws of Nature were not congenial to the institution—that some of the wisest opponents of the measure held this opinion. He said *he never had and never should seek to extend or strengthen the institution of slavery*—that he regretted the existence of the institution as sincerely as any man; but he had and he should maintain the clear constitutional rights of southern as well as those of northern States. He should not acknowledge the overshadowing influence talked about so much, whether that influence came from the south or north. To the question by some one in the crowd, whether slavery did not exist in the territories at this time, he replied that it did not—that individual slaves might be there during the whim of men directed them to do, but the institution was not there in any legal form, and could not be without express local law—that it had no legal existence there—that the Constitution of the United States, in his opinion, did not carry it there—that Congress had not and could not establish it there—that it could only derive a legal existence from the local law-making power—that it was the creature of law—that when the people of the territories constituted a law-making power—in the shape of a local legislature, territorial or State, and that only, could give the institution legal existence in the territories—that he sincerely believed and hoped that when that power acted for those territories the institution would be rejected.

He said he was desirous of being sustained or condemned on his own official acts—that he could beg no question of the Whig party—they had a right to make all the capital they could out of the acts of any member of the Democratic party, and urge it as an objection to all; but not so amongst members of the same party—within the family each should be held responsible for his own acts. If Democratic members of Congress had voted wrong, there was no reason why Democrats should strike down a Democratic Governor if he has done right. Difference on great national questions is very common. We have differed about the Tariff, and now about the Homestead bill, but that is no reason why we should reject the State administration if it be a good one. This argument might do for the Whigs, but it will not answer for Democrats. If the Democratic party are defeated, it will be defeated all over the Union as a Whig triumph, and nothing more or less, except that the Whigs, Natives, and Know Nothings may dispute as to who produced the result.

He said he had not been an agent in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and those who cast their votes for him did not, therefore, endorse it by any fair construction. He would have organized the territories, could he have controlled it, under the act of 1850, and not disturbed the Missouri line.

SOFT-SHELL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Syracuse convention has adjourned *sine die*. The following is the ticket nominated:

Governor—Horatio Seymour, Oneida county.
Lieut. Governor—Wm. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk county.
Canal Commissioner—John Clark, of Jefferson county.
State Prison Inspector—W. R. Andrews, of Livingston county.

The majority resolutions were adopted after a stormy debate, by a vote of 222 to 106. They adhere to the Baltimore platform of 1852; are opposed to any agitation calculated to promote sectional controversy; recall with pride vote electing Franklin Pierce, and compliment the administration for ability and integrity and patriotic solicitude for the welfare of the people.

[From the San Francisco Herald, August 16.]

Sport for the B'hoys.

From private advices received by Col. T. K. Battelle, Union Hotel, we learn that a match has been made between Tom Hyer and John Morrissey to fight for $20,000—$10,000 a side, in a twenty-four foot ring, half a minute time, to be governed by the *new* London rules. The fight is to come off in five months from the 16th of July. Hyer has the call among the betting fancy in New York, $100 to $75, and freely taken. It is said by letter (private) that upwards of $100,000 will change hands on the result. Hyer's friends stick to him like wax.

[From the London Chronicle, August 26.]

Death of Lillywhite.

The admirers of the manly game of cricket will be sorry to learn that this favorite son of the bat, the ball, and the wicket, is no more. After a long and successful innings, cholera has at last "caught him out." He died at his house at Islington, London, on the 22d, of the prevailing epidemic. The deceased was much respected by the cricketing world, who gave him the title of "The Nonpareil. Lillywhite introduced round bowling.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

By the Star of the West.

A company has been organised in Los Angelos for the purpose of manufacturing salt from a lake located about seventeen miles from that place. Experiments have been made, the results of which far exceeded even their anticipations. The salt is equal, if not superior to any in the market, and can be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the whole Pacific coast.

The corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue was laid on Sunday, the 16th ult., on Stockton street, San Francisco, in which city there are already two congregations organized. The following documents were then deposited in the corner stone, viz: a History of the Rise and Progress of the Congregation on Shereth Israel; a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society; copies of the *Asmonean* and *Occident*—Jewish papers published in New York and Philadelphia; copies of the papers of the day; and also some coins. Within three weeks, the Jews of San Francisco have laid the corner stones of two synagogues, the expense of which will not fall far short of $60,000—and which, when completed, will be equal, if not superior, to any place of public worship in the city.

In California, the crops are exceedingly abundant. The only causes for anxiety and care are, that the grain may not become too ripe and fall from the head, or that fire may burn the crops before collected. Serious damage has been done in several instances by running fire, either accidentally or intentionally started.

On the 15th ult., the lower floors of the produce stores, Nos. 20 and 21, Clay street wharf, San Francisco, gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating into the bay a large quantity of Flour, Grain, &c., with which they were burthened. In store No. 22 were one thousand quarter sacks of Wheat, all of which were submerged.

The steamship Yankee Blade had been libelled on a claim of $66,000, brought by the former owners of the Americs. They allege that the Yankee Blade was to convey the passengers of the America, from Aspinwall to New York, instead of which she sailed round the Horn, while the latter was in port as per contract.

Mining intelligence was interesting. New diggings have been discovered in different portions of the country, and occasional "lucky strikes" are made, as of old. The people of California are pretty tolerably well satisfied that there is no fear of the mines giving out just at present.

Santa Barbara in the whole town was in a state of excitement caused by a recent discovery of rich "gold diggings" within eighty miles of that place, on Kern river.

The Alta Californian, of the 16th, says the departure of Judge Hoffman for the Atlantic States has left the law business of the United States District Court in a condition extremely disagreeable to both attorneys and clerks. The Marshal being unable to act without a court, has discharged his deputies.

The number of shocking murders by this steamer is less than usual, nevertheless there are five or six startling ones to be added to that of F. Huljera, and two small children, residing near the Mission of San Jose. When the dead was perpetrated the mother was engaged in washing at the hot springs, near the Mission. The bodies of the victims were thrown into the spring.——One Robert Tompkins deliberately shot in cold blood shot Henry La Bussiere, a Frenchman, and a brother-in-law of said Tompkins. Tompkins immediately took to the mountains and had not yet been taken. A reward was offered by the citizens for his apprehension. The blood deed was committed in the presence of Tompkins' father, mother and sister. La Bussiere's wife, who is now a raving maniac.

Mr. J. H. Morgan, of Eddyaville, Iowa, arrived at Portland, Oregon Territory, overland, on the 25th July. He reports that there are about four hundred wagons on the way to Oregon, besides many droves of cattle. Grass is abundant.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that Catharine Hayes gave a concert at Honolulu, before leaving for Australia.

The combined fleets of England and France, consisting of seven sail, arrived at Honolulu. The destination of this squadron is not publicly known. By some it is supposed to cruise after and capture the Russian brig *Diana*, of 70 guns, which is hovering about, probably, to capture some English merchantmen. An audience was given by his majesty on the 31st inst., to Admiral David Price and Admiral Fornier Des Pointes, accompanied by the representatives of Great Britain and France, and the commanders of various English and French vessels in port.

An hour previous to the sailing of the Cortes, the English clipper ship North Fleet arrived at San Francisco, bringing the important intelligence of the surrounding of Canton by the rebels, and that the foreign residents had left the city.

☞ **A Great Blessing to the Afflicted.**—Dr. M'Lane, the inventor of the celebrated Liver Pills, used those Pills for several years in his practice, before he could be induced to offer them to the public in such a manner as to make them known throughout the country. This learned physician felt the same repugnance that all high-minded men of science feel in entering the lists against those unscrupulous empirics who obtrude their useless nostrums upon the public, and rely upon a system of puffing to sustain them. However, the real value of the Liver Pills, and influenced by the plain dictates of duty, the Doctor finally sacrificed his delicate feelings on the altar of public good. His great medicine has not disappointed the expectations of the medical practitioners, at whose instance he was induced to forego his inclinations. From every quarter do we hear the most gratifying accounts of its wonderful curative effects—the East and the west, the north and the south, are alike laden with "tidings of great joy" from the afflicted. These wonderful Pills have completely conquered that great scourge of America, the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. These are 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.
sep9:daw

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial.**—Whenever proceed the lassitude, the depression, the debility, the indifference in life, the instability, the continual feeling of illness which it is impossible to define or localize, so common, so hard to bear, and so little gifted by the robust and healthy! We answer—from the stomach and the nervous system, between which there exists the closest sympathy. Want of vital energy, sluggishness in the secretive organs, a general *inertia* of the system, is at the bottom of all the difficulty. To rouse, by gentle organization from the torpor, to imbue it with new life, activity and vigor, and to sustain it in that condition, there is no preparation comperable with DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. Other stimuli may excite the dormant physical energies for a time, but like the night flash of the lightning that leaves behind it a deeper gloom, the exhibition of these exhilerants is followed, after the first convulsive effect is over, by a depression of body and mind more profound and paralysing than ever. The remedy is literally worse than the disease. But the Elixir has a dynamic influence. It not only creates a new condition of the physical organization, but perpetuates it. The animal spirits are not only cheered and elevated by its agency, but kept up to their new level without flagging. A vegetable compound, congenial to the system, it seems to act upon the constitution itself, and to revolutionize it. In chronic diseases of the nerves, the stomach, and the liver, its operation is all but miraculous.

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

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

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

AGENTS.

FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City.
sep2:daw

☞ **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 Copaive, 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, 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

☞ **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.
mar26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dancing.**—Cargo's Select Assembly at WILKINS HALL, every TUESDAY EVENING; the Union on WEDNESDAY, and the Excelsior Assembly every FRIDAY EVENING; also, the German on MONDAY EVENINGS. The amusement loving are invited. Two Bands of Music are statedly engaged. Fancy Dances, Schottische, etc., in Hall No. 1; Cotillions in Hall No. 2. The Rooms are finely ventilated, and a variety and abundance of refreshments always provided. Admission, to each—Gent's, and two Ladies 50 cents; Gent and Lady 75 cents; Gent, alone $1. Tickets may be obtained of FRANK CARGO, at 76 Fourth street; or at Wilkins Hall, 2nd story; also, of the Managers, and at the door on the above evenings. The strictest order maintained. ☞ No checks given at the door. sep11

AGENT

For Selling and Buying Patent Rights.

THE subscriber, having learned from his intercourse with Patentees, and with persons who were desirous to sell Patent Rights for Cities, Counties, States, &c., as well as with others who wish to purchase such rights, that an agent to transact that kind of business was much needed here, has determined to devote his time and his abilities to the service of those who may desire to employ him.

Pledging himself to attend faithfully to all matters entrusted to him, he concludes by referring the public to the following testimonial of a few of the citizens in Pittsburgh, &c. MOSES F. EATON.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1854.

The subscribers have long been acquainted with Mr. Moses F. Eaton, and have no hesitation in recommending him, to all who may wish to employ his services, as a gentleman of undoubted integrity and indefatigable industry, in whose exertions every reliance may be placed.

Neville B. Craig,	W. Robinson, Jr.,
Wm. Larimer, Jr.,	John Graham,
W. H. Denny,	H. Childs & Co.,
James Wood,	N. Holmes & Sons,
F. R. Friend,	Kramer & Rahm,
F. Lorenz,	R. L. Livingston.

PITTSBURGH, August 17th, 1854.

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

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

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

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

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

DIRECTORS:

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

☞ **Horticultural Notice.**—The Pittsburgh Horticultural Society will hold the annual exhibition in the NEW MARKET HALL, in the Diamond, on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th inst. The Society earnestly invite the cooperation and competition of Cultivators. Judges are requested to meet to examine the articles at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, and the Hall will be open for visitors at 7 o'clock in the evening.

sep8:law2 HENRY WOODS, President.

A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 285 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 for sale 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

☞ **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. 110 Water, and 150 First street.

W. D. ENGLISH,
ROBT. H. MARSHALL,
JAS. J. BENNETT,
JOHN GRAFF.

Pittsburgh, June 28th, 1854.—jy29:tf

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'Curdun,	James D. M'Gill,
William Phillips,	Alexander Bradley,
John Scott,	John Fullerton,
Joseph F. Gazzam, M. D.,	Robert Galway,
John Walker,	Alexander Reynolds, Armstrong County,
Wm. F. Johnston,	Hon. Wm. Lee, Kittanning,
James Marshall,	Hiram Stone, Beaver.
George S. Selden,	

sep25:ly

☞ **ASSOCIATED Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.**—J. K. MOORHEAD, President—ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. K. Moorhead,	W. J. Anderson,
B. C. Sawyer,	R. B. Simpson,
Wm. M. Kier,	H. B. Wilkins,
C. H. Paulson,	William Collin, wood,
R. B. Roberts,	John M. Irwin,
Joseph Kaye,	Wm. Wilkinson,
	David Campbell.

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

sep12:2w

☞ **Western Pennsylvania Hospital.**—The Trustees of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, corner of Penn and Fifth 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. ja10:3m

☞ **Notice.**—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS of the CITY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the first WEDNESDAY of every month, at SCHOCHLEITNER'S, in the Diamond. By order,

jely GEO. W. BRESE, 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,

sep2:2tdaw Secretary pro tem.

☞ **ANGERONA LODGE, I. O. O. F.**—The Angerona Lodge, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood st. [jy1-y

DIED.

In California, on the East Fork of Salmon river, July 12th, of Congestion of the Bowels, TOBIAS YOTER, formerly of Venango county, Pa., aged about 22 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pennsylvania College.—Medical Department.

NINTH STREET, BELOW LOCUST, PHILADELPHIA.

THE Winter Course of Lectures will commence on MONDAY, 9th October, 1854, and will continue until 1st March.

DAVID GILMORE, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

ALFRED STILLE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN NEILL, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

J. M. ALLEN, M. D., Anatomy.

JOHN J. REESE, M. D., Medical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

HENRY S. RENNIE, M. D., Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.

The rooms for Practical Anatomy are open in September.

A Medical and Surgical Clinic is held at the College every Wednesday and Saturday. Second course Students are furnished gratuitously with the ticket to the Clinical Lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Fee for each Ticket, $15 00
Matriculation Fee, 5 00
Graduation Fee, 30 00

For further information address

J. J. REESE, M. D., Registrar,
122 S. Ninth st., Philadelphia.

New Eating House.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public to their Restaurant, situate on Fifth street, opposite the Allegheny Eagles House. They intend keeping on hand, and ready cooked in the best style, all the principal dishes and delicacies of the season. The best brands of Liquor will always be found at their Bar. A call is solicited, feeling confident that they can please all.

J. FRITCHMAN & CO.

sep12:1w

For Sale.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, on the Ohio river, adjoining the House of Refuge, on the Plank Road at Woods' Run. There is six acres covered with a large assortment of Grafted Fruits, Evergreens, Grapes, Berries and Garden Roots; with a superior Dwelling, Barn and Out-Houses, all intended to make a comfortable home. It is offered low. Enquire of ROBERT DAVIS, Esq., on the premises, or of THOMAS WOODS,

sep12:1m 75 Fourth street.

Horticultural Exhibition.

FAMILY TICKETS for sale at W. W. Wilson's, Jeweller, John B. M'Fadden & Son's, and James Wardrop's.

HENRY WOODS, President.

Good Cash Investment.

30 SHARES BANK OF PITTSBURGH;
40 shares Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad;
10 do Manchester Saving Bank;
30 do Monongahela Navigation Company;
10 do Pittsburgh Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
50 do Rockland Mining Company;
$5,000 Allegheny County Corporation Bonds;
$3,000 City of Pittsburgh do do.

A. WILKINS & CO.,
sep12:2w 71 Fourth street.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.—Noctes Ambrosiæ; by Christopher North.

Formillan, a Spasmodic Tragedy: by T. Percy Jones.

The Scouts, or the Black Riders of Congree: by W. Gilmore Simms.

Freaks of Fortune, or the Adventures of Ned Lorn: by J. B. Jones.

The House in the Valley: by Emille F. Carlen.

Captains of the Roman Republic: by H. W. Her