Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....OCTOBER 18.

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.

A GRAND SCHEME FOR THE COLORED RACE.

In August last, a National Convention of colored people was held at Cleveland, Ohio. It was composed of delegates from most of the States. It was called the "National Emigration Convention," and its objects were to consider the political destinies of the black race; and recommend a plan of emigration to countries where they can enjoy political liberty, and form nations "free and independent."

The report of the Committee takes strong ground in favor of remaining upon this continent, but, not in the United States. In the United States it is admitted that the white race has secured the ascendancy, and will ever retain it; and will never admit the negro race to political and social equality. But this is not considered the country most favorable to the development, physically or mentally, of the colored race.

The Committee then proceeds to mark out a grand scheme by which the negro race may be regenerated, and formed into free, intelligent and prosperous nations. The West India Islands, Central America and all the northern and middle portions of South America, including the whole of Brazil, are designated as the regions desired; and that can be obtained as the seat of negro civilization and empire. These regions and islands together are represented as containing twenty four and a half millions of population; but one seventh of which, some three and a half millions, are whites of pure European extraction; and the remainder, nearly twenty-one million, are colored people of African and Indian origin. This immense preponderance of the colored races in those regions, it is supposed, will enable them, with the aid of emigration from the United States, to take possession of all those countries and islands, and become the ruling race in the empires to be formed out of those wide and fruitful realms. The committee expresses full confidence in the practicability of this great undertaking; and that nothing is wanting to its success at no distant day but unanimity of sentiment and action among the masses of the colored people. The climate of those regions is represented as entirely congenial to the colored race, while to the European races, it is enervating and destructive; and this fact, added to the present immense superiority of numbers on the part of the negroes, is relied on as a sure guarantee of the success of the great enterprise; and that their race could forever maintain the possession and control of those regions.

Other great events, it is supposed, will follow in the train of this mighty movement. With the West India Islands and Central and South America composing free negro nations, slavery in the United States would, they suppose, soon be at an end. The facility of escape, the near neighborhood of friends and aid, it is urged, would rapidly drain off from the Southern States all the most intelligent, robust and bold of their slaves.

The Committee presents this plan as the only mode by which the African race can be regenerated, and elevated to the rank of equals among the people and nations of the earth: and it is urged by many arguments.

On one point the Committee expresses the most positive and immovable determination. We give it in their own language:

"Upon the American Continent we are determined to remain, despite every opposition that "can be urged against us."

In Canada they say they cannot remain, because the British provinces will soon belong to the United States. To all further acquisitions by the United States southward, the Committee is utterly opposed. The whole tone of the Report indicates that these projected empires to the south of us would be anything but friends of our republic.

Dr. M. R. Delaney, of Pittsburgh, was the chairman of the Committee that made this report to the Convention. It was, of course, adopted.

If Doctor D. drafted this report it certainly does him much credit for learning and ability; and cannot fail to establish for him a reputation for vigor and brilliancy of imagination never yet surpassed. It is a vast conception of impossible birth. The Committee seem to have entirely overlooked the strength of the "powers on earth" that would oppose the Africanization of more than half the Western Hemisphere. England, France, Spain, Holland and Denmark own large portions of the domains that are thus to be seized and converted into African ized empires; and where are the armies and navies, the arms and munitions of war, with which these rich possessions are to be wrested from the European powers? And the South American republics and the empire of Brazil, have they no strength to preserve their existence against servile insurrection, and negro invasion? The United States, too, with its routes of commerce across Central America, its friendly relations with the doomed republics of the South, its intention to annex Cuba, *and a little more*, will she not bear a part in this grand tragi-comic *emeute*? We can assure our colored neighbors that Uncle Sam, Johnny Bull, Johnny Crappeau, Queen Christina and the Dutch, will all interpose most formidable obstacles to the success of this splendid project. Nothing but a sudden *coup de main* could give it any chance of success. And for that there is no adequate preparation. A few years delay, and Cuba will be under the Stars and Stripes; and American railroads and canals will span all the realms of Central America.

We have no motive in noticing this gorgeous dream of "the committee," except to show its fallacy, its impracticability, in fact, its absurdity. No sensible man, whatever his color, should be for a moment deceived by such impracticable theories.

On the African coast already exists a thriving and prosperous republic. It is the native home of the African race; and there he can enjoy the dignity of manhood, the rights of citizenship, and all the advantages of civilization and freedom. Every colored man in this country will be welcomed there as a free citizen; and there he can not only prosper, and secure his own comfort and happiness, but become a teacher and benefactor of his kindred races; and become an agent in carrying civilization and christianity to a benighted continent. That any one will be turned aside from so noble a mission by the delusive dream of conquest and empire in the Western Hemisphere is an absurdity too monstrous and mischievous to be believed. Yet "the Committees" Report was accepted, and adopted and endorsed by a "National Convention;" and is published and sent forth to the world.

☞ The *Chronicle* says, Gen. Larimer will honor drafts to any amount for the Howard Association, and that he is a candidate for the United States Senate. We are a member of the Howard Association, and hereby draw on the General for a thousand. Any creditors we have will please call for their money the moment the General forks over.

The General is all right; but his zealous supporter is a little indiscreet.

News of the Day.

In Ohio, the Fusion majority is upwards of 80,000.

Rev. Theodore Parker lectured in Cincinnati on Monday evening.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, says Henry Covington, of Chesterfield, killed fifty-seven wild ducks at one shot, at the junction of Swift Creek with the Appomattox.

The Secretary of Interior and Postmaster General are visiting Philadelphia and New York for the purpose of selecting a proper site for Post Offices, United States Court Rooms, &c.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* wants George E. Pugh—who was elected last winter to succeed Chase in the United States Senate—to resign his post. A cool proposition, that. Wouldn't it be delightful to have a Fusionist in place of a straightforward Democrat?

The New York papers tell a story which, if true, is a good joke on the Know-Nothings. It is stated that Daniel Ullman, reported the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, is not a native of the United States, but an *Asiatic Israelite!* A Buffalo paper offers to wager $100 on the correctness of this assertion.

One of the escaped seamen of the Arctic shipped on board the Atlantic, which sailed on Saturday. Just as the steamer was about to sail he was discovered by Captain West, who took him by the collar and marched him ashore, saying he wished no such men to go to sea with him.

The loss of the Arctic was the theme, on Sunday, of nearly every sermon preached in New York City. Such overwhelming sorrow has visited many families, that probably not a single congregation was without mourners for some lost friend, and the scenes in the various churches were solemn, and impressive. At Yonkers, where Captain Luce resides, there was a special thanksgiving in the Episcopal church over his miraculous escape.

Speed versus Safety—The Conduct of the Arctic's Crew.

The recent disaster to the Arctic has caused all newspaperdom to discuss the relative safety of sailing and steam vessels, and the suggesting of numberless precautions to avoid future calamities of the kind. A New York cotemporary, whose opinions are generally carefully weighed, gives as its advice that the steamers should take the Southern passage whenever "the Northern is likely to be foggy. The voyage," it says, "will require more time, but is a little delay to be considered as an evil equivalent to a risk of life?- Let the passengers be landed two days later, so that they be landed in safety."

This going backwards in the length of time employed on a voyage will never do in the year of grace, 1854. It may operate well enough until the terror of some recent calamity is worn off; but then, we venture say, nineteen out of twenty persons would take the ship that made the passage in ten days, in preference to the one that made it in twelve, even though the risk was somewhat greater. Had the Arctic been fitted out with the requisite number of boats, and had her crew then behaved themselves as become men, there need not have been half the sacrifice of life. We do not wish to join in the general hue and cry against "the dastardly conduct" of the ill-fated vessel's crew. In the present instance, they did not, to be sure, act a chivalrous and self-sacrificing part, but did precisely what a majority of mankind would do under like circumstances.

The fact, in the first place, lay with the agent of the Colline line, in not furnishing the Arctic with boats sufficient to accommodate all on board; for, according to Capt. Luce's statement, there were nearly 400 souls, while the boats were capable of holding but little more than half the number. The crew saw the danger first, and knowing that a part would have to perish, acted upon the first law of nature and saved themselves—the passengers would have done the same had they been sooner aware of their danger and been able to get possession of the boats.

Without intending, therefore, to defend all the actions of the Arctic's crew, we cannot but think there is much justification for *their* conduct, and very little for the gross neglect of her owners and agents in not supplying her with a proper outfit.

THE RENEWAL SYSTEM OF TRAINING THE GRAPE VINE.—Mr. William Martin, Sr., who resides in the borough of Manchester, has placed in our hands a pamphlet, of which he is the author, that treats of the best mode of training the grape vine. Mr. Martin has been all his life employed in the cultivation of vines, and gives to the world the result of his experience in this branch of production. He exhibited a specimen of his "Renewal System of Training the Grape Vines," at the State Fair at Philadelphia, last month, and received a Silver Medal as a premium. The pamphlet is illustrated with fine plates, showing the mode of treatment, and the whole process is fully described. All who desire to understand the proper and best mode of cultivating grapes, should have a copy of the book. It is for sale at the seed stores and book stores in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Price 25 cents.

KNOW NOTHING PLATFORM.—The above is the titleof a pamphlet of 100 pages placed in our hands some days ago, and which we intended to notice sooner. It purports to be a full explanation and vindication of the principles of the Know Nothing society, "by a man that's been there." It is "dedicated to the order, by a Know Nothing."

Foreigners and Catholics are pretty roughly handled by the author; and all who have any prejudices against either can have a copy of the book. It is for sale by Miner & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co., at their Depots.

A BRITISH LOVE PELLET.—Stonington Conn., it will be remembered was bombarded by the British, during the war of 1812, and the people made a gallant defence. Our British friends have left a keepsake, which the people preserve with the greatest care. It is a bomb-shell that did not explode, and the Stoningtonians have placed it upon a granite pedestal. The following inscription is painted on it in white letters:—"From bomb-ship Terror, August 14th, 1814. Wt. 215.

AN ENTERPRISING JOURNAL.—It is stated that the New York *Herald* paid the captain of the pilot boat who brought the news of the loss of the Arctic $500, and after getting him in the office, locked all the doors of the building, not allowing any one to pass out or in until five o'clock, when the paper was worked off. The other morning journals went off in the same mail with the *Herald*, ignorant of the awful calamity.

"Will Judge Pollock Decline?"

The *Journal* of yesterday nominates James Pollock for the Presidency. "Ma conscience, gie us breath," as Baillie Nicol Jarvie said.

It was this same *Journal* that, only a few months ago, wanted Pollock to withdraw from the race for Governor. What charming consistency in our handsome neighbor!

☞ The *American* is in an awful way about our brooms. The editor of that paper thinks he defeated Stevenson, and imagines we ought to strike our flag to him for that.

The *Post*, the day after the election, looked *a little* like the *American* of every day. We could get no better paper then. It is all right now.

☞ The *Gazette* prates about the "rebuke of the people." Its editor could speak feelingly on that subject. It evidently feels the rebuke most keenly. It promises not to place any more tickets at the head of its columns. That will be fortunate for the candidates.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS, SO FAR AS RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Governor.				Canal Commissioner.			
	Bigler.	Pollock.	Bradford.	Scattering.	Dunlap.	Wright.	Scattering.	Majority.
Adams	1845	1435			1845	1435		410
Allegheny	21,000	3,000			21,000	3,000		18,000
Armstrong	2,000	2,000			2,000	2,000		
Beaver	1,800	1,600			1,800	1,600		200
Bedford	1,800	1,600			1,800	1,600		200
Berks	6,831	3,935			6,831	3,935		2,896
Blair	1,600	1,400			1,600	1,400		200
Bradford	4,000	3,000			4,000	3,000		1,000
Bucks	5,000	4,000			5,000	4,000		1,000
Butler	2,700	2,000			2,700	2,000		700
Cambria	1,100	1,000			1,100	1,000		100
Carbon	1,000	800			1,000	800		200
Centre	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Chester	6,000	4,000			6,000	4,000		2,000
Clarion	1,500	1,300			1,500	1,300		200
Clearfield	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Clinton	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Columbia	1,800	1,600			1,800	1,600		200
Crawford	3,000	2,800			3,000	2,800		200
Cumberland	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Dauphin	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Delaware	1,500	1,300			1,500	1,300		200
Erie	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Fayette	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Franklin	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Huntingdon	1,500	1,300			1,500	1,300		200
Indiana	1,800	1,600			1,800	1,600		200
Jefferson	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Juniata	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Lancaster	6,000	4,000			6,000	4,000		2,000
Lebanon	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Lehigh	3,000	2,000			3,000	2,000		1,000
Luzerne	4,000	3,000			4,000	3,000		1,000
Lycoming	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
McKean	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Mercer	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Mifflin	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Monroe	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Montgomery	4,000	3,000			4,000	3,000		1,000
Montour	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Northampton	3,000	2,000			3,000	2,000		1,000
Northumberland	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Perry	1,800	1,600			1,800	1,600		200
Philadelphia	22,000	2,000			22,000	2,000		20,000
Schuylkill	4,000	3,000			4,000	3,000		1,000
Union	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Venango	1,500	1,300			1,500	1,300		200
Warren	1,000	900			1,000	900		100
Washington	2,000	1,800			2,000	1,800		200
Westmoreland	3,000	2,000			3,000	2,000		1,000
Wayne	1,500	1,300			1,500	1,300		200
Total	156,081	122,671	5,606	2,854	156,081	122,671	5,606	33,410
Bigler's Majority								33,410
Pollock's Majority								27,804
Bigler's Majority over all								5,606
Majority for Canal Commissioner								33,410
Majority for Pollock								27,804
Majority for Bigler								5,606
Majority for Dunlap								33,410
Majority for Wright								27,804
Majority for Scattering								5,606
Majority for Pollock over Bigler								27,804
Majority for Dunlap over Wright								5,606
Majority for Bigler over Dunlap								33,410
Majority for Pollock over Wright								27,804
Majority for Bigler over Wright								5,606
Majority for Dunlap over Pollock								33,410
Majority for Wright over Pollock								27,804
Majority for Dunlap over Bigler								5,606
Majority for Wright over Bigler								5,606
Majority for Dunlap over Wright								5,606
Majority for Wright over Dunlap								5,606

☞ We would direct attention to the advertisement of C. B. Headly & Co., in another column. They have a heavy stock of carpeting, and all other goods in their line, which they sell cheap at their store on Third street, between Wood and Market.

The Vessel that ran into the Arctic.

The French vessel, the Vesta, which was in collision with the Arctic, was running, according to the report of her commander, at the rate of eight knots, and the speed of the Arctic is stated on the same authority at not less than twelve knots. Immediately after the collision, Captain Duchesne noticed that the bulkhead of his vessel was not started, and he proceeded to lighten his vessel by throwing overboard all the cargo and luggage which was in the forepart of the vessel. This elevation, with the firmness of the bulkhead, contributed much to stop the heavy rush of water. About 150 mattresses, palliasses, and other effects of the crew and passengers, were now placed abaft the safety partition, over which were thrown sails, backed by boards and planks, the whole being secured by cables, well secured. Wedged, bound all.

The foregeast, which had received some damage, was cut away, and contributed considerably to raise the head still more. This occupied two days. The run under small steam for the nearest port, (St John,) which they entered on the 30th, most providentially before the rising of a severe gale which blew on that day. The captain says he saved no one from the Arctic, but had one of his boats run down by her, while she was making the circuit round him after the accident. From the circumstances that Capt. Luce steamed round him, to give assistance, he supposed the Arctic was not seriously damaged, and when she left him, his impression was she had made directly for New York. Otherwise the Vesta could and would have remained by her.

The Arctic steamed off in the western direction, the statements heretofore published concur, and that the captain of the Vesta was thus put out of hearing of the signal guns which she subsequently fired, is not unaccountable.

Barnum proposes to hold a National Baby Show at his Museum in New York next month.

The price of coal has fallen in Boston $1 to $2 per ton, according to sizes. The price is $6 50 and $7 50.

Official notice has been given that the rate of postage from the United States to Australia has been reduced from 45 to 33 cents.

An iron mine, opened more than a century ago, on Staten Island, was again re-opened about a year ago, and up to the time, more than one thousand tons of pure ore have been taken out.

G. Guynet, the French importer, who was lost by the disaster to the steamer Arctic, is supposed to have had with him diamonds and other jewelry to the value of $150,000.

There were coined at the Branch Mint, New Orleans, during the month of September, 600,000 half dollars of silver and 5,000 quarter eagles of gold, making the total coinage for the month, $815,000.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says the Cunard steamers run at half speed only when a fog prevails. These steamers go sometimes only five knots an hour when off the coast in a fog.

The steamer Malta sunk on the 6th, inst., in the Mississippi river, near Hurricane Island. It is stated that one cabin passenger was drowned, and another states twenty or thirty deck passengers were lost.

A great excitement is caused among the church people of England by the secession from the church of the gifted and distinguished Archdeacon Wilberforce, on the ground that his conscience would no longer allow him to admit the supremacy of the Queen as the head of the Church.

The South Carolina election has resulted in the choice of Messrs. Aiken, Keitt, Orr, Boyce, and McQueen as Representatives in Congress. They are all Democrats, of course. It is said that there is a probability of a majority in the lower branch of the Legislature in favor of giving to the people the election of the presidential electors.

A Courageous Act.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a young mulatto boy, named Edward Tinney, accidentally fell from a raft lying in the river a short distance above the foot of Broadway, and was carried by the current under the bow of a flat boat or lighter. A Mr. Bartholomew P. Brown standing by, instantly plunged into the water and disappeared under the boat. A large number of persons were standing on the wharf and boats in the immediate vicinity, and the most intense excitement prevailed as to the fate of both man and boy. In a few moments Mr. Brown re-appeared from under the boat, bearing in his arms the child; and reached the float in safety. One big shout went up from the crowd, and in less than five minutes some thirty or forty dollars was collected and tendered Mr. Brown, which at first he refused, but was finally forced to accept. The act was one of a most daring and courageous character, and done at the imminent peril of the life of the brave man who rescued the boy from a watery grave. Mr. Brown in answer to the many enquiries propounded him, stated that he was a stranger in the city, having arrived here from New York city the evening previous. He was a well dressed, gentlemanly looking man, and in our opinion deserving of a substantial testimonial of his heroic conduct.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 16th.*

DEATH UNDER THE EXTRACTION OF A TOOTH.—A young lady of Oldham county, Ky., in good health, rode to a physician lately, and had a tooth extracted. Almost immediately after the extraction, paralysis of one side of the body occurred, then stupor, and in a few hours death. She had not taken chloroform, but if she had, no doubt the death would have been charged to it.

LIFE AFTER FREEZING.—It is said that the scientific men of France are at present speculating on a recent instance of a young man brought to life after being frozen eleven months on the Alps. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke. The experiment was afterward tried on a hare, frozen for the purpose, with complete success.

[From the Boston Post.]

Interesting to Astronomers.

We have received the following letter from John Phœnix, Esq., of San Diego, Cal., with regard to certain astronomical discoveries and speculations detailed of in the article affixed. The theory of Florence Blow, Esq., with regard to the moon, that it is a large tin pan with dints in the bottom, is overthrown by the great Phœnix. But science must stand even though savans fall, as the Professor said when he was kicked over by a Layden jar, and we refer the matter to the philosophers:

SAN DIEGO, August 27, 1854.

I enclose you a little astronomical information communicated by me to the San Diego *Herald* of the 26th inst., which I think may be of interest to Agassiz, Sparks, and other old playmates of mine at Harvard. Modesty has led me to speak of Ross's telescope, but the fact is between you and myself, the great discovery of the moon's composition was made entirely by me, with one of Ringard's small opera glasses, magnifying but 4½ times. A singular discovery with regard to the sun will be made public in the next *Herald*. Remember me respectfully to Mrs. Partington and Old Roger, and believe me to remain

Very truly yours,
JOHN PHŒNIX.

"*The Moon*—This resplendent luminary, like many a youth on the 4th of July, is now in (possession of) its first quarter. The evenings of the past week have been beautifully illuminated by its clear, mellow light. The moon revolves in an elliptical orbit about the earth in 29 days, 12h. 44m. and 3 sec., the time which elapses between one new moon and another. It was supposed by the ancient philosophers that the moon was made of green cheese. Kepler and Tycho Brahe, however, held to the opinion that it was composed of Charlotte Russe, the dark portions of its surface being sponge cake, the light, *blanc mange*. The modern improvements in science and the use of Lord Ross's famous telescope have demonstrated the absurdity of all these speculations, in proving conclusively that the moon is mainly composed of the Ferro-ses-qui-cyanuret of the cyanide of potassium. No one, up to the latest dates from the Atlantic states, has succeeded in reaching the moon. Should any one do so hereafter, it will probably be a woman, as the sex will never cease making an exertion for that purpose while there is a man in it.

Upon the whole, we may consider the moon an excellent institution among the many that we enjoy under a free republican form of government, and it is a satisfactory thing to reflect upon, that Mr. Pierce cannot veto it, no matter what inclination from principle or habit he may feel to do it."

A Valuable Discovery.

Captain Marcy's expedition to the head waters of the Big Wichita, traversed and explored a region of country hitherto unknown. Dr. Shumard, the surgeon and geologist of the expedition, publishes in the Fort Smith, Ark., Herald, an interesting description of the enterprise, from which we learn that the Wichita river take its origin in a system of high bluffs, on the the borders of the Llanos Estalado, which at the head of the river form a regular semi-circle or horse shoe, and from which are sent out a number of small streams, converging at the distance of two or three miles from the main river, which from its source to its mouth runs through high bluff banks composed mostly of clay and red gypsum. It is to the extensive beds of this latter through which the Wichita, Brazos, and Red Rivers flow, that their waters, owe their bitter taste. This gypsum, by analysis yields glauber and epsom salts. The great gypsum field is of the enormous thickness of seven hundred feet, of the purest quality, and extends for many hundred miles. This is one of the most valuable discoveries of recent date, and must at no distant day lead to the settlement of that region.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Singular and Fatal Event.

James Pollock, aged about 60, who occasionally assisted the hostler at F. McKeown's hotel, in Shippen street, between Third and Fourth, met with an awful death, on Saturday afternoon, from the bite of a vicious horse. He had been warned not to go near the horse, but contrary to this advice he went into the stall it occupied, and was in the act of reaching his head, when the animal made a sudden attack upon him. He threw his head back to avoid injury to his face, when the horse seized him by the throat, and completely severed his windpipe. He was removed to his home in German street, between Third and Fourth street, and physicians sent for. Much valuable time was lost by the difficulty of getting medical aid, but at last a doctor passing in his gig was stopped, and the case represented to him. He very promptly inserted a tube to convey air to the lungs of the dying man, but the delay that occurred proved fatal, and the unfortunate man expired. He leaves a wife and a large family of children, most of whom are grown up.

"Sensible to the Last."

Brown had been long on a sick bed, was frequently delirious, and now obviously approached his end. His old friend Smith, had come a long ride in the cold December air to visit the dying man, and bid him a solemn good-bye before his departure to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." Smith enters the house carefully, inquires after the health of Mr. Brown and hopes he may be no no worse than when he saw him last.

Mrs. Brown—Oh, sir, he is very low—he can't hold out much longer.

Smith—(Who sits near the door, blowing his cold fingers)—Is it possible? I'm sorry to hear it. Would you have any objection to my speaking a word with him?

Mrs. Brown—Oh, no—but he's out of his head now—he wouldn't know you. Here Smith approaches the bed—sick man looks at him and exclaims—"Mrs. Brown give that man a glass of hot toddy—he's cold!"

Smith—(delightfully)—You say, Mrs. Brown, he is out of his head, but that remark of his strikes me as a very sensible observation!

A Dismal Record.

The following is a list of banks that have bursted within a short time past:

Patchin Bank, Buffalo.
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Oswego.
Farmers' Bank of Canandaigua.
Drovers' Bank, Ogdensburg.
Bank of Carthage.
Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Maryland.
Bank of Milford, Delaware.
Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Memphis.
Massillon Bank, Ohio.
Ohio Savings Institute, Tiffin.
Cochituate Bank, Boston.
Bank of West Killingly, Connecticut.
Eighth Avenue Bank, New York.
Bank of Ellsworth, Maine.
Elkhart County Bank, Indiana.
Bank of Northern Indiana.
Bank of Washtenaw, Michigan.
Erie and Kalamazoo Bank, Michigan.

LIBERIA.—Late accounts from this African republic say that the culture and manufacture of sugar on the St. Paul's river was rapidly increasing. Fine large cane fields were to be seen in every direction, and during the current season it was thought that fifty sugar farms would be laid out. Some of the new sugar already landed at Monrovia, is said to be of fine quality. Beef was very scarce at Monrovia, in consequence of the trains from the interior having been intercepted by native chiefs, and the cattle stolen. This, having attracted the attention of the government, measures were being adopted to protect the trade and punish the robbers.

☞ M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.—Arranked among the most popular remedies of the day. That it will cure liver complaint, sick headache, and dyspepsia, is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own city:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box: and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

P. S.—Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, also his great Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

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

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☞ Invalids Recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say say it. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

☞ See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottles. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

☞ See advertisement.

oct13daw

☞ Prof. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—The ever wrought brain and debilitated body find their best solace and most potent restorative in this celebrated tonic. Upon the stomach, which is always weakened by an excess of intellectual labor or an overtaxing of the physical powers, it acts like a charm, impacting to the regulator and balance-wheel of the corporeal machine the strength to perform its functions, and the power to secrete in due quantity the solvent juices necessary for perfect digestion. There is no species of nervous disease, from neuralgia and tic doloreux to the lightest flutterings of the nervous system, which may not be promptly subdued by this peerless invigorant. For all functional complaints, whether the result of dissipation, or proceeding from involuntary causes, it is, in the fullest sense of the word, invaluable. Ladies, who suffer so severely from this description of ailments, will do well to bear this fact in mind.

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, Allechany City. oct14daw

☞ 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 hops to inform his patrons and the public, that his stock is now replete with the newest styles for coats, vests and pants, suitable for the present season.

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

mar24

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ An Election for one President, five Managers and a Treasurer, of the Pemperamorville and Nobles town Turnpike or Plank Road Company, to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, on the FIRST MONDAY of November next.

C. O. LOOMIS, President.
AUSTIN LOOMIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
oct17 No. 92 Fourth street.

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.

PITTSBURGH, August 17th, 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 unblemished integrity and indefatigable industry, in whose exertions every reliance may be placed.

Neville B. Craig, W. Robinson, Jr.,
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W. H. Denny, H. Childs & Co.,
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F. Lorenz, L. R. Livingston.

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Company;
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JAMES S. HOON, President.

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

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A LARGE LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND, on the river bank, in Birmingham, 238 feet by 290 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

G. R. M. SMITH, at his Law Office,
Fourth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

jy26

☞ Dancing!—Cargo's Social 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 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

☞ Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—Drs. L. SCHMUCKER, Second, between Wood and Market streets, and J. Kern, 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. Jal02

☞ C. YEAGER, 110 MARKET street, Pittsburgh, importer and Wholesale Dealer in FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS