Daily Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING:::::SEPTEMBER 23.

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 FRIE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CHARLES SHALER, City of Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT.
DR. O. D. PALMER, Butler County.

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.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES A. GIBSON, Pine.
EDWARD MCGRILLE, Indiana.
ROBERT BAILEY, Manchester.

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.

☞ The absence of some of our compositors yesterday, from sickness and other causes must be an excuse for the short amount of reading matter in to-day's paper. Then the Sheriff's proclamation, which will be found in another column, occupied considerable of the time of the few hands we had left.

FAST DAY—THE EPIDEMIC.

Seldom has a day devoted to a similar purpose been more generally observed than last Thursday in our city. All work and business was suspended, and few sought recreation or amusement. We noticed very little intoxication. It was a day of rest to all, of fervent prayer to many. On that day, however, the disease swept off quite a number of our citizens.

The people are now thoroughly awakened to the danger of neglecting the first symptoms of diarrhea.

We continue the reports of the deaths as accurately as they can be obtained. We believe no better course can be pursued. Rumors would greatly exaggerate the true condition of things, if the correct accounts were not published. Besides, people abroad are interested to know the extent of the ravages of this epidemic, and when it has subsided. By giving reliable accounts exaggerated rumors are corrected; and when it has ceased the public can know it, and rely on the information thus given by the press of our city. We believe a statement of the exact truth in regard to it will be attended by far less evils than any attempt to suppress information. Comparing the deaths with the whole population the per centage, though unusual, is still small. In the city and suburbs we have a population of one hundred thousand souls. The mortality *from all diseases*, for the last ten days has fallen short of fifty per day on an average. In Cincinnati, in 1849, when the population of that city was about the same as in this city and suburbs now, the deaths in one day amounted to over one hundred and seventy; being far more than the deaths of our worst day. It has been far worse in many places than it is here now. We have besides the comforting assurance that it passed its highest point some days ago. It is certainly not on the increase. The weather, every one would suppose, is favorable. It is clear, cool, with a dry atmosphere. The water in the Allegheny river, from which we draw our supplies, rose seven or eight inches. We have abundance of water, and apparently good water. The city was probably never cleaner, especially in the old wards. Much has been done to remove all filth from the streets and dwellings; and it is evident that the people are exercising unusual caution in regard to their diet. Under such circumstances we cannot but cherrish the hope that the city will soon be free from the malady, and restored to its usual health.

THE CHOLERA.—We had strong hopes on Wednesday that this disease was abating. We still believe it is not so violent as on Monday. But Thursday was a bad day as the reports show. The majority of the fatal cases for the last three days, have occurred in the fifth, ninth, sixth and seventh Wards. A number of cases have been reported from the eighth Ward. It is certainly not so bad in the four old Wards of the city. It has now run ten days. In several places it has rapidly abated after that number of days. In Columbia it abated rapidly after ten days.

We have heard that many poor persons are unable to obtain medicines and coal for want of means. Should not the Board of Health, and Ward Committees have orders at the drug stores to supply such with medicines and charge to the Board or Committees? There will be no difficulty in getting the money to pay such bills. Coal, too, should be supplied to the poor. The nights are cold, and the sick need fires. No one will object to appropriations of money by the Councils to save the lives and the health of our citizens at such a time as this. In some of the Wards the Committees should be increased in numbers so that every house could be visited where destitution of means to procure medical aid, medicine, coal and other comforts might be suspected to exist. The fatality of the disease may be greatly reduced by applying the proper remedies in time.

We make these suggestions at the request of many citizens. The Board of Health is doing well; but perhaps more might be done, and there is no doubt that the expenses they incur will be promptly met. Fear of imposition should not prevent prompt relief whenever called for.

☞ The communication signed "Old Hickory" is from a good and staunch Democratic source, and cordially endorses the views of the *Post* in regard to the interests of the naturalized citizens.

All true friends of the constitution, and our present liberal laws, we are sure will agree with us also.

ADVANCE IN CINCINNATI NEWSPAPERS.—The publishers of the *Enquirer*, *Times*, *Commercial*, and *Columbian*, all daily papers of Cincinnati, have agreed to advance their subscription prices of the several journals to twelve cents per week, instead of ten cents as heretofore.

WHIG NEWS.—After the Whigs have expended a good deal of wind and boasting over the defeat of our party in Maine. It turns out that Morrill will lack a thousand votes of being elected by the people.

The steamship Africa sailed from New York for Europe on the 20th, taking out $1,232,000 in specie.

The New York *Sun* has imported paper from France, paying a duty of 30 per cent., and 8 per cent. more for freightage, and then getting a better and cheaper article than that made at home.

It is estimated that the rice planters of the south have suffered a loss of $3,000,000 by the late storm.

[For the Daily Morning Post.]

PITTSBURGH, September 22, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I read your article in the *Morning Post* of the 21st inst., headed, "*Will Naturalized Citizens Vote for Pollock?*" and I take pleasure in saying that it is the very best article on the subject that has come under my observation. It covers the whole ground. It states the real issue; and intimates clearly the consequences that are sure to follow the triumph of Know Nothingism.

I too, am Protestant and American, and few can count a longer line of American ancestry. "*But if those against whom proscription is aimed will aid in directing and striking the blow, we are not responsible for its effects.*"

There is no danger, Mr. Editor, that you or me, or thousands of other Democrats in Pennsylvania, who are "native to the manor born," can be injuriously affected in our political rights by the triumph of Know Nothing Whiggery. Therefore, if such a disastrous result as the success of the Know Nothings should be brought about by the aid and assistance of sectarianism, and destruction to the political and religious rights of those most interested should be the consequence, whose fault would it be? Certainly not the fault of the Democratic party, whose power to save and protect their political rights had been broken by their own suicidal acts.

Some of these persons may complain of individual Democrats, and individual acts of the party; but in the main its principles are right and just, and their only safety is in the ranks of that party. Let them have a care. Let them not, on the day of trial, and in the hour of battle, march over to the enemy's camp. Such an embrace will be political death.

"OLD HICKORY."

☞ The following slip from the New York *Tribune* has been handed us by our friend Dr. Keyser, of 140 Wood street, who is agent for the sale of Dr. Banning's Body Brace. Although no medical men ourselves, we think the principles laid down in the following rules are reasonable, and according to common sense. Our readers can judge for themselves.

Prevention of Cholera.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR:—At your invitation I submit a few suggestions, based on settled principles, in the hope that they may aid the community to prevent and to arrest the first symptoms of cholera without a resort to uncertain medicines, by the application of a little common sense to some physical laws, which may exercise a great control over the vital susceptibilities of the system, which organs are admitted to be the seat of the disease. I shall now barely assume a fundamental proposition, with their deductions, referring to what I have written elsewhere for a full discussion and elucidation of the subject.

1. It may be laid down as a fundamental law that the bowels, with their great length, delicacy and instability, are designed in nature to be firmly supported and braced upward from below without suspension from above; and that the efficiency of that natural support is in just proportion to the energy and efficiency of the natural tone and force of the abdominal muscles.

2. That while the bowels are thus sustained they will be kept in their natural position for action; but without this support they will be displaced, and, as a consequence of that displacement, they are liable to lose their tone and healthful efficiency; in such event nothing but restoration to their proper place can prevent relaxation or irritation which may ensue from this derangement of position should there be any unusual cause of excitement.

3. It may be considered as a universal law, that when a necessary support in nature fails, its deficiency must be supplied by art, and the means most surely effective is by bracing applied at the lower part of the abdomen on the principles of the Brace I have adopted to the emergency. As a substitute for this more efficient Brace, it may be of great moment, and afford a great relief, to all persons who are apprehensive of cholera attacks, or perceive the approaching debility above indicated, to swathe themselves with bandages, *wet or dry*, around the lower part of the abdomen, and apply them with convenient degree of tension according to the judgment of the patients or sufferers. E. P. BANNING, M. D., No. 7 Bond street, N. Y.

COURSE OF TREATMENT.

A friend at our elbow, who has learned and witnessed considerable regarding Cholera, makes the following suggestion that may be useful in cases where medical gentlemen cannot be procured in season:

When attacked with diarrhœ, pain in the stomach, cramps, or symptoms of the epidemic, take a moderate dose of camphor and cayenne pepper, (camphor dissolved in good Brandy or good Whisky.) Prepare a warm bath, with salt and mustard in the water; remain in it for fifteen minutes, bathing the limbs well, and the whole body, if convenient. Then go into a warm bed; if not relieved, put plasters on the stomach, bowels, ankles, and wrists. If there is cramps or pains, have jugs or bottles filled with hot water corked and put in the bed, near to the feet, limbs and body; or use bags of hot salt, rye, parched oats, or some such substitutes as can be procured most promptly after the bathing, to promote perspiration; administering every few minutes until relaxation is brought up, or natural warmth in the extremes. When the disease is arrested, a dose of rhubarb, or some purgative to prevent congestion, should be taken.

If the remedies are applied *at an early stage* of the disease, and energetic action pursued and perseverred in, the danger is slight, and the time in effecting the cure will generally be short. Where physicians can be procured, the application should be made to them promptly.

The above hints may safely be practiced until the doctor is procured, and there will be but few Cholera Doctors who will not pursue a course nearly similar to the above.

PUTTING THE SCREWS TO THE JEWS.—*Austria's "Voluntary" Loan.*—The Jewish Chronicle gives us a beautiful insight into the "voluntary" character of the Austrian loan. The Vienna correspondent of the Ostsee-Zeitung, contains the following document:

"*Sir*:—I have noticed with extreme displeasure that the Jews of Peath have not yet given energetic proof of that patriotic feeling for which I have given them credit. Whereas, in consequence of the most high appeal of his Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty, no one—I say, not one single subject—dare now a-days evade his duty to his sovereign you are hereby requested to summon every Jewish inhabitant of Peith before you, when you shall urge upon him the duty of voluntarily subscribing, and give me the names of those who should behave in a lukewarm manner, or even presume to avoid all participation in the loan. Expecting to receive this very day your reply, together with a list of the subscriptions made, and well aware of those indifferent patriots (schtechten Patrioten) who refuse to subscribe, I am, &c.,

BALON OF AUGUSZ,
Imperial Royal Vice-President."

[From the Chicago Press, 18th.]

Sad Casualty.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon an accident, resulting in the loss of life, occurred at the new Catholic Cathedral, in process of construction on the North Side. Two men were engaged upon the wall with a derrick and windlass in raising material, when, by the giving away of some part of the machinery, the crank was thrown violently backward, striking one of the men upon the head, and throwing his companion from the staging, whence he was precipitated a perpendicular distance of some fifty feet upon the ground, causing his death almost instantly. The name of the unfortunate man was Thomas Nicholson, an Irishman by birth. He had but recently arrived in the city, and leaves a wife and one child.

☞ Mrs. Beecher Stowe, has been brought before the English public by "A First Hand," whose letters in the *Times*, on the condition of the poor needle women, will not soon be forgotten. Mrs. Stowe, in the Sunny Memories, declares these letters are exaggerated, and gives data for which she asserts. "A First Hand" replies in the London *Times*, and quotes the last report of the Dress Makers' Association to disprove this statement. She says that while she gratefully acknowledges Sunday labor is abolished, yet much remains to be done, which she fears will be checked by the favorable statements put forth by Mrs. Stowe. Plans are on foot for a petition to Parliament, signed by all the assistants in the millinery and dress-making business.

The people of Bloomington, Illinois, have had to go nine miles for water. They are about sinking artesian wells to guard against future inconvenience.

The Czar's Last Refusal.

[From the London Times, Sept. 5th.]

We have not thought it necessary to trouble our readers, whose appetite for diplomatic correspondence has long ago been satisfied with blue books and long despatches, by calling their attention to eleven ponderous communications recently made by the Austrian and Prussian Governments to the Diet of the Germanic Confederation upon the present relation of the European Powers. In addition to the weariness of spirit which the compositions of the Germanic Chanceries are apt to beget in the reader, these documents had almost all the incurable defect of being stale and out of date.

All the correspondence anterior to the 8th of August, when the Notes were exchanged between Austria and the Western Powers, may therefore be consigned to oblivion, and the whole political interest of the present time is centred on the last communications, made by Austria, on the 10th, and by Prussia, on the 13th of August to the Russian Government, which we shall presently examine. It is, however, already known with certainty that the Russian answer to these communications, and to the four points recommended by Austria as a basis for negotiation, is *a positive rejection*, Russia consenting only to the evacuation of the Principalities, which she adheres to because she cannot help it. The terms in which this refusal has been expressed, cannot yet be accurately known; but there is every reason to believe that they amount to a positive refusal to entertain or discuss the abrogation of the treaties, the discontinuance of the Protectorate, or the liberty of the Danube and the Black Sea.

We are not in the least surprised at this result, and we never expected that the submission of Russia to these demands would be obtained otherwise than by successful and continued war. To the Western Powers this decision of the Court of St. Petersburg only gives an indonvement the more to carry on the contest with a promitude and vigor which our admirals have not hitherto shown, for we do not hesitate to say their performances have as yet fallen short of the intentions of the Government, and of what was expected by the country from the magnificent fleets under their orders. But the effect of this refusal by Russia of the terms which the German Powers had adopted and endorsed, places those States in a position of infinite perplexity and ridicule, unless they are prepared to act with decision upon the ground of which they have hitherto kept aloof, the project of pacification.

In transmitting these four propositions to Russia on the 10th of August, Count Buol declared that "it was in the sincere acceptance of these grounds, which Austria herself recognizes as the necessary conditions of a firm peace, that she alone perceives a chance of arriving at a general understanding;" and further, he urged "the unreserved acceptance of the fundamental principles on which alone we believe it possible to set bounds to the horrors of war, which will undoubtedly continue to increase." Even the Court of Turbus followed in the same strain, and pressed its "August brother-in-law" to open negotiations on these terms, which it attempted to represent, by a masterpiece of sophistry, as perfectly compatible with the views already adopted and expressed at St. Petersburg.

We never read arguments more puerile, or misrepresentations more flagrant, than those which occur in the Prussian despatch; but, absurd as they must appear to all Europe, they serve not the less to constitute a sort of moral obligation (if that expression can be applied at all) upon the King of Prussia. The more he has laboured to show that, after all, these terms were matters of very easy compliance by the Emperor of Russia, the more he stands committed against the pretensions of the autocrat by whom these propositions are contemptuously rejected.

In short, the German Powers have made a last attempt to secure an honorable, or, at least, a decent retreat to their former ally. They even held out the hope of an armistice, which was more than they were entitled to offer, for we confidently believe that the Western Powers will listen to no proposal whatever for a suspension of arms, until the preliminaries of peace have been actually signed on terms completely providing for the future security of the East, and for the honor of their arms. All, however, has failed; the notes of Austria, and the exhortations and prayers of Prussia are flung in their faces, and they are told that, if there are the terms they conceive to be indispensable for the restoration of peace, they may get them as they can.

If we were considering the conduct of two important Governments in any other part of the world than in Germany, or even of Austria and Prussia at any period of their history in the last century, we should feel no uncertainty as to the result of so imperious and insulting a rejection of their good offices. From Austria, especially, the Note of the 10th of August had all the characteristics of an *ultimatum*, for she had already entered into a treaty with the principal belligerent Power, and her army stands equipped for immediate action, or rather has already crossed the frontiers.

The first point, therefore, to be ascertained is whether she intends her Minister to remain at St. Petersburg, after this positive intimation that Russia will not yield upon none of the points which Austria herself has declared to be necessary for the independence of Turkey, for the safety of German interests, and for the restoration of peace. The second is to learn whether her troops, which are now advancing into the Principalities as the allies of Turkey, are to be considered the friends or enemies of Russia. On these points the decision of the Cabinet of Vienna cannot long be doubtful. Count Esterhazy is known to have been instructed to require a positive and precise answer to the Note of the 10th of August, which he was not authorized to modify or to discuss; and that answer being received, we presume that the resolution of the Emperor, Francis Joseph, was taken beforehand on either alternative, for the question is now so simplified as to admit of no further ambiguity or disguise.

The course which Prussia will pursue under these circumstances is, unhappily, equally clear; any chink is small enough to enable her to sneak out of danger and to repudiate her obligations to the rest of the world. We can only hope that the course of events, the success of the Western Powers, the more decided attitude of Austria, and the growing indignation of her own subjects, will, at last, stir up a more generous and manly feeling in that abject Court, or that Prussia may feel the effects of the calamities which she has contributed more than any other European Power to aggravate and prolong.

Upon the measures of the Western states, as we have already said, the answer of the Russian Cabinet could in no case produce any important change. There is every reason to believe that on Saturday, the 23d of September, the very day when the Russian despatch arrived at Vienna, the expedition of the allied fleets and armies sailed from Varna for the Crimea. The French battering train, which had long been expected, reached the Bosphorous on the 21st of August, and, although the army had suffered massively from some sickness, it still remained one of the most powerful bodies of men ever thrown upon the territories of an enemy. At the moment at which we write we may entertain a reasonable hope that the fleet is approaching its destination, and that no long period will elapse before we learn with certainty that the expedition to Sebastopol has effected its landing in the Crimea.

[From the Baltimore Sun, 19th.]

A Customer from Salt Lake.

A few days since, a man of very prepossessing exterior, hailing from the Mormon region of Salt Lake, whilst returning from New York to Baltimore, fell in company with a member of the firm of John Cushing & Co., to whom he represented himself as an extensive merchant, with plenty of the rocks in his pocket. Upon reaching Baltimore, Mr. McIntosh, of the Howard House, gave him tip-top accommodations on the recommendation of Mr. John Cushing, whilst Mr. Joseph Whitney, of the firm, sold him a large bill. The individual also visited the stores in the vicinity quite generally, made purchases, had an immense number of large boxes packed with goods, marked and turned out ready for shipment, and in the meantime was being treated like a lord, lining his maw with all the delicacies of the Howard, and, at the same time, supplied with tickets for all the amusements. When the bills were made out, however, and the hour for payment arrived, the Salt Lake man was leaving the Monumental City on the fastest express train. It was a perfect sell.

Mr. Rutledge a publisher in London, announces that he has sold of his late cheap editions 35,000 copies of Bulwer's "Plebian;" 27,000 of "Paul Clifford;" 27,000 "Eugene Aram;" 23,000 of "Rienzi;" 23,000 of "Last Days of Pompeii;" 18,500 of "Pilgrims of the Rhine;" 18,000 of "Last of the Barons," and 18,000 of "Ernest Maltravers."

☞ 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,
240 Liberty st., head of Wood.

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☞ Prof. Morse's Invigorating Elixir and Cordial.—As a protector against contagious and infectious diseases, there is nothing like bracing up the nerves, muscular and digestive systems. If these are in perfect order, the human frame is a tower of strength almost impregnable to disease. The Cholera is now in process of importation to our shores, and it is of the utmost importance that the system should be put into a condition best calculated to resist its attacks. Every emigrant vessel from Europe has its passengers decimated by the malady, and the reason why it is so fatal is, that most of the unfortunate tenants of the steerage have been weakened by poverty and privation, and their relaxed nerves, and fibres, and tissues can offer no resistance to the malaria of the pestilence. The very best preparative for the approaching Cholera—for we are sure to have it in the spring or summer—is a course of MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL. It will bring every organ, every nerve, every muscle, into a condition of perfect vigor, while its powerful antiseptic properties will neutralise *every* unhealthy tendency in the fluids of the body, and purify and equalize the circulation of the blood. To those who suffer from nervous tremblings, hysteria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general prostration, lowness of spirits, or any disease or infirmity consequent upon the disordered action or torpidity of any organ upon the regularity of which general health depends, this preparation is recommended as a sovereign and safe specific—free from every mineral ingredient, and eminently conservative in its nature. Ladies will find it "a present help" in all the disorders to which their sex is subject.

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
J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City. sep23daw

☞ Another Case of Fever and Ague Cured.—A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pill, are the best for billious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or disease of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidence of its general utility and curative capacity. In their opinion, no more valuable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and indeed they hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

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.

sep23daw

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 21st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bolid, GEORGE S. GALLOP, of New York, to MISS SARAH J. HARE, eldest daughter of Samuel Hare, Esq., of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, M., of Cholera, RACHEL, wife of Michael Keenan, aged about 40 years.

On Thursday, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, ARTHUR A. M. MAILAND, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, at her mother's residence, No. 820 Penn street, Miss CATHARINE E. FERGUSON, aged 19 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ A Call to the Humane.—A meeting of the friends to humanity will be held on Pittsburgh (Sunday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the OFFICE OF ALD. JOHN M'CLURE, for the purpose of forming a HOWARD ASSOCIATION, to relieve the unfortunate who are suffering from the prevalence of the cholera, in our midst. sep23

Notice.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, it was resolved that the Fair be postponed in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in the city, to the 24th, 25th and 26th days of October. sep23daland

CHOLERA! CHOLERA!!—The attention of the public is solicited to Dr. Louis Lewis' Celebrated CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA MEDICINE. This medicine has been administered in cases of Cholera, with great success, in many sections of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, to please see wrapper around bottle. John C. Dorsey, M.D., E. Duchet, M. D., W. Davis, M. D. Sold by JOHN HAFT, Jr., 141 Wood street.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by the 13th section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed April 2nd, 1829, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and to designate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, WM. MAGILL, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the Electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the TUESDAY SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Little, at the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Andrew M'Masters, Esq.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Penn'sylvania House, in said Ward, occupied by Gotlieb Schlidt, (late Alex. Stewart,) in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the public School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of J. Woodhouse, on Robinson street.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Widow Thompson, north-west corner of Ohio street, public square.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of T. Smith, at the corner of Robinson and Sandusky street.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham to meet at the Town Hall, on Wilkin street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham to meet at the Railroad Office of Oliver H. Ormsby, in said borough.

The electors of Duquesne Borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the house of John Sharp, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of M'Keesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the house formerly occupied by R. M'Manniech, at the end of the Monongahela Bridge, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the house of ——.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public school House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the house of John Beitler, in the village of East Liberty.

The electors of Collins township to meet at the house of William M'Call, Jr., in the village of East Liberty.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the house of John Shaffer, on the Greensburg Turnpike Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township to meet at the house of John Sumnerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Abraham Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburgh Road, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Public School House, on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neel, now by Wm. A. Shaw.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of George Webster, formerly occupied by John Walker, in Elizabeth borough.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of James Connor, in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Helle, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill Roads, in said township.

The electors of Charlters township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah M'Farland, formerly Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of M'Clelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Peter Guston, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of Henry Y. Thompson, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Joseph Holeman, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of Baldwin township to meet at the house of John Cowan, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rogers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Jacob Colbaugh, on the Franklin Road, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of Hugh Crummy, in said township.

The electors of M'Candless township to meet at the house of Daniel Shoop, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the house of Nathan Conley, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the Public School House, in the borough of Tarentum.

The electors of Neville township to meet at School House No. 1, (hereafter to be called Chaplin.)

The electors of Sewickly township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: beginning at the point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line of the farm of John Cable, and running a northerly course, between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the north east corner of Cable's farm—thence running a westerly course to the Shaler township line in such a manner as to embrace all farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tract, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at general elections in the borough of Sharpsburgh, at the election poll of said borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for

One person for Governor.
One person for Congress, in the 21st District.
One person for Congress, in the 22nd District.
One person for Canal Commissioner.
One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Five persons for members of Assembly of Pennsylvania.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Auditor.
One person for Clerk of the Courts.
One person for Recorder.
One person for Register.
Three persons for Directors of the Poor.

Given under my hand and seal at Pittsburgh, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1854, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

WM. MAGILL, Sheriff.

"AN ACT

For the Suppression of the Manufacture and Sale of Intoxicating Liquors as a Beverage.

WHEREAS, All laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people:

And whereas, It is represented that a large number, if not a majority of the people of this Commonwealth, are deeply impressed with the necessity of the passage of a prohibitory liquor law;

And whereas, It is impossible to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment relative thereto by means of petitions and remonstrances; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized at the places for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for or against a law, which shall entirely prohibit, by proper and Constitutional regulations and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical and artistical purposes.

SEC. 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough and township in this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required at the place fixed shall remain to the inside the words "For a Prohibitory Liquor Law," and the re opposed to the proposed law shall express an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liquor Bill, as the best for billious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or disease of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidence of its general utility and curative capacity. In their opinion, no more valuable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and indeed they hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

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.

sep23daw

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 21st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bolid, GEORGE S. GALLOP, of New York, to MISS SARAH J. HARE, eldest daughter of Samuel Hare, Esq., of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, M., of Cholera, RACHEL, wife of Michael Keenan, aged about 40 years.

On Thursday, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, ARTHUR A. M. MAILAND, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 22nd inst., at 10 o'clock, at her mother's residence, No. 820 Penn street, Miss CATHARINE E. FERGUSON, aged 19 years.

☞ The Great French Remedies !!—M. DALLY'S ANTIDYTE AND LOTION.—Those persons who wish for a safe, speedy, and permanent cure, should use the above celebrated and unrivalled FRENCH PREPARATIONS. They have now been in use for five years—have been thoroughly tested in thousands of the most obstinate cases, and invariably have given satisfaction. They are not composed simply of Balsam Copaiva, but are entirely different from all other preparations, both in the nature of their ingredients and the manner in which they operate upon the patient. Hence the wonderful success attending their use.

A gentleman connected with the Western Railroad says: "I have expended for other people during the last three years over $300, for remedies of this description, and have never found a single article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Antidote and Lotion does. I do not recollect of their ever failing to cure in a single instance. Many have been cured in two or three days."

Price, Antidote $1; Lotion 50 cents per bottle.

Invented by M. Bally, Physician to the Paris Hospitals, and prepared from the original recipes, and sold wholesale and retail by DUROY & CO., Sole Proprietors for the United States and Canadas. Principal Depot, 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. jel26

☞ Liver Diseases.—Carter's Spanish Mixture, as a remedy for Liver Disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganised state of that organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources, of persons living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel L. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Morris, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from diseased liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all.

*** See advertisement. sep16daw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dancing !—Gergo's Social Assembly at WILKINS HALL, every TUESDAY EVENING; the Union on WEDNESDAY, and the Amicable Assembly every FRIDAY EVENING; also, the German on MONDAY EVENING. The commencement loving are invited. Two Bands of Music are statedly engaged. Fancy Dances, Schottisches, etc., to begin at No. 1; Octillions in Hall No. 2. The Rooms are finely ventilated, and a plentiful and abundance of refreshments always provided. Admission, to each dance, gents 25 cents; Dest. and Lady 75 cents; Dest. alone 81. Tickets may be obtained of FRANK CARGO, at 76 Fourth street; or at Wilkins Hall, 2nd story; also, of the door keeper, 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, States, &c., as well as with others who wish to purchase such rights, that a agent to transact this 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:

MOSES P. HAYDN.

Pittsburgh, August 22, 1854.

PITTSBURGH, August 17th, 1854.

The subscribers have long been acquainted with Mr Moses P. 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 hands the interests of any reliance may be placed.

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

☞ Strange Developement.—Scientific men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward; persons doubting, will be pleased to learn that science and long research combined, have brought forth a preparation, the greatest wonder of the age, in the articles of EMERSON'S AMERIC